

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL NURSING SCIENCE
SECOND SEMESTER
FINAL EXAMINATION MAY 2018

COURSE TITTLE: HEALTH ASSESSMENT DIAGNOSIS AND
TREATMENT II

COURSE CODE: NUR 421

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer all the three questions
3. Read the questions carefully
4. Write legibly

Please do not open this question paper until you are told to do so by the invigilator

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

In your answer sheet write the correct response to each statement/question e.g. 1. C.

1. A patient with head injury is likely to suffer from all EXCEPT;
 - A. Hypostatic pneumonia
 - B. Foot drop
 - C. Visual hallucinations
 - D. Urinary incontinence
2. A 40 year old woman has been beaten by a snake, all the following are diagnostic tests that you would conduct EXCEPT;
 - A. Urine dipstick (haematuria)
 - B. Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation screen
 - C. Creatinine
 - D. Liver function test
3. Which of the following sounds is a nurse likely to hear on the lungs during a stethoscope examination for a patient with pneumonia
 - A. Vesicular sounds
 - B. Crackles
 - C. Rhino
 - D. Dullness
4. A 19-year-old comes into the Emergency Department with acute asthma. His respiratory rate is 44 breaths / minute, and he appears to be in acute respiratory distress. Which of the following actions should be taken first?
 - A. Take a full medication history
 - B. Give a bronchodilator by nebulizer
 - C. Apply a cardiac monitor to the client
 - D. Provide emotional support
5. A nurse is caring for a client with diabetic ketoacidosis and documents that the client is experiencing respiratory challenges. Based on this documentation, which of the following did the nurse observe?
 - A. Respirations that are abnormally deep and increased in rate
 - B. Respirations that are regular but abnormally slow
 - C. Respirations that are laboured in depth and rate

- D. Respirations that are shallow and laboured
6. Mannitol is used for one of the following in a patient with head injury
- A. Seizures
 - B. Confusion
 - C. Loss of consciousness
 - D. Increased intra-cranial pressure
7. All are cardinal symptoms of diabetes mellitus EXCEPT;
- A. Headache
 - B. Excessive eating
 - C. Weight loss
 - D. Excessive drinking
8. Among children, signs and symptoms of cardiac heart disease are all EXCEPT;
- A. Poor feeding
 - B. Crying
 - B. Excessive sweating
 - D. Difficulty in breathing
9. The following are causes of convulsions EXCEPT;
- A. Hyperthermia
 - B. Hypothermia
 - C. Head injury
 - D. Hypertension
10. A patient is diagnosed with primary hypertension. When taking the patient's history, the healthcare provider anticipates the patient will report which of the following?
- A "I have not noticed any significant changes in my health."
 - B Sometimes I get pain in my lower legs when I take my daily walk."

- C "Every once in a while I wake up at night covered in sweat."
- D "I'm starting to get out of breath when I go up a flight of stairs."

11. A patient is prescribed a thiazide diuretic for the treatment of hypertension. When teaching the patient about the medication, which of the following will the healthcare provider include?

- A. "Take this medication each day with a large glass of water after your evening meal."
- B. "I'll teach you how to take your radial pulse before taking the medication."
- C. "Stop taking this medication if you notice changes in how much you urinate."
- D. "Be sure to include a number of foods that are rich in potassium in your diet."

12. A patient presents to the Emergency Department with a blood pressure of 180/130 mmHg, headache, and confusion. Which additional finding is consistent with a diagnosis of hypertensive emergency?

- A. Bradycardia
- B. Retinopathy
- C. Urinary retention
- D. Jaundice

13. A woman in her first trimester of pregnancy is diagnosed with tuberculosis (TB) disease. Which of these interventions will the healthcare provider implement?

- A. Begin treatment with antituberculosis medications but decrease the daily dose.
- B. Delay treatment until after the results of an amniocentesis is available.
- C. Begin treatment with antituberculosis medications immediately.
- D. Wait until after the baby is born because antituberculous medications harm the fetus.

14. A 6 year old has been beaten by a dog the following signs and symptoms can make you suspect that he has rabies;

- A. Drooling

- B. Rhinorrhea
- C. Difficulty in swallowing
- D. Musculo –skeletal spasms

15. A patient with seizures presents with somato – sensory symptoms. The patient will present with all EXCEPT;

- A. Memory loss
- B. Numbness
- C. Burning sensation
- D. Pins/needles

QUESTION 1 B

For each of the following statements write “T” for true and “F” for false in your answer sheet. e.g. 26 = T

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 16. A patient who has been treated with steroids for eczema is NOT likely to suffer from cataract | T/F |
| 17. A 40 year old has glossitis, you are less likely to suspect anemia | T/F |
| 18. Alcohol is a risk factor for pneumonia | T/F |
| 19. Chest X-ray is a definitive diagnostic test for TB | T/F |
| 20. A patient with pneumonia is likely to have painful cough that produce rusty sputum | T/F |
| 21. Chronic medical illness is NOT a risk factor for glaucoma | T/F |
| 22. Cataract is associated with increased near-sightedness | T/F |
| 23. Atopic dermatitis is characterised by lichenification | T/F |
| 24. If a patient is asthmatic there will be dullness detected in the lung field on percussion. | T/F |
| 25. Sinusitis affects the mandibular sinus | T/F |

Total – 25 marks

QUESTION 2

- 2.1. A 30 year old presents to your clinic and you suspect anaphylaxis. What could be the differential diagnosis of anaphylaxis and severe asthma? (2marks)
- 2.2. A 25 year old man attempted suicide by inhaling gas fumes (carbon monoxide poisoning). Explain the physical examination you would perform and your findings for this patient on three systems; (6 marks)
- 2.3 Briefly explain how you could tell that a client with convulsions is in the prodromal and aura phase (2 marks)
- 2.4 Mr Gwala has been admitted to your ward suspected to have diabetes mellitus. You are asked to determine if Mr Gwala has hepatomegaly. Explain how you would go about assessing the patient. (5 marks)
- 2.5. A patient presents with Haemoglobin of $Hb < 7g/dl$, severe conjunctiva pallor, >30 breaths per minute, tires easily and edema as well as breathlessness at rest. Explain the management and treatment you would give the patient. (3 marks)
- 2.6. Differentiate between tonometry and contrast sensitivity tests (4 marks)
- 2.7. In a patient who has had a head injury what would the following diagnostic Tests reveal;
- Computerised tomography scan (apart from fractures).
 - Electroencephalogram (2 marks)
- 2.8. State one clinical manifestation of severe anaemia (1 mark)

Total: 25 marks

QUESTION 3

3.1. A 20 year old female comes to your clinic, and during history taking you suspect that he has tonsillitis. What would you exam the skin and neck for? What would be the possible findings? (4 marks)

3.2. Determine any two (2) diagnostic tests that would be carried out for a patient with Asthma and the possible findings. (2 marks)

3.3. A 55 year old woman comes with suspected hypertension. What would be palpate for in this patient (4points) (4 marks)

3.4 A patient has been through a seizure, determine the history you would collect on what happened before the seizure. (4 marks)

3.5 Mention the intensive and continuation phase of the treatment of a child with Pulmonary Tuberculosis. (4 marks)

3.6. State one actual and one risk nursing diagnosis related to hypertension (4 marks)

3.7 A patient with scabies is treated with lindane lotion, but at times it is contra indicated. Why? (1 mark)

3.8. Mr Shange has gout which two potential drugs would you prescribe for him. (2 marks)

Total 25 marks

GRAND TOTAL – 75 MARKS