

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

NURS 365: MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING IV

STREAMS: Y3S1

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE :

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INSTRUCTIONS:

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

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20mks)

1. Phimosis is

- Tightening of the prepuce
- Inflammation of testis
- Early sign of prostate cancer
- 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
- Stroke and spinal cord injury
 - Neoplasms and sickle cell anemia
 - Thrombocytopenia and renal failure
 - Medications like anticoagulants and antidepressants
12. Guillain - Barre` Syndrome
- Weakness begins in both upper limbs
 - Is a complication viral of viral infection
 - Presents with severe headache
 - Involves demyelinating process
13. Stage IV of Parkinson`s disease entails
- Complete dependency
 - Moderate disease with increased gait disturbances
 - Slow and shuffling gait
 - Severe disability, Akinesia and rigidity
14. Late signs of severe head injury include
- Dilated pupil and low pulse rate
 - Constricted pupils and high blood pressure
 - High pulse rate and low blood pressure
 - Fixed pupils with no pulse rate
15. The most common risk factor for development of Alzheimer`s disease is
- Alcoholism
 - Nutritional deficits
 - Chronic drug use
 - Advancing age
16. The most common cause of meningitis is
- Streptococci and pneumococci
 - Haemophilus influenza and enteroviruses
 - Cryptococci and staphylococci
 - Amoeba and chlamydia
17. Brain abscesses are not common in
- Immunosuppressed people
 - People with an underlying disease.
 - People on immunosuppressive medications
 - Immunocompetent people
18. The following is true regarding Guillain-Barré Syndrome
- Produces descending weakness
 - Associated with H. Pyroli
 - Approximately 60% of all patients recover completely
 - Affects both central and peripheral nerves
19. Headache does not indicate
- Organic disease
 - Stress response
 - Vasoconstriction
 - 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 (30mks)

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

LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20mks)

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 (4mks)
- (ii) Explain the management of Mr. Maina till discharge (16mks)