

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER, JULY 2010

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 SCIENTIFIC
TIONALE CARRIES ONE (1) MARK.**
- 5. WRITE LEGIBLY.**

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

QUESTION 1

SITUATION: Mrs. Y, who is 55 years old, is admitted to the medical ward. She complains of constant earache and pus drainage from the left ear. Following a comprehensive physical examination, she was diagnosed as suffering from chronic otitis media.

- A. Differentiate otitis media with effusion from chronic suppurative otitis media. (8)
- B. Describe the pathophysiology of otitis media. (9)
- C. Develop two (2) relevant nursing diagnoses in readiness to manage Mrs. Y and manage Mrs. Y. (8)

TOTAL = 25 MARKS

QUESTION 2

SITUATION: Mr. X, who is 35 years of age, is admitted complaining of oral sores, diarrhoea, and difficulty in breathing, loss of appetite, and lethargy, and avoidance by family members. He underwent several diagnostic tests, and was diagnosed as being infected with HIV with a CD4 cell count of 150.

- A. Differentiate between any four (4) classes of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). (4)
- B. Compare and contrast the nucleic acid amplification assay diagnostic test with the enzyme-linked immuno-sorbent assay (ELISA). (4)
- C. Develop three nursing diagnoses based on three Mr. X's complaints (oral sores, difficulty in breathing, and avoidance by family members). (3)
- D. Manage Mr. X. considering the nursing diagnosis developed above (in C), and state your expected outcomes. (15)

QUESTION 3

Write CLEARLY the letter that corresponds with the most appropriate answer e.g. 1. B

1. Which of the following muscles is responsible for elevating the eyelid?

- A. Superior oblique.
- B. Superior rectus.
- C. Levator palpebrae.
- D. Lateral rectus.

Match the following vision problems (2 -5) with their definitions (A – D).

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 2. Astigmatism | A. Refraction power is too strong |
| 3. Hyperopia | B. loss of accommodation due to aging |
| 4. Myopia | C. refractive error due to an irregular curvature |
| 5. Presbyopia | D. insufficient refraction power |

6. Which of the following pupil diameter is abnormal?

- A. 1mm.
- B. 3 mm.
- C. 4 mm.
- D. 5 mm.

7. The nurse should instruct the patient with conjunctival disorders about

- A. Using commercial eye drops to reduce irritations.
- B. Avoid cross-contamination from one eye to the other.
- C. Instillation of steroidal ophthalmic solutions.
- D. Wearing hypoallergenic make-up until irritation resolve.

8. Which of the following statements about cataracts is true?
- A. Some degree of cataract formation is expected in anyone over the age of 50 years.
 - B. Any event that destroys lens capsule integrity can lead to traumatic cataract.
 - C. L-sorbitol is responsible for attract formation in clients with hyperparathyroidism.
 - D. Lens opacification due to the aging process can be prevented with dietary management.
9. Which of the following drugs would the nurse expect to administer to the client who has had an intracranial haemorrhage?
- A. Heparin sodium (lipo-Hepin).
 - B. Hpsilon-aminocaproic acid (Amicar).
 - C. Warfarin- sodium (Coumadin).
 - D. Dipyridamole (Persantine).
10. Care of a client who has had a stroke and has impaired mobility includes:
- A. Performing active ROM to the affected areas TDS.
 - B. Using splints and trochanter rolls for positioning.
 - C. Assessing for a positive Romberg sign daily.
 - C. Measuring the diameters of thighs and calves.
11. Which of the following devices should be used with the client who has had a stroke to assist him or her to communicate?
- A. Magnetic letters and backboard.
 - B. Hand-held slate and chalk.
 - C. Computerized, hand-held letter board.
 - D. Picture story board.

12. Which of the following statements about head injury is correct?
- A. The most common cause of head trauma especially in the elderly, is falls.
 - B. Preventive measures for head trauma include wearing seat belts, and protective head gear.
 - C. The most common sites of injury to the brain are the occipital and cerebral lobes.
 - D. Secondary responses to brain injury are inconsequential to morbidity and mortality rates.
13. Which of the following would the nurse expect to find in the client who has had a stroke of the left cerebral hemisphere?
- A. Neglect of the left visual field.
 - B. Loss of ability to hear varying tones.
 - C. Quicker anger and frustration.
 - D. Euphoria and impulsiveness.
14. Which of the following symptoms are associated with the risk of developing stroke?
- A. A 52-year-old man with renal failure.
 - B. An 82-year-old woman who exercises regularly.
 - C. A 33-year-old sedentary male executive.
 - D. A 45-year-old female schoolteacher.
15. Which of the following symptoms are associated with cerebro-vascular disease?
- A. Intermittent muscle cramps in the legs.
 - B. Squeezing, substernal chest pain.
 - C. Sore, scratchy throat.
 - D. Numbness of the face.

16. Hydrocephalus is a condition of increased CSF volume as a result of the dilation of the

- A. Ventricles.
- B. Cerebral vessels.
- C. Hippocampus.
- D. Putamen.

17. Drug therapy for the client with severe head trauma includes:

- A. Prednisone (Orasone).
- B. Haloperidol (Haldol).
- C. Mannitol (Osmitrol).
- C. Tolbutamide (Orinase).

18. The first priority in physical assessment of the client with recent head trauma is:

- A. Determining if spinal cord injury exists.
- B. Ascertaining that there is a patent airway.
- C. Checking for signs of increased intracranial pressure.
- D. Determining if there is a carotid pulse.

19. Which of the following statements should be included in preoperative teaching for the client who is to have a craniotomy for resection of a brain tumour?

- A. "Your entire head will be shaved to reduce the chance of infection"
- B. "Your family can wait in your room for your return because you will be brought back here after surgery"
- C. "Your family will be able to see you just as soon as you are in the recovery room area"
- D. "One or both eyes will probably look swollen and black-and blue for a while"

20. When planning for discharge of the client after a craniotomy, the nurse should assist the family to realize that
- A. Most over-the-counter medications are safe to take.
 - B. There may be subtle changes in the client's behaviour.
 - C. The incidence of seizures is low and of little concern.
 - D. Complete bed rest and a quiet environment are needed.
21. Which of the following individuals is at greatest risk for developing hearing loss?
- A. Lead singer in a rock music band.
 - B. Percussionist in a symphony orchestra.
 - C. Baggage handler at an international airport.
 - D. Logger who works for the National Forest Service.
22. During the history, a client reports taking a number of medications. Which of the following medications is ototoxic?
- A. Digoxin (lanoxin) 0.25 mg QD.
 - B. Potassium chloride (K-lyte/Cl) one packet TID.
 - C. Methyldopa (Aldomet) 500 mg TID.
 - D. Furosemide (Lasix) 40 mg BID.
23. Which part of the body should the nurse examine to identify the presence of cyanosis in dark-skinned client?
- A. Earlobes.
 - B. Nail beds.
 - C. Back of hands.
 - D. Over the sacrum.

24. Gout is present when the serum uric is greater than:

A. 2 mg/dL.

B. 3 mg/dL.

C. 5 mg/dL.

D. 7 mg/dL.

25. Rheumatoid arthritis is more prevalent among:

A. Females.

B. Males.

C. Hermaphrodites.

D. Both males and females.

TOTAL = 25 MARKS