

**CHUKA**



**UNIVERSITY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

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

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

**STREAMS: Y4S1**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE: WEDNESDAY 24/3/2021**

**2.30 PM – 4.30 PM**

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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 (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:
  - a) Central Retinal Artery Occlusion
  - b) Central Retinal Vein Occlusion
  - c) Diabetes Mellitus
  - d) Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion

8. The type of optic atrophy that follows retro-bulbar neuritis is:
- a) Secondary optic atrophy
  - b) Consecutive optic atrophy
  - c) Glaucomatous optic atrophy
  - d) Primary optic atrophy
9. In retinal detachment, fluid accumulates between:
- a) Outer plexiform layer and inner nuclear layer.
  - b) Neurosensory retina and layer of retinal pigment epithelium
  - c) Nerve fiber layer and rest of retina.
  - d) Retinal pigment epithelium and Bruch's membrane.
10. The inspection of internal structures of the eye is done by
- a) Snellen's chart
  - b) Ophthalmoscope
  - c) Naked eye
  - d) Tonometry
11. Trachoma is
- a) The opacity of the lens
  - b) Increased intra-ocular pressure
  - c) Treated with anti-allergic drugs
  - d) Infectious
12. The following is not true about chronic open-angle glaucoma
- a. Can lead to optic nerve damage
  - b. Can result from overuse of steroid
  - c. Can lead to sudden loss of peripheral vision
  - d. Can result from trauma
13. In Angle Closure Glaucoma
- a) There is persistent dull pain in the eye
  - b) Permanent blindness is impossible
  - c) Intraocular pressure may exceed 50mmHg
  - d) The eye enlarges

14. Early signs of Retinoblastoma include
- a) Leukokoria and strabismus
  - b) Lacrimation and poor vision
  - c) Red eye
  - d) Painful eye
15. Signs and symptoms of uveitis include the following except
- a. Photophobia
  - b. Redness
  - c. Pain
  - d. Tearing
16. Risk factors for Retina detachment include
- a) Conjunctivitis
  - b) Myopia
  - c) Hyperopia
  - d) Strabismus
17. A painless red eye can result from
- a) Conjunctivitis and Pterygium
  - b) Keratitis and Iridocyclitis
  - c) Acute angle closure glaucoma
  - d) Episcleritis and Scleritis
18. Dry eyes and Dacryocystitis are disorders of
- a) Lacrimal system
  - b) Meibomian glands
  - c) Anterior and posterior chambers
  - d) 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 (5Marks)
- 2) Compare and contrast myopia and hyperopia (6Marks)
- 2) Explain four (4) functions of tears in the eye (8Marks)
- 3) Describe three risk factors to development of strabismus (6Marks)
- 4) State five (5) clinical features/ Symptoms of Retinal detachment (5Marks)

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