

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
FINAL EXAMINATION – MAY 2011**

TITLE OF PAPER :NURSING SCIENCE AND ARTS II

COURSE CODE :NUR 201

TIME ALLOWED :2 HOURS

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

Number of pages including cover page : 7

INSTRUCTIONS

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

DO NOT OPEN UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR

QUESTION 1 - Multiple choice

For each of the following questions/statements, write clearly the letter that corresponds with the most appropriate answer e.g 1. D in your answer book.

1. Which two patient factors would lengthen the time required for fracture healing?
 - a. 75 years of age.
 - b. Bones with a small surface area at fracture site.
 - c. Diabetic.
 - d. Noncompromised circulation.

2. When would a patient experience burning and gnawing pain of peptic ulcer/
 - a. 8 am.
 - b. Between meals and at night.
 - c. 6 pm.
 - d. Not until the ulcer has perforated.

3. Which of these people is at most risk of developing gout?
 - a. A young athletic man who enjoys drinking beer.
 - b. A middle aged woman who is a vegetarian.
 - c. A rich middle aged man who enjoys organ and red meat roasted on an open fire.
 - d. A toddler.

4. Which structure in the heart is known as the pacemaker?
 - a. The SA node
 - b. The AV node
 - c. The Purkinje fibres
 - d. The atria

5. Which of these statements is true about aneurysms?
 - a. Most aneurysms involve abnormal narrowing of blood vessels
 - b. Most aneurysms pose no danger to life.
 - c. Abdominal aortic aneurysms have a higher risk of rupture
 - d. Arterioles and capillaries are the commonest sites of aneurysms

6. Which of these is associated with right sided heart failure?
 - a. Fatigue and acute pulmonary oedema.
 - b. Increased capillary pressure in pulmonary capillaries and fatigue.
 - c. Ascites and dyspnea at night.
 - d. Ascites and jugular vein distention.

7. The difference between angina pain and pain from a myocardial infarction (MI) is that:
 - a. Angina pain lasts longer than MI pain
 - b. Angina pain is present even at rest and is not relieved by nitroglycerin
 - c. MI pain is present only on exercise and is relieved by nitroglycerin.
 - d. Angina pain is relieved by nitroglycerin while MI pain is not

8. Which of these would be indicators of internal bleeding?
 - a. Low blood pressure, tachycardia and restlessness
 - b. Low blood pressure, fatigue and overexcitement
 - c. High blood pressure, bradycardia and sleepiness
 - d. High blood pressure, restlessness and dizziness.

9. The bacterium *H. pylori* is associated with which of these conditions?
 - a. Diarrhoea
 - b. Peptic ulcer
 - c. Diabetes
 - d. Congestive heart failure

10. Paralytic ileus is :
 - a. Complete twisting of the bowel
 - b. Rumbling sound related to intestinal gas propulsion
 - c. The absence of bowel sounds in all four abdominal quadrants after surgery.
 - d. Telescoping of the bowel into an adjacent segment

11. Hemiplegia is characterized by
 - a. Paralysis from the chest downwards
 - b. Paralysis of the left hemisphere of the brain
 - c. Paralysis from the waist downwards
 - d. Paralysis of one half of the body and the opposite side of the head.

12. When a patient is given an analgesic, this is expected to:
 - a. Induce sleep
 - b. Reduce pain
 - c. Reduce gastric gas
 - d. Reduce heartburn

13. Hypocalcaemia acts as a trigger for the release of which of these hormones?
 - a. Parathyroid hormone (PTH)
 - b. Calcitonin
 - c. Insulin
 - d. Thyroid hormone

14. Vertebrae, mandible and maxillae are examples of what types of bone?
 - a. Irregular
 - b. Long
 - c. Short
 - d. Flat

15. Which statement is true about fractures?
 - a. A comminuted fracture involves a break of a bone into more than two pieces.
 - b. A distal fracture of the tibia is closer to the knee joint than to the ankle joint.
 - c. Greenstick fractures occur most often in the elderly.
 - d. Rest is the only recommended remedy for fracture healing

16. What vital sign needs to be checked before administering digoxin and what should its value be?
- Respiration, not more than 10 breaths per minute
 - Blood pressure, not higher than 150/100.
 - Pulse, not less than 60 beats per minute
 - Pulse, not more than 60 beats per minute.
17. The collection of blood under soft tissues following musculoskeletal injuries is known as:
- A contusion
 - A laceration
 - A haematoma
 - A sprain
18. For a patient with diarrhea the nursing interventions are mainly aimed at:
- Stopping diarrhea
 - Preventing or reversing dehydration
 - Eliminating causative organisms
 - ensuring that the patient is pain free.
19. When nursing a patient with deep vein thrombosis, which of these actions should not be done?
- Ensure patient is on bed rest.
 - Educate patient to avoid use of heating pads.
 - Administer ordered anticoagulants.
 - Massage the affected leg.
20. A first year student nurse says she saw "positive Homan's sign" written on a patient's chart and asks you what this means. Your appropriate response would be:
- Pain experienced by the patient on the calf on forced dorsiflexion of the foot.
 - Pain felt on the calf on extension of the foot.
 - Pain felt by the patient on the knee when bending.
 - Pain felt by the patient with pericarditis.
21. A patient diagnosed with appendicitis is said to have Rovsing's sign. This means:
- When the left lower quadrant of the abdomen is palpated, pain is felt in the right lower quadrant.
 - Patient feels pain at McBurney's point.
 - When the epigastric area is palpated, pain is felt in the right lower quadrant.
 - The patient vomits when the abdomen is palpated.
22. The main complication of appendicitis is:
- Severe pain.
 - Dehydration.
 - Perforation.
 - Starvation.
23. When nursing a patient with a nasogastric tube in place, which of these should not be done?
- Ensuring the tube is in place on every shift.
 - Placing the patient in a flat supine position for feeding.
 - Clearing tube obstruction before feeding.
 - Recording how much feed the patient has taken.

24. For a patient with acute gastritis it is advisable that s/he takes no food or fluids by mouth for a few days. Why is this so?
- To prevent vomiting of blood.
 - To allow the gastric mucosa to heal.
 - To maintain weight.
 - To prevent diarrhea.
25. The condition usually occurring in children and commonly known as mumps is an infection of the:
- Teeth
 - Ears
 - Tonsils
 - Parotid glands
26. At the clinic where you work a patient comes in who has a lateral curvature of the spine. You know that this is:
- Kyphosis
 - Lordosis
 - Hunchback
 - Scoliosis
27. A patient has a cast which extends from the middle third of the thigh to the base of the toes. What type of cast is this?
- A short leg cast
 - A hip spica cast
 - A body cast
 - A long-leg cast
28. Which two of these P's is not noted when a nurse does neurovascular assessment for a patient in a cast?
- Posture
 - Paralysis
 - Perspiration
 - Pain

TOTAL MARKS : 30

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 You are nursing a patient who has had gastric surgery. You are aware that there is a possibility of dumping syndrome in this patient. List any five early signs of this condition. (2.5)
- 2.2 An elderly relative of yours says she has heard that she is at risk of developing coronary artery disease and asks you to explain what her age has to do with it. What two explanations will you give her? (4)
- 2.3 Explain four factors related to the extent of damage to teeth. (8)
- 2.4 Low back pain is a common ailment especially for the adult patient. What four nursing strategies would you suggest in the **treatment** of this condition and why. (8)
- 2.5 List any five modifiable risk factors for coronary artery disease (2.5)

TOTAL MARKS: 25

QUESTION 3

You are nursing a patient with osteomyelitis. Demonstrate your understanding of this condition by stating whether statements 1-4 are true or false in your answer book.

- A. 3.1 Osteomyelitis involves infection of bone marrow.
3.2 The most common microbe causing such an infection is the staphylococcus aureus.
3.3 Typically, bone infections are easy to cure.
3.4 Osteomyelitis is referred to as chronic when it lasts beyond two months from the initial infection. (4)
- B. The following question refers to a patient suffering from congestive heart failure.
3.5 State three nursing interventions for a patient with the following nursing diagnoses:
3.5.1 Activity intolerance and fatigue related to decreased cardiac output. (3)
3.5.2 Excess fluid volume related to heart failure syndrome. (3)
3.5.3 Ineffective therapeutic regimen related to lack of knowledge (3)
- C. Diarrhoea is one of the commonest gastrointestinal conditions in Swaziland among adults. Explain three manifestations that may indicate that the patient is becoming dehydrated? (3)

D. Explain four principles of effective traction (4)

TOTAL MARKS: 20