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FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN NURSING YEAR 2

SUMMATIVE EXAMINATION (SEMESTER 3)

ACADEMIC SESSION 2012; SEMESTER 2

SND 1212: HEMOPOIETIC AND ONCOLOGY NURSING

JANUARY 2013

TIME: 2 Hour

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

This question booklet contains two sections.

**Section A**

Fifty multiple choice questions (MCQ)

Answer ALL questions in Section A using the multiple choice answer sheet provided.

**Section B**

One Short Answer Questions (SAQ)

Answer ALL questions in Section B using the answer booklets provided.

At the end of the examination, all the answer booklets, multiple choice answer sheets and the examination booklet must be fastened together to be placed in the box provided.

(This paper contains FIFTY MCQ and  
ONE SAQ questions printed on TEN pages)

Section A: 30 Mark  
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Benign and malignant tumors are alike in that both
  - A. press on normal tissue and compete with normal cells for nutrients
  - B. usually grow very rapidly
  - C. invade nearby tissues or disperse cells to colonize distant parts of the body
  - D. contains cells that closely resemble the tissue of origin
  
2. A carcinogen is a
  - A. drug that is used in chemotherapeutic treatment of cancer
  - B. cell or group of cell that is undergoing abnormal reproduction
  - C. chemical, viral, or radioactive substance that can cause cancer
  - D. substance that help body resist the development of cancer cells
  
3. Dietary recommendations to reduce the risk of some cancers include the following
  - A. no dairy products or red meat, green leafy vegetables, low calories
  - B. high fiber, variety of fruits and vegetables, low fat and calories
  - C. fish and poultry as primary protein source, high fiber, no alcohol
  - D. limited smoked and preserved foods, low fiber and calories
  
4. A patients blood level of the tumor marker CA 125 has continued to rise during the 6 months of chemotherapy for ovarian cancer, and this is an indication of the
  - A. the chemotherapy is effectively destroying the cancer cell
  - B. the patient is having an adverse response to the chemotherapy
  - C. the cancer is continuing to grow despite chemotherapy
  - D. the patient's immune system has been strengthened
  
5. When working with a patient who has internal radiation source, safety precautions include the following
  - A. always wear a lead apron when providing direct care to the patient with internal radiation
  - B. if radiation source comes out of the patients body, wear gloves to pick it up
  - C. when not providing direct care, stay at least 3 feet away from the source
  - D. no pregnant visitors or staff should enter the patient's room

6. Adverse effects of radiation therapy commonly affect the bone marrow, hair follicles, and gastro intestinal tract. What makes these tissues especially sensitive to the effects of radiation?
- A. they have inadequate defenses against harmful substances
  - B. these tissues attract radioactive substances
  - C. these tissues have very poor circulation
  - D. they regenerate rapidly
7. The rationale for giving colony-stimulating factors (CSFs) to patients on chemotherapy would be to
- A. stimulate the production of white blood cells by the bone marrow
  - B. reduce the dose of chemotherapy
  - C. reduce the risk of anemia that commonly occurs with chemotherapy
  - D. eliminate the need for bone marrow or stem cell transplantation
8. The most dangerous adverse effect of antineoplastic drugs used in chemotherapy is
- A. gastrointestinal bleeding
  - B. increased intracranial pressure
  - C. bone marrow suppression
  - D. nausea and vomiting
9. The action of biologic response modifiers (BRMs) is to
- A. treat mental depression that is common during cancer treatment
  - B. promote the body's natural defenses against cancer cells
  - C. immunize patients against some types of cancer
  - D. prevent the spread of cancer cells before metastasis occurs
10. Three patients at a urology clinic received diagnosis of prostate cancer. All were in the early stage and had similar expectations of cure. Mr. A asked many questions and started planning his work schedule around his treatments. Mr. B stalked out of the room and slammed the door, saying he would rather die than give up sex. Mr. C was stunned and seemed unable to take in any more information at that time. Which of these patients' responses would be considered "normal" in this situation?
- A. Mr. A
  - B. Mr. B
  - C. Mr. C
  - D. they are all normal reactions to grief

11. If a person has no A or B antigens, his blood type would be
- A. AB
  - B. A
  - C. B
  - D. O
12. When assessing the patient, you noticed multiple ecchymoses and petechiae. This should lead you to suspect a deficiency of
- A. red blood cells
  - B. white blood cells
  - C. platelets
  - D. protein
13. A patient says he is a universal donor. This means his blood type is
- A. AB positive
  - B. O positive
  - C. O negative
  - D. AB negative
14. While receiving a blood transfusion, a patient complains of chest and back pain and chills. Your initial action should be to
- A. notify the blood bank
  - B. take vital signs
  - C. administer acetaminophen
  - D. stop the transfusion
15. Which nursing intervention is appropriate for a patient with low red blood cell count?
- A. avoid rectal temperature and suppositories
  - B. allow for rest between periods of activity
  - C. encourage increased fluids and dietary fiber
  - D. do not allow fresh flowers in the room
16. A deficiency of red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelet is characteristics of
- A. aplastic anaemia
  - B. hemolytic anaemia
  - C. sickle cell anaemia
  - D. iron deficiency anaemia
17. Sickle cell crisis occurs when
- A. cells lack sufficient hemoglobin to transport oxygen
  - B. sickled cells are unable to transport adequate oxygen
  - C. sickled cell form clumps that obstruct blood flow
  - D. the bone marrow stops producing red blood cells

18. Which of the following drug should a nurse administer to a patient with sickle cell anemia to decrease painful episodes and prevent hospitalization?
- A. morphine sulfate
  - B. meperidine
  - C. acetaminophen
  - D. hydroxyurea
19. Factors that can trigger a sickle cell crisis include
- A. dehydration
  - B. inactivity
  - C. low iron intake
  - D. caffeine consumption
20. Overstimulation of normal blood clotting process can result in
- A. disseminated intravascular coagulation
  - B. idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
  - C. thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
  - D. hemophilia
21. Hemophilia A is treated with factor
- A. VI
  - B. VII
  - C. VIII
  - D. IX
22. DNA synthesis is limited exclusively to which phase of the cell cycle
- A. G<sub>0</sub>
  - B. S
  - C. M
  - D. G<sub>2</sub>
23. A malignant tumor that originates in epithelial tissue is a
- A. sarcoma
  - B. adenoma
  - C. carcinoma
  - D. fibroma
24. Goal of prevention, risk reduction, and early detection of cancer are aimed at
- A. ensuring access to care to economically disadvantaged person
  - B. finding a cure for the most preventable human cancers
  - C. reducing cancer mortality
  - D. eliminating and or modifying neoplastic transformation

25. The major factors placing humans at risk for developing cancers include
- A. tobacco, diet, lifestyle, and occupational or environmental exposure
  - B. fatty foods, ozone depletion, alcohol, and age
  - C. sexual orientation, obesity, ethnicity, and poverty
  - D. occupation, age at first intercourse, HIV exposure and hepatitis
26. Reducing cancer risk related to sexual lifestyles can best be accomplished by
- A. avoiding homosexual
  - B. engaging in safe sexual practices
  - C. practicing abstinence
  - D. avoiding intravenous drug use
27. T1 – N0 – M0 stage malignancy means the patient has
- A. small tumor with negative lymph nodes with no metastases
  - B. large tumor and status of lymph node and metastases is unknown
  - C. expressed a wish that NO one be told about the malignancy
  - D. small tumor with multiple lymph nodes involved and widespread metastases
28. The most common site for bone marrow biopsy would be
- A. posterior iliac crest
  - B. sternum
  - C. femur
  - D. tibia
29. Mr. Jay is an elderly smoker, and his chest X ray film is positive showing a suspicious lesion. He has been scheduled for CT scan. In preparation Mr. Jay for this test, the nurse should assess
- A. age, ability to walk about his home, compliance with medical instruction
  - B. medication currently taken, age, smoking history, complete physical assessment
  - C. knowledge of lung cancer, preparation for receiving chemotherapy
  - D. understanding the test and preparation, knowledge of the scheduled time, transportation to and from the test site

30. Mrs. Y tells the nurse that she is fearful of the outcome of her breast biopsy. The nurse should
- A. tell Mrs. Y there is nothing to be afraid of, everything will be alright
  - B. acknowledge Mrs. Y's feeling and allow her to verbalize them further
  - C. tell Mrs. Y that 80% of breast cancer biopsies are negative, she has nothing to fear
  - D. provide Mrs. Y with printed information about breast cancer, various forms of treatment, and the side effects of treatment
31. A patient whose primary tumor has grown and spread to regional lymph nodes but not to distant sites is staged as
- A. T1, N2, M1
  - B. T2, N1, M0
  - C. T0, N3, M1
  - D. T4, N0, M0
32. The patient has cancer that has been staged T1,N0,M0. You would interpret this information as
- A. minimal size and extension of tumor
  - B. no sign of tumor
  - C. malignancy in epithelial tissue but not in basement membrane
  - D. progressively increasing size and extension
33. The choice of treatment for cancer when the tumor is confined to one area would be
- A. radiotherapy
  - B. chemotherapy
  - C. immunotherapy
  - D. surgery
34. The use of ionizing radiation in the treatment of disease is called
- A. biotherapy
  - B. chemotherapy
  - C. radiotherapy
  - D. immunotherapy
35. Radiation has immediate and delayed effect on cells. The immediate effect is
- A. cell death
  - B. alteration of DNA, which impairs cell's ability to reproduce
  - C. interruption of the clotting cascade
  - D. cell starvation

36. A patient experiences erythema and peeling of the skin while receiving radiation therapy. The appropriate nursing intervention is to
- A. increase fluid intake
  - B. not to use lotion at the affected area
  - C. watch for bruising and bleeding
  - D. report immediately if fever exist
37. The following are types of blood transfusion reaction **except**
- A. hemolytic and anaphylactic
  - B. circulatory overload
  - C. febrile
  - D. leukocytosis
38. A drug that boost the body's natural defenses to combat malignant cells is
- A. vincristine
  - B. interferon
  - C. doxorubicin
  - D. paclitaxel
39. The priority care for patients experiencing neurotoxicity from antineoplastic drugs is to
- A. monitor for edema
  - B. protect the patient from infection
  - C. protect extremities from injury
  - D. assess skin turgor
40. Compromised host precautions may be needed for patients with
- A. leukopenia
  - B. thrombocytopenia
  - C. anemia
  - D. weight loss
41. The most appropriate teaching for patients having external radiation therapy would be
- A. the treatment will be painful for the first 5 minutes, but the pain will subside
  - B. you will be radioactive as long as the machine is turned on
  - C. skin markings made by the radiologist are used to mark areas that will not be irradiated
  - D. skin over the area treated may become discolored and irritated
42. Which of the following tumors are malignant?
- A. fibroma
  - B. lipoma
  - C. melanoma
  - D. myoma



43. The followings are the characteristics of a malignant tumor except
- A. invade surrounding tissue
  - B. recurrence is common after removal
  - C. metastasis frequently occurs
  - D. cells closely resemble the tissue of origin
44. A condition in which there are too many red blood cell is called
- A. pernicious anemia
  - B. aplastic anemia
  - C. hemolytic anemia
  - D. polycythemia vera
45. The treatment of autoimmune hemolytic anemia is
- A. vitamin B12 injection
  - B. ferrous sulfate and high iron diet
  - C. iron dextran and high carbohydrate diet
  - D. blood transfusion, antibiotics, and corticosteroids
46. Treatment for sickle cell crisis include
- A. ferrous sulfate and high iron diet
  - B. iron dextran and high carbohydrate diet
  - C. aggressive intravenous hydration and IV Morphine
  - D. corticosteroids and transfusion
47. For each unit of RBC's transfused, the patient's hemoglobin should increase approximately
- A. 10g/dL
  - B. 5g/dL
  - C. 1g/dL
  - D. 3g/Dl
48. Red or reddish purple spots 3mm or larger that results from blood vessel breaking is called
- A. petechiae
  - B. purpura
  - C. ecchymoses
  - D. bruises
49. Patient with low red blood cell count may have
- A. tachycardia
  - B. hypotension
  - C. bradycardia
  - D. bleeding problem

50. Once blood is picked up from the blood bank, the transfusion should be started within

- A. 5 minutes
- B. 20 minutes
- C. 30 minutes
- D. 1 hour



Section B: 20 Mark  
Answer ALL parts

1. Mr. B 40 years old, a known case of leukaemia was admitted to the ward with diagnoses of anemia and neutropenic sepsis secondary to chemotherapy. Nursing assessment revealed that, Mr. B was suffering complications of chemotherapy as stated below. Plan the nursing interventions for Mr. B.

a. Infection related to altered immunologic response (5 marks)

The doctor has given an order to transfuse 2 pints of packed cells for the day.

b. Explain the nursing responsibilities in the administration of blood transfusion

(15 marks)