

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

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

NURU 343: ENT AND OPHTHALMIC NURSING

STREAMS: BSC. NURSING UPGRADING (Y3S1)

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: WEDNESDAY 07/07/2021

11.30 A.M. – 01.30 P.M.

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 (20 MARKS)

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
- Hemophilia a
 - Hemophilia b
 - Von willebrand's
 - Thrombocytopenia
16. Which of the following statements about otitis externa is correct?
- You should avoid removing canal debris
 - It is common in people not wearing ear protection while working with loud power tools as a divine punishment.
 - It may result in a featureless tympanic membrane
 - 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?
- Refer him for immediate removal of the suspected foreign body
 - Bribe the child with sweets to be able to remove
 - Tell the mother to come back in a few days' time when the child is calmer
 - Prescribe waxol drops
18. Hyperopia is
- Short sightedness
 - Corrected with Biconcave lens
 - Preventable
 - Best corrected with contact lens
19. Which of the following statements about the use of topical eardrops is correct?
- Only use topical ear drops if the tympanic membrane is visible
 - Topical eardrops are contraindicated in children under the age of 12years
 - Topical eardrops cannot be used in the presence of a perforated tympanic membrane
 - Topical eardrops can worsen otitis externa

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

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

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

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

26. Mrs. Mundia 55years old has been suffering from cataracts. He is admitted in a hospital for Intracapsular cataract extraction.

- i) Define cataracts (2 marks)
- ii) Describe the two types of cataracts (6 marks)
- iii) Explain post-operative nursing management following Intracapsular cataract extraction (12 marks)

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