

**CHUKA**



**UNIVERSITY**

## **UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

### **FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING**

#### **NURS 441: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING SPECIALITIES I (OPHTHALMIC NURSING)**

**STREAMS: Y4S1**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE : .....**

#### **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 (20MARKS)

- 1) Hordeolum
  - a. Is a suppurative infection
  - b. Is treated with cold compresses
  - c. Incision and drainage is the treatment of choice
  - d. If recurrent its treated with topical antibiotics
- 2) Corneal sensations are diminished in:
  - a) Herpes simplex
  - b) Conjunctivitis
  - c) Fungal infections
  - d) Marginal keratitis
- 3) Blepharitis
  - a. Originates from infected eye lash follicle
  - b. Is inflammation of the meibomian glands
  - c. Is Inflammation of the eyelid margins
  - d. Is inversion of lower eye lid into eye
4. A patient is most likely to experience pain due to infection of the ethmoidal air cells sinus
  - a) At the base of the skull.
  - b) On the forehead.
  - c) In the cheeks.
  - d) Between the eyes.
5. The leading cause of preventable blindness in the world is
  - a. Cataracts
  - b. Trachoma
  - c. Hypertension
  - d. Diabetes mellitus
6. The most important symptom differentiating orbital cellulitis from panophthalmitis is:
  - a) Vision
  - b) Pain
  - c) Redness
  - d) Swelling

7. Mr Nzioka has sudden painless loss of vision, with systolic murmur. Ocular examination reveals a cherry red spot with clear Anterior Chamber, the likely diagnosis is:
- Central Retinal Artery Occlusion
  - Central Retinal Vein Occlusion
  - Diabetes Mellitus
  - Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion
8. The type of optic atrophy that follows retro-bulbar neuritis is:
- Secondary optic atrophy
  - Consecutive optic atrophy
  - Glaucomatous optic atrophy
  - Primary optic atrophy
9. In retinal detachment, fluid accumulates between:
- Outer plexiform layer and inner nuclear layer.
  - Neurosensory retina and layer of retinal pigment epithelium
  - Nerve fiber layer and rest of retina.
  - Retinal pigment epithelium and Bruch's membrane.
10. The inspection of internal structures of the eye is done by
- Snellen's chart
  - Ophthalmoscope
  - Naked eye
  - Tonometry
11. Trachoma is
- The opacity of the lens
  - Increased intra-ocular pressure
  - Treated with anti-allergic drugs
  - Infectious
12. The following is not true about chronic open-angle glaucoma
- Can lead to optic nerve damage
  - Can result from overuse of steroid
  - Can lead to sudden loss of peripheral vision
  - Can result from trauma

13. In Angle Closure Glaucoma
- There is persistent dull pain in the eye
  - Permanent blindness is impossible
  - Intraocular pressure may exceed 50mmHg
  - The eye enlarges
14. Early signs of Retinoblastoma include
- Leukokoria and strabismus
  - Lacrimation and poor vision
  - Red eye
  - Painful eye
15. Signs and symptoms of uveitis include the following except
- Photophobia
  - Redness
  - Pain
  - Tearing
16. Risk factors for Retina detachment include
- Conjunctivitis
  - Myopia
  - Hyperopia
  - Strabismus
17. A painless red eye can result from
- Conjunctivitis and Pterygium
  - Keratitis and Iridocyclitis
  - Acute angle closure glaucoma
  - Episcleritis and Scleritis
18. Dry eyes and Dacryocystitis and disorders of
- Lacrimal system
  - Meibomian glands
  - Anterior and posterior chambers
  - Ciliary processes
19. Posterior uveitis affect

- a. The choroid
  - b. The iris
  - c. Ciliary body
  - d. Retina
20. Which one is not a complication of uveitis
- a. Involvement of central nervous system
  - b. Cataracts
  - c. Retinal detachment
  - d. Macular degeneration

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)**

- 1) State five (5) Indications for Cold Compresses in the management of eye disorders (5mks)
- 2) Compare and contrast myopia and hyperopia (6mks)
- 2) Explain four (4) functions of tears in the eye (8mks)
- 3) Describe three risk factors to development of strabismus (6mks)
- 4) State five (5) clinical features/ Symptoms of Retinal detachment (5mks)

**LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)**

Mr Mbugua 45years old has been suffering from cataracts. He is admitted in a hospital for Intracapsular cataract extraction.

- i) Define cataracts (2mks)
- ii) Describe the two types of cataracts (6mks)
- iii) Explain post-operative nursing management following Intracapsular cataract extraction (12mks)