

**CHUKA**



**UNIVERSITY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF  
SCIENCE IN NURSING (UPGRADING)**

**NURU 192: HEALTH ASSESSMENT**

**STREAMS: BSC NURSING (UPGRADING) (Y1 S2)**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE: THURSDAY 08/07/2021**

**11.30 A.M – 1.30 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 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 A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)**

1. Scaphoid is a term:
  - A) That describe the shape of the abdomen
  - B) Given to the abdominal region just superior to the pubic bone
  - C) Given to abdominal region between the costal margins
  - D) That describe a proximal part of the large intestines

2. The first step in a traditional physical assessment sequence is:
  - A) Percussion
  - B) Palpation
  - C) Auscultation
  - D) Inspection
  
3. When performing breast examination on a 25 year old female patient the nurse Inspect the breasts, axillae, areolar areas and with arms relaxed on the side then repeats the same sequence with the arms raised to:
  - A) Note difference in size of left to right breast
  - B) Help the client relax
  - C) Note developmental level of breast mass
  - D) Accentuate retraction if present
  
4. In Webber test, lateralization to the left ear suggest sensorineural impairment in:
  - A) Cochlear nerve in right ear
  - B) Vestibular nerve in Left ear
  - C) Cochlear nerve in the left ear
  - D) Vestibular nerve in the right ear
  
5. Clubbed fingers are a sign of:
  - A) Allergic reaction
  - B) Bacterial infection
  - C) Hypoxia
  - D) Malnutrition
  
6. The percussion note heard over most of the lung is
  - A) Resonance
  - B) Dullness
  - C) Tympany

- D) Hyperresonance
7. A high- pitched, loud, “harsh” sound created by air moving through the trachea is termed as;
- A) Vesicular sound
  - B) Bronchovesicular sound
  - C) Bronchial sounds
  - D) Tracheal
8. The pulse deficit measures the difference between the:
- A) Systolic blood pressure and Arterial pulse rate
  - B) Apical and radial pulse rate
  - C) Systolic blood pressure and radial pulse rate
  - D) Systolic and diastolic blood pressure.
9. When you were examining Lilian you asked her to raise her eyebrows and puff out cheeks but she could not do so. What cranial nerve is affected?
- A) Auditory
  - B) Abducens
  - C) Facial
  - D) Accessory
10. The most sensitive indicator of a change in a patient’s neurological status is his
- A) Speech pattern
  - B) Level of consciousness
  - C) Gross motor movement
  - D) Vision
11. While assessing the skin of a patient, you observe a lesion that is elevated, contains clear serous fluid between the upper layers of the skin, red, blistering with exudates and

more than 0.5cm in diameter. The patient is subsequently diagnosed to having second degree burns. The correct terminology for this skin lesion is

- A) Bullae
- B) Tumor
- C) Papule
- D) Vesicle

12. Which of the following are disadvantages of closed questions?

- A) Questions and answers can be controlled more effectively
- B) Requires more effort from the interviewee
- C) May be less threatening since they do not require explanations
- D) Calls for the interviewer's attention

13. When palpating the thyroid gland, the nurse will;

- A) Palpate with the client's head tilted slightly backward to enhance palpation
- B) Request the client to turn the head to the right when examining the right lobe
- C) Find the two lobes in the small space just below the thyroid cartilage
- D) Palpate only from the anterior side of the patient

14. Which of the following would an examiner expect to observe in an individual who has a positive Romberg sign?

- A) Uncoordinated unsteady gait
- B) Inability to walk in a straight line
- C) Inability to follow simple commands
- D) Inability to maintain balance with eyes closed

15. The percussion of the anterior thorax will yield what sound in existence of pleural effusion.

- A) Dullness
- B) Resonance

- C) Tympanic
  - D) Flat
16. The ratio of adult thoracic transverse diameter and anteroposterior diameter is approximately
- A) AP:T= 1:2
  - B) AP:T= 2:1
  - C) AP:T=2:2
  - D) AP:T=11:22
17. Transillumination is a technique done to assess:
- A) The ear
  - B) The nose
  - C) The sinuses
  - D) The internal ear.
18. When assessing the head the following techniques are used EXCEPT:
- A) Palpation
  - B) Inspection
  - C) Auscultation
  - D) Percussion
19. Tracing a letter or number on the palm of an individual's hand and asking for the correct identification of the number or letter is examining the individual for:
- A) Fine motor discrimination
  - B) Sense of position
  - C) Tactile discrimination
  - D) Skilled movement
20. When testing for muscle strength, The examiner does which of the following
- A) Observe for degree of contraction when the individual lifts a heavy object
  - B) Applies an opposing force when an individual put a joint in flexion or extension
  - C) Measure the degree of force that it takes to overcome joint flexion or extension

D) Measures the degree of flexion and extension with a goniometre

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

1. Distinguish between decerebrate and decorticate posturing (4 marks)
2. Outline four (4) auscultatory sounds of the cardiac system (4 Marks)
3. Describe three (3) types of health assessment (6marks)
4. Describe the procedure and significance of Babinski's reflex (6 marks)
5. Describe the procedure of self testicular examination (5marks)
6. State significance of five (5) symptoms you would ask regarding respirations (5 Marks)

**SECTION C LONG ASSAY QUESTIONS (20 Marks)**

1. A patient walks into an outpatient department with complains of vomiting and abdominal pains. Following a logical sequence, describe the health history gathering approach for the patient. (20 Marks)
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