

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

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

NURS 192: NURSING FUNDAMENTALS II

STREAMS: BSC NURSING Y1S2

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: WEDNESDAY 08/04/2020

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.**
- **The paper has three sections. Answer ALL questions.**
- **All your answers for section I (MCQs) should be on one page.**
- **Number ALL your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet.**
- **Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely.**

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. The purpose of the physical examination on admission includes the following except
 - (a) To make direct observations of any deviations from normal
 - (b) To supplement, validate or refute subjective data gathered through the interview
 - (c) Evaluate physiologic outcomes of health care
 - (d) To make clinical judgments about client's health status
2. When taking history about a symptom, the following is relevant except
 - (a) Location
 - (b) Character
 - (c) Timing

- (d) Source
- 3. Aggravating factors
 - (a) The activities that make the symptoms worse
 - (b) The actions that make the symptom better
 - (c) The factors that precipitating the symptom
 - (d) The actions that caused the symptoms
- 4. The character of a symptom is
 - (a) The severity of the feeling or sensation
 - (b) The quantity of the feeling or sensation
 - (c) The interference of the symptom with functional abilities
 - (d) The quality of the feeling or sensation
- 5. One of the following is a sign of a nervous system problem
 - (a) Muscle pain
 - (b) Fainting
 - (c) Wheezing
 - (d) Tachypnea
- 6. Inspection
 - (a) Is careful visual observation
 - (b) Uses sense of touch to assess
 - (c) Uses tapping strokes on the surface of the skin
 - (d) Used for assessing the density of structures
- 7. During percussion, hyper resonance indicates
 - (a) Thud like sound produced by dense tissue like the liver, spleen and heart

- (b) Hollow sounds as of air-filled lungs
 - (c) Booming sound as heard in emphysematous lung
 - (d) Musical or drum like sound heard over air-filled stomach
8. Indirect auscultation uses instructions like
- (a) Microscope
 - (b) Endoscope
 - (c) Stethoscope
 - (d) Ultrasound
9. Keloid
- (a) Linear crack with sharp edges left after a lesion or wound has healed
 - (b) Flat irregular area of connective tissue left a lesion or wound has healed
 - (c) Elevated irregular darkened area of excess scar tissue due to excessive collagen formation during healing
 - (d) Linear erosion as in scratches and chemicals
10. Rinne test is a Tuning Fork Tests that
- (a) Compares air conduction and bone conduction
 - (b) Used for bone conduction
 - (c) Used for air conduction
 - (d) If sound is heard better in impaired ear, its negative
11. The normal respiratory rate in an adult is
- (a) 12 to 20 breathes per minute
 - (b) 80 to 120 breaths per minute
 - (c) 5 to 10 breaths per minute
 - (d) 72 to 80 breathes per minute

12. Lack of spontaneous breathing for more than 10 seconds is referred to as
- (a) Dysnea
 - (b) Tachypnoea
 - (c) Bradypnoea
 - (d) Apnoea
13. Which one is an abnormal breath sound?
- (a) Adventitious breath sounds
 - (b) Broncho-vesicular breath sounds
 - (c) Vesicular breath sounds
 - (d) Bronchial breath sounds
14. The ratio of compressions to ventilations in adult cardiopulmonary resuscitation is
- (a) 30 compression to 2 breaths
 - (b) 2 compressions to 30 breaths
 - (c) 10 compressions to 5 breaths
 - (d) 5 comprehensions to 10 breaths
15. A patient with cardiac arrest secondary to ventricular fibrillation has the greatest chance for survival if:
- (a) CPR is initiated within 10 minutes
 - (b) Oxygen and rapid transport are provided
 - (c) Defibrillation is provided within 2 minutes
 - (d) Paramedics arrive at the scene within 5 minutes
16. When using the automated external defibrillator to defibrillate a patient in cardiac arrest, you should
- (a) Analyze the cardiac rhythm every 60 seconds.

- (b) Check for a pulse following each defibrillation.
 - (c) Deliver up to three shocks in a row if indicated.
 - (d) Immediately resume cardiopulmonary resuscitation following defibrillation
17. In color-coding schemes of advanced triage system, yellow tags indicates
- (a) Those patients requiring observation
 - (b) Those patient requiring immediate care
 - (c) Those patients who will need medical care some point
 - (d) The deceased

For questions 18 to 20, answer whether the statement is True or False

18. It is acceptable to continue chest compressions while an automated external defibrillator is analyzing.
19. Never use an automated external defibrillator on a patient with an implanted pacemaker.
20. Automated external defibrillators can be placed on awake talking patients to monitor their rhythm.

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. State four (4) importance of health history taking. (4 marks)
2. Explain four (4) elements of a health history. (8 marks)
3. Explain four (4) types of edema. (8 marks)
4. State six (6) things a nurse should look for when examining the neck of trauma patient. (6 marks)
5. Define the following terms as used in physical examination of a patient. (4 marks)
- (i) Inspection
 - (ii) Palpation
 - (iii) Auscultation
 - (iv) Percussion

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

Health history taking and physical examination is done on every patient who comes to the hospital.

1. State four (4) areas that are included in Neurologic system examination other than Mental Status Assessment. (4 marks)
 2. Describe the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS). (16 marks)
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