

NURSING COUNCIL OF KENYA

**EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE REGISTER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH
NURSES (BASIC)**

PAPER FOUR

DATE: THURSDAY 9TH AUGUST 2012

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

2.00PM TO 5.00PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. ENTER YOUR EXAMINATION NUMBER AND QUESTION NUMBER ON THE space provided in the answer booklet.
3. All the questions are compulsory.
4. For Part I (M.C.Q's)
Write your answers in capital letters on the space provided in the answer booklet.
5. Each M.C.Q. is 1 mark.
6. For Part II (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS).
Answers to these questions should follow each other on the space provided in the answer booklet.
7. For Part III (ESSAY/LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)
Answers to each question must be written on the specified page(s) in the answer booklet.
8. Omission of or wrong numbering of examination papers, questions or parts of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
9. Each candidate MUST sign the examination return form after handing in ALL the scripts.
10. No candidate shall leave the examination room until all the examination scripts have been submitted and sealed in an envelope by the invigilators.

KRCHN (BASIC) EXAMINATION: PAPER FOUR: AUGUST 2012
PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

- Q:1: Antiparkinsonian agents act through restoring the natural balance of:-
- a) Acetylcholine and dopamine neurotransmitters.
 - b) Serotonin and adrenaline neurotransmitters.
 - c) Dopamine and serotonin neurotransmitters.
 - d) Dopamine and nor-adrenaline neurotransmitters.
- Q:2: The primary nursing consideration in managing an anorexic patient is to:-
- a) Identify stressors.
 - b) Include family members.
 - c) Relieve depression.
 - d) Restore nutrition.
- Q:3: Individuals with histrionic personality disorder:-
- a) Belittle themselves and their abilities.
 - b) Inappropriately overreact to minor stimuli.
 - c) Are suspicious and mistrustful of others.
 - d) Have a lifelong pattern of social withdrawal.
- Q:4: The withdrawal symptoms associated with Heroin addiction are:-
- a) Diaphoresis, increased heart rate, increased blood pressure.
 - b) Tremors, insomnia, seizures.
 - c) Inco-ordination, nausea, unsteady gait.
 - d) Vomiting, diarrhoea, diaphoresis.
- Q:5: An individual who has mistaken ideas that he/she is someone of extreme importance is said to have:-
- a) Delusion of grandeur.
 - b) Somatic delusions.
 - c) Erotomanic delusions.
 - d) Persecutory delusions.
- Q:6: Micro-teaching skills include:-
- a) Lecturing, illustrating and testing.
 - b) Stimulus variation, paraphrasing and probing.
 - c) Closure, silence and non verbal cues.
 - d) Explaining, attending behaviour and animation.
- Q:7: Projected teaching aids include:-
- a) Films, models, recordings and slides.
 - b) Slides, film strips, opaque projector and overhead projector.
 - c) Photographs, models, flash cards and videotapes.
 - d) Chalkboards, puppets, slides and cartoons.

Q:8: In an objective structured practical examination:-

- a) Each student starts the examination at a different station.
- b) Each student is timed separately performing a task.
- c) Only decision making and manual skills are assessed.
- d) The entire examination does not take more than 1 hour.

Q:9: A learning discussion consists of:-

- a) Group moderator, observer, evaluator, 15 - 25 members.
- b) Group recorder, leader, evaluator, 10 - 12 members.
- c) Group leader, recorder, observer, 6 - 20 members,
- d) Group motivator, leader, note taker, 6 - 10 members.

Q:10: The higher teaching/learning techniques include:-

- a) Conferences, seminars, symposia and workshops.
- b) Field trips, seminars, group discussions and role playing.
- c) Role playing, simulation, seminars and field trips.
- d) Group discussions, assignments, lecturing and tutorials.

Q:11: A research question:-

- a) Examines the characteristics of variables.
- b) States which variables are to be manipulated.
- c) Focuses on what relationship might exist among variables.
- d) Focuses on the pattern for conducting an investigation.

Q:12: A sampling method where research subjects recommend other interviewees is known as:-

- a) Random sampling.
- b) Stratified random sampling.
- c) Snowball sampling.
- d) Convenient sampling.

Q:13: In data collection, the term reliability refers to:-

- a) Stability or repeatability of the data collected.
- b) Originality of the tools being used for data collection.
- c) The independence of the study investigators.
- d) The extent to which the study instruments collect what is intended.

Q:14: An example of an intervention study design is:-

- a) Quasi experimental design.
- b) Evaluative study design.
- c) Exploratory study design.
- d) Descriptive study design.

Q:15: Plagiarism occurs if a researcher:-

- a) Quotes the exact words of another author and gives reference.
- b) Paraphrases a passage of another author and gives no reference.
- c) Uses an idea or material based directly on the work of another author but gives reference.
- d) Summarizes a passage by another author and states the publisher.

Q:16: A 9 month old infant with 40 breaths per minute, a cough and a stridor will be having:-

- a) Pneumonia.
- b) Severe pneumonia.
- c) Asthma.
- d) Bronchitis.

Q:17: The treatment of choice for an infant with bacillary dysentery is:-

- a) Mebendazole 125 mg stat and vit A 100,000 IU.
- b) Erythromycin 125 mg stat and multivitamin syrup 2.5 ml od for 1 week.
- c) Ciproxin 125 mg qid for five days and vit A 100,000 IU stat.
- d) Metronidazole 250 mg 8 hourly p.o. for 5 days, vit A 200,000 IU stat.

Q:18: Clinical manifestations of pyloric stenosis include:-

- a) Projectile vomiting, colicky abdominal pains.
- b) Constipation, olive-like mass in upper abdomen.
- c) Observable peristaltic movements, diarrhea.
- d) Failure to thrive, tenesmus.

Q:19: Indicate whether the statements are true or false.

- a) Recovery from acute glomerulonephritis confers specific immunity.
- b) Metastasis of Burkitt's lymphoma is limited to the salivary glands.

Q:20: Complications associated with Tracheo-oesophageal atresia include:-

- a) Pneumonia, malnutrition, intestinal obstruction.
- b) Stenosis of the oesophagus, leakage into the mediastinum, intestinal obstruction.
- c) Abdominal distension, constipation, fistula formation.
- d) Gastro-oesophageal reflux, oesophagus constriction, leakage into the chest cavity.

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

Q:1:	List six (6) forms of relaxation therapy that can be used when nursing a psychiatric patient.	3
Q:2:	Define the following terms	
	i) Quantitative research.	1
	ii) Qualitative research.	1
	iii) Basic research.	1
Q:3:	Describe plan B of dehydration management according to IMCI strategy.	5
Q:4:	State four (4) specific nursing interventions for a child following repair of cleft lip.	4
Q:5:	Outline four (4) differences between formative and summative evaluation.	4
Q:6:	Explain five (5) advantages of simulation as a teaching method.	5
Q:7:	Outline six (6) specific nursing interventions for a patient post electroconvulsive therapy.	6
Q:8:	State four (4) phases of crisis development after exposure to a stressful situation.	4
Q:9:	Explain six (6) reasons why piloting of data collection instruments is necessary.	6

PART III: ESSAY/LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

Q:1: Mr X. 40 years old is admitted in a psychiatric unit with a diagnosis of post traumatic stress disorder.

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| a) | Define post traumatic stress disorder. | 1 |
| b) | State four (4) predisposing factors to post traumatic stress disorder. | 4 |
| c) | List four (4) clinical features Mr. X. may present with. | 2 |
| d) | Describe the specific management of Mr. X. | 13 |

Q:2: Ayu 5 years old is admitted in a paediatric ward with a diagnosis of bacterial meningitis.

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| a) | Draw and label a diagram illustrating the formation and flow of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). | 5 |
| b) | Describe the pathophysiology of bacterial meningitis. | 3 |
| c) | Describe the specific management for Ayu until she is discharged. | 12 |