

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
GENERAL NURSING DEPARTMENT
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER, DECEMBER 2011

COURSE CODE: NUR 340

COURSE TITLE: NURSING SCIENCE AND ARTS III

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

MARKS: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

There are 3 questions in this paper

Answer all three questions

Each question is allocated 25 marks

Write legibly

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PERMISSION**

QUESTION 1

Instructions - Select the most appropriate response and only write the letter and number in your answer sheet e.g. 1. E

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Bile is a digestive fluid that is produced in the liver, it contains:
 - A. Bile acids
 - B. Bilirubin
 - C. Cholesterol
 - D. All of the above

2. A major symptom of Cholelithiasis is pain that radiates to the:
 - A. Left upper quadrant
 - B. Mid-abdomen and lower abdomen
 - C. Right upper quadrant
 - D. Right thoracic region

3. These are the two types of gallstones:
 - A. Bile stones and body salts (potassium and sodium) stones
 - B. Pigment and cholesterol stones
 - C. Urea and cholesterol stones
 - D. Pigment and metals such as copper stones

4. Which of the following are risk factors for Cholelithiasis:
 - A. Below the age of 30; overweight; treatment with high doses of estrogen
 - B. Cystic fibrosis, rapid weight loss; women with multiple pregnancies
 - C. Diabetes mellitus, being 60 or older, high heat tolerance
 - D. Ileal resection or disease, being inactive; high alcohol consumption

5. Yellowing of the skin, abdominal fullness and clay-colored stools are clinical manifestations for which condition
 - A. Jaundice
 - B. Hepatitis A
 - C. Pancreatitis
 - D. Cholelithiasis

6. During the diagnosis of cholelithiasis the following blood tests are usually done
 - A. Liver function tests, pancreatic enzymes, CBC
 - B. CBC; Electrolytes; Serum Albumin and calcium
 - C. Liver function tests, pancreatic enzymes, bilirubin
 - D. Urobilinogen tests, urinalysis, serum amylase

7. Pancreatitis may occur due to the auto-digestive effects caused by which enzymes
 - A. Trypsin, Elastase, and phosphor-lipase
 - B. Elastase, Lipase, and trypsin
 - C. Protease, phosphor-lipase and lipase
 - D. Gastrin, lipase and trypsin

8. An OGTT is done to:
 - A. Confirm the medical diagnosis, diabetes insipidus
 - B. Confirm the medical diagnosis, diabetes mellitus
 - C. Confirm medical diagnosis pancreatitis
 - D. Suspect medical diagnosis, pancreatitis

9. The patient who is being prepared for OGTT is
 - A. Kept NPO for 10 hours before the test except water
 - B. Kept NPO for 12 hours before the tests except for water
 - C. Kept NPO for 12 hours before the test except for glucose
 - D. Has no oral food or oral fluid restrictions

10. A clinitest is used for which specimen in diabetes mellitus
 - A. Blood and urine specimen
 - B. Urine specimen
 - C. Blood specimen
 - D. None of the above

11. Milking the finger when collecting blood specimen for glucose testing could cause:
 - A. False – low result
 - B. False – negative result
 - C. False – positive result
 - D. False - high result

12. Why is it important to avoid using alcohol when collecting a drop of blood from the patient's finger
- A. It may cause pain on the site after pricking
 - B. It may be absorbed by the skin
 - C. The smell of the alcohol is uncomfortable for the patients
 - D. It hardens the skin
13. Hepatitis A is transmitted from one person to the next by:
- A. Contact with semen
 - B. Contact with saliva
 - C. Contact with blood
 - D. Fecal-oral route
14. The risk of impaired skin integrity in a patient suffering from Hepatitis could be reduced by:
- A. Monitoring blood glucose levels
 - B. Restricting visitors with upper respiratory tract infections
 - C. Wearing light clothing
 - D. Encourage patient to maintain short finger nails
15. Prehepatic jaundice differs from hepatic jaundice in that prehepatic jaundice is due to:
- A. Impaired bilirubin excretion by the biliary system
 - B. Defective bilirubin uptake by the liver
 - C. Excessive red blood cell destruction
 - D. Defective bilirubin transport in the biliary system

True or False questions:

16. Jaundice is an indicator for a variety of disorders. True or False
17. Cholecystitis is the acute inflammation of the liver. True or False
18. Ascites is the accumulation of serous fluid within the peritoneal cavity True or False
19. Chronic pancreatitis always follows acute pancreatitis. True or False
20. Gluconeogenesis is the breakdown of stored glucose while Glycogenolysis is the production of new glucose from amino acid and other substrates. True or False

21. Thyroxine is a hormone that is responsible for cellular metabolic activities. True or False
22. Dialysis refers to a form of filtration to separate crystalloid from colloid substances True or False
23. In Graves' disease, the patient experiences hyperthyroidism True or False
24. Cretinism occurs as a result of congenital hypothyroidism True or False
25. Calcitonin/thyrocalcitonin regulates the calcium levels and enhance deposition to the bones. True or false

Marks: 25

QUESTION 2

A 38 year old male patient is admitted in your ward groaning and restlessness with small beads of sweat on his forehead and he reports severe pain that started a few hours ago. The attending doctor gave him the diagnosis of Pancreatitis.

Discuss this condition using the following sub-headings:

- a) Causes of acute pancreatitis (3)
- b) Clinical manifestations of acute pancreatitis (6)
- c) Mention three diagnostic tests that must be carried out to confirm diagnosis (3)
- d) Potential Complications (6)
- e) Nursing interventions for each three listed nursing diagnoses below (10)
 - i. Risk of fluid volume deficit related to abdominal body fluid loss resulting from vomiting, fever and/or gastric aspiration
 - ii. Pain related to obstruction of pancreatic, biliary ducts
 - iii. Altered nutrition: less than body requirements related to anorexia, vomiting and/or decreased digestive enzymes

Marks: 25

QUESTION 3

Mrs. Bhembe has had a long battle with Cancer of Breast affecting her left breast. The best treatment option for her is have a total mastectomy.

Discuss her condition using the following subheadings:

- a) Risk factors for breast cancer (5 marks)
- b) Patient/family teaching (postoperative) (5 marks)
- c) Nursing process - state three (3) nursing diagnoses and their interventions as they relate to **infection; lymphedema; grieving/physical & lifestyle changes** (15 marks)

Marks: 25