FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING SCIENCE

PROGRAMME	**:**	FURTHER NATIONAL HIGHER DIPLOMA IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE: CLINICAL NURSING, DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND CARE
SUBJECT	**:**	PAPER 2: MODULE 5: EMERGENCIES AND SURGICAL PROBLEMS AT PRIMARY LEVEL MODULE 6: DIGESTIVE SYSTEM AND ENDOCRINE SYSTEM
CODE	**:**	GGP 2057
DATE	**:**	SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION JANUARY 2018
DURATION	**:**	3 HOURS
WEIGHT	**:**	50:50
TOTAL MARKS	**:**	100

EXAMINER	**:**	DR NBD MAGOBE
MODERATOR	**:**	MR. V. MOKOKOTLELA (WITS UNIVERSITY – MEDICAL SCHOOL
NUMBER OF PAGES	**:**	THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF FIVE (5) PAGES AND ONE ANNEXURE

INSTRUCTIONS	**:**	PLEASE ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS. ALL MARKS ARE EQUIVALENT TO HALF (½) MARK PER FACT OR MOTIVATION, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES: This examination paper remains the property of the University of Johannesburg and may not be removed from the examination room.

QUESTION 1

An 18-year old woman is brought to the clinic by a neighbour as an emergency. She is in a semi-conscious state and has intermittent convulsions. The neighbour is not sure of what has happened.

1.1 List the possible causes/differential diagnoses of her level of consciousness and convulsions and for each cause/condition listed write the following:

- one possible symptom and
- one possible sign as illustrated in the example below:

Possible cause/condition	**Possible symptom (on history taking)**	**Possible sign (on physical examination)**
Epilepsy	History of defaulting epileptic treatment	Evidence of tongue biting

(½ x30)=***[15]**

QUESTION 2

A 3-year old boy is brought to the clinic by the mother with a history of drinking paraffin.

2.1 Describe the assessment (history and examination) you would do to determine the extent of the paraffin poisoning. (½x8)=(40

2.1 Describe the management of this patient. (½x12)=(6)

One of the most common home accidents is paraffin poisoning (drinking paraffin).

2.2 Discuss the health promotion/education you would give to a group of mothers in your PHC clinic with regard to the prevention of **all** home accidents. (½x10)=(5)

***[15]**

QUESTION 3

A 15-year old boy presents with a history of an injury during a soccer game the previous day. He alleges that an opponent kicked him at the back of his lower leg. He says he continued to play to the end of the game. This morning he walks with a limp and the pain seems to be a bit more severe than the previous day, which is why he decided to come to the clinic.

3.1 Outline the principles of management of trauma to be considered by the PHC nurse. (½x12)=(6)

3.2 Describe the signs you would find on examination if this was a fracture. (½x8)=(4)

***[10]**

QUESTION 4

A 52-year old woman comes to your clinic for the first time and complains of tiredness, polyuria, polydipsia and vaginal itchiness.

On examination of the patient you find the following;

- **Vital data:**
  - Blood pressure: 145/98 mmHg
  - Pulse: 84 beats per minute
  - Temperature: 37,2ºC
  - Respiratory rate 18 breaths per minute
- Mass 90 kg, Height 165 cm (BMI 33.1 Obese)
- Urine Glucose ++ and Nitrites Positive and no other abnormalities
- Blood glucose 11mmol/ℓ (random)
- Vaginal discharge: Curd-like, thick and white
- No abnormalities detected in the rest of the systems.

4.1 List the differential diagnosis/ses and give motivation/s (give reasons for each diagnosis). (½x14)=(7)

4.2 Describe the **goals of treatment** in the management of Diabetes Mellitus. (½x10)=(5)

4.3 Hypoglyceamia is one of the common complications in patients with Diabetes Mellitus.

4.3.1 List the clinical features of hypoglyceaemia you would warn and advice the patient about**.** (½x16)=(8)

***[20]**

QUESTION 5

A 12-month-old girl child is brought to your clinic by the mother. She says that the child has had watery stools (diarrhoea) for 2 (two) days, but no vomiting and no fever. This is the first episode. There is history of loss of appetite since the diarrhoea started, but she normally eats well. The mother gives the baby porridge three times per day, with sour milk. She sometimes eats porridge with sugar or cabbage and maybe meat or chicken twice a week. The child is still breastfeeding and the last immunisation was at 14 weeks and the weight was 6kg. Nobody else in the household has the same problem. On review of systems there are no other problems. They share a water tap with other people in the informal settlement and are using bucket system toilets.

The mother is 35 years old and this is her first child; has never been pregnant before, and has never done a Pap smear and was examining her breasts regularly before she became pregnant. She tested HIV negative during pregnancy and last used contraception 10 years ago.

On examination: The child shows signs of mild/some dehydration (5% dehydration) and drinks eagerly. All vital signs are within normal limits. Birth weight was 3,1kg and today the weight is 8,3kg. RTHC – is attached.

5.1 List the most likely differential diagnosis/ses and problem list and give reasons for each. (½x14)=(7)

5.2 Discuss the management of this baby under the following headings:

5.2.1 Rehydration of the baby at the clinic (includes fluid replacement calculations). (½x14)=(7)

5.2.2 Advice you would give the mother on discharge home. (½x16)=(8)

The Mother comes back with the child after two days with a complaint that the baby is now vomiting the ORS since last night On physical examination of the baby you realise that the baby is now severely dehydrated (10% dehydration).

5.3 Discuss your further management of this child. (½x6)=(3)

***[25]**

QUESTION 6

A 45-year old female complains of an increased appetite, but is losing weight. She also states that she is very emotional lately and very nervous. You suspect a possible thyroid problem.

Compare the clinical features of hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism (thyrotoxicosis) under the following headings:

Hypothyroidism	**Hyperthyroidism (Thyrotoxicosis)**
• **Incidence**	• **Incidence**
• **Symptoms (history)**	• **Symptoms (history)**
• **Signs (physical examination findings)**	• **Signs (physical examination findings)**

(½x30)=***[15]**

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