



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

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MAIN EXAMINATION

JANUARY – APRIL 2018 TRIMESTER

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

REGULAR PROGRAMME

SPECIAL EXAMINATION

NUR 102: FUNDAMENTALS OF NURSING

Date: APRIL 2018

Duration: 2 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL Questions

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

(20 MARKS)

- Q1. The following information about a patient is classified as objective data,
- a) Feels tired, blood pressure 130/70mmHg, leg hurts
 - b) Dry skin, nocturia, anorexia
 - c) Seems nervous, temperature 37⁰C, pale
 - d) Allergic to sulphur drugs, skin rash, lethargic
- Q2. A patient is to receive 500mls of Normal saline over a period of 6 hrs. Using a fluid giving set with a drop factor of 20dpm, the nurse should regulate the flow rate to,
- a) 27 drops/minute.
 - b) 28 drops/ minute.
 - c) 43 drops/minute.
 - d) 44 drops/minute
- Q3. The signs of blood incompatibility during transfusion include;
- a) Flushing, tenesmus and tremors.
 - b) Shivering, chest tightness and wheezing.
 - c) Diaphoresis, headache and stridor.
 - d) Fever, oliguria and tinnitus.

- Q4. When administering an enema;
- The client should lie in right lateral position.
 - The enema tube should be inserted 8 inches into the clients' rectum.
 - The client should be advised to retain the enema for 30 minutes.
 - The nurse should position the client in left lateral position
- Q5. The main purpose of the working phase of the nurse –patient relationship is to:-
- Establish a formal or informal contract that adheres to the patient's problems
 - Implement nursing interventions that are designed to achieve expected patient outcome
 - Develop rapport and trust so the patient feels protected and initial plan can be identified
 - Clearly identify the role of the nurse and establish the parameters of the professional relationship
- Q6. Which pulse should the nurse palpate during rapid assessment of an unconscious male adult:-
- Radial
 - Brachial
 - Femoral
 - Carotid
- Q7. Normal saline is an example of :-
- Colloid
 - Hypertonic crystalloid
 - Hypotonic crystalloid
 - Isotonic crystalloid
- Q8. Concerning the orders of medication a PRN order means :-
- Those that should be administered immediately
 - One-time medications
 - Administered routinely until order is canceled by another order
 - On as-needed basis
- Q9. A client tells the nurse, "These pills don't look like the ones I usually take." The nurse should say:-
- "Go ahead and take it. It's the generic variety."
 - "Take the pills that you recognize and leave the rest."
 - "I'll take these back and recheck your medications."
 - "For now, just take the ones you recognize."

- Q10. The name of the nursing diagnosis is linked to the etiology with the phrase:-
- "as manifested by "
 - "related to"
 - "evidenced by"
 - "due to"
- Q11. The best action a nurse should take to use a wide base support when assisting a client to get up in a chair:-
- Bend at the waist and place arms under the clients arms and lift
 - Face the client, bend knees and place hands on the clients fore arm
 - Spread his or her feet apart
 - Tighten his or her pelvic muscles
- Q12. A client complains of difficulty of swallowing, when the nurse try's to administer capsule medication. The measure the nurse should take is:-
- Dissolve the capsule in a glass of water
 - Break the capsule and give the content with an apple source
 - Check the availability of a liquid preparation
 - Crash the capsule and place it under the tongue
- Q13. The most important action to prevent client injury before removing an indwelling catheter is to:
- Put on sterile gloves
 - Place a water proof pan under the client
 - Empty the collection bag
 - Deflate the balloon
- Q14. In the nursing cardex, red colour is used when documenting:-
- Registration number of the patient
 - Abnormal vital signs
 - Name of the patient
 - Date of documentation
- Q15. General waste is disposed in a:-
- Yellow lined bin
 - Black lined bin
 - White lined bin
 - Red lined bin

- Q16. Hyper pyrexia is body temperature of:
- 37.3-38.3 degrees
 - 38.4- 39.4 degrees
 - 39.5-40.5 degrees
 - above 40.5 degrees
- Q17. Humidification is added to oxygen therapy via nasal cannula in order to :
- Prevent the drying of the nasal mucosa
 - Liquefy the pulmonary secretions
 - Increase the clients cough
 - Improve oxygenation
- Q18. In the dorsal recumbent position:-
- The patient lies semi-prone
 - Abdominal assessment can be done
 - The patient's legs are flexed
 - The patient's head is lowered than the feet
- Q19. The effect of a blood pressure cuff that is too small for a client's arm is that it:
- Produces false low blood pressure
 - Produces false high blood pressure
 - Has no significant effect
 - Its uncomfortable when inflated
- Q20. The nurse is assessing a client who complains of abdominal pain, nausea and diarrhea. When examining the client's abdomen, which sequence should the nurse use?
- Inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation
 - Inspection, auscultation, percussion, palpation
 - Auscultation, inspection, percussion, palpation
 - Palpation, auscultation, percussion, inspection

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (SAQ) (40 MARKS)

- Q1. State four (4) nursing precautions when taking blood pressure **(4 marks)**
- Q2. Give five(5) ethical considerations taken during history taking **(5 marks)**
- Q3. Explain the three (3) phases of the therapeutic relationship **(6 marks)**
- Q4. State five (5) basic principles of body mechanics **(5 marks)**

- Q5. Differentiate between pureed diet and a bland diet **(4 marks)**
- Q6. State three (3) complications of enteric feeding and the possible causes of each **(6 marks)**
- Q7. State five (5) ways of ensuring E-health record security **(5 marks)**
- Q8. State five (5) medication errors that can occur in drug administration **(5 marks)**

LONG ANSWER QUESTION (LAQ) (40 MARKS)

- Q1. Infection prevention is a crucial aspect of disease control in the ward.
- a) Define the term infection prevention **(2 marks)**
 - b) Explain the disease transmission cycle **(10 marks)**
 - c) Explain measures you will use to effect infection prevention measures in the ward **(8 marks)**
- Q2. Vital sign's taking is a fundamental part of nursing care to all patients
- a) Define the term vital signs **(1 mark)**
 - b) Outline the factors that can affect a patient's respiration **(5 marks)**
 - c) Indicate five interventions given to a patient with pyrexia **(5 marks)**
 - d) Explain the measures you would put in place to ensure an accurate blood pressure reading **(9 marks)**

END