



<u>FACULTY</u>	:	Health Sciences
<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	:	Department of Nursing
<u>CAMPUS</u>	:	DFC
<u>MODULE</u>	:	VPK1C50 Medical and Surgical Nursing Science Module 5: Pulmonology, Ear Nose, throat and Eye Conditions and Oncology Module 6: Neurology, Nephrology and Urology
<u>SEMESTER</u>	:	First Semester
<u>EXAM</u>	:	FSAO June 2019

DATE : 01 June 2019 **SESSION** : 12:30-15:30

ASSESSOR(S) : Mrs IJ Kearns

MODERATOR(S) : Mr BS Matlala (UJ)
Prof S Schmollgruber (WITS)

DURATION : 3 Hours **MARKS** : 100

NUMBER OF PAGES: THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer ALL THE QUESTIONS
 2. Adhere to instructed answering formats
 3. Number your answers clearly
 4. 1 Mark per fact unless otherwise indicated (1/2)
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QUESTION 1

Explain the pathophysiology related to the clinical manifestations of:

- 1.1 Asthma (12)
- 1.2 Chronic Bronchitis and emphysema (8)
- *[20]**

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Describe fifteen (15) nursing care principles with rationale for a patient with an underwater drainage system in situ (15)
- 2.2 Describe the Glasgow Coma Scale in a Table format (15)
- *[30]**

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 Read each question carefully. Circle your answer.
- 3.1.1 The most common cause of cerebrovascular disease is:
- a. arteriosclerosis.
 - b. embolism.
 - c. hypertensive changes.
 - d. vasospasm.
- 3.1.2 The initial mortality rate for a stroke can be as high as:
- a.10%.
 - b.20%.
 - c.30%.
 - d.50%

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- 3.1.3. The majority of ischemic strokes have what type of origin?
- a. Cardiogenic embolic
 - b. Cryptogenic
 - c. Large artery thrombotic
 - d. Small artery thrombotic
- 3.1.4. The nurse knows that symptoms associated with a transient ischemic attack (TIA), usually a precursor of a future stroke, usually subside in:
- a. 1 hour.
 - b. 3 to 6 hours.
 - c. 12 hours.
 - d. 24 to 36 hours.
- 3.1.5. The degree of neurologic damage that occurs with an ischemic stroke depends on the:
- a. location of the lesion.
 - b. size of the area of inadequate perfusion.
 - c. amount of collateral blood flow.
 - d. combination of the above factors.
- 3.1.6. A stroke victim is experiencing memory loss and impaired learning capacity. The nurse knows that brain damage has most likely occurred in which lobe?
- a. Frontal
 - b. Occipital
 - c. Parietal
 - d. Temporal
- 3.1.7. The most common motor dysfunction of a stroke is:
- a. Ataxia.
 - b. Diplopia.
 - c. Dysphagia.
 - d. Hemiplegia.

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- 3.1.8. The initial diagnostic test for a stroke, usually performed in the ED, is a:
- a. 12-lead electrocardiogram.
 - b. Carotid ultrasound study.
 - c. Noncontrast computed tomogram.
 - d. Transcranial Doppler flow study.
- 3.1.9. Eighty percent of hemorrhagic strokes are primarily caused by:
- a. an embolus.
 - b. a cerebral thrombus.
 - c. a brain tumor.
 - d. uncontrolled hypertension.
- 3.1.10. A classic diagnostic system of hemorrhagic stroke is the patient's complaint of:
- a. numbness of an arm or leg.
 - b. double vision.
 - c. severe headache.
 - d. dizziness and tinnitus.
- 3.1.11. Most patients with hemorrhagic strokes are placed in bed in which position?
- a. High-Fowler's
 - b. Prone
 - c. Supine
 - d. Semi-Fowler's (head of bed at 15 to 30 degrees)
- 3.1.12. The first priority of treatment for a patient with altered level of consciousness is:
- a. assessment of pupillary light reflexes.
 - b. determination of the cause.
 - c. positioning to prevent complications.
 - d. maintenance of a patent airway
- (12)

3.2 Match the clinical manifestations of specific neurologic deficits listed in column II with its associated cause listed in column I.

Column I	Column II
3.2.1 _____ Ataxia	a. Difficulty judging distances
3.2.2 _____ Receptive aphasia	b. Unaware of the borders of objects
3.2.3 _____ Dysphagia	c. Double vision
3.2.4 _____ Homonymous hemianopsia	d. Staggering, unsteady gait
3.2.5 _____ Loss of peripheral vision	e. Difficulty in swallowing
3.2.6 _____ Expressive aphasia	f. Difficulty with proprioception
3.2.7 _____ Diplopia	g. Unable to form words that are understandable
3.2.8 _____ Paresthesia	h. Unable to comprehend the spoken word

(8)

*[20]

QUESTION 4

Develop a standard Nursing Care Plan (NCP) for the Gynae ward on the care of a patient following a Hysterectomy.

Use the following format:

Nursing diagnosis	Related to	Evidenced by	Expected outcome	Interventions	Rationale
(5)=5 marks	(5)=5marks	(5)=5marks	(5)=5marks	(5)=5marks	(5)=5marks

*[30]