

**CHUKA**



**UNIVERSITY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

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

**NURU 343: ENT AND OPHTHALMIC 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. Inspection of internal structures of the eye is done by
  - a) Snellen`s chart
  - b) Ophthalmoscope
  - c) Naked eye
  - d) Tonometry
2. Trachoma is
  - a) The opacity of the lens
  - b) Increased intra-ocular pressure
  - c) Treated with anti-allergic drugs
  - d) Infectious
3. The following is not true about chronic open-angle glaucoma
  - a. Can lead to optic nerve damage
  - b. Can result from overuse of steroid
  - c. Can lead to sudden loss of peripheral vision
  - d. Can result from trauma
4. In Angle Closure Glaucoma
  - a) There is persistent dull pain in the eye
  - b) Permanent blindness is impossible
  - c) Intraocular pressure may exceed 50mmHg
  - d) The eye enlarges
5. Early signs of Retinoblastoma include
  - a) Leukokoria and strabismus
  - b) Lacrimation and poor vision
  - c) Red eye

- d) Painful eye
6. Signs and symptoms of uveitis include the following except
- a. Photophobia
  - b. Redness
  - c. Pain
  - d. Tearing
7. Risk factors for Retina detachment include
- a) Conjunctivitis
  - b) Myopia
  - c) Hyperopia
  - d) Strabismus
8. A painless red eye can result from
- a) Conjunctivitis and Pterygium
  - b) Keratitis and Iridocyclitis
  - c) Acute angle closure glaucoma
  - d) Episcleritis and Scleritis
9. Dry eyes and Dacryocystitis are disorders of
- a) Lacrimal system
  - b) Meibomian glands
  - c) Anterior and posterior chambers
  - d) Ciliary processes
10. Posterior uveitis affect
- a. The choroid
  - b. The iris
  - c. Ciliary body
  - d. Retina
11. Which one is not a complication of uveitis

- a. Involvement of central nervous system
- b. Cataracts
- c. Retinal detachment
- d. Macular degeneration

12. In managing epistaxis, posterior nasal packing

- a. Should be the 1st line therapy
- b. Should be avoided
- c. Should not be performed with anterior nasal packing
- d. Requires the patient to be monitored for hypoxia, apnea and arrhythmias

13. A nurse is about to perform an upper respiratory exam on a patient with sinusitis. Which of the following sinuses are inaccessible for assessment by physical exam due to their placement deep within the skull?

- a. The ethmoid and sphenoid sinuses
- b. The frontal and ethmoid sinuses
- c. The maxillary and frontal sinuses
- d. The maxillary and sphenoid sinuses

14. The most common pathogens that cause acute sinusitis are:

- a. Bacteria
- b. Viruses
- c. Fungi
- d. Protozoa

15. The most common familial bleeding disorder to consider in frequent, difficult-to-manage epistaxis is

- a. Hemophilia a
- b. Hemophilia b
- c. Von willebrand's
- d. Thrombocytopenia

16. Which of the following statements about otitis externa is correct?
- a. You should avoid removing canal debris
  - b. It is common in people not wearing ear protection while working with loud power tools as a divine punishment.
  - c. It may result in a featureless tympanic membrane
  - d. It is usually due to a Staphylococcus aureus infection

17. A mother brings her 4 year old son to the clinic. He is complaining of pain in his ear and his mother thinks that he pushed a bean seed into it. The nurse tries to examine him but the child is restless.

The most appropriate action for the nurse to take is?

- a. Refer him for immediate removal of the suspected foreign body
- b. Bribe the child with sweets to be able to remove
- c. Tell the mother to come back in a few days' time when the child is calmer
- d. Prescribe waxol drops

18. Hyperopia is

- a. Short sightedness
- b. Corrected with Biconcave lens
- c. Preventable
- d. Best corrected with contact lens

19. Which of the following statements about the use of topical eardrops is correct?

- a. Only use topical ear drops if the tympanic membrane is visible
- b. Topical eardrops are contraindicated in children under the age of 12years
- c. Topical eardrops cannot be used in the presence of a perforated tympanic membrane
- d. Topical eardrops can worsen otitis externa

20. A patient is most likely to experience pain due to infection of the ethmoidal air cells sinus
- at the base of the skull.
  - on the forehead.
  - in the cheeks.
  - between the eyes.

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

- State three (3) Indications for Cold Compresses in the management of eye disorders (3mks)
- Explain four (4) functions of tears in the eye (8mks)
- Explain four (4) leading causes of impaired hearing (8mks)
- Outline three (3) risk factors for development of throat cancer (3mks)
- Describe the nursing care of a patient following tonsillectomy (8mks)

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

- Mrs Mundia 55years old has been suffering from cataracts. He is admitted in a hospital for Intracapsular cataract extraction.
  - Define cataracts (2mks)
  - Describe the two types of cataracts (6mks)
  - Explain post-operative nursing management following Intracapsular cataract extraction (12mks)