

SCHOOL OF HEALTH AND NATURAL SCIENCES

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN NURSING YEAR 3

SUMMATIVE EXAMINATION (SEMESTER 1)

ACADEMIC SESSION 2010; SEMESTER 5

SND 2210 OTORHINOLARYNGO NURSING

OCTOBER 2010

TIME: 2 Hours

QUESTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This question booklet contains two sections.

Section A

THIRTY 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 THIRTY MCQ and ONE SAQ questions
Printed on SEVEN pages]

Section A: 20 marks

Answer ALL Multiple Choice Questions

- 1 The ear canal consists of the following
 - A. Bone covered with cartilage
 - B. Cartilage covered with skin
 - C. Skin covered with mucous membrane
 - D. Cartilage covered with mucous membrane

- 2 The middle ear begins at the
 - A. Tragus
 - B. Tympanic membrane
 - C. Auricles
 - D. Incus

- 3 Hearing is possible because of
 - A. Vibrations of air
 - B. Vibrations of the tragus
 - C. Vibrations of the external canal
 - D. Vibrations of the cochlea

- 4 Pain in acute sinusitis is due to
 - A. Congestion of mucous membrane
 - B. Relative negative pressure in the sinus (vacuum sinusitis)
 - C. The transudate from the infection
 - D. Immunoglobulin e-mediated reaction

- 5 Relative negative pressure, retraction of the tympanic membrane, displacement of the light reflex and immovable tympanic membrane are signs and symptoms of
 - A. Meniere's disease
 - B. Acute otitis media
 - C. Serous otitis media
 - D. Acute infection in the inner ear

- 6 In the primary care setting, hearing impairment can be adequately determined by means of
 - A. Examine tympanic membrane with the otoscope
 - B. Palpation of the mastoid process
 - C. The patient's history, repeating words of the examiner, and testing with a tuning fork
 - D. Indicating whether he or she hears the ticking of a watch

- 7 Two classifications of hearing loss are used. They are
- A. Conductive and sensorineural hearing loss
 - B. Traumatic and displaced ossicles hearing loss
 - C. Nerve damage and perforated eardrum hearing loss
 - D. Labyrinthine and cochlear hearing loss
- 8 The major purpose of the labyrinth of the middle ear is to
- A. Protect the cochlea
 - B. Ensure transmission of sound through middle ear
 - C. Connect with the ossicles to transmit sound
 - D. Maintain the person's balance by sensing position and movements of the head
- 9 In chronic otitis media, there is
- A. Conductive hearing loss
 - B. Severe pain
 - C. Spiking fever
 - D. Isolation of one specific causative organism
- 10 Meniere's disease is associated with condition that affect
- A. The middle ear
 - B. The ossicles
 - C. The vestibular apparatus
 - D. Trauma to the ear
- 11 Treatment of acute pharyngitis is
- A. Routine among all clinician
 - B. Assume to be bacterial until proven other wise
 - C. Uncertain because of the difficulty of differentiating between viral and bacteria infection
 - D. Routine as to whether to culture or length of antibiotic therapy
- 12 Which one is not considered appropriate treatment for serous otitis media
- A. Valsalva's maneuver by the patient
 - B. Trial of antibiotic therapy
 - C. Instillation of antibiotic drops
 - D. Myringotomy
- 13 Conducting hearing loss is
- A. Disorders that affect the inner ear, the auditory nerve
 - B. Anything that disrupts the transmission of sound from the external to inner ear
 - C. Caused by damage to the hair cells of the organ of Corti
 - D. Caused by exposure to ototoxic drugs

- 14 The condition that produces progressive conductive hearing loss in young adults with normal tympanic membranes is
- A. Chronic otitis media
 - B. Cholesteatoma
 - C. Neoplasm of the middle ear
 - D. Otosclerosis
- 15 Recurrent severe vertigo; sensory hearing loss, tinnitus and a sensation of fullness or pressure in the ear are signs and symptoms of
- A. Mastoiditis
 - B. Chronic Otitis media
 - C. Meniere's disease
 - D. Prebycusis
- 16 The following is Not True about Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) is
- A. a malignant neoplasm
 - B. a benign tumour
 - C. arising from the mucosal epithelium
 - D. often within the lateral nasopharyngeal recess
- 17 The following clinical manifestation is Not True for Otosclerosis
- A. Tinnitus
 - B. Conductive hearing loss
 - C. Sensorineural hearing loss
 - D. Hearing loss is bilateral
- 18 Hearing loss, dizziness, nausea, facial palsy intermittent foul smelling otorrhea in the ears are clinical manifestations for the following disease
- A. Mastoiditis
 - B. Meniere's disease
 - C. Chronic Otitis media
 - D. Prebycusis
- 19 The following is Not the clinical symptoms of sinusitis
- A. Pain and tenderness
 - B. Pain and pressure over the cheek
 - C. Headache
 - D. Afebrile and malaise
- 20 The following are early complications of tracheostomy, Except
- A. Dysphagia
 - B. Bleeding
 - C. Pneumothorax
 - D. Aspiration

- 21 Mumps a viral infection affecting children, is an inflammation of
- A. Buccal
 - B. Parotid glands
 - C. Sublingual glands
 - D. Submandibular glands
- 22 Miss E, a 14 years-old girl, has just undergone a tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy, the most significant postoperative complication is
- A. Epiglottitis
 - B. Eustachian tube perforation
 - C. Hemorrhage
 - D. Oropharyngeal edema
- 23 The nurse maintains Miss E in the recommended postoperative tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy position is
- A. Prone with her head on a pillow and turned to the side
 - B. Semi-Fowler's with the neck flexed
 - C. Reverse Trendelenburg with the neck extended
 - D. Supine with her neck hyper extended and support with a pillow
- 24 Miss G, 14 year-old is admitted to emergency department for uncontrolled epistaxis, the emergency medical treatment may include insertion of a cotton pledget moistened with
- A. Sodium bicarbonate
 - B. Epinephrine
 - C. Protamine sulfate
 - D. Vitamin K
- 25 Mr J, a 52 year-old man, is admitted for laryngectomy owing to a malignant tumour. To ensure Mr J's voice will be preserved. The surgical procedure that will not damage the voice box is a
- A. Partial laryngectomy
 - B. Supraglottic laryngectomy
 - C. Thyrotomy
 - D. Total laryngectomy
- 26 Mr J is scheduled for a total laryngectomy, preoperative education includes
- A. Inform him that there are ways he will be able to carry on a conversation without his voice.
 - B. Making sure that he knows he will require a permanent tracheal stoma.
 - C. Reminding him that he will not be able to sing, whistle, or laugh
 - D. All of the above

- 27 The nursing action that will limit hypoxia when suctioning a client's airway is
- A. Lubricate the catheter with saline
 - B. Use a sterile suction catheter each time
 - C. Limit suctioning with catheter to 3 minutes
 - D. Apply suction only after catheter is inserted
- 28 The plan of care the nurse should include for a client just had a total laryngectomy is
- A. Instruct the client to whisper
 - B. Place the client in the orthopneic position
 - C. Suctioning the tracheostomy tube whenever necessary
 - D. Remove the tracheostomy tube PRN
- 29 The important nursing action when suctioning the secretion of a client with a tracheostomy is
- A. Use a new sterile catheter with each insertion
 - B. Initial suction as the catheter is being withdrawn
 - C. Insert the catheter until the cough reflex is stimulated
 - D. Remove the inner cannula before inserting the suction catheter
- 30 Tinnitus, vertigo, feeling of fullness in the ears are clinical manifestations for the following disease
- A. Labyrinthitis
 - B. Meniere's disease
 - C. Otitis media
 - D. Prebycusis

Section B: 20 marks

Answer all Questions

Mr L. is a 65-year-old man, who has been a smoker for 40 years and has had a persistent cough and hoarseness for the past 3 months. A biopsy of his vocal cords revealed squamous cell carcinoma of both vords. He is schedule for a total laryngectomy. He returns from surgery with a laryngectomy tube, a nasogastric tube, a portable suction drain (Hemovac) and intravena infusion.

Post operatively Mr L. will encounter the following problems:

1. Pain related to operative incision
2. Inability to communicate immediately post-operatively
3. Potential for airway obstruction related to tracheostomy
4. Potential for haemorrhage related to surgery
5. Potential for infection related to surgical incision & tracheostomy

Choose any **FOUR** (4) of the above listed problems and discuss the goal and immediate nursing cares for Mr L.

(5 marks each)

