

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

**FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING**

NURS 441: OPHTHAMOLOGIC NURSING

STREAMS: BSC (NURS) Y4S1

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: MONDAY 03/12/2018

2.30 PM – 4.30 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. This paper has three sections. Answer ALL questions in sections 1 and II and One questions in Section III**
- 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**

1. The uveal tract in the eye consist of;
 - (a) Retina, cornea, ciliary body
 - (b) Cornea, choroid, sclera
 - (c) Choroid, ciliary body, iris
 - (d) Iris, sclera, cornea

2. The structures inside the eyeball include;
 - (a) Retina, aqueous fluid, iris
 - (b) Lens, aqueous fluid, vitreous body
 - (c) Iris, cornea, aqueous fluid
 - (d) Vitreous body, lens, retina

3. Indicate whether the following statement is true or false
 - (a) Macula luteal is an area on the posterior pole of the eyeball
 - (b) Foveacentralis is a small area in the retina where the optic nerve leaves the eye.

4. The normal range of intraocular pressure is;
 - (a) 10-2- mmHg
 - (b) 20-30 mmHg
 - (c) 10-30 mmHg
 - (d) 15-20 mmHg

5. The accessory organs o the eye include
 - (a) Eyeball, iris, eyebrows
 - (b) Eyelids, lacrimal apparatus, sclera
 - (c) Conjunctiva, eyebrow, lacrimal apparatus
 - (d) Lacrimal apparatus, eyelids, eyebrows

6. Strabismus occurs when;
 - (a) Both eyes do not look at the same place at the same time
 - (b) Abnormal function is the areas of the brain results
 - (c) Elasticity of the lens is reduced
 - (d) Object is partially clear & others are blurred

7. The two photoreceptions of the eye are;
 - (a) Rhodospin and cones
 - (b) Rods and retina
 - (c) Cones and rods
 - (d) Retina and rhodopsin

8. The following are the disorders of the internal eye.
 - (a) Conjunctivitis, uveitis, cataract
 - (b) Retinal detachmet, cataract, macular degeneration
 - (c) Blephavitis, macular deglomeration, eveitis
 - (d) Exophthalmos, sclevitis, retinal detachment

9. The major cause of macular degeneration include;
 - (a) Infection, age, hemorrhage
 - (b) Lack of blood supply, hemorrhage, infection
 - (c) Age, cataract, lack of blood supply
 - (d) Atherosclerosis, age, hemorrhage

10. Retinal changes seen in the patients with diabetes mellitus due to deterioration of small blood vessels that nourish the retina are known as;
 - (a) Retinoblastoma
 - (b) Retinitis diabetes
 - (c) Retinal detachment
 - (d) Diabetic retinopathy

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. List four signs and symptoms of uveitis. [2 marks]
2. State three complications of extra-ocular foreign bodies. [3 marks]
3. Outline the role of the nurse in provision and administration of common ocular therapies. [10 marks]
4. State four (4) symptoms of keratitis. [4 marks]
5. Differentiate between keratoconus and keratoplasty. [2 marks]
6. Explain two categories of ocular injuries. [4 marks]
7. Discuss three (3) diagnostic techniques used in eye examination. [6 marks]
8. Differentiate open and closed angle glaucoma. [4 marks]
9. State three (3) predisposing factors to retinal detachment. [3 marks]
10. Outline two (2) symptoms of retinal detachment. [2 marks]

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Mr. Gee is admitted in surgical ward and a diagnosis of cataract is made.
 - (a) Define cataract [1 mark]
 - (b) Explain two (2) types of cataract. [4 marks]
 - (c) Outline five (5) risk factors of risk development. [5 marks]
 - (d) Describe the post-operative management of a patient who has undergone lens replacement surgery after cataract removal. [10 marks]
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