

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
FINAL EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2010

TITLE OF PAPER :NURSING SCIENCE AND ARTS I
COURSE CODE :NUR 200
TIME ALLOWED :2 HOURS
MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. ANSWER ALL THREE QUESTIONS ON THIS PAPER.**
- 2. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25 MARKS**
- 3. EACH CORRECT STATEMENT IS WORTH ONE (1) MARK**

DO NOT OPEN UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR

QUESTION 1

1. The following factors can contribute to infection by the HIV except:
 - a. Engaging in unprotected sex
 - b. Sharing injection needles
 - c. Sharing eating utensils
 - d. Giving birth
2. The organism causing pulmonary tuberculosis is :
 - a. Helicobacter pylori
 - b. Streptococcus
 - c. Human ImmunoDeficiency Virus
 - d. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
3. Siphon, a 25 year old will not reveal that he is unemployed when the nurse takes history. To him being unemployed is an alteration in which of the basic needs ?
 - a. Safety
 - b. Love
 - c. Physiological
 - d. Esteem
4. What is the best position for nursing a patient with pneumonia in order to improve breathing ?
 - a. Lateral position
 - b. Semi-Fowler's position
 - c. Trendelenburg position
 - d. Recumbent position
5. Which, if any, of the following diseases is considered chronic obstructive pulmonary disease ?
 - a. Asthma
 - b. Emphysema
 - c. Neither A nor B
 - d. Both A and B
6. What nursing intervention will provide comfort for the patient experiencing orthopnoea?
 - a. Placing in upright/ high Fowler's position
 - b. Positioning on the left side (Sim's position)
 - c. Positioning in the supine position
 - d. Elevating the feet higher than the head

7. The nurse should be aware that the early symptoms commonly occurring in asthma are:
 - a. Pursed lip breathing and chest tightness
 - b. Cyanosis
 - c. Hypercapnia
 - d. Wheezing and cyanosis

8. Collapse of the lung or alveoli is known as:
 - a. Pneumonia
 - b. Atelectasis
 - c. Dyspnoea
 - d. Pleurisy

9. The best tool for assessing pain in children is:
 - a. The faces scale
 - b. The numbers scale
 - c. Asking the child to explain the amount of pain
 - d. The visual analogue scale

The nursing care of persons with AIDS is challenging because of the potential for any organ system to be the target of infection or cancers. Questions 10 to 15 refer to this syndrome.

10. The type of pneumonia mainly associated with AIDS is
 - a. Mycobacterium avium complex
 - b. Legionnaire disease
 - c. Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia
 - d. Streptococcal pneumonia

11. The commonest upper gastrointestinal manifestation of AIDS is :
 - a. Oral candidiasis
 - b. Nausea
 - c. Loss of appetite
 - d. Chronic diarrhoea

12. In order to maximize the patient's energy conservation and prevent excessive fatigue, the patient is advised to :
 - a. Eat nutritious meals regularly
 - b. Rest adequately
 - c. Drink lots of fluids
 - d. Exercise regularly

13. To improve the appetite of this patient the nurse should :
 - a. Advise the patient to eat small nutritious meals at regular intervals
 - b. Advise the patient to avoid spicy and rough foods
 - c. Advise the patient on oral hygiene before and after meals
 - d. All the above
 - e. B and C only

14. The stigma associated with HIV infection can be reduced by all the following except:
- Accepting the seropositive patient and treating him like any other.
 - Assisting the patient to identify and explore resources for support and positive mechanisms for coping.
 - Nursing the patient in an isolation ward.
 - Encourage patient interaction with others.
15. One of the ways of preventing hospital acquired infections for this patient is to:
- Administer pain medication
 - Putting the patient into an isolation ward
 - Maintaining aseptic technique when performing invasive procedures like injections, venipuncture and catheterization.
 - Monitoring white blood cell count.
16. The maximum amount of pain a person is able to endure is known as :
- Pain threshold
 - Nociceptor effect
 - Tolerance
 - Pain tolerance
17. Pain that persists beyond the expected healing time is also known as:
- Chronic pain
 - Acute pain
 - Referred pain
 - Phantom pain
18. Peak flow meters measure:
- Highest volume of air flow during a forced expiration.
 - The amount of air inhaled during a normal inspiration
 - The amount of air remaining in the lungs after normal expiration
 - Lung function
19. A nurse performing endotracheal suctioning should apply suction while gently rotating the catheter 360degrees in order to :
- To keep the suction catheter patent
 - To prevent interruption of suction
 - To prevent hypoxia and cardiac arrhythmias
 - To help monitor the patient's status

20. During the implementation phase of the nursing process

- a. The nurse administers nursing intervention according to the plan.
- b. The nurse conducts a nursing assessment of the patient and documents her findings
- c. The nurse formulates goals for the implementation of care.
- d. The nurse greets the patient

21. State 5 risk factors for getting infected with tuberculosis. (5)

TOTAL MARKS; [25]

QUESTION 2

2.1 In pain management, analgesics are administered via various ways. Explain five of these. (10)

2.2 **Explain** any five standard precautions you should take as a nurse in the work area to reduce your chances of infection as you nurse patients. (10)

2.3 Explain why acute pain serves a useful function (2)

2.4 List any three possible causes of empyema. (3)

TOTAL MARKS; [25]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Outline any twelve nursing activities to be performed preoperatively for the client going for surgery. (12)

3.2 Describe the postoperative management of a patient who has undergone chest surgery. (13)

TOTAL MARKS; [25]