

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

JULY 2016

COURSE CODE: GNS 212

TITLE OF PAPER: HEALTH ASSESSMENT II

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MARKS: 75

INSTRUCTIONS

1. READ QUESTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.
2. THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO (2) SECTIONS: SECTION 1 – MULTIPLE CHOICE AND SECTION 2 – ESSAY QUESTIONS.
3. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN ALL SECTIONS.
4. EACH QUESTION IS TO BE ANSWERED ON A SEPERATE SHEET OF PAPER.

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

SECTION 1

Instructions: For each of the following questions/statements, write the letter that corresponds with the most appropriate answer in your answer sheet, e. g. 1. B

Note: Each question carries one mark.

Situation: You are assessing a 75 year old Mrs. Nene who suffers from urinary incontinence. Mrs. Nene reports that she is not able to get to the bathroom in time.

Questions 1 – 3 relate to the above situation.

1. Which one of the following types of incontinences is Mrs. Nene most likely to be suffering from?
 - A. Stress incontinence
 - B. Functional incontinence
 - C. Overflow incontinence
 - D. Urge incontinence

2. Mrs. Nene's problem could be related to which one of the following conditions?
 - A. Cerebrovascular accident
 - B. Relaxed muscle from effects of child birth
 - C. Diabetic neuropathy
 - D. Cognition and mobility disorders

3. The following assessments are all suitable for Mrs. Nene's condition **EXCEPT:**
 - A. Nutrition
 - B. Abdomen for bladder weakness
 - C. Vagina for prolapse of uterus
 - D. Mental status

4. A tight foreskin that, once retracted, cannot be returned back over the glans is called -

 - A. Phimosis
 - B. Epispadias
 - C. Paraphimosis

- D. Hypospadias
5. An inflammation of the testes associated frequently with mumps is known as -----
- A. Cryptorchidism
 - B. Orchitis
 - C. Epididymitis
 - D. Chancre
6. Collection of serous fluid in the scrotum appearing as painless swelling is called -----
- A. Hernia
 - B. Hydrocele
 - C. Spermatocele
 - D. Torsion

Instructions: State if each of the following statements is TRUE or FALSE by writing in your answer sheet T or F as appropriate, e. g. 8. T

7. Candida lesions in the mouth, vagina, and nail beds increase as a result of decreasing numbers of Langerhans cells.
8. Atrophy of the eccrine glands decreases the risk of hyperthermia in elderly clients.
9. Entropion is a condition that causes the lower eyelashes to touch the cornea and conjunctiva.
10. Loss of pacemaker cells in the sinus node and fibers in the bundle of His leads to sick sinus syndrome.
11. Systolic and diastolic pressure falls with age due to loss of elasticity of the aorta and arteries.
12. The umbilicus is the starting point when measuring abdominal girth.
13. The peritoneal epithelia line the abdominal cavity.

Fill-in-the-Blank: In your answer sheet, write only the appropriate answer for each question e.g 16. Surgery

14. _____ are brown pigmented areas caused by hyper pigmentation of the skin due to exposure to sunlight.

15. _____ hormone deprivation leads to atrophy of vaginal and vulvar epithelium.

16. Hearing loss associated with aging is called _____.

17. Accumulation of fat around the cervical vertebrae especially in women is known as _____ hump.

18. _____ increases the risk of choking and aspiration and may contribute to dehydration and malnutrition.

19. Peptic ulcers are eroded areas of _____ in the stomach.

20 A (n) _____ refers to the protrusion of bowel through the abdominal wall.

Section 2

Short essay questions

Instruction: Each point carries a mark

Question 1

Situation: Mr Dladla is a 55 year old man who comes to your clinic with complaints of abdominal pains and diarrhoea. Mr Dladla denies taking alcohol and smoking.

- A. State any five (5) questions, with rationale, you will ask Mr Dladla when collecting his present health history. (10)
- B. Discuss how you will auscultate Mr Dladla's abdomen for bowel sounds. In your discussion explain possible findings that you may elicit and their indications. (6)
- C. Explain how you will percuss the span of the liver in Mr Dladla to rule out normal variations. (5)

Total: 21 Marks

Question 2

Situation: Mrs Mbuli is a 35-year-old pregnant woman who comes to your clinic with a history of gestational diabetes. She is in her 30th week of gestation. When measuring the fundal height, you note it as 36 cm.

- A. Explain why you think this finding is normal or abnormal. (4)
- B. Discuss with possible findings, how you will perform the four (4) Leopold's maneuvers in Mrs Mbuli's abdomen. (12)

Total: 16 Marks

Question 3

Situation: You are assessing a newborn baby post delivery and you note that the baby has an Apgar score of 8/10.

- A. Explain how you rated the Apgar score in this new born baby. (10)
- B. Explain how you will perform the following reflexes in this newborn baby and state any one (1) abnormal finding in each: (8)
- i) Sucking reflex
 - ii) Stepping reflex
 - iii) Palmar reflex
 - iv) Rooting reflex

Total: 18 Marks

Grand Total: 55 Marks