COURSE TITLE: HEALTH ASSESSMENT DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT II

COURSE CODE: NUR 421

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer all the three questions
2. Read the questions carefully
3. Write legibly

Please do not open this question paper until you are told to do so by the invigilator
QUESTION 1 A
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
In your answer sheet write the correct response to each statement/question e.g. 1. C

1. A 16-year-old patient has been diagnosed with positive throat culture for tonsillitis infection. The medication of choice for this patient is:
   A. Benzathine Benzyl Penicillin 1.2 m.u. stat I.M
   B. Doxycycline 400mg bd x 10 dye
   C. Adrenalin 100 mg IV
   D. Prednisolone

2. A 30-year-old patient reports previous treatment for genital sores and partner was not treated. History of a painless non-discharging sore. Which diagnosis represents the disease the patient presents with?
   A. Herpes zoster
   B. Chancreoid
   C. Syphilis
   D. Chlamydia

3. A 60 year old patient presents with a history of halos, blurred vision and nausea. She also reports past history of hypertension. On examination you detect that intraocular pressure is above 22mmHg. What condition is the patient suffering from?
   A. Glaucoma
   B. Conjunctivitis
   C. Sty
   D. Cataract

4. Before diagnosing a patient to be diabetic, which laboratory values does the nurse obtain which are indicative of diabetes mellitus?
   A. 4 mmol
   B. 6 mmol
   C. 5 mmol
   D. 12 mmol

5. A 30-year-old female patient has a two-week history of stress, itchy scaling skin. On examination you noted flaky, white to yellowish scales forming on oily and flexural areas. What disorder is the patient suffering from?
   A. Contact dermatitis
   B. Sebornoetic dermatitis
   C. Scabies
   D. Herpes zoster

6. A patient comes to the clinic and reports cloudiness of sight from both eyes and progressive loss of sight due to chemical injury. The nurse informs the patient that these symptoms require:
A. Assessment with a split lamp.
B. Examination with an otoscope.
C. Examination with and auroscope
D. None of the above

7. The nurse is determining if a client's lesions are indicative of herpes zoster. The best way to determine this is that herpes zoster lesions are typically:
A. Grouped vesicles occurring on lips and oral mucous membranes.
B. Grouped vesicles occurring on the genitalia.
C. Rough, fresh, or gray skin protrusions.
D. Grouped vesicles in linear patches along a dermatome

8. The nurse should order which diagnostic study to confirm a suspected diagnosis of gout?
A. Uric acid level
B. Urea level test
C. Liver function test
D. Bilirubin test

9. Folic acid is given to a patient suffering from one of the following anaemias
A. Pernicious anaemia
B. Megaloblastic anaemia
C. Iron deficiency anaemia
D. Aplastic anaemia

10. A mother brings her 5-year-old son who is complaining of a fever and sore throat to the clinic. The nurse documents the client's tonsils have an exudate. The possible cause of the tonsils is:
A. Adenovirus
B. Enterovirus
C. Herpesvirus
D. Staphylococcus
QUESTION 1 B

Write “T” for true and “F” for false in your answer sheet. e.g. 20 = T.

1. A pregnant woman presenting with signs and symptoms of syphilis and allergic to penicillin is treated with Erythromycin 500 mg TDS for 7 days——— T/F
2. Increased thirst is associated with hypoglycaemia——— T/F
3. Immunoglobulin E elevation in the blood is indicative of tonsillitis——— T/F
4. History taking is collected after objective data in a patient with head injury——— T/F
5. Scabies can be transmitted through sexual contact——— T/F
6. Non-pharmacological treatment of sinusitis can include steam inhalation——— T/F
7. The cause of primary hypertension is idiopathic or unknown——— T/F
8. Hyperglycaemia is more life threatening than hypoglycaemia——— T/F
9. Contusion is violent shaking of the brain resulting in minimum tissue damage——— T/F
10. Type 1 diabetes mellitus results from malfunctioning of pancreas——— T/F
11. The cut off point for hypertension can be lower than 130/90——— T/F
12. Anti- malarial drugs are recommended for treatment of anaemia——— T/F
13. Examination of a patient with tonsillitis does not includes assessment of the skin——— T/F
14. A patient who has been exposed to carbon monoxide can exhibit cherry red skin——— T/F
15. The pharmacological treatment of new patients with Tuberculosis are given isoniazid and ethambutol during the continuation phase——— T/F

(25 Marks)

QUESTION 2

2.1. Mention five (5) physical findings you will determine from a client suffering from gout. (5 marks)

2.2. State the findings common in a patient suffering from tuberculosis using the following techniques; inspection (2), palpation (2), percussion (1) and auscultation (7 marks)

2.3. What are the three danger signs and symptoms for severe pneumonia in an infant? (3 marks)

2.4. State four (4) common symptoms of heart failure (4 marks)
2.5. Determine what you would inspect for in a 34 year old female who has asthma (6 options) (6 marks)

(Question 3)

3.1. 3.1. Explain what you would inspect for in a patient with hypertension for the following: skin, eyes, nose, respiratory system.
Each point carries one mark (4 marks)

3.2. State the present health history you would collect from a patient with cataract (5 marks)

3.3. Write one actual and one risk nursing diagnoses for a patient with heart failure (4 marks)

3.4. A 30 year old man was diagnosed with diabetes mellitus he complains of problems with his legs.
During physical assessment of the legs what would you examine this client for? (6 marks)

3.5. State the neurological findings you would determine for a patient who has been exposed to carbon monoxide (3 marks)

3.6. State two nursing diagnoses (one actual and one risk) (2 marks)

(25 Marks)

Grand Total – (75 Marks)