

**CHUKA**



**UNIVERSITY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN  
NURSING (UPGRADING)**

**NURU 342: RENAL AND CRITICAL CARE NURSING**

**STREAMS: Y3S2**

**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**

## **PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20mks)**

1. Causes of secondary glomerular diseases includes all of the following except
  - a. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
  - b. Nephritic syndrome
  - c. Goodpasture's syndrome
  - d. Amyloidosis
2. Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by
  - a. Massive proteinuria
  - b. Hyperalbuminemia
  - c. Hypolipidemia
  - d. Decreased glomerular permeability
3. Foamy urine may indicate
  - a. Presence of severe proteinuria
  - b. Presence of severe glycosuria
  - c. Presence of excess electrolytes
  - d. Presence of pus cells
4. Renal function is impaired by the following drugs except
  - a. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
  - b. Anticholinergics
  - c. Sympathomimetics
  - d. Penicillin antibiotics
5. Which of the following causes painless hematuria?
  - a. Urinary tract stones
  - b. Renal tuberculosis
  - c. Urinary tract neoplasms
  - d. Acute pyelonephritis

6. 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
7. 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
8. Hyperkalemia can result from
  - a. Increased shift of K<sup>+</sup> into the cells
  - b. Increased renal excretion
  - c. Increased intake of potassium
  - d. Effects of sodium potassium pump
9. Complications of hyponatremia include the following except
  - a. Rhabdomyolysis
  - b. Encephalopathy
  - c. Edema
  - d. Ischemia
10. 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
11. Ischemic Acute Tubular Necrosis is common in the following except
  - a. Acute illness
  - b. Burns
  - c. Trauma
  - d. Major surgery
12. 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
13. Hydronephrosis results from
- a. Urinary tract infection
  - b. Urinary tract obstruction
  - c. Nephritic syndrome
  - d. Prostatitis
14. 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
15. 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
16. In young boys, priapism is most commonly caused by
- a. Stroke and spinal cord injury
  - b. Neoplasms and sickle cell anemia
  - c. Thrombocytopenia and renal failure
  - d. Medications like anticoagulants and antidepressants
17. Upper urinary tract infections include
- a. Cystitis
  - b. Urethritis
  - c. Prostatitis
  - d. Pyelonephritis
18. The most common cause of Urinary Tract Infection is
- a. E. coli
  - b. S. Aureus
  - c. Chlamydia
  - d. Mycoplasma

19. Hematuria may be due to the following systemic causes except
- Blood dyscrasias
  - Anticoagulant therapy
  - Extreme exercise
  - Emotional stress
20. Kidney pain
- Is felt in the costovertebral angle
  - Is felt in the back
  - Is felt in the abdomen
  - Is felt in the inguinal region

### **PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30MKS)**

- There are two most common types of dialysis. Explain (6mks)
- State five (5) possible complications of urinary retention. (5mks)
- Describe three (3) psychological problems that affect critically ill patients (6mks)
- Explain 4 indications of urinary catheterization (8mks)
- State 5 complications of Nephrotic Syndrome (5mks)

### **PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20MKS)**

- Mrs. Mukuria 65years old suffers from End Stage Renal Disease and has been on dialysis.
  - Explain three (3) pre-renal causes of Acute Renal Failure (6mks)
  - Describe the Nursing care of a patient during dialysis session. (14mks)