

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
SEMESTER 1
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION
JULY 2014

COURSE TITLE : **HEALTH ASSESSMENT AND DIAGNOSIS**
COURSE CODE : **NUR 420**
TIME ALLOWED : **2 HOURS**
MARKS ALLOCATED : **75**

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. **READ INSTRUCTIONS AND QUESTIONS CAREFULLY AND WITH UNDERSTANDING**
2. **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
3. **WRITE NEATLY AND CLEARLY**

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR

QUESTION 1

A. For the following multiple choice questions write the most correct response e.g. 15. D

1. The body parts that may be assessed with the client lying on a Recumbent position include all the following EXCEPT:
 - a) The lungs
 - b) The neck
 - c) The chest
 - d) The abdomen (1)
2. The nurse's behavior and activities when interacting with an "anxious" client include the following EXCEPT:
 - a) Asking simple and concise questions
 - b) Explaining who she is, her/his role and purpose of the interaction
 - c) Not hurrying to decrease any external stimuli
 - d) Providing the client with a lot of information in an unstructured way (1)
3. Sim's position is useful when assessing the following body parts Except:
 - a) The face
 - b) The breast
 - c) The rectum
 - d) The abdomen (1)
4. Acromegaly refers to the enlargement of one of the following structures
 - a) Thoracic vertebrae
 - b) Head and facial features
 - c) Ankles and feet
 - d) Metacarpal bones (1)
5. The decreased strength of the tongue found during physical examination may be due to malfunctioning of the following cranial nerve:
 - a) Vagus nerve
 - b) Hypoglossal nerve
 - c) Optic nerve
 - d) Olfactory nerve (1)
6. The condition called "Acanthosis Nigricans" refers to the following:
 - a) Darkening and roughening of the anterior neck
 - b) Darkening of the soles of the feet
 - c) Darkening and roughening of the posterior neck
 - d) Reddening of the face (1)
7. Confluent lymph nodes are found in one of the following conditions:
 - a) Chronic infection
 - b) Emphysema
 - c) Mumps
 - d) Hyperthyroidism (1)
8. The nerve that contracts the eye muscles to control the inferior movement of the eye is:

- a) Trochlear
 - b) Trigeminal
 - c) Acoustic
 - d) Oculomotor (1)
9. Competence in diagnostic reasoning is developed through the following EXCEPT:
- a) Evaluating the formulated hypotheses
 - b) Reviewing the assessment discussion
 - c) Formulating hypothesis
 - d) Gathering data related to the formulated hypothesis (1)
10. Common errors in percussion include all the following EXCEPT:
- a) Failing to hear the percussion note/sound
 - b) Causing injury to the client or self
 - c) Taping the body lightly
 - d) Pressing the striking hand into the positioned arm (1)
11. The following assessment techniques are used to assess the abdomen:
- a) Inspection, palpation, auscultation and percussion
 - b) Inspection, percussion, palpation and auscultation
 - c) Inspection, auscultation, percussion and palpation
 - d) Inspection, percussion, auscultation and palpation (1)
12. All the following are risk factors leading to heart diseases EXCEPT:
- a) Cultural influences
 - b) Obesity
 - c) Smoking
 - d) Hypertension (1)

B For the following statements write True or False

13. A comprehensive health assessment is usually conducted for the purposes of wellness promotion (1)
14. A health assessment scope is influenced by the client's state of health (1)
15. A health assessment interview is conducted for the purposes of objectively gathering data (1)
16. Verbal communication is the only form of therapeutic communication in health assessment (1)
17. The use of **silence** when interviewing clients is an appropriate response in allowing the assessor time to organize his/her thoughts (1)
18. Confronting the client's contradicting statements in a health assessment interview is professionally not allowed (1)
19. When the health assessor abruptly changes the subject of an interview, the client feels pleased (1)
20. Range of motion of the spine can be assessed by having the client bend down to pick up an object without bending his/her legs while holding his/her hips (1)

- 21. Rectum examination can be used for the assessment of the prostate gland (1)
- 22. Establishing rapport involves regarding the client's problem to be solved (1)
- 23. Adolescents represent one of the special groups for assessment but not be assessed for self concept (1)
- 24. When assessing the Bartholin's glands during a genital examination one uses only one finger to palpate (1)it is
- 25. It is wise for the health assessor to offer false assurance to chronically ill clients for it comforts them (1)

[TOTAL MARKS = 25]

QUESTION 2

- A. Zama, a 6 year old boy, comes to your clinic with a limp after sustaining an injury while playing football with his friends. After carrying out all the assessment procedures, you become interested in checking the range of motion. Mention four things you would do to test the range of motion of the ankle (4)
- B. A 23 year old female reports to your clinic complaining of painful urination. Utilizing the concept "COLDSPA" find out more about the symptoms she mentioned (7)
- C. Describe two pieces of subjective information you would gather from the client that will make you suspect a sexually transmitted infection (HIV) (4)
- D. Describe three pieces of objective data you would collect to confirm the presence of a sexually transmitted infection in C above (6)
- E. Write one actual nursing diagnosis associated with painful urination (3)
- F. What is the medical terminology of painful urination (1)

[TOTAL MARKS = 25]

QUESTION 3

- A. Nurses as health assessors have a responsibility of ensuring a conducive environment for the assessment process.
 - a) List eight (8) characteristics of a conducive assessment environment (8)
 - b) Discuss one importance of a conducive health assessment environment (4)
- B. In health assessment it is important that the health assessor considers the clients culture and family. Discuss how each of the two influences the individual client's health (4)
- C. Assessing the skin and hair is crucial. List the physical examination techniques that are followed in assessing these structures (2)
- D. Mention three things the assessor will look for on the skin and the reasons for that (6)
- E. Mention one factor leading to poor skin turgor (1)

[TOTAL MARKS = 25]