

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER, MAY 2007

TITLE OF PAPER: NURSING SCIENCE AND ARTS IV

COURSE CODE: NUR 341

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

MARKS: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. THERE ARE THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN THIS PAPER**
- 2. ANSWER ALL THREE QUESTIONS**
- 3. EACH QUESTION IS ALLOCATED 25 MARKS**
- 4. EACH CORRECT STATEMENT OR FACT WITH RATIONALE
CARRIES ONE (1) MARK**
- 5. WRITE LEGIBLE**

**THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL THE INVESTIGATOR HAS
GRANTED PERMISSION.**

QUESTION 1

SITUATION: Ms Z, a 28-year-old female is admitted to the medical ward complaining of constant diarrhoea, nausea, loss of appetite, weight loss, night sweats, fatigue, a chronic cough with haemoptysis, and dyspnoea. After a comprehensive physical examination and diagnostic tests were done, she was diagnosed with a medical condition related to the **acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)**.

- a. Considering Ms. Z's complaints formulate three (4) nursing diagnoses. (8)
- c. Describe the comprehensive nursing management of Ms. Z, considering each of the above nursing diagnoses formulated in (a). (17)

TOTAL 25 MARKS

QUESTION 2

SITUATION: Mr. S, a 68 year old man was wheeled to your ward, his relatives reported that he fell and lost his ability; to speak, to control urine, to swallow, to walk, and also lost sensation on the left side of his body. Following a comprehensive physical examination he was eventually diagnosed as suffering from **cerebro-vascular accident (CVA/ stroke)**.

- a. Describe the pathophysiology of cerebro-vascular accident. (8)
- b. Describe the transient ischaemic attack, and its clinical manifestations. (5)
- c. Describe the nursing management of Mr. S under the following nursing diagnosis:
- (i) Risk for aspiration related to deficits of cranial nerves V and VII. (6)
- (ii) Altered cerebral tissue perfusion. (6)

TOTAL 25 MARKS

QUESTION 3

In your answer sheet write the most appropriated response, e.g. 1. B

SITUATION: Baby X is a newborn baby who presents with a soft round fluctuating bulge in the lumbo-sacral region. Questions 1 – 4 refer to the situation above.

1. Spina bifida occurs as a result of:

- a. Failure to close of the transverse process of the vertebrae
- b. Failure to close of the spinous process of the vertebrae
- c. Failure to close of the posterior laminae of the vertebrae
- d. Failure to close of the posterior laminae of the vertebrae

2. Meningocele is characterized by:

- a. Herniation of the spinal cord through an opening in the vertebrae
- b. Herniation of the meninges through an opening in the vertebrae
- c. Herniation of both meninges and spinal cord through an opening in the vertebrae
- d. Only a defect in the vertebrae.

3. A baby who suffers from spina bifida is preferable nursed in the:

- a. Prone position
- b. Supine position
- c. Trendelenburg position

d. Recovery position

4. The incidence of spina bifida is:

- a. 1 in every 100 newborn infants
- b. 1 in every 1000 newborn infants
- c. 1 in every 10 000 newborn infants
- d. 1 in every 100 000 newborn infants

SITUATION: Mrs B is 37 years old and was admitted to the ophthalmic ward complaining of excruciating pain the left, and was eventually diagnosed with glaucoma.

Questions 5 - 6 refer to the situation above.

5. One of the clinical manifestations of glaucoma is:

- a. Peripheral vision
- b. Tunnel vision
- c. A decrease in intraocular pressure
- d. Defrosted cornea

6. Intraocular pressure above 50 mm Hg is indicative of:

- a. Primary open-angle glaucoma
- b. Primary angle-closure glaucoma
- c. Cataract
- d. A lens that is bulging forward

SITUATION: A 42-year-old man is admitted to your ward suffering from nuchal rigidity and photophobia. A thorough physical examination concluded that he was suffering from meningitis. Questions 7 – 9 refer to the above situation.

7. One third (1/3) of cases of meningitis are infected by which microorganism:

- a. Fungi
- b. Parasites
- c. Bacteria
- d. Virus

8. Which nerves become dysfunctional in a client who is suffering from meningitis?

- a. III, IV, V, VI, and VIII
- b. III, VI, VII, and VIII
- c. II, III, VI, and VIII
- d. VI, V, VI, and VIII

9. _____ is one of the clinical manifestations of meningitis.

- a. Bradykinesia
- b. Deadpan expression
- c. Microphasia
- d. Brudzinski's sign
- e. All of the above

10. Which of the following is a modifiable risk of cerebro-vascular accident?

- a. Age
- b. Gender
- c. Diabetes mellitus
- d. Hereditary

11. In cerebrovascular accident, reversible ischaemic neurologic deficit (RIND) is characterized by:

- a. Neurologic deficits that persist over 24 hours
- b. Neurologic deficits that disappear within 24 hours
- c. Persistent and stable neuralgic deficits
- d. Extreme fright and desperation

12. An electroencephalogram:

- a. Produces a series of cross-sectional images
- b. Measures the electrical impulses produced by brain cells
- c. Can show metal plates in the skull
- d. All of the above

State if each of the following statements is **true** or **false**, by writing either **true** or **false** in your answer sheet.

13. Faltering relates to when the baby's growth curve is fluctuating
14. A baby suffering from Failure to thrive (FTT) is likely to have congenital defects
15. The condition, Down's syndrome, is usually present when there is bisomy of chromosome 21.
16. Kerning's sign refers to flexion of the hip and knee when the neck is flexed.
17. Increased intra-cranial pressure is characterised by projectile vomiting and a increased in pulse pressure.
18. Bradykinesia relates to the absence of spontaneous activity, such as blinking eyelids.
19. A patient suffering from Paralysis Agitans / Parkinson's disease experiences subnormal intelligent.
20. In a lumbar puncture the need is inserted between L3 – L4.
21. Immediately after collecting the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) from the patient sent to the laboratory instantly.
22. Following a lumbar puncture, the patient should remain in bed for at least 1 – 3 hours.
23. Acute otitis media usually occurs following upper respiratory tract infection.
24. When communicating with a patient who has impaired hearing, always try to shout.
25. A radical mastoidectomy involves the removal of the inner ear structures, middle ear structures and the eardrum.

TOTAL 25 MARKS