

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

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

**NURS 445: MEDICAL SURGICAL SPECIALITIES V (DERMATOLOGY)**

**STREAMS: Y4S1**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE: MONDAY 29/03/2021**

**2.30 P.M. – 4.30 P.M.**

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**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 the 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

**SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS) (20 MARKS).**

1. What is the pathogenesis of vitiligo?
  - a) Congenital lack of pigmentation
  - b) Autoimmune destruction of melanocytes
  - c) Increase in the number of melanocytes
  - d) Benign proliferation of melanocytes
2. What disorder is characterised by an initial 'herald patch' which is then followed by scaly erythematous plaques usually in a 'Christmas tree' distribution?
  - a) Pityriasis rosea
  - b) Herpes
  - c) Varicella zoster virus
  - d) Erysipelas
3. How does lichen planus present clinically?
  - a) Salmon coloured plaques with silvery scale
  - b) Pruritic, red, oozing rash with edema

- c) Golden coloured crusts
  - d) Pruritic, purple, polygonal, planar papules and plaque
4. What is the infective agent implicated in acne?
- a) Staphylococcus aureus
  - b) Streptococcus pyogenes
  - c) Staphylococcus epidermidis
  - d) Propionibacterium acnes
5. What is the pathogenesis of pemphigus vulgaris?
- a) IgG antibody against desmoglein
  - b) IgG antibody against hemidesmosome components
  - c) Autoimmune deposition of IgA at tips of dermal papillae
  - d) Enzyme defect in tyrosinase
6. An elderly lady presents to her doctor with a raised, round discoloured plaque, 'stuck on appearance' on her face. What skin condition is this?
- a) Rubella
  - b) Seborrheic keratosis
  - c) Basal cell carcinoma
  - d) Melasma
7. How does impetigo present?
- a) Salmon coloured plaque with silvery scale
  - b) Comedones, pustules and nodules
  - c) Golden honey coloured crust over an erythematous base
  - d) Flesh coloured papule with a rough surface
8. What is the best indicator of prognosis for a melanoma?
- a) Asymmetry
  - b) Colour
  - c) Diameter
  - d) Invasion of the dermis
9. What childhood infection is associated with Koplik spots?
- a) Varicella
  - b) Rubella
  - c) Measles
  - d) AIDS
10. Management of seborrheic dermatitis include:
- a) Ensuring the affected area is always dry.
  - b) Leaving the scales in place to enhance quick healing.
  - c) Cleaning the affected area with hot water
  - d) Advise the patient to keep the skin slightly moist.
11. A patient comes to the dermatology clinic with complaints of having developed a circular lesion with irregular outer portions and palpable margins. This lesion is likely to be a;
- a) Malignant melanoma
  - b) Follicle
  - c) Acne vulgaris
  - d) Furuncle.

12. Skin graft can be classified as ;
- a) Autografts, plastic grafts, homografts.
  - b) Autografts, homografts, xenografts.
  - c) Autografts, xenografts, artificial grafts.
  - d) Homografts, xenografts, artificial grafts.
13. The following comprise of the five (5) sub –layers of epidermis from top to bottom
- a) Stratum corneum, stratum granulosum, stratum spinosum, stratum lucidum, stratum basale.
  - b) Stratum corneum, stratum granulosum, stratum lucidum, stratum spinosum, stratum basale.
  - c) Stratum cornea, stratum lucidium, stratum granulosum, stratum spinosum, stratum basale.
  - d) Stratum spinosum. Stratum corneum, stratum ludidum, stratum granulosum, startum basale.
14. Pruritus is an important symptom of
- a) Cutaneous fungal infections & Liver/Renal disease
  - b) Liver/Renal disease & Secondary syphilis
  - c) Secondary syphilis & Biliary cirrhosis
  - d) Atopic dermatitis & Leprosy
15. Which of the following skin disorder is caused by NSAIDS?
- a) Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
  - b) Xerosis
  - c) Psoriasis
  - d) Xerosis
16. Which of the following skin disorder is most likely to affect Photo developers?
- a) Sporotrichosis
  - b) Xerosis
  - c) Skin carcinomas
  - d) Lichenoid eruption
17. Tinea is classified by its location on the body. which tinea covers the groin and upper thighs?
- a) Tinea capitis
  - b) Tinea cruris
  - c) Tinea unguium
  - d) Tinea nigra
18. Which tinea covers the palms and sores;
- a) Tinea nigra
  - b) Tinea versicolor
  - c) Tinea unguium
  - d) Tinea cruris
19. Which cancer of skin is an epidemic in AIDS patients?

- a) Squamous cell carcinoma
  - b) Basal cell carcinoma
  - c) Malignant melanoma
  - d) Kaposi's sarcoma.
20. Which one of the following lesions is an example of a satellite lesion?
- a) Candidiasis
  - b) Stevens Johnson syndrome
  - c) Psoriasis
  - d) Urticaria

**SECTION 11: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)**

1. Describe three (3) types of skin abscesses. (6 marks)
2. State seven (7) primary skin lesions that may be found on the skin during physical Examination. (7 Marks)
3. Explain seven (7) preventive measures of tinea pedis. (7 marks)
4. Outline five (5) nursing interventions applied in management of patients following skin Graft. (5 marks)
5. State five (5) skin diseases in which pain is an important symptom. (5 marks)

**SECTION 111: LONG ASWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)**

1. Fatuma is admitted in burns unit with 30% burns.
    - a. State four types of burns. (4 marks)
    - b. Describe her management in the first 24 hours. (12 marks)
    - c. State four complications of burns. (4 marks)
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