

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE
OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)

NURS 447: GERIATRIC NURSING AND FORENSIC NURSING

STREAMS: BSC (NURS)

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: TUESDAY 05/12/2017

11.30 A.M. – 1.30 P.M.

INSTRUCTIONS:

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

1. The specialty that concerns itself with the provision of nursing services to the aged individuals is:
 - (a) Gerontology
 - (b) Geriatric nursing
 - (c) Senior citizens care
 - (d) Elderly individuals care

2. The concept of geriatric care is to:
 - (a) Increase life expectancy of the individuals
 - (b) Focus on unique needs of the elderly persons
 - (c) Promote health by preventing and treating disease and disabilities
 - (d) Offer emotional support to patients and report medical problems that emerge with the elderly.

3. Autoimmune theory and neuroendocrine theories are referred to as:
 - (a) Theories of organ system
 - (b) Hay flick limit theories
 - (c) Fred radial theories
 - (d) Non-generic theories

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4. Mental changes among the elderly include:
 - (a) Dementia, stroke
 - (b) Alzheimer, high risk of depression
 - (c) Reduction of memory, cachexia
 - (d) Decrease in brain cells, high risk of depression

5. Potential outcomes of delirium in relation to the elderly are:
 - (a) Depression, long term cognitive disorder
 - (b) Increased morbidity, multiple medication
 - (c) Post-operative complications, long term cognitive
 - (d) Increased mortality, sensory impairment

6. A clinical syndrome of cognitive deficit that involves both memory impairment and disturbance of cognition among the elderly is referred to as:
 - (a) Disorientation
 - (b) Dementia
 - (c) Delirium
 - (d) Forgetfulness

7. State whether the following questions are true or false
 - (a) Common changes in smell include a decline in the sensitivity to airborne chemical stimuli with aging
 - (b) Palliative care employs a holistic approach which enables the elder person to die with dignity.

8. Total pain includes:
 - (a) Persistence pain, physical pain, spiritual pain, social paid
 - (b) Financial pain, psychological pain, spiritual pain, social pain
 - (c) Nociceptive pain, physical pain, financial pain, acute paid
 - (d) Neuropathic pain, persistent pain, nociceptive pain, acute pain

9. In Kenya, the elderly are defined persons aged
- (a) 55 years and above
 - (b) 64 years and above
 - (c) 65 – 70 years
 - (d) Above 80 years
10. Geriatric homes should provide services like:
- (a) Learning, communication skills, nutrition, safety and comfort
 - (b) Recreational activities, treatment of illness, communication skills, nutrition
 - (c) Citing poems, neating sessions, personal hygiene, safety and comfort
 - (d) Nutrition, personal hygiene, recreational activities, treatment of illness

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

- 1. Enumerate 5 specific vision changes in elder adults. [5 marks]
- 2. Caring for the elderly patients is a complex nursing activity. Discuss [10 marks]
- 3. Outline 4 implications of changes in the renal and genitourinary system among the elderly. [4 marks]
- 4. Describe the management of elderly patients with mental health problems. [10 marks]
- 5. Briefly explain the history of forensic nursing. [6 marks]
- 6. State the role of the nurse in health promotion among the elderly population.[5 marks]

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

- 1. The government of your country has appointed you as an ambassador for geriatrics in neighborhood developing country.
 - (a) Explain two (2) psychosocial theories of ageing [10 marks]
 - (b) Describe 5 factors that affect ageing. [10 marks]