

**CHUKA**



**UNIVERSITY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE  
OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING**

**NURS 192: FUNDAMENTALS OF NURSING II**

**STREAMS: BSC (NURS) Y1S2**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE: TUESDAY 14/4/2015**

**8.30 A.M. – 10.30 A.M.**

**Instructions:**

- 1. Do not write anything on the question paper**
- 2. Mobile phones and any other reference materials are NOT allowed in the examination room**
- 3. The paper has three sections. Answer ALL questions. All your answers for Section 1 (MCQs) should be on one page**
- 4. Number ALL your answer and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet**
- 5. Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely**

**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)**

1. Scaphoid is a term:
  - (a) That describe the shape of the abdomen
  - (b) Given to the abdominal region just superior to the pubic bone
  - (c) Given to abdominal region between the costal margins
  - (d) That describes a proximal part of the large intestines
  
2. The first step in physical assessment sequence is:
  - (a) Percussions
  - (b) Palpation
  - (c) Auscultation
  - (d) Inspection

3. When performing an internal examination on an adolescent patient who is not yet sexually active, it is important to select a speculum that is:
  - (a) Smaller in size than the speculum used when examining older, sexually active women
  - (b) Even warmer than would be used in adults
  - (c) Plastic rather than the metal
  - (d) Speculum with specialized calibration
  
4. In Webber test, lateralization to the left ear suggest sensorineural impairment in:
  - (a) Cochlear nerve in right ear
  - (b) Vestibular nerve in left ear
  - (c) Cochlear nerve in the left ear
  - (d) Vestibular nerve in the right ear
  
5. Clubbed fingers are a sign of:
  - (a) Allergic reaction
  - (b) Bacterial infection
  - (c) Hypoxia
  - (d) Malnutrition
  
6. The percussion note heard over most of the lung is
  - (a) Resonance
  - (b) Dullness
  - (c) Tympany
  - (d) Hyperresonance
  
7. A high-pitched, loud, “harsh” sound created by air moving through the trachea is termed as;
  - (a) Vesicular sound
  - (b) Bronchovesicular sound
  - (c) Bronchial sounds
  - (d) Tracheal
  
8. The pulse deficit measures the difference between the :
  - (a) Systolic blood pressure and Arterial pulse rate
  - (b) Apical and radial pulse rate
  - (c) Systolic blood pressure and radial pulse rate
  - (d) Systolic and diastolic blood pressure

9. When you were examining Lilian you asked her to raise her eyebrows and puff out cheeks but she could not do so. What cranial nerve is affected?
- (a) Auditory
  - (b) Abducens
  - (c) Facial
  - (d) Accessory
10. The most sensitive indicator of a change in a patient's neurological status is his
- (a) Speech pattern
  - (b) Level of consciousness
  - (c) Gross motor movement
  - (d) Vision
11. Partnering in skilled interviewing means;
- (a) Deciding what is to be done for the client
  - (b) Asking leading questions during the interview
  - (c) Building a relationship with the patient in an ongoing manner
  - (d) Helping the client to give an informed consent
12. Which of the following are disadvantages of closed questions?
- (a) Questions and answers can be controlled more effectively
  - (b) Requires more effort from the interviewee
  - (c) May be less threatening since they do not require explanations
  - (d) Calls for the interviewer's attention
13. When palpating the thyroid gland, the nurse will;
- (a) Palpate with the client's head tilted slightly backward to enhance palpation
  - (b) Request the client to turn the head to the right when examining the right lobe
  - (c) Find the two lobes in the small space just below the thyroid cartilage
  - (d) Palpate only from the anterior side of the patient
14. Which of the following would an examiner expect to observe in an individual who has a positive Romberg sign?
- (a) Uncoordinated unsteady gait
  - (b) Inability to walk in a straight line
  - (c) Inability to follow simple commands
  - (d) Inability to maintain balance with eyes closed.

15. The percussion of the anterior thorax will yield what sound in existence of pleural effusion.
- (a) Dullness
  - (b) Resonance
  - (c) Tympanic
  - (d) Flat
16. The ratio of adult thoracic transverse diameter and anteroposterior diameter is approximately
- (a) AP:T = 1:2
  - (b) AP: T = 2:1
  - (c) AP: T = 2:2
  - (d) AP: T = 11:22
17. Transillumination is a technique done to assess:
- (a) The ear
  - (b) The nose
  - (c) The sinuses
  - (d) The internal ear
18. When assessing the head the following techniques are used EXCEPT:
- (a) Palpation
  - (b) Inspection
  - (c) Auscultation
  - (d) Percussion
19. Tracing a letter or number on the palm of an individual's hand and asking for the correct identification of the number or letter is examining the individual for:
- (a) Fine motor discrimination
  - (b) Sense of position
  - (c) Tactile discrimination
  - (d) Skilled movement
20. When testing for muscle strength, the examiner does which of the following
- (a) Observe for degree of contraction when the individual lifts a heavy object
  - (b) Applies an opposing force when an individual put a joint in flexion or extension
  - (c) Measure the degree of force that it takes to overcome joint flexion or extension
  - (d) Measures the degree of flexion and extension with a goniometer

## **SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

1. Differentiate between subjective and objective data giving one example in each. [4 marks]
2. Outline the four (4) auscultatory sites of the heart [4 marks]
3. Describe three (3) types of health assessment [6 marks]
4. Outline the seven (7) attributes of a symptom [7 marks]
5. Describe how you would determine liver span by percussion. [6 marks]
6. Discuss how you can create a shared understanding with the patient after health assessment. [5 marks]
7. Outline any three (3) factors that affect oxygen saturation. [3 marks]
8. Name any five (5) concerning and common symptoms you would ask in the assessment of lungs and thorax. [5 marks]

## **SECTION C: LONG ASSAY QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

1. During the comprehensive adult history taking, the nurse noted that his patient complains of chest pains. She goes ahead to do a comprehensive assessment of the thorax and lungs.
    - (a) Name five cardiovascular conditions that present with chest pain. [5 marks]
    - (b) Describe ALL the assessment the nurse is expected to do. [15 marks]
  2. A patient walks into an outpatient department with complains of vomiting and abdominal pains following a logical sequence, describe in details the assessment of the abdomen. [20 marks]
-