

FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN NURSING YEAR 2

SUMMATIVE EXAMINATION (SEMESTER 3)

ACADEMIC SESSION 2012

SND 2208: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE NURSING

FEBRUARY 2013

TIME: 2 Hours

QUESTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This question booklet contains three sections.

Section A

Forty Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

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

Section B

Column A is the signs and symptoms of a condition. Please write the condition which would be the answer, in the answer booklet provided.

Section C

Three Short Essay Questions (SEQ)

Answer ALL questions in Section C 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 FORTY MCQ, 10 fill in the blanks QUESTIONS
THREE SEQ questions printed on TEN pages]

Section A: 40 marks

Answer ALL Multiple Choice Questions.

1. It is an illness due to a specific agent transmitted by an agent from a reservoir to a susceptible host through different modes of transmission
 - A. Contagious disease
 - B. Communicable disease
 - C. Infectious disease
 - D. Atrogenic disease

2. A clinically manifest disease of a man or animal resulting from an infection
 - A. Contagious disease
 - B. Communicable disease
 - C. Infectious disease
 - D. Iatrogenic disease

3. Presence of classical signs and symptoms that are highly specific to a certain disease is known as
 - A. Tell tall signs
 - B. Pathognomonic sign
 - C. Distinctive sign
 - D. Fastigium sign

4. When will you consider that an infection is acquired in the hospital and is called as nosocomial?
 - A. Infection occurred upon admission
 - B. Infection is acquired before discharge
 - C. Infection is validated by the laboratory of the hospital
 - D. Infection occurred within 14 days of hospital stay

5. An infection that is completely manifested by signs and symptoms
 - A. opportunistic infection
 - B. true infection
 - C. communicable infection
 - D. contagious infection

6. Which of the following is the main cause of nosocomial infection?
 - A. Surgical wound infection
 - B. Sepsis
 - C. Urinary tract infection
 - D. Respiratory tract infection

7. The following causative agent is survives /lives in a non-nutritive environment and is easily transmitted in hospitals?
- A. S.aureus –to spell in full A-D
 - B. P.aeruginosa
 - C. E.Coli
 - D. H.influenza
8. The infection brought by normal biota of the body with low degree of virulence but may take advantage when the body is immune compromised
- A. opportunistic infection
 - B. nosocomial infection
 - C. true infection
 - D. parasitic infection
9. A disease that can be easily transmitted from one person to another, such infection is
- A. Communicable
 - B. Infectious
 - C. Contagious
 - D. Virulent
10. What is the difference between gonorrhoea and influenza when taking into consideration being infectious and contagious?
- A. Gonorrhoea is infectious and influenza is contagious
 - B. Influenza is infectious and gonorrhoea is contagious
 - C. Both are contagious and infectious
 - D. Gonorrhoea and influenza are not contagious but only infectious
11. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. All communicable diseases are infectious and contagious
 - B. All contagious diseases are infectious but not all infectious are contagious
 - C. Communicable diseases are all contagious but not infectious
 - D. Infectious diseases are contagious and also communicable
12. An organism that is capable of invading and multiplying in the body of the host
- A. Causative agent
 - B. Reservoir
 - C. Bacteria
 - D. Carrier

13. The level of infection of a microorganism depends on its degree of
- A. pathogenicity
 - B. communicability
 - C. teratogenicity
 - D. epidemiology
14. The most common cause of pneumonia in adults:
- A. parasite
 - B. fungi
 - C. bacteria
 - D. virus
15. DPT vaccine stands for
- A. Diphtheria-Pertussis-Tetanus Vaccine
 - B. Diphtheria-Polio-Tetanus Vaccine
 - C. Diphtheria-Pertussis-Toxoid Vaccine
 - D. Diphtheria-Polio-Toxoid Vaccine
16. What is the vaccine that protects infants from contracting TB meningitis and other TB infections?
- A. Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
 - B. Bacillus thuringiensis
 - C. Bacillus cereus
 - D. Bacillus anthracis.
17. Which of the following microorganism is a non-cellular microorganism that contains a nucleus of DNA and/or RNA with a surrounding protein coat, self-limiting and also known as the ultimate parasite?
- A. Virus
 - B. Protozoa
 - C. Amoeba
 - D. Bacteria
18. Beds in the hospital are arranged in such a way that droplet transmission of microorganism can be prevented. This is done by
- A. letting a single bed occupy a single room
 - B. arranging the bed not facing the door or window
 - C. positioning the bed 1 meter away from each other
 - D. placing blinders in each patient if possible

19. When an infective microorganism escapes from the reservoir is suspended in the air and is carried through air current in the form of droplet nuclei, this mode of transmission is

- A. airborne
- B. droplet
- C. direct contact
- D. water borne

20. The Level of prevention focused on the early sick and aimed to detect diseases at its early state:

- A. primary
- B. secondary
- C. tertiary
- D. quarternary

21. Which of the following is a primary level of disease prevention:

- A. mass screening
- B. contact tracing
- C. hand washing
- D. prompt treatment

22. Health education is prevents communicable diseases through IEC. Which of the following refers to the part of IEC that involves behavioral change?

- A. Information
- B. Education
- C. Communication
- D. Integration

23. Information learned and causes a change in behavior of the client will only be effective if

- A. Able to apply everyday
- B. If shared with other members of the family or even the society
- C. If kept and considered as own
- D. Written and well documented

24. A patient is isolated because he is susceptible of acquiring a certain disease. This kind of isolation is called as

- A. Strict isolation
- B. Contact isolation
- C. Source isolation
- D. Reverse isolation

25. Which of the following is true regarding source isolation?

- A. Negative pressure in the room and positive outside
- B. Positive pressure in the room and negative outside
- C. Equalized pressure from both areas
- D. Negative pressure should be maintained inside and out

26. A patient with suspected tuberculosis is admitted to the hospital. Which of the following is not appropriate?

- A. Droplet precautions
- B. Source isolation
- C. Standard precautions
- D. Use of a type of N95 respirator by the health care provider

27. Which of the following precautions does not require a private room?

- A. Reverse precaution
- B. Strict precaution
- C. Droplet precaution
- D. Universal precaution

28. Which of the following statements about medical asepsis is false?

- A. Disinfection is a medical aseptic technique
- B. Hand washing is a medical aseptic technique
- C. Medical asepsis is considered a clean technique
- D. The goal of medical asepsis is to exclude all microorganisms

29. It is the killing of microorganisms by chemical and physical means. It can be done through dry heat, moist heat and radiation

- A. Disinfection
- B. Sterilization
- C. Sanitation
- D. Disinfestation

30. When a nurse uses alcohol on the client's skin before an injection, she uses what kind of chemical-removing-microorganism?

- A. Antiseptic
- B. Disinfectant
- C. Decontaminant
- D. Antimicrobial

31. The common cause of peripheral neuritis is

- A. alcohol
- B. leprosy
- C. B12 deficiency
- D. lead

32. What is not true tuberculoid leprosy?

- A. Too many depigmented anaesthetic patches
- B. Organism are scanty
- C. Caseation is rare
- D. Lepromin is strongly positive

33. Herpes simplex virus and varicella-zoster virus infections are usually treated with

- A. No known treatment
- B. Acyclovir
- C. Ganciclovir
- D. Ribavirin

34. The earliest possible age that the BCG vaccine can be given

- A. as early as possible during pregnancy
- B. at least 6 weeks later
- C. at least 9 weeks later
- D. at birth or any time after birth

35. Effectiveness of antiretroviral therapy is determined by a

- A. fall in the plasma viral load and an increase in the CD4 count.
- B. rise in red blood cell count and hemoglobin level.
- C. rise in plasma HIV antibodies level.
- D. reduction in opportunistic infections.

36. Which of the following statements is FALSE about antiretroviral therapy (ART)?

- A. ART increases survival rate.
- B. ART reduces HIV-transmission.
- C. ART completely cures AIDS
- D. ART reduces hospitalization.

37. Human Papiloma Virus in AIDS patients is manifested as

- A. cough, evening fever, night sweats, weight loss and anemia
- B. persistent fever, tachypnoea, hypoxia, cyanosis and tachycardia.
- C. genital warts, flat warts, skin warts, neoplasia of cervix, vagina and penis
- D. watery diarrhoea, abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting

38. A syndrome presenting as occurrence or worsening of clinical and laboratory parameters of infection, despite a favourable outcome in CD4 count is called

- A. acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
- B. immune Reconstitution Inflammation Syndrome
- C. red neck syndrome
- D. lipodystrophy syndrome

39. Mycobacterium tuberculosis is more likely to grow in the lungs of a host than in the host's GI tract because

- A. it prefers an acid pH
- B. it prefers abundant oxygen
- C. it cannot tolerate body temperature
- D. most common infection

40. Diseases spread by fecal contamination of food or water is best controlled by

- A. vaccination of the majority of the population
- B. improved sanitation sewers and water purification
- C. vector control
- D. prompt tracing of sexual contacts of those infected
- E. it will be control by itself

Section B (10 marks)

Section B

Column A is the signs and symptoms of a condition. Please write the condition which would be the answer, in the answer booklet provided.

	A. Sign and Symptoms	B. Condition
1	Anorexia, N/V, Fever, Abdominal discomfort, Joint pain, Fatigue, Generalized rashes, Dark urine, clay-colored stool, May progress to jaundice	
2	Cough (productive or non-productive), Purulent sputum, Fever, low grade, Night sweats, Weight loss, Fatigue, Hemoptysis	
3	Rapid onset, Fever, Chills, Joint pain, Nuchal rigidity, Headache, Nausea, vomiting, Petechial rash progressing to large ecchymoses, Delirium, seizures, shock, death	
4	Dysuria, Mucopurulent urethral discharge epididymitis or prostaticitis, dysuria purulent vaginal discharge lower abdominal pain, PID	
5	Cold sores, fever blisters (lips, face, conjunctiva, oropharynx), Burning, Tenderness, Fever, Lymphadenopathy, Vesicular lesions, Weep clear fluid, ulcerate	
6	lesions of the penis, anus, rectum, lesions of the cervix, vulva, anus, rectum	
7	Serious Inflammation or infection of the lungs, fever, chills, weakness, difficulty breathing	
8	a sore throat caused by streptococcal bacteria, tender lymph nodes, vomiting, red painful throat	
9	Fever, headache, swollen salivary glands	
10	bacterial STD that can affect many parts of body, sore at infected site, swollen lymph glands in genital area	

Section C (20 marks)

Answer All Questions (SEQ)

Question 1

A 25 years old air steward has been actively involves in homosexuality activity, recently he have been not well and frequently on medical leave. Based on the history provided, the physician has advised to perform a HIV test for this client.

What are the symptoms of HIV infection? (5 marks)

Question 2

Communicable diseases are in rise now every part of the world; please explain “how does the Communicable Diseases Spread”? (5 marks)

Question 3

What are the nursing care management for the following condition?

- 1) Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (2 marks)
- 2) Pulmonary Tuberculosis (2 marks)
- 3) Hepatitis D (2 marks)
- 4) Hepatitis E (2 marks)
- 5) Hand Foot and Mouth Disease (2 marks)