

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
GENERAL NURSING DEPARTMENT
FINAL EXAMINATION
MAY 2013

COURSE TITLE: NURSING SCIENCE AND ARTS 1V
COURSE CODE: NUR 341
TIME ALLOCATED: 2 HOURS
TOTAL MARKS: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

- ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
- EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25 MARKS
- WRITE LEGIBLY

DO NOT OPEN THE PAPER UNTIL TOLD BY THE INVIGILATOR.

SECTION 1:

1. Following eye trauma, enucleation is performed to prevent blindness of the unaffected eye that can result from:
 - a) Sympathetic ophthalmia
 - b) Papilledema
 - c) Ischemic optic neuropathic
 - d) Trachoma

2. Welile suffered a hemorrhagic stroke on the right hemisphere. One of the visual field deficits you would expect to find on Welile would be:
 - a) Unilateral blindness
 - b) Right homonymous hemianopsia
 - c) Left homonymous hemianopsia
 - d) Bitemporal hemianopsia

3. t-PA is indicated for:
 - a) Cerebral edema
 - b) Ischemic stroke
 - c) Hemorrhagic stroke
 - d) Increased Intracranial Pressure.

4. When assessing cranial nerves function, giving the client salt or sugar to taste would be indicated for which Cranial Nerves?
 - a) CN VIII and IV
 - b) CN VII and VIII
 - c) CN IX and VII
 - d) CN IX and IV

5. Tonometry is an ocular test for:
 - a) Visual field
 - b) Visual acuity
 - c) Measuring IOP
 - d) Measuring ICP

6. When assessing Muzi's LOC using the GCS, you realise that he could lightly opened his eyes after you have pinched him, his responses to questions were inappropriate and withdrew his limb on pain infliction. He could not obey any command. What score would you give Muzi:
 - a) 9/15
 - b) 11/15
 - c) 8/15
 - d) 10/15

7. The type of meningitis associated with rash is caused by:
- Neisseria meningitides*
 - Hemophilus influenzae*
 - Streptococcus pneumoniae*
 - Cryptococcus*
8. With cataract correction in children, the surgeon may decide to remove the lens and not replace it. The absence of the lens is termed:
- Agnosia
 - Aphakia
 - Aphasia
 - Apraxia
9. One of these is **not** typical of Absence Seizures:
- Blank stare
 - Common in childhood
 - Muscle jerking
 - Automization
10. Ocular preparation used as prophylactic for ophthalmic neonatorum in Swaziland is:
- Silver nitrate
 - Tetracycline 1% ointment stat
 - Spectinomycin 25mg/kg IM stat
 - Spersadex 2gtt stat.
11. Nurse Nokwanda is teaching a group of parents about otitis media. When discussing why infants are predisposed to this disorder, Nokwanda should mention the significance of which anatomical feature?
- Eustachian tubes
 - Nasopharynx
 - Tympanic membrane
 - External ear canal
12. When administering an I.M. injection to an infant, the nurse should use which site?
- Dorsogluteal
 - Ventrogluteal
 - Deltoid
 - Vastus lateralis

13. An infant is hospitalized for treatment of nonorganic failure to thrive. Which nursing action is most appropriate for this infant?
- Encouraging the infant to hold a bottle
 - Maintaining a consistent, structured environment
 - Keeping the infant on bed rest to conserve energy
 - Rotating caregivers to provide more stimulating care
14. When caring for an infant with spina bifida, which procedure or technique is most important in recognizing possible hydrocephalus?
- Obtaining skull X-ray
 - Performing a lumbar puncture
 - Measuring head circumference
 - Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
15. The type of Down syndrome that is hereditary is:
- Trisomy 21
 - Mosaicism
 - Translocation
 - Transitory
16. The priority in the assessment of a client who has sustained a head injury would be:
- Level of Consciousness
 - Airway Patency
 - The presence of Pulse
 - Any spinal injury
17. When planning care for an 8-year-old boy with Down syndrome, the nurse should:
- Plan interventions according to the developmental level of an 8 year-old child because that's the child's age.
 - Plan interventions according to the developmental levels of a 6 year-old because the child will have developmental delays.
 - Assess the child's current developmental level and plan care accordingly.
 - Direct all teaching to the parents because the child can't understand.
18. Bladder training in a male patient who has urinary incontinence following CVA includes:
- Assisting the patient to stand to void
 - Limiting fluid intake
 - Ensuring that the urinal is always within reach
 - Catheterizing the patient

19. The causative organism that causes the most contagious form of conjunctivitis is:
- Nesseira gonorrhoea*
 - Staphylococcus aurios*
 - Steprococcus pneumonia*
 - Hemophilus influenza b.*
20. This type of headache is associated with strong family history:
- Migraine
 - Tension
 - Cluster
 - Medication overuse headache
21. Automatism in epilepsy is associated with:
- Grandmal seizures
 - Myclonic seizures
 - Petit mal seizures
 - Complex partial seizures
22. A rapid acting antiseizure drug that you can give a patient developing status epilepticus is:
- Tegretol
 - Phenobarb
 - Diazepam
 - Valproic acid
23. These seizures are of psychiatric origin:
- Myoclonic seizures
 - Pseudo seizures
 - Absence seizures
 - Psychomotor seizures
24. Basilar skull fractures often presents with the following except:
- Positive Kerning's sign
 - Otorrhoea
 - Racoons eyes
 - Facial paralysis
25. Following enucleation, permanent prosthesis can be fitted approximately after:
- 12 weeks
 - 7 days
 - 12 days
 - 6 weeks.

SECTION 2:

QUESTION 1

Malibongwe is a 15 months old female admitted in the paediatric unit. She was brought in for seizures which occurred at least every 2 hours. She was also vomiting, and a fever of 38⁰C. O/E, HR 136b/min, she was also lethargic, crying with nuchal rigidity, nappy rash and underweight 5.2kg.

On admission, she was diagnosed with Meningitis and ceftriaxone 65mg was ordered IV for 7 days, diazepam 2.5mg rectally prn, Panado 5ml tds and F75 .

The seizures stopped 2 days after being initiated on the antibiotics. As management progressed, it was noted that her right arm had become weak and not responsive to stimuli, she has developed intermittent fever. Eight days after being on treatment, she has gained 1.8 kg of weight but her left side remained weak and non-responsive to stimulus. Unexpectedly, she developed a seizure again when the team thought they had controlled her meningitis.

- 2.1.1 As a nurse, Explain 2 physical assessments tests that you would conduct on Malibongwe to confirm Meningitis. (4)
- 2.1.2 Identify 4 possible causes of Malibongwe's convulsions despite having received treatment for more than a week. (4)
- 2.1.3 Describe the difference between grand mal seizures and petit mal. (6)
- 2.1.4 In caring for Malibongwe, discuss your role as a nurse assigned in the paediatric unit. (6)
- 2.1.5 Discuss how you would manage Malibongwe during and after a seizure attack? (5)

QUESTION 2:

Mlandvo, is a 19 year old lad working at a construction company. He came to the ophthalmic unit having punctured his right eye with a splinter. As he relates his ordeal, he was working with timber and the splinter just flew off, straight into his right eye. He complained of pain on the affected eye.

O/E: you notice that he is anxious and restless, sweating despite the cool weather.

Vital signs: Heart rate of 98/min, Temp 36.6⁰C, Bp – 130-78mmHg.

OD: no light perception; OS: 6/36

The splinter was still impaled and visibly protruding from the eye. Hemorrhagic chemosis was noted. After the ophthalmologist assessed Mlandvo, he was diagnosed with hyphema, and reported that the splinter has ruptured the globe and there is no light perception. He was scheduled for enucleation in the next 3 days, Diclofenac 75mg IM stat then 50mg PO TDS, Rocephin 1g IV BD x 3 days, Flagyl 400mg IV TID X 3 days.

2.2.1 From this case, identify 3 nursing diagnosis and discuss the nursing management of Mlandvo using the following guide.

- Nursing diagnosis
- Goal
- Plan of care
- Rationale (10)

2.2.2. You learn that Mlandvo is scheduled for the eye operation . With your knowledge of theatre nursing, explain how you would demonstrate clinical competence peri-operatively? (10).

2.2.3. The construction company where Mlandvo works asks you to give their employees health education on how to prevent eye injuries. Outline your educational plan on the prevention of eye injuries in the work place. (5)

GOOD LUCK!!!