
CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

NURS 444: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING SPECIALITIES IV

STREAMS:

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: WEDNESDAY 4/12/2019

2.30 P.M - 4.30 P.M

INSTRUCTIONS

Do not write anything on the question paper

Mobile phones and any other reference materials are not allowed in the examination room

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

All questions are compulsory

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Characteristics of malignant Neoplasmas include
 - (a) Well differentiated cells
 - (b) Growth is by expansion
 - (c) Cause generalized affects
 - (d) Growth is usually slow
2. Benign tumor
 - (a) Invade adjacent tissues
 - (b) Rate of growth depends of level of differentiation
 - (c) Is usually encapsulated
 - (d) Grows at periphery
3. Radioimmunoassay is one of the analytical techniques used in cancer diagnosis. It locates antigens in tissue sections by utilizing labelled antibodies and observing antigen antibody reactions.

- (a) Locates antigens in tissue sections by utilizing labelled antibodies and observing antigen –antibody reactions.
 - (b) Rapidly measures and identifies DNA characteristics and certain cell properties
 - (c) Determines amount of tumor antigen in serum sample.
 - (d) Is the analysis of cell genetic information
4. Mr. Juma is being prepared for magnetic resonance imaging. Nursing responsibilities includes.
- (a) Encourage fluids intake before the procedure
 - (b) Administering contrast dye
 - (c) Ensuring the patient fast for at least 8 hours before the procedure
 - (d) Removing anything that can affect magnetic field
5. Benign tumor of nerve cells is referred to as
- (a) Ganglioneuroma
 - (b) Neuroblastoma
 - (c) Astrocytoma
 - (d) Rhabdomyoma
6. The use of liquid nitrogen or a very cold probe to freeze tissue and cause cell destruction is referred to as
- (a) Photodynamic therapy
 - (b) Cryosurgery
 - (c) Laser surgery
 - (d) Chemosurgery
7. The goal of palliative surgery is
- (a) To make the patient comfortable and improve his quality of life
 - (b) To cure the disease
 - (c) To prevent tissues invasion and metastasis
 - (d) To prevent cancer occurrence
8. In radiation therapy of cancer, Lethal Tumor dose is
- (a) That which eradicate 95% of the tumor yet preserve normal tissue
 - (b) That which cannot cause related complications
 - (c) The repeated radiation treatments over time

- (d) A high dose of radiation to a localized area.
9. An examples of Antitumor antibiotics is
- (a) Topotecan
 - (b) Streptozocin
 - (c) Cyclophosphamide
 - (d) Bleomycin
10. The most common side effects of chemotherapy is
- (a) Nausea
 - (b) Fatigue
 - (c) Alopecia
 - (d) Myalgia
11. In Autologous bone marrow transport
- (a) The donor is the patient's identical twin
 - (b) The donor is a different person from the patient
 - (c) The patient is still the donor
 - (d) The donor is captured through the national bone marrow registry
12. The following is NOT true about Thermal therapy (hyperthermia) in cancer treatment.
- (a) It damages tumor cells so that they cannot repair themselves after radiation therapy
 - (b) It alters cellular membrane permeability allowing for an increased uptake of the chemotherapeutic agent
 - (c) It enhances the functions of immune system cells such as macrophages and T-cells
 - (d) It enhances cancer sells death by turning and destroying the cellular membranes
13. The surgery that is done to improve function or desirable cosmetic effect is called
- (a) Palliative surgery
 - (b) Prophylactic surgery
 - (c) Reconstsructive surgery
 - (d) Curative surgery
14. Cancer screening test that can be done on both males and females is;
- (a) Occult blood
 - (b) Pap's smear
 - (c) Mammography

- (d) PSA
15. Risk factors for colon cancer include the following except
- (a) Previous colon cancer or polyps
 - (b) Family history
 - (c) High fat , high protein diet
 - (d) High fiber diet
16. Most common site of colon cancer is
- (a) Sigmoid colon
 - (b) Ascending colon
 - (c) Transverse colon
 - (d) Descending colon
17. Most common complication of Esophageal carcinoma is
- (a) Obstruction
 - (b) Peritonitis
 - (c) Hemorrhage
 - (d) Abnormal bowel movements
18. Protective factors against breast cancer include
- (a) High caloric diet
 - (b) Breast feeding
 - (c) Regular self breast examination
 - (d) Mammography
19. Failure to perform radiation after wide excision of an invasive cancer of the breast risks which of the following outcomes.
- (a) Recurrence of cancer in the ipsilateral breast
 - (b) Shorter survival time
 - (c) Regional nodal recurrence
 - (d) Greater chance of breast cancer mortality

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. (i) Define carcinogenesis [2 marks]
(ii) Describe the 3 steps involved in Carcinogenesis process. [6 marks]

2. Describe the 3 levels of cancer prevention. [6 marks]
3. Describe three nursing responsibilities in early cancer detection on screening.[6 marks]
4. Explain the TNM system for cancer staging. [3 marks]
5. (i) State 5 risk factors for developing cancer. [5 marks]
(ii) Differentiate between cancer staging and grading. [2 marks]

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

1. Mrs. Mwangi, 43 years old was diagnosed with cervical cancer 5 years ago. There has been metastasis to the ovaries, lung and bone. She has been on cancer treatment since the time of diagnosis. Explain 4 cancer complications and their nursing management.

[20

marks
