

**CHUKA**



**UNIVERSITY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

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

**NURS 449: MEDICAL – SURGICAL SPECIALITIES IX (NEPHROLOGY AND  
CRITICAL CARE NURSING)**

**STREAMS: BSC (NURS)**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE: TUESDAY 14/04/2020**

**11.30 AM – 1.30 PM**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 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 three (3) Sections. **ALL** the questions are compulsory
- Your answers for Section A (MCQs) should be on the first page of the answer Booklet.
- Number **ALL** your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet.

**PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS) ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

1. A client complaining of difficult in urination, frequency and urgency is likely to have
  - (a) Polycystic kidney disease
  - (b) Urinary tract infection
  - (c) Trauma to the kidneys
  - (d) Prostatitis
2. The most common cause of Urinary Tract Infection is
  - (a) E.coli
  - (b) S Aureaus
  - (c) Clamydia
  - (d) Mycoplasma
3. Treatment of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia is determined by
  - (a) Degree of symptoms that the condition produces and complications
  - (b) Results of culture and sensitivity test
  - (c) Degree of metastasis
  - (d) General appearance of the patient

4. Hydronephrosis results from
  - (a) Urinary tract infection
  - (b) Urinary tract obstruction
  - (c) Urinary bladder disorders
  - (d) Prostatitis
  
5. Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by
  - (a) Hypolipidemia and dehydration
  - (b) Decreased albumin levels in urine
  - (c) Elevated albumin levels in blood
  - (d) Hypoalbuminemia and edema
  
6. The following can affect both ambulatory and bed ridden patients except
  - (a) Stress gastritis
  - (b) Nosocomial infections
  - (c) Decubitus ulcers
  - (d) Exacerbation of malnourished state
  
7. Hyperkalemia can result from
  - (a) Increased shift of k into the cells
  - (b) Increased renal excretion
  - (c) Increased intake of potassium
  - (d) Effects of sodium potassium pump
  
8. Complications of hyponatremia include the following except
  - (a) Rhabdomyolysis
  - (b) Encephalopathy
  - (c) Edema
  - (d) Ischemia
  
9. Chronic causes of hypocalcemia include
  - (a) Neck surgery for parathyroid glands
  - (b) Drugs like calcitonin
  - (c) Excessive phosphate
  - (d) Hypoparathyroidism
  
10. The most common cause of Acute kidney injury is
  - (a) Trauma
  - (b) Renal obstruction
  - (c) Acute tubule necrosis
  - (d) Urinary tract infection
  
11. Ischemic Acute Tubular Necrosis is observed most frequently in patients with the following except
  - (a) Acute illness
  - (b) Burns

- (c) Trauma
  - (d) Major surgery
12. Non-urgent indications of the initiation of dialysis include
- (a) Hyperkalemia refractory to dietary restriction and pharmacologic treatment
  - (b) Progressive uremic encephalopathy with signs such as confusion
  - (c) Pericarditis
  - (d) A clinically significant bleeding diathesis attributable to uremia
13. A nurse is preparing for urinary catheterization of a trauma patient and she observes bleeding at the urethral meatus. She should
- (a) Irrigate and clean the meatus before catheterization
  - (b) Check the discharge for occult blood before catheterization
  - (c) Heavily lubricate the catheter before insertion
  - (d) Delay catheterization and notify the doctor
14. The most common organism that causes acute bacterial prostatitis is
- (a) Klebsiella
  - (b) Pseudomonas
  - (c) E.coli
  - (d) Proteus
15. The following drugs do not impair renal function
- (a) Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
  - (b) Anticholinergics
  - (c) Sympathomimetics
  - (d) Penicillin antibiotics
16. Painless hematuria can be due to
- (a) Urinary tract stones
  - (b) Renal tuberculosis
  - (c) Urinary tract neoplasms
  - (d) Acute pyelonephritis
17. Anuria
- (a) Output is more than 50 ml/24 hrs
  - (b) Indicates serious renal dysfunction
  - (c) Is demonstrated in diabetes mellitus
  - (d) Leads to dehydration
18. Serum creatinine
- (a) Reflects the balance between production and filtration by renal glomerulus
  - (b) Serves as index of renal excretory capacity
  - (c) Depends on the body's urea production and on urine flow
  - (d) Provides a reasonable approximation of rate of glomerular filtration

19. In chronic renal failure, the specific gravity of urine is
- (a) 1.010
  - (b) 1.030
  - (c) 1.020
  - (d) 1.005
20. PSA levels are important in
- (a) Diagnosis and management of benign prostatic hyperplasia
  - (b) Staging and management of prostate cancer
  - (c) Management of urinary tract infection
  - (d) Diagnosis and management of prostate cancer

**PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)**

1. (i) Define urinary obstruction [1 mark]
- (ii) State 4 possible causes of urinary obstruction [4 marks]
2. State 5 pre-renal causes of acute renal failure. [5 marks]
3. State 6 psychological problems that affect critically ill patients. [6 marks]
4. Explain 4 indications of urinary catheterization. [8 marks]
5. State 6 risk factors for urinary incontinence. [6 marks]

**PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)**

Mr. Mwaura 64 years old suffers from End Stage Renal Disease and has been on hemodialysis.

- (i) Differentiate hemodialysis from peritoneal dialysis. [4 marks]
- (ii) Describe the Nursing care of a patient during dialysis. [16 marks]
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