

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

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

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

STREAMS: Y4S2

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: WEDNESDAY 31/3/2021

2.30 PM – 4.30 PM

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. 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 10.05 to 10.30

- 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

- a. Hyperkalemia refractory to dietary restriction and pharmacologic treatment.
- b. Progressive uremic encephalopathy with signs such as confusion
- c. Pericarditis
- d. 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

- a) Irrigate and clean the meatus before catheterization
- b) Check the discharge for occult blood before catheterization
- c) Heavily lubricate the catheter before insertion
- d) Delay catheterization and notify the doctor

13. Acute bacterial prostatitis is commonly caused by

- a) Klebsiella
- b) Pseudomonas
- c) E. Coli
- d) Proteus

14. Both ambulatory and bed ridden patients can be affected by the following except

- a) Stress gastritis
- b. Nosocomial infections
- c. Decubitus ulcers
- d. Exacerbation of malnourished state

15. Hyperkalemia can result from

- a. Increased shift of K^+ into the cells
- b. Increased renal excretion
- c. Increased intake of potassium
- d. Effects of sodium potassium pump

16. Complications of hyponatremia include the following except

- a. Rhabdomyolysis
- b. Encephalopathy

- c. Edema
- d. Ischemia

17. Chronic causes of hypocalcemia include

- a. Neck surgery for parathyroid glands
- b. Drugs like calcitonin
- c. Excessive phosphate
- d. Hypoparathyroidism

18. Renal function is impaired by the following drugs except

- a. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
- b. Anticholinergics
- c. Sympathomimetics
- d. 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 (8marks)
- 2. State 5 complications of Nephrotic Syndrome (5marks)
- 3. Differentiate hemodialysis from peritoneal dialysis (5marks)
- 4. State 6 psychological problems that affect critically ill patients (6marks)
- 5. State 6 risk factors for urinary incontinence (6marks)

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 (6marks)
 - (ii) Describe the Nursing care of a patient during dialysis (14marks)
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