

CHUKA

UNIVERSITY



UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

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

NURS 442: MEDICAL-SURGICAL SPECIALTIES I (OPHTHALMIC NURSING)

STREAMS: BSc. NURSING (Y4S1)

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: MONDAY 14/04/2025

8.30 A.M. – 10.30 A.M.

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 questions.
4. All your answers for 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

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

- 1) The inspection of internal structures of the eye is done by
 - a. Snellen`s chart
 - b. Ophthalmoscope
 - c. Naked eye
 - d. Tonometry
- 2) A painless red eye can result from
 - a. Conjunctivitis and Pterygium
 - b. Keratitis and Iridocyclitis
 - c. Acute angle closure glaucoma
 - d. Episcleritis and Scleritis

- 3) Dry eyes and Dacryocystitis are disorders of
 - a. Lacrimal system
 - b. Meibomian glands
 - c. Anterior and posterior chambers
 - d. Ciliary processes
- 4) Posterior uveitis affect
 - a. The choroid
 - b. The iris
 - c. Ciliary body
 - d. Retina
- 5) Which one is not a complication of uveitis
 - a. Involvement of central nervous system
 - b. Cataracts
 - c. Retinal detachment
 - d. Macular degeneration
- 6) Cataract is
 - a. The opacity of the lens
 - b. Increased intra-ocular pressure
 - c. Treated with anti-allergic drugs
 - d. Infectious
- 7) The following is not true about chronic open-angle glaucoma
 - a. Can lead to optic nerve damage
 - b. Can result from overuse of steroid
 - c. Can lead to sudden loss of peripheral vision
 - d. Can result from trauma
- 8) In Angle Closure Glaucoma
 - a. There is persistent dull pain in the eye
 - b. Permanent blindness is impossible
 - c. Intraocular pressure may exceed 50mmHg
 - d. The eye enlarges

- 9) Early signs of Retinoblastoma include
- Leukokoria and strabismus
 - Lacrimation and poor vision
 - Red eye
 - Painful eye
- 10) Signs and symptoms of uveitis include the following except
- Photophobia
 - Redness
 - Pain
 - Tearing
- 11) ----- is not a refractive eye disorder.
- Presbyopia
 - Emmetropia
 - Astigmatism
 - Hyperopia
- 12) The most important symptom differentiating orbital cellulitis from panophthalmitis is:
- Vision
 - Pain
 - Redness
 - Swelling
- 13) Nystagmus is
- Inability of both eyes to gaze at the same point
 - Involuntary eye movements
 - A refractory error
 - A reflection error
- 14) The type of optic atrophy that follows retro-bulbar neuritis is:
- Secondary optic atrophy
 - Consecutive optic atrophy
 - Glaucomatous optic atrophy
 - Primary optic atrophy

- 15) In retinal detachment, fluid accumulates between:
- Outer plexiform layer and inner nuclear layer.
 - Neurosensory retina and layer of retinal pigment epithelium
 - Nerve fiber layer and rest of retina.
 - Retinal pigment epithelium and Bruch's membrane.
- 16) Hordeolum
- Is a suppurative infection
 - Is treated with cold compresses
 - Incision and drainage is the treatment of choice
 - If recurrent its treated with topical antibiotics
- 17) Corneal sensations are diminished in:
- Herpes simplex
 - Conjunctivitis
 - Fungal infections
 - Marginal keratitis
- 18) Blepharitis
- Originates from infected eye lash follicle
 - Is inflammation of the meibomian glands
 - Is Inflammation of the eyelid margins
 - Is inversion of lower eye lid into eye
- 19) A patient is most likely to experience pain due to infection of the ethmoidal air cells
- At the base of the skull
 - On the forehead
 - In the cheeks
 - In sinuses
- 20) Risk factors for Retina detachment include
- Conjunctivitis
 - Myopia
 - Hyperopia
 - Strabismus
 - Between the eyes.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Keratoplasty is corneal grafting. Construct four (4) nursing diagnosis applicable to a patient following Keratoplasty (8 marks)
2. State four (4) clinical features of Open Angle Glaucoma (4 marks)
3. Compare and contrast myopia and hyperopia (6 marks)
4. Describe three risk factors to development of strabismus (6 marks)
5. Explain the two types of cataracts (6 marks)

LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

Trachoma is the leading cause of preventable blindness

- i) Describe the pathophysiology of trachoma (10 marks)
 - ii) Explain five (5) preventive measures of trachoma (10 marks)
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