

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

**THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
SCIENCE IN NURSING**

NURS 365: MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING IV

STREAMS: Y3S1

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: MONDAY 29/03/2021

2.30 P.M. – 4.30 P.M.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- **Do not write anything on the question paper.**
- **Mobile phones and any other reference materials are NOT allowed in the examination room.**
- **The paper has three sections. Answer ALL questions.**
- **All your answers for Section I (MCQs) should be on one page.**
- **Number ALL your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet.**
- **Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Phimosis is

- a. Tightening of the prepuce
- b. Inflammation of testis
- c. Early sign of prostate cancer
- d. Congenital

2. Epispadias
 - a. Urethral opening is on the ventral surface of the penis
 - b. Urethral opening is on the dorsal surface of the penis
 - c. Is an acquired condition
 - d. Is treated with broad antibiotics

3. Circumcision is the treatment of choice for the following conditions except
 - a. Hypospadias
 - b. Phimosis
 - c. Balanoposthitis
 - d. Balanitis

4. Consequences of cryptorchidism include the following except
 - a. Infertility
 - b. Malignancy
 - c. Testicular torsion
 - d. Internal bleeding

5. Testicular torsion can be
 - a. Extravaginal or intravaginal
 - b. Unilateral or bilateral
 - c. Primary congenital defect or a secondary condition
 - d. Acute or chronic

6. Upper urinary tract infections include
 - a. Cystitis
 - b. Urethritis
 - c. Prostatitis
 - d. Pyelonephritis

7. The most common cause of Urinary Tract Infection is
 - a) E. coli
 - b) S. Aureus
 - c) Chlamydia
 - d) Mycoplasma

8. Treatment of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia is determined by
 - a) Degree of symptoms that the condition produces and complications
 - b) Results of culture and sensitivity test
 - c) Degree of metastasis
 - d) General appearance of the patient

9. PSA levels are important in
 - a) Diagnosis and management of benign prostatic hyperplasia
 - b) Staging and management of prostate cancer
 - c) Management of urinary tract infection

- d) Diagnosis and management of prostate cancer
10. The following is true about Bell's palsy
- a) Its onset is sudden
 - b) It leads to stroke
 - c) It affects cranial nerve IX
 - d) Its treated surgically
11. In young boys, priapism is most commonly caused by
- a) Stroke and spinal cord injury
 - b) Neoplasms and sickle cell anemia
 - c) Thrombocytopenia and renal failure
 - d) Medications like anticoagulants and antidepressants
12. Guillain - Barre` Syndrome
- a) Weakness begins in both upper limbs
 - b) Is a complication viral of viral infection
 - c) Presents with severe headache
 - d) Involves demyelinating process
13. Stage IV of Parkinson`s disease entails
- a) Complete dependency
 - b) Moderate disease with increased gait disturbances
 - c) Slow and shuffling gait
 - d) Severe disability, Akinesia and rigidity
14. Late signs of severe head injury include
- a) Dilated pupil and low pulse rate
 - b) Constricted pupils and high blood pressure
 - c) High pulse rate and low blood pressure
 - d) Fixed pupils with no pulse rate
15. The most common risk factor for development of Alzheimer`s disease is
- a) Alcoholism
 - b) Nutritional deficits
 - c) Chronic drug use
 - d) Advancing age
16. The most common cause of meningitis is
- a) Streptococci and pneumococci
 - b) Haemophilus influenza and enteroviruses
 - c) Cryptococci and staphylococci
 - d) Amoeba and chlamydia
17. Brain abscesses are not common in
- a. Immunosuppressed people

- b. People with an underlying disease.
- c. People on immunosuppressive medications
- d. Immunocompetent people

18. The following is true regarding Guillain-Barré Syndrome

- a. Produces descending weakness
- b. Associated with H. Pyroli
- c. Approximately 60% of all patients recover completely
- d. Affects both central and peripheral nerves

19. Headache does not indicate

- a. Organic disease
- b. Stress response
- c. Vasoconstriction
- d. Skeletal muscle tension

20. Stupor entails

- a) Patient can be awakened only by vigorous physical stimulation
- b) Patient cannot be aroused
- c) Patient is breathing abnormally
- d) Patient`s pulse is weak and irregular

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

- 1.Explain four (4) risk factors for epididymitis. (8 marks)
- 2.State 6 clinical manifestations of a patient with increased Intracranial Pressure. (6 marks)
- 3.Describe the pathophysiology of benign prostatic hyperplasia. (6 marks)
- 4.Define Multiple Sclerosis. (2 marks)
- 5.Describe 4 stages of Generalized tonic-clonic seizures. (8 marks)

LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

26. Mr. Maina, 54years old, is a known hypertensive patient. He is brought to hospital with Right sided body weakness and is diagnosed with Cerebrovascular Accident.

- (i) State Four (4) other clinical manifestations of Cerebrovascular accident. (4 marks)
- (ii) Explain the management of Mr. Maina till discharge. (16 marks)