

KISII UNIVERSITY SPECIAL/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION
CIMS 0181: NURSING SKILLS/PATIENT CARE

STREAM Y1S1

TIME: 3HOURS

DAY:

DATE

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Do not write anything on this question paper*
- 2. Answer all questions*

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SECTION A

SHORT ESSAY QUESTION

ANSWER ALL

1. List at least 10 highly infectious diseases that necessitate isolation (10mks)
2. Scrubbing, gowning and gloving, list at least 10 requirements (10mks)
3. Catheterization: outline at least 5 indications (10mks)
4. Outline how to take vital signs
 - a) Temperature (2.5mks)
 - b) Respiration (2.5mks)
 - c) Pulse (2.5mks)
 - d) Blood pressure (2.5mks)
5. Report giving and receiving in a nursing procedure. Outline the indications at least 5 (10mks)
6. Outline at least 5 indications for starting intravenous therapy (10mks)

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS

ANSWER ANY TWO

EACH QUESTION HAS 20 MARKS

1. Nursing care/patient care involves communicating or breaking bad news to the patient/client or close relative.
 - a) List at least 5 indications (10mks)
 - b) Define counseling (2mks)
 - c) List at least 4 recipients of counseling (4mks)
 - d) List at least 4 qualities of a good counselor (4mks)
2. Write short notes on home visiting under the following guidelines
 - a) Objectives (4mks)
 - b) Indications or reasons (6mks)
 - c) Requirements (10mks)
3. A patient is admitted in coma to the ward you are placed. Which parameters would you use to assess the level of consciousness? N/B Outline each (20mks)

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SECTION B

TRUE/FALSE

1. The following are necessary in admission, discharge or transfer of a patient
 - a) Patients file
 - b) Observation chart
 - c) Nursing cardex
 - d) Treatment sheet or chart
 - e) Admission or discharge book/register
2. The following affects communication process to the receiver
 - a) Knowledge and experience
 - b) Feeling
 - c) Views, norms and culture
 - d) Motivation
 - e) Mood
3. Advantage of good communication in patient care includes
 - a) Patient satisfaction with provision of service
 - b) Patient tend to be satisfied with service
 - c) Good patient understanding of their problems
 - d) Overall satisfaction hence recovery
 - e) Leads to effective care of the patients
4. The following are essential and important in giving and receiving reports
 - a) Objective report
 - b) Avoiding distractors
 - c) Talking loud enough and in language understood by the receiver
 - d) Giving an introductory with an opening courtesy
 - e) Using gestures, facial expressions, tone variation e.t.c
5. The following are requirements necessary in developing a nursing care plan
 - a) Patient notes
 - b) Laboratory results
 - c) Charts
 - d) History sheet or cardex
 - e) Nursing care plan
6. Requirements for simple wound closure (stitching) include
 - a) sterile pack with kidney dish, gallipots, needles, artery forceps
 - b) green towels
 - c) dissecting and tissue holding forceps
 - d) a pair of scissors
 - e) pedal pin
7. The following are necessary in assessing a mentally ill patient
 - a) Mode of dress and personal hygiene
 - b) Facial expression

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- c) Mannerism and tics
 - d) Behavior
 - e) None of the above
8. The following are requirements of general physical examination
- a) Quiet environment
 - b) Examination couch or a bed
 - c) A sheet or a blanket
 - d) A gown
 - e) A chaperone
9. In neurological observations best verbal response
- a) Fully oriented score – 5
 - b) If confused – 4
 - c) If unable to talk but can speak a few – 3
 - d) Not able to speak but groans, runs -2
 - e) Repeat shaking, shaking and shouting – 1
10. Requirements for simple wound closure (stitching) include
- f) sterile pack with kidney dish, gallipots, needles, artery forceps
 - g) green towels
 - h) dissecting and tissue holding forceps
 - i) a pair of scissors
 - j) pedal pin
11. Care of pressure area is indicated in the following patients
- a) Emaciated patients
 - b) Incontinent patients
 - c) Unconscious patients
 - d) Obese patients
 - e) Psychiatric patients / mental illness
12. Isolation nursing is indicated in the following
- a) Severe pneumonia
 - b) Rabies
 - c) Pulmonary tuberculosis
 - d) HIV
 - e) Plague
13. Indications of oxygen administration
- a) Signs and symptoms of hypoxemia
 - b) Respiratory distress
 - c) Some heart conditions
 - d) Hemorrhage (profuse)
 - e) Airway obstruction
14. Requirements for barrier nursing include
- a) Separate room/ward
 - b) Toilet facilities/articles
 - c) Gowns, masks, gloves e.t.c

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- d) Patient items e.g. utensils
 - e) Employ own nurse
15. Barrier nursing is indicated in
- a) Renal failure
 - b) Extensive burns
 - c) Organ transplantation
 - d) Leukemia
 - e) Cardiothoracic surgery
16. Respond to the following on taking respiration
- a) Tell the patient what you are doing
 - b) Look at the region with minimal movement
 - c) The rise and fall of the chest is counted as two respirations
 - d) Pain may not be observed on respiration
 - e) If normal do not record

MCQ`S (CHOOSE MOST CORRECT)

1. Partograph or monitoring of progress of labor which is not important
 - a) no need for abdominal examination
 - b) doing obstetric vaginal examination
 - c) observation of vital signs
 - d) urine testing
2. which is contraindicated in aseptic techniques
 - a) staff with open wounds
 - b) staff with pulmonary tuberculosis
 - c) staff with upper respiratory tract infections
 - d) lack of an assailant
3. obstetric vaginal examination
 - a) used in pelvic assessment
 - b) has no role in progress of labor
 - c) has no role in labor induction
 - d) is not necessary in premature rupture of membranes (PROMs)
4. which is not an indication for naso-gastric tube feeding suction
 - a) patient unable to feed orally
 - b) removal of poison
 - c) post-operative management

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- d) administration of poison
- 5. which is not an indication for an enema
 - a) constipation
 - b) pre-operative care for pelvic gastric regions
 - c) to stimulate labor
 - d) it is not a form of treatment
- 6. the following include immediate post-operative care
 - a) preparing post-operative tray
 - b) receiving summary of patient status from theater nurse or cleaner
 - c) not necessary to confirm vital signs
 - d) patient can be asked to walk to the ward
- 7. which is the odd indication for catheterization
 - a) retention of urine
 - b) to obtain a urine specimen
 - c) for inaccurate assessment of fluid loss
 - d) in case of urinary incontinence
- 8. on examination of a patient, which is not true of inspection
 - a) touch and feel
 - b) observe any swelling
 - c) observe the shape of the area
 - d) Note the position of the spine, ribs e.t.c.
- 9. in neurological observations, best eye opening
 - a) spontaneous – 5
 - b) on shaking one eye opens – 4
 - c) opens on painful stimuli – 3
 - d) no response, repeat painful stimuli – 1
- 10. aseptic technique
 - a) is not very important in surgical procedures
 - b) means non-touch
 - c) clean gloves are used
 - d) you can pick items with bare hand
- 11. palpation
 - a) bimanual palpation means using either two or one hand

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- b) can be done only using the dorsal surface of the hands
 - c) deep palpation is done in all systems
 - d) you can start from area of tenderness
12. bed bath is not indicated in
- a) unconscious patient
 - b) paralysis
 - c) rude patient
 - d) acute illness
13. the following are important in blood transfusion except
- a) patients name
 - b) inpatient number
 - c) blood groupings
 - d) the donor
14. which is not important in observations of tracheal secretions
- a) nature of secretions
 - b) the amount
 - c) the color
 - d) when it will clear
15. preoperative care means
- a) ensuring the patient is well prepared to undergo surgery and anesthesia
 - b) is only patient undergoing general and not local anesthesia
 - c) only getting informed consent
 - d) only involves surgical department