



# THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

**A. M. E. C. E. A**

**REGINA PACIS INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

P.O. Box 62157  
00200 Nairobi - KENYA  
Telephone: 891601-6  
Fax: 254-20-891084  
E-mail: academics@cuea.edu

**MAIN EXAMINATION**

**JANUARY – APRIL 2018 TRIMESTER**

**FACULTY OF SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF NURSING**

**REGULAR PROGRAMME**

**NUR / UNUR 106: HEALTH ASSESSMENT**

**Date: APRIL 2018**

**Duration: 3 Hours**

**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL Questions**

**PART -I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs) (20 MARKS)**

- Q1. If the sphygmomanometer cuff is too small for the patient, the blood pressure reading will probably be:
- Falsely elevated.
  - Falsely decreased.
  - An accurate reading.
  - Significantly different with each reading
- Q2. The first heart sound is generated by:
- Closure of the aortic valve.
  - Closure of the atrioventricular valves.
  - Opening of the atrioventricular valves.
  - Opening of the pulmonic valve.
- Q3. The difference between the systolic and the diastolic pressure is called the:
- Pulse pressure.
  - Auscultatory gap.
  - Pulse deficit.
  - Korotkoff sound.
- Q4. During a nursing assessment, the nurse knows that the most common symptom of patients with gastrointestinal dysfunction is:
- Diffuse pain.

- b) Dyspepsia.
  - c) Constipation.
  - d) Abdominal bloating
- Q5. On examination of a patient's stool, the nurse suspects the presence of an upper gastrointestinal bleed when she observes a stool that is:
- a) Clay-colored.
  - b) Greasy and foamy.
  - c) Tarry and black.
  - d) Threaded with mucus
- Q6. The nurse has been directed to position a patient for an examination of the abdomen. She knows to place the patient in the:
- a) Prone position with pillows positioned to alleviate pressure on the abdomen.
  - b) Semi-Fowler's position with the left leg bent to minimize pressure on the abdomen.
  - c) Supine position with the knees flexed to relax the abdominal muscles.
  - d) Reverse Trendelenburg position to facilitate the natural propulsion of intestinal contents.
- Q7. The results of a gastric analysis can be used to diagnose various disease states. An *excess amount of acid* can indicate the presence of:
- a) A duodenal ulcer.
  - b) Gastric cancer.
  - c) A peptic ulcer.
  - d) Pernicious anaemia
- Q8. Which of the following is an abnormal constituent of urine?
- a) Creatinine.
  - b) Glucose.
  - c) Potassium.
  - d) Urea.
- Q9. A major sensitive indicator of kidney disease is the:
- a) Blood urea nitrogen level.
  - b) Creatinine clearance level.
  - c) Serum potassium level.
  - d) Uric acid level.
- Q10. Oliguria is said to be present when urinary output is:
- a) Less than 30 mL/h.
  - b) About 100 mL/h.
  - c) Between 300 and 500 mL/h.
  - d) Between 500 and 1,000 mL/h.

- Q11. In a dark-skinned person, color change that occurs in the presence of shock can be evidenced when the skin appears:
- a) Ashen gray and dull.
  - b) Dusky blue.
  - c) Reddish pink.
  - d) Whitish pink.
- Q12. A clinical example of a primary skin lesion known as a macule is:
- a) Hives.
  - b) Impetigo.
  - c) Port-wine stains.
  - d) Psoriasis
- Q13. A patient is examined and noted to have a herpes simplex/zoster skin lesion. The nurse knows to describe the lesion as a:
- a) Macule.
  - b) Papule.
  - c) Vesicle.
  - d) Wheal
- Q14. The most common symptom of pruritus is:
- a) A rash.
  - b) Itching.
  - c) Flaking.
  - d) Pain.
- Q15. Tinea capitis can be identified by the presence of:
- a) Papules at the edges of inflamed patches.
  - b) Circular areas of redness.
  - c) Scaling and spots of baldness.
  - d) All of the above.
- Q16. Legal blindness refers to a best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) that does not exceed what reading in the better eye?
- a)  $20/50$
  - b)  $20/100$
  - c)  $20/150$
  - d)  $20/200$
- Q17. A normal ocular pressure is indicated by a reading of:
- a) 0 to 5 mm Hg.
  - b) 6 to 10 mm Hg.
  - c) 11 to 20 mm Hg.
  - d) 21 to 35 mm Hg

- Q18. Increased ocular pressure, resulting from optic nerve damage, is indicated by a reading of:
- a) 0 to 5 mm Hg.
  - b) 6 to 10 mm Hg.
  - c) 11 to 20 mm Hg.
  - d) 21 mm Hg or higher.
- Q19. The critical level of loudness that most people (without a hearing loss) are comfortable with is a decibel (dB) reading of:
- a) 15 dB.
  - b) 30 dB.
  - c) 45 dB.
  - d) 60 dB.
- Q20. Which of the assessment is done to assess bone conduction only
- a) Rinne
  - b) Schwabach
  - c) Weber
  - d) Pure tone tonometry

**PART-II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs) (40 MARKS)**

- Q1. Calculate the initial 24 hour fluid management for an adult patient with 70% burns weighing 70kgs **(4marks)**
- Q2. Describe on 4 classifications of shock **(8marks)**
- Q3. Explain colour coding during triaging in an accident scene **(6marks)**
- Q4. Explain any 3 special abdominal examination techniques **(9marks)**
- Q5. Describe assessment of level of consciousness for an adult patient **(8marks)**
- Q6. Other than the chest, state areas of inspection of cardiovascular system and their possible abnormalities **(5marks)**

**PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs) (40 MARKS)**

- Q1. Describe physical examination of the respiratory system **(20marks)**
- Q2. Explain four components of a comprehensive health history and the significance of the obtained data. **(20marks)**

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