

Examination No:

Signature

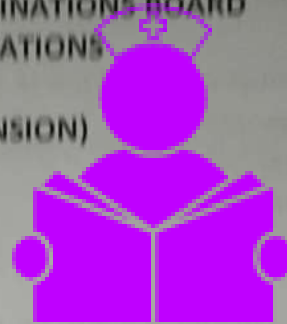
UGANDA NURSES AND MIDWIVES EXAMINATIONS BOARD
YEAR 1: SEMESTER 1: EXAMINATIONS

DIPLOMA IN NURSING (EXTENSION)

Medical Nursing III

Paper Code: DNE 112

June 2022



NURSES REVISION
UGANDA

3 HOURS
IMPORTANT

1. Write your examination number on the question paper and answer sheets
2. Read the questions carefully and answer only what has been asked in the question
3. Answer all the questions
4. The paper has three sections

For Examiner's use only

Section A: Objective questions.

Section B: Short essay questions.

Section C: Long essay questions.

Section	Qn.	Result	Initials
A	MCQs		
	Fill in		
B	31		
	32		
C	33		
	34		
	35		
Total			

Turn over

SECTION A: Objective Questions

Circle the correct answer (20 marks)

1. The most common cause of glomerulonephritis is
 - (a) toxoplasmosis.
 - (b) staphylococcus.
 - (c) streptococcus.
 - (d) proteins.
2. When planning a diet for a patient with renal failure, the nurse remembers to include
 - (a) high protein, high carbohydrates, low calories.
 - (b) adequate calories, high carbohydrates, limited protein.
 - (c) limited protein, low carbohydrates, adequate calories.
 - (d) low calories, limited protein, low carbohydrates.
3. The nurse suspects a client who complains of excessive thirst and passing a large volume of very dilute urine to be suffering from
 - (a) urinary tract infection.
 - (b) diabetes insipidus.
 - (c) hyperglycaemia.
 - (d) hypoglycaemia.
4. The goal of care when treating a patient with diabetes mellitus is to
 - (a) produce secretion of insulin.
 - (b) increase the secretion of insulin.
 - (c) reduce the uptake of insulin by the cells.
 - (d) control blood glucose levels.
5. Which of the following findings does a nurse expect to find on assessment of a patient with rheumatoid arthritis?
 - (a) Early morning joint pain.
 - (b) Increased range of motion in the hands.
 - (c) Increased range of motion in the legs.
 - (d) Absence of joint swelling.
6. Which of the following is **NOT** associated with osteoporosis?
 - (a) Sedentary life style.
 - (b) Back pain relieved by rest.
 - (c) Fracture.
 - (d) Urinary stones.

7. Which of the following is **NOT** true about stroke?
- (a) Sudden numbness.
 - (b) Sudden vision loss.
 - (c) Sudden trouble speaking.
 - (d) Sudden epigastric pain.
8. A nurse records a blood clot, fat globule or gas bubble created in part of the body that circulates in the blood stream as
- (a) thrombus.
 - (b) embolus.
 - (c) infarction.
 - (d) necrosis.
9. Dwarfism is an inherited deficiency of growth hormone with the absence of
- (a) aldosterone.
 - (b) cortisol.
 - (c) renin.
 - (d) somatotropin.
10. Which of the following nursing actions is specific to a patient with meningococcal meningitis?
- (a) Place the patient in isolation room.
 - (b) Check to see if the patient is HIV positive.
 - (c) Administer amphotericin B as ordered.
 - (d) Observe patient for skin lesions.
11. Unusual vaginal discharge, pelvic and abdominal pain, pain during intercourse, frequency of micturition may be found in patients suspected of
- (a) renal failure.
 - (b) glomerulonephritis.
 - (c) urethritis.
 - (d) pyelonephritis.
12. Which of the following findings is associated with glomerulonephritis?
- (a) Haematuria.
 - (b) Low blood urea nitrogen.
 - (c) Low specific gravity.
 - (d) Hypotension.

13. Nurses advise the patients undergoing dialysis to have a special diet and drugs because
- (a) they have accumulated a lot of waste products.
 - (b) their bodies cannot sustain the process of dialysis.
 - (c) their appetite is poor and protein is lost during dialysis.
 - (d) they need to gain body weight.
14. Which of the following type of headache presents with one sided, throbbing intense pain?
- (a) Brain tumour headache.
 - (b) Migraine headache.
 - (c) Tension headache.
 - (d) Cluster headache.
15. A nervous disorder characterised by tremors at rest, sluggish irritation of movements and muscle rigidity is
- (a) Tourette's syndrome.
 - (b) Huntington's disease.
 - (c) Glycogen storage disease.
 - (d) Parkinson's disease.
16. A disorder where the nerves of the eyes, brain and spinal cord lose patches of myelin is
- (a) polyneuropathy.
 - (b) peripheral neuropathy.
 - (c) multiple sclerosis.
 - (d) transverse myelitis.
17. The degenerative disease of the neck discs and vertebrae is referred to as cervical
- (a) spondylosis.
 - (b) compression.
 - (c) atrophy.
 - (d) neuropathy.
18. Total blockage of nerve impulse transmission up and down the spinal cord is referred to as
- (a) acute transverse myelitis.
 - (b) nerve root disorder.
 - (c) neuromuscular disorders.
 - (d) spinal haematoma.

19. Providing a safe environment, assisting with activity and watching for changes in the neurological status and intensity of the pain are nursing measures for patients with
- (a) transverse myelitis.
 - (b) spinal cord compression.
 - (c) general paralysis of the insane.
 - (d) demyelinating disorders.
20. Bradycardia, decreased cardiac output, cool skin and cold intolerance are symptoms commonly seen in patients suffering from
- (a) hypopituitarism.
 - (b) hypothyroidism.
 - (c) hyperpituitarism.
 - (d) hyperthyroidism.

Fill in the blank spaces (10 marks)

21. The type of arthritis that causes joint pain especially in the great toe is
22. A metabolic disorder in which there is low bone mass and deterioration of bone structure is.....
23. Tingling sensations of the fingers and feet in a diabetic patient is termed as.....
24. The auto immune disorder where the body attacks the thyroid gland and stops it from producing T3 and T4 is.....
25. A tumour of the adrenal medulla that increases blood pressure is
26. An acute and rare condition in which all manifestations of hyperthyroidism are heightened is.....
27. A patient becomes comatose during retention of ketones and glucose as a result of
28. A paroxysmal discharge of cerebral neurons accompanied by an apparent clinical phenomenon is called a.....

29. A part from maintaining a fluid balance chart, salt and water status of the patient may be monitored carefully by accurate.....
30. The nurse should prevent dehydration in a patient with excessive fluid loss to avoid a complication known as

Answer Sections B and C in the answer booklets provided

SECTION B: Short Essay Questions (10 marks)

31. Outline the five (5) signs and symptoms of urethritis. (5 marks)
32. Outline five (5) complications of Parkinson's disease. (5 marks)

SECTION C: Long Essay Questions (60 marks)

33. (a) Explain five (5) benefits of physical exercises in the management of diabetes mellitus. (10 marks)
- (b) Outline ten (10) specific nursing interventions that should be implemented during management of a patient admitted with Glomerulonephritis in the first 24 hours. (10 marks)
34. (a) With rationale for each, explain ten (10) specific nursing interventions for a patient with hyperthyroidism for the first 48 hours of admission. (15 marks)
- (b) List five (5) complications of hyperthyroidism. (5 marks)
35. (a) State ten (10) signs and symptoms of Rheumatoid Arthritis. (5marks)
- (b) Outline five (5) complications of Rheumatoid Arthritis. (5 marks)
- (c) Explain ten (10) measures that nurses should implement to prevent low back pain. (10 marks)

END