

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION  
RESIT/SUPPLEMENTARY / SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS  
EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN  
NURSING**

**NUMS 825: ADVANCED PATHOPHYSIOLOGY II**

**STREAMS: MSc. N (Y1T3)**

**TIME: 3 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE: THURSDAY 05/11/2021**

**2.30 P.M - 5.30 P.M.**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- 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 four (4) questions. **ALL** the questions are compulsory
- Number **ALL** your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet.

**QUESTION ONE**

Madam T is admitted in the medical ward with manifestations of dyspnea, palpitations and excessive diaphoresis. On auscultation, wheezes are heard. A diagnosis of emphysema is made.

- a) Explain any five (5) clinical features of obstructive lung disease (10 marks)
- b) Describe the two (2) types of emphysema (10 marks)

**QUESTION TWO**

Master K, a 6-year-old boy is admitted in the paediatric ward with history of not passing urine in the preceding three days. On inquiry history of sore-throat is elicited.

- a) Discuss four (4) factors that determine the glomerular Filtration rate (8 marks)
- b) Describe four (4) clinical features of nephrotic syndrome indicating the pathophysiology of each (8 marks)
- c) Outline four differences between nephritic and nephritic syndrome (4 marks)

**QUESTION THREE**

Liver cirrhosis is a common disorder in individuals with history of chronic alcoholism. A common manifestation of this condition is severe jaundice.

- a) Define jaundice (1 mark)
- b) State the three (3) types of jaundice indicating two (2) causes of each (9 marks)
- c) Explain five (5) clinical manifestations of liver cirrhosis other than jaundice (10 marks)

**QUESTION FOUR**

World Health Organization (WHO) advocated for universal iodization of salt to eradicate hypothyroidism. This has contributed to a decline in cases of endemic goiter. However, cases of hyperthyroidism persist.

- a) Explain five (5) causes of hyperthyroidism (10 marks)
  - b) Describe the pathophysiology of Graves' disease (10 marks)
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