

**CHUKA**



**UNIVERSITY**

**SUPPLEMENTARY / SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS**

**FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING**

**NURS 445: MEDICAL SURGICAL SPECIALITIES V (DERMATOLOGY)**

**STREAMS: Y4S1**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE: MONDAY 16/11/2020**

**2.30 P.M - 4.30 P.M.**

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**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 the 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

**SECTION I: Multiple Choice Questions( MCQs) (20mks).**

1. Management of seborrheic dermatitis include:
  - a) Ensuring the affected area is always dry.
  - b) Leaving the scales in place to enhance quick healing.
  - c) Cleaning the affected area with hot water
  - d) Advise the patient to keep the skin slightly moist.
  
2. Teaching the burns patient relaxation techniques will aid in:
  - a) Reduction immobility
  - b) Pain management
  - c) Prevention of infection
  - d) Maintaining skin integrity

3. A patient comes to the dermatology clinic with complaints of having developed a circular lesion with irregular outer portions and palpable margins. This lesion is likely to be a;
  - a) Malignant melanoma
  - b) Follicle
  - c) Acne vulgaris
  - d) Furuncle.
  
4. Skin graft can be classified as ;
  - a) Autografts, plastic grafts, homografts.
  - b) Autografts, homografts, xenografts.
  - c) Autografts, xenografts, artificial grafts.
  - d) Homografts, xenografts, artificial grafts.
  
5. The following comprise of the five (5) sub –layers of epidermis from top to bottom
  - a) Stratum corneum, stratum granulosum, stratum spinosum, stratum lucidum, stratum basale.
  - b) Stratum corneum, stratum granulosum, stratum lucidum, stratum spinosum, stratum basale.
  - c) Stratum cornea, stratum lucidum, stratum granulosum, stratum spinosum, stratum basale.
  - d) Stratum spinosum. Stratum corneum, stratum ludidum, stratum granulosum, startum basale.
  
6. Pruritus is an important symptom of
  - a) Cutaneous fungal infections& Liver/Renal disease
  - b) Liver/Renal disease & Secondary syphilis
  - c) Secondary syphilis& Biliary cirrhosis
  - d) Atopic dermatitis&Leprosy
  
7. Which of the following skin disorder is caused by NSAIDS?
  - a) Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
  - b) Xerosis
  - c) Psoriasis
  - d) Xerosis
  
8. Which of the following skin disorder is most likely to affect Photo developers?
  - a) Sporotrichosis
  - b) Xerosis
  - c) Skin carcinomas
  - d) Lichenoid eruption

9. Tinea is classified by its location on the body. which tinea covers the groin and upper thighs?
- a) Tinea capitis
  - b) Tinea cruris
  - c) Tinea unguium
  - d) Tinea nigra
10. Which tinea covers the palms and sores;
- a) Tinea nigra
  - b) Tinea versicolor
  - c) Tinea unguium
  - d) Tinea cruris
11. Which cancer of skin is an epidemic in AIDS patients?
- a) Squamous cell carcinoma
  - b) Basal cell carcinoma
  - c) Malignant melanoma
  - d) Kaposi's sarcoma.
12. A patient with loss of melanin resulting in white patches of the skin is said to suffer from which pigment disorder?
- a) Albinism
  - b) Acne (vulgaris)
  - c) Vitiligo
  - d) Eczema
13. Acne is associated with which group of workers?
- a) Pond workers.
  - b) Photo developers,
  - c) Radiation workers,
  - d) Industry workers.
14. Which one of the following lesions is an example of a satellite lesion?
- a) Candidiasis
  - b) Stevens Johnson syndrome
  - c) Psoriasis
  - d) Urticaria
15. Which skin disorder is most likely to be located at extensor areas, scalp and nails?
- a) Vasculitis

- b) Psoriasis
- c) E.Nodosum
- d) Herpes simplex.

16. Management of seborrheic dermatitis include;

- a) Ensuring the affected area is always dry.
- b) Leaving the scales in place to enhance quick healing.
- c) Cleaning the affected area with hot water
- d) Advise the patient to keep the skin slightly moist.

17. the most common cancer of the skin is

- a) squamous cell carcinoma
- b) basal cell carcinoma
- c) kaposi's sarcoma
- d) malignant melanoma

18. The following are examples of infectious skin diseases except:

- a) Seborrheic dermatitis
- b) furuncles
- c) impetigo
- d) cellulitis

19. When classifying skin disorders by color, Pityriasis versicolor is

- a) Red
- b) Pink
- c) Brown
- d) Purple

20. Choose the most accurate statement about pediculosis

- a) Head lice is common among the elderly and unprivileged
- b) Lice spread STIs
- c) Adult head lice are seen easily
- d) lice can spread disease such as typhus

**SECTION 11: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)**

1. Describe three(3) types of skin abscesses (6 Marks)
2. State six (6) primary skin lesions that may be found on the skin during physical Examination. (6 Marks)
3. Explain seven (7) preventive measures of tinea pedis. (7Marks)
4. Outline five nursing interventions applied in management of patients following skin Graft. (6 Marks).
5. State five (5) skin diseases in which pain is an important symptom. (5 Marks)

**SECTION 111: LONG ASWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)**

1. Fatuma is admitted in burns unit with 30% burns.
    - a. State four types of burns. (4Marks)
    - b. Describe her management in the first 24 hours. (12 Marks)
    - c. State four complications of burns. (4 Marks)
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