

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

## UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

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

**NURS 449: MEDICAL-SURGICAL SPECIALTIES IX (NEPHROLOGY AND CRITICAL CARE NURSING)**

**STREAMS: Y4S2**

**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 (20mks)**

1. Serum creatinine
  - a. Reflects the balance between production and filtration by renal glomerulus
  - b. Serves as index of renal excretory capacity
  - c. Depends on the body's urea production and on urine flow
  - d. Provides a reasonable approximation of rate of glomerular filtration
2. The following statement is true about urinalysis
  - a. Red-brown colour may be due to some drugs or foods like beet
  - b. It doesn't show urine's osmolality
  - c. Normal specific gravity ranges from 1.005 to 1.030

- d. It can reveal presence of infectious viruses
- 3. 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
- 4. A client complaining of difficult in urination, frequency and urgency is likely to have
  - a) Polycystic kidney disease
  - b) Urinary tract infection
  - c) Trauma to the kidneys
  - d) Prostatitis
- 5. The most common cause of Urinary Tract Infection is
  - a) E. coli
  - b) S. Aureus
  - c) Chlamydia
  - d) Mycoplasma
- 6. 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
- 7. Hydronephrosis results from
  - a) Urinary tract infection
  - b) Urinary tract obstruction
  - c) Nephritic syndrome
  - d) Prostatitis
- 8. Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by
  - a) Hypolipidemia and dehydration
  - b) Decreased albumin levels in urine
  - c) Elevated albumin levels in blood
  - d) Hypoalbuminemia and edema
- 9. Importance of Renal Function Tests include the following except
  - a. Determining effectiveness of the kidneys' excretory functioning
  - b. Evaluating the severity of kidney disease
  - c. Following the patient's progress
  - d. Ruling out other diseases
- 10. Ischemic Acute Tubular Necrosis is common in the following except
  - a. Acute illness
  - b. Burns
  - c. Trauma
  - d. Major surgery

11. Non-urgent indications of the initiation of dialysis include
- Hyperkalemia refractory to dietary restriction and pharmacologic treatment.
  - Progressive uremic encephalopathy with signs such as confusion
  - Pericarditis
  - A clinically significant bleeding diathesis attributable to uremia
12. A nurse is preparing for urinary catheterization of a trauma patient and she observes bleeding at the urethral meatus. She should should
- Irrigate and clean the meatus before catheterization
  - Check the discharge for occult blood before catheterization
  - Heavily lubricate the catheter before insertion
  - Delay catheterization and notify the doctor
13. Acute bacterial prostatitis is commonly caused by
- Klebsiella
  - Pseudomonas
  - E. Coli
  - Proteus
14. Both ambulatory and bed ridden patients can be affected by the following except
- Stress gastritis
  - Nosocomial infections
  - Decubitus ulcers
  - Exacerbation of malnourished state
15. Hyperkalemia can result from
- Increased shift of  $K^+$  into the cells
  - Increased renal excretion
  - Increased intake of potassium
  - Effects of sodium potassium pump
16. Complications of hyponatremia include the following except
- Rhabdomyolysis
  - Encephalopathy
  - Edema
  - Ischemia
17. Chronic causes of hypocalcemia include
- Neck surgery for parathyroid glands
  - Drugs like calcitonin
  - Excessive phosphate
  - Hypoparathyroidism
18. Renal function is impaired by the following drugs except
- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
  - Anticholinergics
  - Sympathomimetics
  - Penicillin antibiotics

19. Which of the following causes painless hematuria?

- a. Urinary tract stones
- b. Renal tuberculosis
- c. Urinary tract neoplasms
- d. Acute pyelonephritis

20. Anuria

- a. Output is more than 50 mL/24 hrs.
- b. Indicates serious renal dysfunction
- c. Is demonstrated in diabetes mellitus
- d. Leads to dehydration

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30mk)**

- 1. Explain 4 indications of urinary catheterization (8mks)
- 2. State 5 complications of Nephrotic Syndrome (5mks)
- 3. Differentiate hemodialysis from peritoneal dialysis (5mks)
- 4. State 6 psychological problems that affect critically ill patients(6mks)
- 5. State 6 risk factors for urinary incontinence (6mks)

**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20mks)**

Mr. Okech 72years old suffers from End Stage Renal Disease and has been on hemodialysis.

- (i) Explain the 3 causes of Acute Renal Failure (6mks)
- (ii) Describe the Nursing care of a patient during dialysis (14mks)