

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

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

NURU 342: RENAL AND CRITICAL CARE NURSING

STREAMS: Y3 S1

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: TUESDAY 6 /07/ 2021

11.30 AM – 1.30 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

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⁺ 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 10.05 to 10.30
 - 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
 - a. Blood dyscrasias
 - b. Anticoagulant therapy
 - c. Extreme exercise
 - d. Emotional stress
- 20. Kidney pain
 - a. Is felt in the costovertebral angle
 - b. Is felt in the back
 - c. Is felt in the abdomen
 - d. Is felt in the inguinal region

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30MKS)

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

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20MKS)

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