



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2011/2012

SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

HNS 113(N): FUNDAMENTALS OF NURSING III

DATE: MONDAY, 26TH MARCH 2012

TIME: 8.00 A.M – 10.00 A.M

INSTRUCTIONS:

- i. Answer ALL Questions.**
- ii. For SECTION A – MCQS, Answer questions by cycling the correct answer**
- iii. SECTION B should be answered in the booklet provided following another.**
- iv. Section C should be answered in the booklets. Each Question on a fresh page.**

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

1. The correct site for giving an intramuscular injection is:-
 - a. The lower inner guardant
 - b. The upper outer guardant
 - c. The lower outer guardant
 - d. The upper inner guardant
2. The drugs that are locked in a cupboard inside another cupboard are referred to as:-
 - a. Antibiotics
 - b. Anti-inflammatory drugs
 - c. Dangerous drugs
 - d. Analgesics

3. The following principles regarding sepsis should be followed when making beds EXCEPT :-
- Proper washing of hands removes many of the microorganisms that would be transferred by hands from one item to another.
 - Microorganisms are transferred from one surface to another whenever one object touches another.
 - Microorganisms move through space on air current.
 - Microorganisms are not transferred when linen is tossed into the linen carrier.
4. When passing a Naso- gastric tube the patient is encouraged to swallow saliva for the following reasons EXCEPT :-
- Swallowing prevents the tube from going into the trachea.
 - Swallowing closes the glottis and enables tube to pass into the oesophagus.
 - Swallowing focuses the patient attention to something else.
 - Swallowing facilitates the tube entry.
5. Indications for Naso- gastric feeding includes the following EXCEPT:
- Premature babies with adequate sucking reflex.
 - Patients with some degree of esophageal obstruction.
 - Patients with heart conditions.
 - Patients with decreased level of consciousness.
6. Before taking observation of vital signs the nurse should do an assessment of patient's understanding of the procedure in order to:-
- Confirm whether the observations had been done earlier.
 - Determine any assistance required by the patient.
 - Confirm whether the procedure needs to be done.
 - Determine teaching needs of the patient .

7. When recording Blood pressure, the sphygmomanometer should be placed at the same level as patients heart because:-
- It becomes easier to identify the brachial artery and Blood pressure remains stable.
 - Blood pressure increases when the arm is below the heart level and decreases. when the arm is above the heart level.
 - The diastolic pressure may increase.
 - Blood pressure decreases when the arm is below the heart level and increases when the arm is above the heart level.
8. The term dyspnoea is used when :-
- The patient has an increased rate of respiration.
 - The patient has difficulty in breathing.
 - There is cessation of breathing due to temporary reduction of oxygen in the blood.
 - The patient has difficulty in breathing unless in an upright position.
9. After changing the position of an unconscious patient or a paralyzed patient, documentation should be recorded in one of the following:
- A neurological chart.
 - Four hourly observation chart.
 - A patient turning chart.
 - A pressure area chart.
10. Every post operative patient is encouraged to ambulate as soon as the condition allows to prevent the following complications:
- Deep vein thrombosis, wound infection.
 - Hypostatic pneumonia, deep vein thrombosis.
 - Oedema, cramps.
 - Chest complications, wound infection.

11. The term “anuria” is defined as:
- a. Decreased urine output.
 - b. No urine output.
 - c. Increased urine output.
 - d. Concentrated urine.
12. The term “bradycardia” is defined as:
- a. A slow pulse rate.
 - b. An irregular pulse rate.
 - c. A low blood pressure.
 - d. A rapid pulse rate.
13. The term “nocte” refer to administering the drug:-
- a. Only at night.
 - b. immediately.
 - c. Three times a day.
 - d. Four times a day.
14. The word “Stat” refer to administering the drug:
- a. Two times a day
 - b. At once
 - c. Whenever necessary
 - d. Once a day
15. The following are indications for admitting a patient EXCEPT:-
- a. A patient in critical condition.
 - b. A patient requiring pre-operative care.
 - c. A patient referred for a chest x-ray.
 - d. A patient with a physiological condition requiring close monitoring.

16. The main objective for performing “bereavement” care is to:-
 - a. Prevent body fluids from oozing through body orifices.
 - b. Prevent unpleasant smell.
 - c. Make it easy to identify the body.
 - d. To make the limbs remain in the right position.

17. When bowel sounds are heard on a patient following an abdominal operation, he /she is allowed to start feeding in one of the following order:
 - a. Fluid diet, full diet, convalescent diet
 - b. Water, fluid diet , light diet
 - c. Water, full diet, light diet
 - d. Full diet, light diet, fluid diet

18. A cardiac bed should have the following items as addition to ensure the comfort of the patient EXCEPT:
 - a. Extra Pillows.
 - b. Bed blocks.
 - c. An airing in a cotton cover.
 - d. A backrest / backrest.

For Question 19 and 20 indicate TRUE or FALSE in the spaces provided.

- 19
 - a. A supplementary feed is a feed given to a baby instead of breast milk_____
 - b. A convalescent diet consists of a balanced diet which is mostly made of boiled food _____

- 20
 - a. When admitting a patient , a nurse should observe the vital signs which will be the baseline data _____
 - b. A specimen of urine must be collected for every patient admitted and taken the laboratory to be tested for sugar and proteins _____

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Explain how a nurse would prevent wound infection in a surgical ward. [7 marks]
2. Outline the specific nursing care of a patient on blood transfusion. [5 marks]
3. State the “ Five Rights” to be observed during drug administration to patients
[5 marks]
4. Outline the immediate pre-operative preparation of the patient in the ward the morning before undergoing a laparotomy. [6 marks]
5. Outline six ways of preventing accidents among patients in the ward. [6 marks]
6. Explain the uses of any three applications in nursing practice. [6 marks]
7. State the nursing interventions employed to prevent a bed – ridden patient from developing bedsores. [5 marks]

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Mrs. G is admitted in the female medical ward in a state of unconsciousness
 - a. State any four causes of unconsciousness [4 marks]
 - b. Describe the management of Mrs. G during the first 48 hours giving rationale for each intervention. [20 marks]
2. Mrs. X is a chronically ill client who requires palliative care.
 - a. Outline five advantages of palliative care [5 marks]
 - b. Explain any three (3) how chronic illnesses may be prevented in the community [15 marks]