

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND  
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES  
NURSING SCIENCE DEPARTMENT**

**SEMESTER II MAY 2009  
FINAL EXAMINATION**

**COURSE CODE: NUR 201**

**COURSE TITLE: NURSING SCIENCE AND ARTS II**

**TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS**

**MARKS ALLOCATED: 75**

**NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVERPAGE: 7**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. Read questions and instructions carefully.**
- 2. Answer all three questions**
- 3. Each correct fact is worth 1 mark unless indicated otherwise**
- 4. Write neatly and clearly**

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

## QUESTION 1

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

#### SITUATION:

A 36 year old man is admitted to a medical ward with bowel obstruction.

**Questions 1 – 6 are related to the above problem.**

1. In mechanical obstruction of the small intestines, an intraluminal obstruction from the pressure of the intestinal walls occurs due to:
  - a) intussusception
  - b) stenosis
  - c) adhesions
  - d) all of the above
  
2. In functional obstruction, the intestinal musculature:
  - a) can not propel the contents along the bowel
  - b) can sluggishly propel the contents along the bowel
  - c) can propel bowel contents too fast
  - d) can propel bowel contents with the help of plenty fluids
  
3. Most bowel obstruction occurs in the :
  - a) small intestines
  - b) large intestines
  - c) beginning of the large bowel
  - d) gap between the small and the large bowel
  
4. Most common causes of bowel obstruction include:
  - a) Strictures
  - b) hernias
  - c) adhesions
  - d) all of the above

5. In the large bowel:
- a) 20% of bowel obstruction occurs in the sigmoid colon
  - b) 10% occurs in the sigmoid colon
  - c) 15% occurs in the sigmoid colon
  - d) 35% occurs in the sigmoid colon
6. Vulvulus is one of the mechanical causes of intestinal obstruction. It occurs as follows: the bowel twists:
- a) and turns upwards
  - b) and turns backwards
  - c) and turns on itself
  - d) and turns forwards
7. Deep vein thrombosis occurs in deep veins that have:
- a) thin walls
  - b) thick walls
  - c) double walls
  - d) tight walls
8. Phlebothrombosis is a condition where a thrombus develops in the vein as a result of :
- a) kinking of the vein
  - b) overstretching of the vein
  - c) shortening of the vein
  - d) stasis in the vein
9. Myocardial infarction is the death of the heart tissue caused by the critical narrowing of:
- a) the endocardium
  - b) the aorta
  - c) the myocardium
  - d) the coronary artery
10. Myocardial infarction pain is a severe persistent immobilizing chest pain which lasts for:
- a) 20 minutes or more
  - b) 3-5 minutes
  - c) 8-10 minutes
  - d) 10-15 minutes

11. The quality of angina pain is as follows:
- a) squeezing
  - b) constrictive
  - c) has suffocating sensation
  - d) all of the above
12. Osteo-arthritis is a degeneration joint disease which attacks people at the following age:
- a) 30-35 years
  - b) 15-20 years
  - c) 15-25 years
  - d) 40 years and above.
13. Cancer of the stomach can occur on the following part:
- a) any part of the stomach
  - b) on lower part of the stomach
  - c) on upper part of the stomach
  - d) on lateral part of the stomach
14. Gout is a hereditary form of arthritis marked by recurrent attacks of acute arthritis usually involving:
- a) multiple peripheral joints
  - b) only 2 peripheral joints
  - c) only big joints
  - d) only one peripheral joint
15. The health education needed by a patient with hypertension is the following **except**:
- a) carbohydrate reduction
  - b) weight reduction
  - c) dietary vegetable reduction
  - d) moderate physical activity
16. Primary hypertension means that:
- a) the reason for blood pressure elevation is partially known
  - b) the reason for blood pressure elevation is well known
  - c) the reason for blood pressure elevation cannot be identified
  - d) the reason for blood pressure elevation will soon be identified

17. The clinical manifestations of hypertension include the following **except**:

- a) small infarction in the eyes/eye
- b) coronary artery disease may occur
- c) right ventricle hypertrophy
- d) left ventricle hypertrophy

18. An electrocardiogram in severe hypertension is done to assess the following:

- a) right atrium hypertrophy
- b) left atrium hypertrophy
- c) left ventricular hypertrophy
- d) right ventricular hypertrophy

19. In patients with Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF) venous congestion in the system circulation results in:

- a) peripheral oedema
- b) hepatomegally
- c) vaso congestion of the gastro-intestinal tract
- d) all of the above

20. Symptoms of fluid overload in congestive cardiac failure include the following:

- a) dyspnoea on exertion
- b) orthopnoea
- c) paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnoea
- d) all of the above

21. Duodenal ulcers occur:

- a) in the middle part of the small intestines
- b) in the last  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the small intestines
- c) in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the small intestines
- d) in the 1<sup>st</sup> part of the small intestines

22. Chronic gastric ulcer tends to occur in the:

- a) larger curvature of the stomach
- b) lesser curvature of the stomach
- c) in the middle part of the stomach
- d) in the pyloric sphincter of the stomach

23. Peptic ulcers frequently occur between the ages of:
- a) 20 -25 years
  - b) 40 – 60 years
  - c) 30 – 40 years
  - d) 25 – 35 years
24. The clinical manifestations of duodenal and peptic ulcers are not the same. The incidence of the duodenal ulcer is between:
- a) 30-35 years
  - b) 30-60 years
  - c) 35-40 years
  - d) 40 -50 years
25. Pain in gastric ulcer occurs as follows:
- a) ½ - 1 hour after meals
  - b) 1 – 2 hours after meals
  - c) 2 – 3 after meals
  - d) 3 hours after meals

**TOTAL MARKS [25]**

**QUESTION 2**

**SITUATION**

Mr Bhila comes to your ward in a very ill condition. His medical diagnosis is Hypertension.

- 2.1 Describe the clinical manifestations of hypertension under the following headings:
- 2.1.1 Mild hypertension [3]
  - 2.1.1 Severe hypertension [6]
  - 2.2 Explain the assessment and diagnostic findings of hypertension [4]
  - 2.3 Describe the teaching of a hypertensive patient's life style modification [5]
  - 2.4 Mention seven (7) risk factors of primary hypertension [7]

**TOTAL MARKS [25]**

### **QUESTION 3**

#### **SITUATION:**

A 25 year old man comes to your ward with acute abdominal pains and vomiting. His medical diagnosis is appendicitis.

- |     |   |      |
|-----|---|------|
| 3.1 | Describe the clinical manifestations of appendicitis                | [10] |
| 3.2 | Explain the pathophysiology of appendicitis.                        | [4]  |
| 3.3 | State the nursing goals for managing the patient with appendicitis. | [5]  |
| 3.4 | Mention only 2 (two) complications of appendicitis                  | [2]  |
| 3.5 | Describe the pre-operative care of appendectomy.                    | [4]  |

**TOTAL MARKS [25]**

**GOOD LUCK!!**