



Faculty of Nursing
Adult of Nursing Dept.



Assiut University

Final Exam

Nursing Ethics

4th Year 1st Semester 2014/2015

Date : 18-1-2015

Time : 2 hrs.

Total Marks (50)

Examination committee

Prof / Zienab Abd El-Lateef

Dr. Shalabia Elsayed

Dr. Mimi Mohammed Mekkawy

prof
Shalabia
Mimi

Question one "Matching":

Match the term of nursing ethics from Colum (A) to its related definition from Column (B) then put your answer in the answer sheet:
(10 marks)

	Colum (A)		Colum (B)
1	Ethics	A	Is an essential concept of professional nursing practice and the law.
2	Morality	B	Is a voluntary act by which a person agrees to allow someone else to do something.
3	Accountability	C	Is the failure of an individual to provide care that a reasonable person would ordinarily use in a similar circumstance.
4	Consent	D	Is behavior in accordance with custom or tradition and usually reflects personal or religious beliefs.
5	Negligence	E	Is the branch of philosophy that examines the differences between right and wrong.
6	Defamation:	F	is the obligation to tell the truth and not to lie or deceive others.
7	Veracity	G	Is performed to determine the cause of death.
8	Wills	H	Is communication that is false, or made with a careless disregard for the truth.
9	Autopsies	I	Intentional touching of another's body or anything the person is touching or holding without consent.
10	Battery	J	Nurses are usually required to notify the prescribing practitioner and nurse supervisor before acting as a witness.

Question two "True or False":

Write (T) if the statement is true and (F) if it is false then put your answer in the answer sheet: (10 marks, half for each)

No.	Statement	T	F
1	The primary ethical responsibility is to protect patient s' rights to make their own decisions.		
2	Bodily privacy is not recognized in law.		
3	Accountability is an essential concept of professional nursing practice and the law.		
4	Nurses uphold principles of justice by safeguarding human rights, equity and fairness and by promoting the public good.		
5	Ethics looks at human activity—what people do under what type of circumstances.		
6	The code of ethics for registered nurses provides guidance for ethical relationships, responsibilities, behaviors and decision-making.		
7	Civil law; which deals with an individual's relationship to the state.		
8	Gross negligence involves extreme lack of knowledge, skill, or decision-making that the person clearly should have known would put others at risk for harm.		
9	Tort: is an act that harms a person.		
10	Fidelity is the duty to do good and the active promotion of benevolent acts .		
11	Non-maleficence is the duty not to inflict harm as well as to prevent and remove harm.		
12	Voluntary euthanasia carried out either against the person's wishes		
13	Euthanasia is the technique of producing a genetically identical duplicate of an organism .		
14	Nurses uphold principles of justice by safeguarding human rights, equity and fairness and by promoting the public good.		
15	Justice is promise keeping; the duty to be faithful to one's commitments.		
16	An autopsy is not determining the cause of death.		
17	Confidentiality is one principle of ethics.		
18	The nurse is legally responsible to ensure that the patient receives competent, safe, and holistic care.		
19	Beneficence is the obligation to tell the truth and not to lie or deceive others.		
20	Each patient has not the right to informed of the procedures for initializing complaints about the service provided.		

Question three "multiple choice MCQ":

Read each question carefully and circle the appropriate answer then put your answer in the answer sheet: (20 marks, one for each)

1. The term that refers to "violation of civil law" is:
 - a. Negligence.
 - b. Tort.
 - c. Violation.
 - d. Malpractice.
2. Regarding ethical role and responsibility of nurses. respect for others mean which of the following:
 - a. To maintain self-integrity and high personal moral standards.
 - b. Treat all persons equally regardless of person attributes.
 - c. Develop a meaningful relationship with the patient.
 - d. Works with the patient to provide care that maximally physical, emotional and social well-being.
3. One of a nurse's primary ethical responsibilities is commitment to patient by which of the following:
 - a. Protecting and advocating for patient safety and rights.
 - b. To maintain self-integrity and high personal moral standards.
 - c. Treat all persons equally regardless of person attributes.
 - d. Develop a meaningful relationship with the patient.
4. When making an ethical decision, the nurse must consider all the following relevant parts except :
 - a. Which theories are involved?
 - b. Which principles are involved?
 - c. Who will be affected?
 - d. Where will be affected.

5. One of the following not included when providing safe nursing care practice for patient.

- a. Write a clear description of the situation you believe you should report.
- b. Make sure that your statements are factual and complete.
- c. Make sure you are non credible.
- d. Obtain support from at least one trustworthy person before filing the report.

6. Elements of malpractice the following expect one:

- a. Assessment errors
- b. Duty
- c. Breach of duty
- d. Causation

7. From assessment errors:

- a. Document all nursing interventions.
- b. Understand the medications being administered.
- c. Always monitor the client as the condition warrants and as ordered.
- d. Monitor clients who are using equipment

8. From the functions of the law in nursing serves a number of functions in nursing:

- a. It helps establish the boundaries of independent nursing action.
- b. Administrative
- c. Criminal
- d. Employment security act

9. Nurses and people are elements for Code of Ethics and include which of the following :

- a. The nurse carries personal responsibility for nursing practice.
- b. The nurse maintains the highest standards of nursing care.
- c. The nurse's primary responsibility is to those people who require nursing care.
- d. The nurse uses judgment in relation to individual competence

10. Patient rights concerning the circumstances under which services may or will be terminated and relevant criteria and procedures. It is an example for which item in patient right?

- a. Grievance procedures.
- b. Confidentiality and privacy.
- c. The right to refuse services.
- d. Termination of services.

11. Purpose of cloning includes which of the following?

- a. To better engineering the offspring in humans and animals.
- b. To termination of pregnancy before the viability of the fetus.
- c. To killing (deliberate ending of life as a humane action).
- d. To treat diseases as diabetes, and cystic Fibrosis.

12. When resolve ethical dilemma , the priority in question is:

- a. What is the proposed action to be taken?
- b. Are there other standards which apply?
- c. Who are the key of the problem?
- d. Who is involved?

13. Voluntary Euthanasia is:

- a. Requested by family of the person
- b. Carried out either against the person's wishes.
- c. Requested by a competent person.
- d. Carried out where it is not possible to know the person's wishes.

14. Moral arguments regarding abortion include which of the following:

- a. Arguments about environment.
- b. Arguments about population.
- c. Arguments about the past.
- d. Arguments about the moral status of the fetus.

15. All consider unethical behaviors except:

- a. Ruined careers.
- b. Wasted time
- c. Low morale.
- d. Consuming the time.

16. Invasion of privacy includes:

- a. Collaborative efforts of the nurse with social workers.
- b. Consent for an organ donation.
- c. Release of information to unauthorized persons.
- d. Expert witness

17. Assault is:

- a. The duty not to inflict harm as well as to prevent harm.
- b. Threat to harm another with the ability to actually harm
- c. Anything the person is touching or holding without consent.
- d. Render care based on their education, experience, and circumstances.

18. Care of the Deceased is:

- a. Legal issue related to death and dying.
- b. One principle of ethics
- c. Reporting communicable diseases
- d. The nurse sustains a cooperative relationship

19. Paternalism is:

- a. The duty to do good and the active promotion of benevolent acts
- b. Healthcare professionals make decisions about diagnosis, therapy, and prognosis for the patient.
- c. Societal contribution
- d. Document the care for the patient

20. Breach of duty is an elements of malpractice and mean which of the following:

- a. The nurse must have a relationship with the client
- b. A link must exist between the nurse's act and the injury suffered.
- c. The failure to act as a reasonable, prudent nurse under the circumstances.
- d. The standard that come from documents published by national organizations.

السؤال الرابع: ١٠ درجات

أ- أذكرى خمس من ادوات القياس المستخدمة فى التشخيص التمريضى؟ (٥درجات)

١. _____
٢. _____
٣. _____
٤. _____
٥. _____

ب- أذكرى خمس من ادوات تقييم الاداء التمريضى المعتمدة؟ (٥درجات)

١. _____
٢. _____
٣. _____
٤. _____
٥. _____



وحدة التصحيح الإلكتروني

ختم الكلية

(إدارة كوديس)



الاختبار النهائي للفصل الدراسي الأول من العام الجامعي ٢٠١٤/٢٠١٥

الفرقة : الرابعة

تاريخ الامتحان: ٢٠١٥/١/١٨

المقرر (المادة) : اخلاقيات مهنة التمريض

(يشفر في المكان المخصص)

رقم الجلوس : ٥٥٥٥

اسم الطالب: Model answer

رقم الجلوس :

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Question 1: Matching:

(one mark for each)

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
2	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
3	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
4	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
5	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
6	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
7	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
8	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
9	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
10	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Question 2: True or false:

(Half mark for each)

1	T	F	6	T	F	11	T	F	16	T	F
2	T	F	7	T	F	12	T	F	17	T	F
3	T	F	8	T	F	13	T	F	18	T	F
4	T	F	9	T	F	14	T	F	19	T	F
5	T	F	10	T	F	15	T	F	20	T	F

Question 3: Multiple choice:

(One mark for each)

1	A	B	C	D	8	A	B	C	D	15	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D	9	A	B	C	D	16	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D	10	A	B	C	D	17	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D	11	A	B	C	D	18	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D	12	A	B	C	D	19	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D	13	A	B	C	D	20	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D	14	A	B	C	D					

توقيع الملاحظ:

توقيع أستاذ المادة:

د. ص. م.

ethics Model Analysis

السؤال الرابع: ١٠ درجات

أ- أذكرى خمس من أدوات القياس المستخدمة في التشخيص التمريضي؟ (٥ درجات)

- ١ التشخيص التمريضي مبني علي التقييم الموجود في نماذج التقييم.
- ٢ جميع النماذج مكتملة المعلومات.
- ٣ توفر التشخيص والخططة الطبية في الوقت المناسب.
- ٤ المقارنه بين التشخيص التمريضي وملاحظات باقي أعضاء الفريق الصحي (الأطباء، والصيادلة، والتغذية، ... إن أمكن).
- ٥ التشخيص التمريضي موثق كاملاً في النماذج المعتمدة.
- ٦ التشخيص التمريضي واضح ودقيق.

ب - أذكرى خمس من أدوات تقييم الاداء التمريضي المعتمدة؟ (٥ درجات)

- ١ | ١ المعيار الأول:- " المسئولية المهنية والمسائله" المعيار الثاني: " الممارسة المبنيه علي المعرفة التمريضية
- ٢ المعيار الثالث: " كفاءة الاداء التمريضي"
- ٣ المعيار الرابع: " التواصل والتعاون"
- ٤ المعيار الخامس: "الالتزام بأخلاقيات المهنة"
- ٥ المعيار السادس: "البيئة الأمنة"
- ٦ المعيار السابع: "إدارة الجوده الشامله"
- ٧ المعيار الثامن: "البحث العلمي"
- ٨ المعيار التاسع: "التطوير والتعليم"



كلية التمريض

امتحان الفرقة الرابعة دور يناير ٢٠١٥/١/١٢
في طب المسنين

Time allowed 2 hours

(Total marks:50)

Part I

In the elderly patients, answer the following questions

- 1-Risk factors for atherosclerosis. (4marks)
- 2-Major vascular manifestations of atherothrombosis.
(4marks)
- 3-Presentations and management of acute coronary syndromes. (8marks)
- 4-Diseases attributable to hypertension and assessment of target organ damage. (8marks)
- 5-Diagnosis and management of postural hypotension.
(8marks)
- 6-Manifestations and treatment of heart failure. (8marks)

Good Luck

Part II -multiple choice questions(MCQ)

Half mark each(all 10 marks)

1. Risk factors for type 2 diabetes include all of the following except:

- a. Advanced age
- b. Obesity
- c. Smoking
- d. Physical inactivity

2. Untreated diabetes may result in all of the following except:

- a. Blindness
- b. Cardiovascular disease
- c. Kidney disease
- d. Tinnitus

3. Prediabetes is associated with all of the following except:

- a. Increased risk of developing type 2 diabetes
- b. Impaired glucose tolerance
- c. Increased risk of heart disease and stroke
- d. Increased risk of developing type 1 diabetes

4. Blood sugar is well controlled when Hemoglobin A1C is:

- a. Below 7%
- b. Between 12%-15%
- c. Less than 180 mg/dL
- d. Between 90 and 130 mg/dL

5. All of the following are symptoms of diabetes mellitus except:

- a-Excessive thirst
- b-Nocturia
- c-Weight gain
- d-Excessive eating

6. Untreated hyperglycemia may lead to all of the following complications except:

- a. Hyperosmolar syndrome
- b. Vitiligo
- c. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- d. Coma

7. Hyperinsulinemia may be caused by all of the following except:

- a. An insulinoma
- b. Nesidioblastosis
- c. Insulin resistance
- d. Type 1 diabetes

8. Which statement about diabetes is false?

- a. The U.S. prevalence of diabetes is decreasing
- b. Diabetes is the seventh leading cause of death in the United States
- c. Diabetes is the leading cause of blindness among persons age 20 to 74
- d. Diabetes is the leading cause of kidney failure

9. Which of the following measures does not help to prevent diabetes complications?

- a. Controlling blood glucose
- b. Controlling blood pressure and blood lipids
- c. Eliminating all carbohydrates from the diet
- d. Prompt detection of diabetic eye and kidney disease

10. Proliferative retinopathy is often treated using:

- a. Tonometry
- b. Fluorescein angiogram
- c. Antibiotics
- d. Laser surgery

11. Which of the following diabetes drugs acts by decreasing the amount of glucose produced by the liver?

- a. Sulfonylureas
- b. Meglitinides
- c. Biguanides
- d. Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors

12. The benefits of using an insulin pump include all of the following except:

- a. By continuously providing insulin they eliminate the need for injections of insulin
- b. They simplify management of blood sugar and often improve A1C
- c. They enable exercise without compensatory carbohydrate consumption
- d. They help with weight loss

13. Diabetic neuropathies are diagnosed using all of the following except:

- a. Nerve conduction studies or electromyography
- b. Ultrasound
- c. Foot examinations
- d. Minnesota Mutiphasic Personality inventory (MMPI)

14-all of the following are complications of insulin therapy except

- a-Hypoglycemia
- b-Allergy
- c-Lipodystrophy
- d-Weight loss

15-All of the following are used for monitoring of diabetes except:

- a-HBA1C
- b-Self capillary blood glucose
- c-Urine test for glucose
- d-Fundus examination

16-Which of the following is sulfonylurea:

- a-Glimipride
- b-Metformin
- c-Acarbose
- d-Pioglitazone

17-Which of the following is insulin sensitizer:

- a-Pioglitazone
- b-Gliclazide
- c-Sitagliptin
- d-Natiglinide

18-All of the following are indications of insulin therapy except:

- a-Abdominal surgery
- b-Chest infection
- c-Diabetic retinopathy
- d-Diabetic ketoacidosis

19-All of the following can diagnose diabetes except:

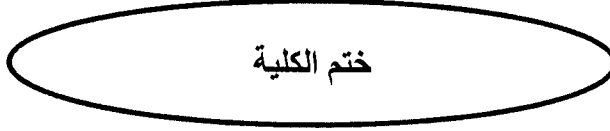
- a-Fasting blood glucose more than 126mg/dl
- b-Random blood glucose more than 200mg/dl
- c-Glucosurea
- d-HBA1C more than 6.5%

20-All of the following are manifestations of hypoglycemia except:

- a-Irritability
- b-Hunger Pains
- c-Dry Mouth
- d-Impaired Concentration.



وحدة التصحيح الإلكتروني



الاختبار النهائي للفصل الدراسي الاول من العام الجامعي ٢٠١٤/٢٠١٥

الفرقة : الرابعة

تاريخ الامتحان: ٢٠١٥/١/١٢

المقرر (المادة) : طب المسنين

(يشفر في المكان المخصص)

رقم الجلوس :

اسم الطالب :

رقم الجلوس :

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Part II: Multiple choice

(Half mark for each one)

1	A	B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D	11	A	B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D
2	A	B	C	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	12	A	B	C	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
3	A	B	C	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	13	A	B	C	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
4	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B	C	D	14	A	B	C	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
5	A	B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D	15	A	B	C	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
6	A	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	C	D	16	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	17	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B	C	D
8	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B	C	D	18	A	B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D
9	A	B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D	19	A	B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D
10	A	B	C	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	20	A	B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D

توقيع الملاحظ:

توقيع أستاذ المادة:

[Signature]



Nursing administration department

Theories and Modern Trends in Nursing

4th Year students - Final exam

Date: 5 / 1 / 2015

Total marks: 80

Time: two hours

I- Definitions:

(10 marks, two for each)

1. Distance education

2. Critical thinking

3. Ethical dilemmas

4. Accreditation

5. Career ladder

II- Listing:

(10 marks, one for each)

1- How can the manager encourage ethical behaviors?

- a)-----
- b)-----
- c)-----
- d)-----

2- Principles of critical thinking in accordance to Danial(1993)are:

- a)-----
- b)-----
- c)-----

3- Expanded role of the nurse in the community are:

- a)-----
- b)-----
- c)-----

III-Mention three differences between the followings: (4.5 marks , 1.5 for each)

Transformational leader	Transactional leader
1----- ----- ----- -----	1----- ----- ----- -----
2----- ----- ----- -----	2----- ----- ----- -----
3----- ----- ----- -----	3----- ----- ----- -----

IV- Choose the correct answer:

(34.5 marks, 1.5 for each)

1 – Which level of competence in the Miller pyramid deal with cognition?

- a- First.
- b-Second.
- c- Third.
- d- Fourth.

2 –The following are the characteristics of critical thinking except one:

- a- Creative.
- b- Rational.
- c- Unfair.
- d- Reflective.

3 –These are the components of emotional intelligence, Except one:

- a- Self awareness.
- b- Self confidence.
- c-Self regulation
- d- Motivation.

4 –Which of the following is best described as two people work together to execute leadership role?

- a- Co- leadership .
- b- Self direct work team
- c-Shared leadership.
- d- Connective leadership.

5 – Which of the followings styles values collaboration ,team work,and interpersonal skills to promote the collegiality in achieving organizational goals.

- a- Democratic leadership.
- b- Párticipative leadership.
- c- Connective leadership.
- d- Shared leadership.

6 –Which type of competence based education characterized by basic performance in the workplace?

- a- Generic.
- b- Behaviorist.
- c-Holistic.
- d-Additive.

7 –These are the factors that affecting the supply of nursing manpower, Except one:

- a- Absolute and relative members doesn't taken in account in the uneven distribution of nurses.
- b- Mal-distribution of nursing manpower.
- c- Inadequate number of baccalaureate level.
- d- Available supply and pattern of manpower.

8–A nurse caring for boy patient (10 years old) with cancer, he realized and accepted that he is dying and wanted to stop chemotherapy. His parents insisted to try new aggressive course of chemotherapy, the nurse go ahead and gives the chemotherapy as ordered by physician. This type of action is best described as:

- a- Legal / Ethical
- b- Illegal / Ethical.
- c- Legal / Unethical
- d- Illegal / Unethical

9 –The following are the steps of accreditation process, Except one:

- a- Peer review.
- b- Judgment action.
- c- Intermittent review.
- d-Self-examination

10 –The manpower problem of health planning is:

- a-Staff shortage.
- b-Work overload.
- c-Optimum mix of personnel skills.
- d-Unacceptable work hours distribution.

11–Which level of competence characterized by requiring efficient and skillful in parts of the practice area?

- a- Advanced beginner.
- b- Competent.
- c-Expert.
- d-Proficient

12 –The following are the merits of using technological equipments for medical and nursing service, Except one:

- a- Save time and effort.
- b-Prevent client trauma.
- c- Quick decision making.
- d- Intermittent patient observation.

13 –The following are the nursing role in E- Health, Except one:

- a- Internet guide.
- b- Health manger
- c- Support group liaison.
- d-Web information providers.

1 4 – There is a nurse caring for elderly patient with dementia and cancer, the patients husband asks for information about” terminal sedation.” What type and how much medication could be used for peaceful death? The nurse gives him this information and arranges for the patient to be discharged home in his husband care. This type of action is best described as:

- a-.Legal / Ethical
- b- Illegal / Ethical.
- c- Legal / Unethical
- d- Illegal / Unethical

1 5–Characteristics of competency based program include the followings, except one:

- a- Carefully selected
- b- Specific training approach.
- c- Self paced learning.
- d- Satisfactory training completion.

1 6–The followings are the characteristics of leaders, except one:

- a- Have a variety of roles.
- b- Have goals.
- c- Risk avoidance.
- d- Risk taker.

1 7–The followings clinical training problems, except one:

- a - Reality shock.
- b- Conflict between educational and client needs
- c- Gap between theory and practice.
- d- Lack of administration support.

18-Which types old models of integration characterized by association with concept found in shared service and multi hospital systems:

- a- Medical
- b- Affiliate
- c- Collaborative
- d- Transition

19-Which type of the old models of integration characterized by hospital training with organized external education?

- a- Nightingale
- b- Affiliate.
- c- Collaborative
- d- Transition.

20- Which of the following was out from criteria of integrated models?

- a- Complete opportunity for practice.
- b- Difficulties in role transition especially after graduation
- c- Open communication between nursing service education
- d- Participation in policy making at the executive level

21 – Role of nurses which concentrating in a curative aspect is:

- a- Expanded role.
- b- Extended role.
- c- Traditional role.
- d- Contemporary role.

22– Conduct and use research to extend nursing theory and improve health practice among community is:

- a- Family nurse practitioner.
- b- In flight nurse.
- c- School health nurse.
- d- Home care nurse.

23– Adaptation of professional nursing skills and social needs resulting for crisis:

- a- Private duty nurse.
- b- Forensic nurse.
- c- Disaster nurse.
- d- Crisis nurse.

V- Put (T) in front of right statement and (F) in front of false statement.

(13 marks, one for each)

No.	Statement	Answer
1	Career ladder are designed to allow the employee to bridge into the lower position	
2	Some decisions require you prioritize and choose between competing ethical values and principles.	
3	Thinking means having an opinion without forming mental picture and reasoning.	
4	With extended and expanded roles of nurses, provides great challenges and opportunities for nurses.	
5	Nursing informatics enhancing lifelong learning and supporting nursing research.	

6	A role is a set of expected and actual behaviors associated with a position in a social structure.	
7	Mentorship means one to one learning and teaching interchange between the student and the staff nurse.	
8	Skilled clinical documentation and ethical decision making are competences of clinical nurse specialist .	
9	Nurses assume their roles in the hospitals only.	
10	Nurse administrator is a registered nurse who has acquired expert knowledge base and complex decision making.	
11	Ethical decision making is based on core character value.	
12	It is unnecessary expanding the nurse role to assume responsibility beyond their traditional role .	
13	It is unnecessary when redistribute nurses upon their education level and experience provide balanced assignment of duties.	

VI-Matching:

A- Match the term with its meaning:

(4 marks, one for each)

Meaning	Term
A-The informatics nurses may study the clinical situation and implement evidence based practice.	(1) Consultant
B-The nurses use the technology and other system tools to maintain integrity.	(2) Educator
C-The informatics nurses analyze, design, develop, select, test, implement, and evaluate modified informatics project.	(3)Researcher
D- The informatics nurses may educate the staff nurse, and managers in using the health care information system .	(4)Outcome manager
E-It takes on a variety of roles , including project manager, and planning conference	
	(1)
	(2)
	(3)
	(4)

B- Match the term of standard with its meaning, and type: (4 marks, half for each one)

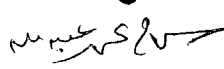
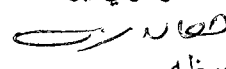
Type of accreditation Standard	Meaning	Standard
A- Educational effectiveness B-Institutional context	A-Involving the public services and providing support to academic and intellectual freedom.	(1)Administration
A- Educational effectiveness B-Institutional context	B- Include institution instructional, research, and services program .	(2)Educational offering
A- Educational effectiveness B-Institutional context	C-Display academic content.	(3)Faculty
A- Educational effectiveness B-Institutional context	D-It includes institution structure, and services that facilitate learning and research.	(4) Integrity
		(1)
		(2)
		(3)
		(4)

Good Luck

د/ سعاد احمد غلاب

د/ سماح محمد عبد الله

د/ هالة رمزي يوسف

ملحوظة:

الامتحان الشفوي عقب الامتحان التحريري مباشرة في مبنى المعامل فصول الدور الرابع



Nursing administration department

Theories and modern trends in nursing

Fourth year students - Final exam

Date: 5 / 1 / 2015

Total marks: 80

Time: two hours

(I)- Definitions: (10 marks two for each)

- **Distance education:**

Asset of teaching and /or learning strategies to meet the learning needs of students separates from the traditional classroom setting and sometimes from traditional role of faculty. Distance education requires that teacher and learner are separate from each other.

- **Critical thinking:**

1. Critical thinking is the intellectually disciplined process of actively and skillfully conceptualizing, applying, analyzing, synthesizing, and/or evaluating information gathered from, or generated by observation, experience, reflection, reasoning, or communication, as a guide to belief and action "Sciven,1996".

2. Critical thinking is the intentional application of rational, higher order thinking skills, such as analysis, synthesis, problem recognition and problem solving, inference, and evaluation (Angelo, 1995).

3. The rational explanation of ideas, inferences, assumptions, principles, arguments, conclusion, issues, statements, beliefs and action (Bandman and Pyandmang).

4. Is a purposeful mental activity in which ideas are produced and evaluated, plans made and desired conclusions determined.

In Nursing:

1. Critical thinking according to Hope-Calvin views is a combination of an attitude of inquiry, supported by a knowledge base and enhanced by skill in application. Therefore, critical thinking can be considered in three parts:

A: Attitude

S: Skill

K: Knowledge

1. Critical thinking for clinical decision-making is the ability to think in a systematic and logical manner with openness to question and reflect on the reasoning process used to ensure safe nursing practice and quality care.

- **Ethical dilemmas:**

Situations in which one must choose between two or more undesirable alternatives.

- **Accreditation:**

Educational accreditation: is a type of quality assurance process under which services and operations of educational institutions or programs are evaluated by an external body to determine if applicable standards are met. If standards are met, accredited status is granted by the agency.

Accrediting agencies: Private educational associations of regional or national scope develop evaluation criteria to assess whether or not those criteria are met.

- **Career ladder:**

- HR a series of jobs from the lower paid with less responsibility to the highest paid with the most responsibility within a company or particular profession.

- **-Anther definition:** is a structured sequence of job positions through which a person progresses in an organization.

(2)- Listing: (10 marks one for each)

1- How can the manager encourage ethical behaviors?

- Consider the personality characteristics of people.
- Make public statements that ethical behavior is important and expected.
- Identify and articulate the organization values and ethical standards by creating formal code of ethics.

- Developing policies that specify ethical objectives.
- Reward ethical behavior.
- Punish unethical behavior.
- Take appropriate steps to avoid unethical behavior.

2- Principles of critical thinking in accordance to Danial(1993)are:

1. a Gather complete information
2. Understand and define all terms
3. Question the method by which facts are derived
4. Question conclusions
5. Look for hidden assumptions and biases
6. Question the source of facts
7. Do not expect all the answers
8. Examine the big picture
9. Examine multiple cause and effect
10. Watch for thought stoppers
11. Understand your own biases and values

3- Expanded role of the nurse in the community are:

- a- Family Nurse Practitioner
- School Health Nurse

- Occupational Nurse
- Nurse Practitioner

(3)-Mention three differences between the followings:

(4.5 marks 1,5 for each)

Transformational leader	Transactional
• Identifies common values	• Focuses on management task
• Is committed	• Is a care taker
• Inspires others with vision	• Uses trade – offs to meet goals
• Has long – term vision	• Does not identify shared values
• Looks at effects	• Examines causes
• Empowers others e.g.	• Uses contingency reward i.e
• Empowers the work group to accomplish goals to achieve the vision, impart meaning and challenge to work.	• Reward staff for desisted work (I'll do x in exchange for you doing y).
• admired and emulated	• Monitor work performance + correct as needed or
• Providing mentoring to individual staff members based on needs.	• Wait until problem occur and then deal with it.



وحدة التصحيح الإلكتروني

ختم الكلية

Model Answer



الاختبار النهائي للفصل الدراسي الأول لعم العام الجامعي ٢٠١٥/٢٠١٤

المقرر (المادة):

نظريات واتجاهات حديثة في التمريض

الفرقة : الرابعة

اسم الطالب:

رقم الجلوس :

٥٥٥٥

رقم الجلوس :

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Question 4: Multiple choice:

1	(A)	●	(C)	(D)	13	(A)	●	(C)	(D)
2	(A)	(B)	●	(D)	14	(A)	●	(C)	(D)
3	(A)	●	(C)	(D)	15	(A)	●	(C)	(D)
4	●	(B)	(C)	(D)	16	(A)	(B)	(C)	●
5	(A)	(B)	●	(D)	17	(A)	(B)	(C)	●
6	(A)	●	(C)	(D)	18	(A)	●	(C)	(D)
7	(A)	●	(C)	(D)	19	●	(B)	(C)	(D)
8	(A)	(B)	●	(D)	20	(A)	●	(C)	(D)
9	(A)	(B)	●	(D)	21	(A)	(B)	●	(D)
10	(A)	(B)	●	(D)	22	●	(B)	(C)	(D)
11	●	(B)	(C)	(D)	23	(A)	(B)	●	(D)
12	(A)	(B)	(C)	●					

Question 5: True or false:

1	(T)	●
2	●	(F)
3	(T)	●
4	●	(F)
5	●	(F)
6	●	(F)
7	(T)	●
8	●	(F)
9	(T)	●
10	(T)	●
11	●	(F)
12	(T)	●
13	(T)	●

Question 6: Matching:

1	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	●
2	(A)	(B)	(C)	●	(E)
3	●	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
4	(A)	●	(C)	(D)	(E)

توقيع الملاحظ:

توقيع أستاذ المادة: ناصر شمر



Adult Nursing Dept.

Nursing Ethics
Final Exam 4th year 2015/2016

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Date: 21 / 1 / 2016

Total Marks (80)

Question One: Define the following terms: (10 Marks Two fore each)

1. Negligence
2. Euthanasia
3. Cloning
4. Ethical dilemma
5. Malpractice

Question Two: List: (40 Mark Five for each)

1. Five of malpractice.
2. Five patient bills of rights.
3. Five principles of nursing ethics.
4. Five elements code of nursing ethics
5. Five of ethical role and responsibilities of nurses.
6. Five roles performed by nurses related specifically to legal accountability.

7. خمسة من معايير تقييم الرعاية التمريضية

8. أدوات قياس معيار المسؤولية المهنية والمسائله

انتهت الاسئلة

Good luck

Prof. [Signature]
[Signature]

Model answer
Nursing Ethics 2015-2016

Define the following:

1. Negligence:

Is the failure of an individual to provide care that a reasonable person would ordinarily use in a similar circumstance. When a nurse commits a negligent act that results in injury, it is known as malpractice.

2. Euthanasia

Based upon its Greek origin, euthanasia means “good, or gentle, death.” In current times, euthanasia refers to mercy killing (deliberate ending of life as a humane action).

3. Cloning:

It is the technique of producing a genetically identical duplicate of an organism

4. Ethical dilemma:

An ethical dilemma is a complex situation that often involves an apparent mental conflict between moral imperatives, in which to obey one would result in transgressing another. In determining what constitutes an ethical dilemma, it is necessary to make a distinction between ethics, values, morals, and laws and policies.

5. Malpractice:

Refers to a professional person's wrongful conduct, improper discharge of professional duties, or failure to meet the standards of acceptable care that results in harm to another person.

List:

1. Five of malpractice:

1. Duty.
2. Breach of duty.
3. Standards of care.
4. Foreseeability.
5. Causation.

2. Patient bill rights concern the following items:

1. Confidentiality and privacy.
2. Access to services.
3. Service plans.
4. Options for alternative services and referrals
5. The right to refuse services
6. Termination of services.
7. Access to records.
8. Grievance procedures.
9. Evaluation and research.
10. Each Patient is unique and has the right to be serviced in a manner that recognizes the person's individuality including ethnic, spiritual, linguistic, familial and cultural factors.
11. Each Patient has the right to maintain relationships that are vital, live in a safe environment and receive assistance to maintain or increase their degree of independence. The integral family unit should be maintained even in the face of illness.
12. Each Patient has the right to receive respectful service, recognizing the patient dignity and privacy.

13. Each patient has the right to the basic elements of home health services, which are the promotion, maintenance and restoration of health.
14. Each patient has the right to be informed of the procedures for initializing complaints about the service provided.
15. Each patient has the right to be included in the assessment, planning, implementation and evaluation of the care plan.
16. Each patient has the right to receive emotional support as well as expert physical care.
17. Each patient has the right to recommend changes that affect his/her care with respect to policies without fear of interference, or discrimination.
18. When death is the expected outcome, the patient and the family have the right to be supported so that the Patient can die with dignity and without the sense of isolation.
19. Patient has the right to receive safe, appropriate and timely service with freedom from mental, physical and financial exploitation.
20. Each patient has the right to be informed if they are living at risk.
21. Each patient has the right to mutual trust, respect for confidentiality and responsible communication.
22. Each patient has the right to be informed of the services provided and may give or refuse the provision of service.

3. Five Principles of nursing ethics:

1. Autonomy.
2. Beneficence.
3. Confidentiality.
4. Fidelity.
5. Justice.
6. Nonmaleficence.
7. Respect for Persons.
8. Veracity.
9. Paternalism.

4. Five elements of code of ethics:

1. Nurses and people.
2. Nurses and practice.
3. Nurses and Society.
4. Nurses and CO-Workers.
5. Nurses and the Profession.

5. Five of ethical roles and responsibilities of nurses:

1. Respect for others.
2. Commitment to patient.
3. Patient advocacy.
4. Honesty and self-Integrity.
5. Providing safe, compassionate, competent and ethical care
Nurses provide safe, compassionate, competent and ethical care.
6. Promoting health and well-being.
7. Promoting and respecting informed decision-making.
8. Preserving dignity Nurses recognize and respect the intrinsic worth of each person.
9. Maintaining privacy and confidentiality.
10. Promoting justice.
11. Being accountable:

6. Five roles performed by nurses related specifically to legal accountability.

1. Provider of care:
2. Expert witness:
3. Forensic Specialist:
4. Patient Educator:
5. Reporting responsibilities:

أدوات تقييم معايير الرعاية التمريضية:

المعيار الأول: "تقييم الوضع الصحي"

المعيار الثاني: "التشخيص التمريضي"

المعيار الثالث: "تخطيط الرعاية التمريضية للمستفيد"

المعيار الرابع: "تنفيذ خطة الرعاية التمريضية للمستفيد"

المعيار الخامس: "تقويم الرعاية التمريضية واستجابات المستفيد نحوها"

أذكر خمسة من أدوات قياس معيار المسؤولية المهنية والمسائلة"

١. لدى المؤسسه قائمه بالقوانين النافذه والمعايير المهنية المتعلقة بمهنة التمريض.
٢. وجود دليل آداب وأخلاقيات المهنة الوطني.
٣. وجود وثائق تثبت إطلاع الممرض علي قائمة القوانين التي تحكم مهنة التمريض وأخلاقياتها
٤. (محاضر الاجتماعات ، سجلات التعليم المستمر ، سجل الموظف).
٥. وجود آليات لتقييم المساءلة .
٦. وجود ترخيص مزاولة المهنة في ملف الممرض/الممرضة.
٧. وجود عضوية نقابة الممرضين والممرضات والقابلات القانونيات سارية المفعول و/أو إجازة التخصص من المجلس التمريضي.
٨. وجود أدلة علي التطور الذاتي تتناسب ومتطلبات المسار الوظيفي الذي حققه الممرض/الممرضة .
٩. وجود آلية لمراقبة وضبط المخالفات المهنية والأخلاقية والقانونية (باستخدام تقارير الحوادث المستخدمه في المستشفيات).
١٠. وجود تقارير تقييم مشرفي التمريض لأداء الكوادر التمريضية.
١١. وجود خطة سلامة مطابقة للمعايير العالمية وتحديد المؤشرات الخاصة بالسلامه العامه.
١٢. تطبيق أهداف سلامة المستفيد في أماكن العمل وإطلاع المستفيد عليها.
١٣. وجود سجلات تدريب الممرضين علي خطط السلامة العامه وكيفية التعامل مع الكوارث.
١٤. استخدام الممرض لوسائل السلامة العامه ، مثل طفاية الحريق، طرق إخلاء المرضي، أماكن الإخلاء في المستشفى وخارجه.
١٥. وجود سجلات لقياس مؤشرات السلامة العامه الخاصه بالتمريض.
١٦. المقدرة علي تحديد معيقات الرعاية التمريضيه في المكان الذي يعمل به (مثل تلك المتعلقة بالمحيط والمستفيد) والتعامل معها بشكل جيد.
١٧. تقديم الممرض تقارير لبيان معيقات الرعاية التمريضيه والنقاط المحتملة لتحسين الرعاية للمسؤولين .

Mid-Year Exam of Geriatric Medicine for Nursing Students

Choose the correct answer:

1. 85 years elderly male patient admitted by decompensated heart failure, his physician prescribed to him adult dose of Digoxin, 3 weeks later the patient came to ER with intractable vomiting and confusion with high serum level of Digoxin, this was most likely due to:
 - a. Reduced volume of distribution in elderly
 - b. Poor oral intake in elderly
 - c. Increased renal clearance in elderly
 - d. Increased absorption in elderly
2. 80 years elderly male patient admitted by urinary tract infection, his physician prescribed to him adult dose of Gentamycin, 3 days later the patient developed oliguria and acute renal failure, with high serum level of Gentamycin, this was most likely due to:
 - a. Increased volume of distribution in elderly
 - b. Poor oral intake in elderly
 - c. Decreased renal clearance in elderly
 - d. Increased absorption in elderly
3. One of the most common causes of geriatric polypharmacy is:
 - a. Elderly multiple comorbidities and multiple admissions
 - b. Elderly usually buy multiple drugs by themselves
 - c. Elderly wants to expend their insurance
 - d. Elderly abuse drugs
4. Frailty is defined as:
 - a. The vulnerability to loss of function
 - b. The established loss of function
 - c. Multiple comorbidities
 - d. Polypharmacy
5. The most valuable rule in describing medications to elderly is:
 - a. Start low and go slow
 - b. Allows use medications in adult doses
 - c. Ignore non-pharmacological treatment
 - d. Polypharmacy usually rapidly reduces elderly complains

6. **Beta blockers** are valuable drugs in managing chronic stable angina, however its used in elderly can be complicated by:
- Heart block
 - Anxiety
 - Constipation
 - Lower limb swelling
7. **Constipation** is a common complaint in elderly. Which of the following drugs can exacerbate this complaint:
- Nitrate
 - B blockers
 - Calcium channels blockers
 - Steroids
8. 80 years elderly male came to ER by his daughter who found hem **confused and fallen on the ground** when she returned from her work, ER physician found him cyanosed with severe hypotension, ECG showed **diffuse ischemic changes with high laboratory cardiac biomarkers**. This condition signifies that:
- Acute myocardial infarction can atypically presented with syncope and confusion in elderly
 - Acute myocardial infarction usually presented with typical chest pain in elderly
 - Acute myocardial infarction rarely presented with arrhythmia in elderly
 - Acute myocardial infarction rarely presented with dyspnea in elderly
9. Regarding **rehabilitation after acute myocardial infarction**:
- Early ambulation within the first hours is highly recommended
 - Introduction of solid foods is only recommended after 12hs of uncomplicated infarction
 - Straining during defecation is not harmful and laxative is not recommended
 - Lifting heavy objects is allowed in the first week
10. The target level of blood pressure control in elderly that was recommended by **Joint National Commit 8 (JNC 8)** is:
- <100/60
 - <120/80
 - <140/90
 - <150/90

11. Aggressive diuresis in heart failure can be complicated with:

- a. Hypovolemia and renal failure
- b. Lower limb infection
- c. Increase cardiac function by increased coronary perfusion
- d. Increased hepatic blood flow

12. In coma:

- a. The patient is unresponsive and unarousable
- b. The patient is responsive and unarousable
- c. The patient is unresponsive and arousable
- d. The patient is oriented to time but un oriented to either place and persons

13. Cognitive Functions includes which of the following skills:

- a. Performing highly coordinated movements
- b. Making movements programs
- c. Execute complicated movements
- d. Learning capacity, language, judgement and memory

14. Delirium can be defined as:

- a. A gradual disturbance of the consciousness associated with loss of language capacity
- b. An acute disturbance of the consciousness associated with impairment in the cognitive functions
- c. Loss the ability of new memory formation
- d. Inability to perform learned complex movements

15. Pin point pupil in comatose patient signify which of the following:

- a. Pontine haemorrhage
- b. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- c. Hyponatremia
- d. Hypothyroidism

16. The initial triple therapy in comatose patients after ABC is:

- a. Glucose 50 ml of 50 %, Naloxone and Thiamine
- b. Naloxone, Thiamine and Atropine
- c. Flumazenil, Naloxone and Thiamine
- d. Barbiturate, Morphia and Thiamine

17. Patient with disturbed conscious level with eye opening with pain, say "Ah..Ah" with pain with flexion withdrawal to pain has GCS of:

- a. 8/16
- b. 9/16
- c. 10/16
- d. 11/16

18. The most characteristic course of metabolic encephalopathy is:

- a. Progressive course
- b. Fluctuant course
- c. Stationary course
- d. Acute onset

19. The most valuable strategy for decreasing aspiration pneumonia in comatose patients is:

- a. Supine position with large volume enteric feeding
- b. Semisitting with low volume enteric feeding
- c. Avoid endotracheal intubation
- d. Avoid antacids

20. Dementia can be defined as:

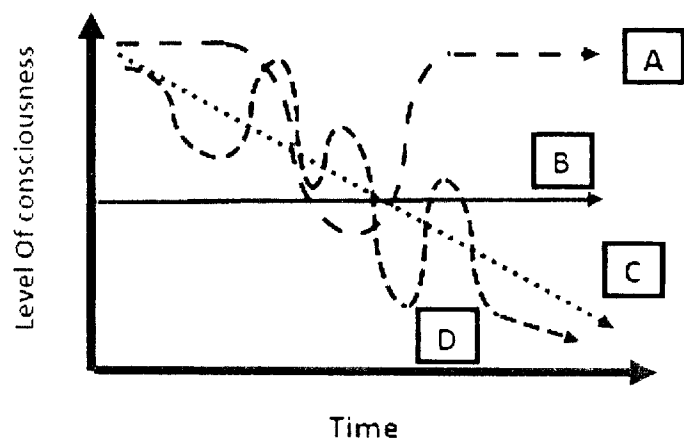
- a. Acquired and acute progressive loss of cognitive functions with decrease in the conscious level
- b. Acquired and progressive impairment in the cognitive functions without affection of the conscious level
- c. Acquired and progressive impairment in the cognitive functions with impairment in the conscious level
- d. Acquired and intermittent impairment in the cognitive functions but not affecting the conscious level

21. The earliest manifestations of Alzheimer disease are:

- a. Incontinence, ataxia and aphasia
- b. Amnesia, aphasia and apraxia
- c. Mutism, weakness and apraxia
- d. Chorea, hallucination and psychosis

22. Choose the curve that can identify the course of vascular dementia:

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D



23. The simple screening test for gait and balance abnormalities is:

- a. Tilt table test
- b. Carotid sinus massage test
- c. Get-up-and-go test
- d. Walk up stair test

24. 80 years elderly male complains of a brief (seconds) attacks of vertigo after turning head in a certain position make him fall out of balance with no other neurological or ear symptoms. What is the most likely cause of that complaint:

- a. Haemorrhagic stroke
- b. Dementia
- c. Delirium
- d. Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo

25. 75 years elderly male complains of acute onset vertigo lasting several days after upper respiratory tract viral infection with no other neurological or ear symptoms. What is the most likely cause of that complaint:

- a. Haemorrhagic stroke
- b. Dementia
- c. Delirium
- d. An attack of vestibular neuritis

26. 75 years elderly male complains of recurrent episodes of vertigo which last several hours associated with hearing loss and tinnitus/fullness in the left ears. What is the most likely cause of that complaint:

- a. An attack of vestibular neuritis
- b. Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
- c. Haemorrhagic stroke
- d. Endolymphatic hydrops (Ménière's syndrome)

27. Syncope can be defined as:

- a. Sensation of movement in any direction
- b. Sudden and transient focal neurological deficit due to transient focal cerebral hypoperfusion
- c. Sudden and transient loss of consciousness associated with loss of postural tone due to transient global cerebral hypoperfusion
- d. Sudden and transient focal burst electrical discharge associated with motor or sensory or behaviour abnormalities

28. Syncope is most likely differentiated from seizures by which of the following:

- a. Degree of loss of consciousness
- b. Incontinence
- c. Associated jerky movements
- d. Quick recovery with syncope if allowed to lie flat while recovery is prolonged with headache or drowsiness after seizures

29. 77 years elderly female complains of recurrent daily episodes of palpitation and syncope with minimal exercise even in setting, she had history of two attacks of myocardial infarction and admitted several times in CCU by decompensated heart failure. To confirm arrhythmic cause of her syncope the patient should have:

- a. Tilt table test
- b. Carotid sinus massage
- c. Holter 24 hours monitoring of heart rhythm
- d. Get-up-and-go test

30. 78 years elderly male complains of recurrent episodes of exertional syncope with minimal exercise associated with chest compression, he told you that his physician hear a long harsh murmur over his aortic valve. To diagnose the cause of that syncope the patient should have:

- a. Tilt table test
- b. Carotid sinus massage
- c. Holter 24 hours monitoring of heart rhythm
- d. Echocardiography

31. 78 years elderly male complains of recurrent episodes of syncope while standing, he told you that his physician prescribed him multiple medications to correct his blood pressure to the ideal supine target (120/80) to reduce the cardiovascular complications. What is the most likely cause of that patient syncope:

- a. Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
- b. Haemorrhagic stroke
- c. Endolymphatic hydrops (Ménière's syndrome)
- d. Orthostatic hypotension by the over correction

32. Orthostatic hypotension can be diagnosed by lowering of BP by:

- a. 10 systolic and 20 diastolic
- b. 20 systolic and 20 diastolic
- c. 20 systolic and 10 diastolic
- d. 10 systolic and 5 diastolic

33. The most common osteoporotic fracture is:

- a. Supracondylar fracture of humours
- b. Fracture tibial plateau
- c. Compressed vertebral fracture
- d. Anterior dislocation of shoulder joint

34. The most dangerous complication of osteoporosis is:

- a. Heart block
- b. Hypogonadism
- c. Osteoporotic fractures
- d. Dementia

35. Osteoporosis is slowly progressive decline of skeletal tissue that is difficult to be clinically diagnosed because:

- a. It is a silent disease with no clinical signs until a person presents with painful fracture
- b. It is clinically obvious disease with prominent clinical signs
- c. It is easily diagnosed by only laboratory markers
- d. It is harmful to tell the patient its grave prognosis

36. Severe (established) osteoporosis can be diagnosis by:

- a. T-score of -1 SD
- b. T-score between -1 and -2.5 SD
- c. T-score below -2.5 SD
- d. T-score below -2.5 SD, with one or more associated fragility fractures

37. Choose one of the most potent medications in management of osteoporosis:

- a. Digoxin
- b. B Blockers
- c. Calcium channel blockers
- d. Bisphosphonates

38. What is the most common complication of falls in elderly:

- a. Vision loss
- b. Osteoporotic fractures
- c. Dementia
- d. Hypertension

39. 78 years elderly female complains of bilateral knee osteoarthritis, Parkinsonism and cataract suddenly fell on the ground and had fracture neck of femur. The patient became bedridden and prescribed pain killer. After one week later, the patient suddenly became tachycardic, tachypnic and her son brought her to ER but she was arrested. What is the most likely diagnosis as a complication of prolonged bedridden:

- a. Gastroenteritis
- b. Pulmonary embolism
- c. Aortic dissection
- d. Cerebral haemorrhage

40. Chronic bronchitis can be defined as:

- a. Permanent destruction of air way distal to terminal bronchioles
- b. Sudden and transient focal neurological deficit due to transient focal cerebral hypoperfusion
- c. Acquired and progressive impairment in the cognitive functions without affection of the conscious level
- d. Cough and expectoration most of days of at least 3 consecutive months of 2 consecutive years after exclusion of other causes

41. The primary risk factor for COPD is:

- a. Hypertension
- b. Diabetes mellitus
- c. Smoking
- d. Old age

42. COPD can be diagnosed by spirometry when:

- a. $FEV_1/FVC < 70\%$
- b. $FEV_1/FVC > 70\%$
- c. $FEV_1/FVC > 80\%$
- d. $FEV_1/FVC > 90\%$

43. Which of the following therapies was documented to improves survival in COPD patients:

- a. long-term O₂ continuous therapy
- b. Bronchodilators
- c. Mucolytic
- d. Steroids

44. Which of the following was documented to prevent progression of COPD patients:

- a. Bronchodilators
- b. Mucolytic
- c. Steroids
- d. Smoking cessation

45. Adding inhaled steroids to inhaled bronchodilator in patients with severe COPD and frequent exacerbations:

- a. Slows progression of COPD
- b. Improves survival in COPD patients
- c. Improves quality of life and decrease hospitalization rates
- d. Decreases rate of pneumonia

46. Antibiotics have benefits for COPD patients presented with an increase in which of the following symptoms:

- a. Palpitations
- b. Insomnia
- c. Sputum volume and purulency
- d. Headache

47. 88 years elderly COPD female patient presented to ER with confusion and respiratory distress, her blood gases as following:

- PH: 7.21 (Low)
- P_{O_2} : 33 mmhg (Low)
- P_{CO_2} : 80 mmhg (High)
- HCO_3 : 22 meq/l (Normal)

This patient can be managed with:

- a. Outpatient management
- b. Admission to the ward
- c. Outpatient management with strict follow up
- d. Admission to intensive care unit

48. Which of the following is an oxygen delivery system:

- a. Metered dose inhaler (MDI)
- b. Metered dose inhaler with Spacer
- c. Turbohalar
- d. Nasal cannula

49. The most common cause of acute kidney injury is:

- a. Post renal bilateral ureteric obstruction
- b. Contrast nephropathy
- c. Acute rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
- d. Acute tubular necrosis

50. Acute Kidney Injury can be defined as:

- a. Gradual irreversible deterioration in kidney function resulting in abnormal water, electrolyte, acid base handling with loss of endocrinal function of the kidney
- b. Acute potentially reversible deterioration in kidney function leads to volume over load, acidosis, hyperkalaemia & azotaemia
- c. Acquired and progressive impairment in the cognitive functions without affection of the conscious level
- d. Cough and expectoration most of days of at least 3 consecutive months of 2 consecutive years after exclusion of other causes

51. 88 years elderly female presented to ER by severe gastroenteritis, her blood pressure was 80/50 with cold cyanosed hands and oliguria. Her initial renal chemistry showed raised serum creatinine and urea. The most likely cause of her acute kidney injury is:

- a. Post renal bilateral ureteric obstruction
- b. Contrast nephropathy
- c. Prerenal failure caused by hypovolemic shock
- d. Acute rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis

52. 88 years elderly male presented to ER by crashing chest pain and diagnosed as having acute myocardial infarction. The physician decided to do PCI with contract to relief patient symptoms. After a prolonged and difficult PCI the patient improved and admitted to the ward. 3 days later the nurse noticed that the patient developed oliguria with raised renal chemistry. What the most likely cause of his acute kidney injury is:

- a. Post renal bilateral ureteric obstruction
- b. Contrast nephropathy
- c. Prerenal failure caused by hypovolemic shock
- d. Acute rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis

53. To test volume status in elderly we should use:

- a. Skin turgor as it is a reliable sign in elderly
- b. Supine Blood pressure is very sensitive for volume loss
- c. Tilt test for orthostatic signs even with normal supine blood pressure
- d. Dorsalis pedis pulsation as it is a reliable sign in elderly

54. 80 years elderly male patient admitted by an infection his physician prescribed to him adult dose of Gentamycin, 3 days later the patient developed oliguria and acute renal failure. What the most likely cause of his acute kidney injury is:

- a. Toxic acute tubular necrosis by Gentamycin.
- b. Contrast nephropathy
- c. Prerenal failure caused by hypovolemic shock
- d. Acute rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis

55. 80 years elderly male patient admitted by acute renal failure developed anuria, pulmonary edema, heart block with severe hyperkalaemia and non-correctable metabolic acidosis. This patient can be managed by:

- a. Medical treatment
- b. Antibiotic and aggressive fluid therapy
- c. Emergent haemodialysis
- d. Rapid endotracheal intubation with 100% O₂ therapy

56. The most common cause of CKD:

- a. Diabetes mellitus
- b. Renal stones
- c. Acute rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
- d. Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis

57. Renal transplantation is not recommended in elderly > 75 years because they have:

- a. High tolerance to haemodialysis
- b. Low immunologic tolerance and high rate of rejection
- c. High rate of infection
- d. High rate of recurrence

58. The most common cause of death in CKD elderly is:

- a. Cardiovascular death
- b. Cerebrovascular death
- c. Infection
- d. Fractures

59. The most common complication of BPH is:

- a. Hydronephrosis
- b. Fractures
- c. TB
- d. Turn malignant

60. The most common uropathogen is:

- a. *E coli*
- b. *Staph. aureus*
- c. *Salmonella*
- d. *Brucella*

61. The most important preventive strategy to decrease UTI is:

- a. Avoid unnecessary urinary catheter
- b. Prophylactic antibiotic
- c. Treat asymptomatic bacteriuria in prolonged catheterization
- d. Prostatectomy

62. 80 years elderly male patient complains of frequent urinary retention of 6 months, developed low back pain that increased at night and not responding to treatment with analgesic, spine x ray showed osteoblastic lesion. What is the most likely diagnosis:

- a. BPH
- b. Prostatic cancer
- c. Hydronephrosis
- d. UTI

63. 85 years elderly male patient had pseudobulbar palsy developed frequent choking with nasal regurgitation of food. What phase of swallow is likely affected:

- a. Oral
- b. Pharyngeal
- c. Laryngeal
- d. Oesophageal

64. Elderly patient had Barret's esophagus developed progressive oesophageal dysphagia firstly to solids that progressed to fluid. What is the best management:

- a. PPI
- b. Prokinetics
- c. Advise the patient to feed with milk and juice
- d. Upper endoscopy

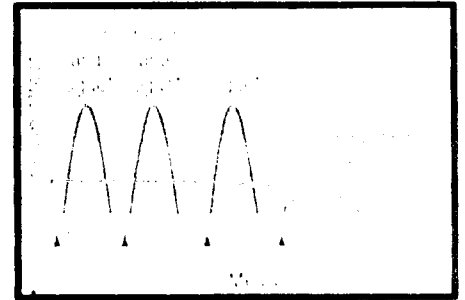
65. Elderly patient developed dyspepsia with weight loss and iron deficiency anaemia. What is the best management:

- a. PPI
- b. Prokinetics
- c. Advise the patient to feed with milk and juice
- d. Upper endoscopy

66. Elderly patient developed altered bowel habits with weight loss and iron deficiency anaemia. What is the best management:
- PPI
 - Prokinetics
 - Advise the patient to feed with milk and juice
 - Lower endoscopy
67. Elderly patient with long standing constipation developed massive painless bleeding per rectum. What is the most likely diagnosis:
- Cancer colon
 - Diverticulosis
 - Appendicitis
 - Intestinal obstruction
68. Elderly patient developed painless progressive jaundice with palpable gallbladder. What is the most likely suspicious diagnosis:
- Gall stones
 - Intestinal obstruction
 - Cancer head of pancreas
 - Appendicitis
69. Elderly patient with history of liver cirrhosis developed refractory, haemorrhagic and rapidly accumulated ascites with palpable liver mass. What is the most likely suspicious diagnosis:
- Hepatoma
 - Liver abscess
 - Intestinal obstruction
 - Diverticulosis
70. The most common cause of pancreatitis is:
- Intestinal obstruction
 - Diverticulosis
 - Appendicitis
 - Alcohol and gall stones
71. DM type 2 is usually caused by:
- Insulin resistance and increased glucose production
 - Insulin deficiency
 - Increased prolactin
 - Hypernatremia
72. DM can be diagnosed by:
- Random blood glucose > 200 mg/dl
 - Random blood glucose > 250 mg/dl
 - Random blood glucose > 140 mg/dl
 - Random blood glucose > 200 mg/dl with symptoms

73. This diagram show which type of insulin therapy:

- a. Intensive insulin therapy
- b. Conventional insulin therapy
- c. Insulin pump
- d. IV insulin therapy



74. DKA is characterized by:

- a. Hyperglycaemia without ketosis
- b. Hyperglycaemia with hyper osmolality
- c. Hyperglycaemia with hyper ketosis
- d. Hypoglycaemia with hyper ketosis

75. Hyperosmolar hyperglycaemic syndrome is characterized by:

- a. Hyperglycaemia without ketosis
- b. Hyperglycaemia with hyper osmolality
- c. Hyperglycaemia with hyper ketosis
- d. Hypoglycaemia with hyper ketosis

76. Tight Glycemic control in elderly carry the risk of

- a. Hyperglycaemia
- b. Lactic acidosis
- c. Hypoglycaemia
- d. Ketosis

77. Hyper osmolality in HHS carry risk of:

- a. Vascular thrombosis
- b. Pericarditis
- c. Gastritis
- d. Aspiration Pneumonia

78. Prolonged hypoglycaemia carry risk of:

- a. Vegetative state
- b. Hypotension
- c. Diabetic nephropathy
- d. Diabetic foot

79. One important strategy of foot care in DM is:

- a. Wear tight choses
- b. Aggressive nail cutting
- c. Early treatment of fungal infection
- d. Heat exposure

80. The valuable screening test for development of DM nephropathy is:

- a. Conventional urine analysis
- b. Serum creatinine
- c. BUN
- d. Microalbuminuria



وحدة التصحيح الالكتروني

ختم الكلية



الاختبار النهائي للفصل الدراسي الأول من العام الجامعي 2016/2015

الفرقة : الرابعة

تاريخ الامتحان: 2016/1/14

المقرر (المادة) : طب المسنين

(يشفر في المكان المخصص)

رقم الجلوس :

اسم الطالب:

رقم الجلوس :

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Multiple choice question: (one mark for each):

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6	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	26	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D	46	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	66	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D
7	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	27	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	47	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D	67	<input type="radio"/> A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
8	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	28	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D	48	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D	68	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
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توقيع الملاحظ:

توقيع أستاذ المادة:

[Signature]
2016/1/14



Nursing Administration Department



**Theories and Modern Trends in Nursing Exam
For Fourth Year Students**

Date: 10/1/2016

Total Marks: 80 Marks

Time Allowed: Two hours

Answer All The Following Questions:

I- Choose the correct answer:

(20 mark, one for each one)

1) Orem's self-care and Roy adaptation model are:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a) Grand theory | b) Mid range theory |
| c) Micro theories | d) All of the above |

2) Purpose of system theory are the following Except:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| a) Understand environment | b) Conceptualize the total organization |
| c) Categorize environment | d) Clarify the process |

3) One component of evidence based practice is:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Received knowledge | b) Subjective knowledge |
| c) Clinical expertise | d) Procedural knowledge |

4) One source of evidence based practice?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Prospective chart review | b) nursing journals |
| c) Infection control data | d) text book and web site |

5) Learning through listening to others is called:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Silent knowledge stage | b) Received knowledge stage |
| c) Subjective knowledge stage | d) constructed knowledge stage |

6) Preceptor provides the following for student Except:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a) Supervision | b) Assessment |
| c) Counseling | d) Guidance |

7) Criteria for selection of mentor are the following Except:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Professional competent | b) Posses teaching skills |
| c) Interpersonal relationship | d) leadership skills |

8) Which of the following considered role of informatics nurse that develop software applications for clinical health care environments?

- a) Project manager b) Consultant manager
c) Product developer d) Decision support manager

9) Which of the following considered role of informatics nurse that use technology tools to maintain data integrity& reliability and develop performance measurements?

- a) Policy manager b) Consultant manager
c) Product developer d) Outcomes manager

10) It is described as patient caring, communication, coordination and professional self-growth of students nurses in clinical settings:

- a) Generic b) Competency
c) Clinical competence d) Competence Holistic

11) Which level of competence characterized by requiring efficient and skilful in parts of the practice area?

- a) Competent b) Advanced beginner
c) Proficient d) Expert

12) An effort to identify in logical fashion the interaction of various internal and external elements is called:

- a) System b) Theory
c) System theory d) Concept

13) The ability to put together the parts you analyzed with other information to create something originally is:

- a) Application b) Analysis
c) Synthesis d) Knowledge

14) Thinking about thinking is a function of:

- a) White hat b) Blue hat
c) Green hat d) Yellow hat

15) Make a new knowledge that you have acquired your own by relating it to what you already know is:

- a) Application b) Comprehension
c) Analysis d) Synthesis

16) Less complex and narrower of scope is a criteria of:

- a) Theory
b) Mid - range
c) Client- centered
d) Client-nurse dynamics

17) Feeling is the function of:

- a) Black hat thinking b) Red hat thinking
c) Yellow hat thinking d) White hat thinking

18) Is characterized by authority is internalized and a new sense of self emerged:

- a) Silent knowledge stage b) Received knowledge stage
c) Subjective knowledge stage d) Procedure knowledge stage

19) Is characterized by rapid pace and ease the information sharing has enabled individual to learn about diverse about practices of culture throughout the world:

- a) Growing evidence of effectiveness b) Shrinking world
c) Informatics d) Alternative medicine

20) Is a technique in which the client is taught to alter specific body function:

- a) Yoga b) Biofeedback
c) Meditation d) Hypnotherapy

II-Read the followings statements and put (T) in front the right statement and in front the false statement: (20 mark, one for each one)

No.	Statements	Answer
1	System theory used to help in understanding simple problems.	
2	Nursing informatics is cost consuming and hinder the interdisciplinary care.	
3	Face to face communication between staff educators and students were less effective to gain information.	
4	Inductive method strategy of theory development must evolve from empirical evidence.	
5	One barriers to implementing evidence based practice is research report or articles are almost valid.	
6	Information systems make nurses accountable for her care provided.	
7	Measurable quality patient outcome can producing from evidence based guidelines.	
8	Acquiring information is considered the fourth step in EBP process	
9	At the third level of competence, the students can show what can do in controlled situation.	
10	Nursing services and nursing education can be present separately.	
11	One purpose of evidence based practice is to replace practice guided by outcome oriented research with practice as usual.	
12	Nursing informatics focus on evidence-based care.	
13	The second level of competence pyramid the student reached the level of beginning professional performance.	
14	Accreditation creates goals for institutional self-improvement.	
15	Nursing informatics constraints the lifelong learning.	
16	Grand nursing theory is a creative not structuring ideas	
17	Students can ask the mentor for help during duty hours not more.	
18	Theory practice theory evolved from clinical practice.	
19	Distance education requires that teacher and learner are separated.	
20	Nightingale school assumed that teaching is incidental.	

III-Matching :**(10 Mark, one for each one)**

(A)Term		(B) Statement
1) Traditional role of the nurse		A- Activities which are directly related to medical care and overall nursing management.
2) Expanded role of the nurse		B- Is a process by which a person returns to maximal functioning after disabling events.
3) Extended role of the nurse		C- Perceives situation as a whole.
4) Cure		D- Is a transition stage that a student first act in the work environment.
5) Counseling		E- Conducted for improvement of clinical practice in her profession.
6) Researcher		F- Should be directly responsible for patient care.
7) Clinician		G- Psychological care to patient and families.
8) Rehabilitation		H- Reach out to the community.
9) Reality shock		I- Assume by virtue of education and experience.
10) Proficient		J- Concentrating in curative aspect maximum.

IV- List of the following :

(30 mark, one for each one)

1.Effect of technology on hospital design are:

- a) -----
- b) -----
- c) -----
- d) -----

2. Methods used to facilitate the education process:

- a) -----
- b) -----
- c) -----
- d) -----

3. Uses of theory include:

- a) -----
- b) -----
- c) -----
- d) -----

4. Steps of accreditation process are:

- a) -----
- b) -----
- c) -----
- d) -----
- e) -----

5. Advantages of system are:

- a) -----
- b) -----
- c) -----

6. Aims of evidence based practice are:

- a) -----
- b) -----
- c) -----

7. Sources used for evidence based practice are:

- a) -----
- b) -----
- c) -----
- d) -----

8. Critical thinking parts are:

- a) -----
- b) -----
- c) -----

Good Luck

Examiner Committee

Samah M.
Hala R.
Saher M.



وحدة التصحيح الالكتروني

Model Answer -

ختم الكلية



الاختبار النهائي للفصل الدراسي الأول من العام الجامعي 2016/2015

المقرر (المادة) : النظريات والاتجاهات الحديثة في التمريض (الورقة الاولى) تاريخ الامتحان: 2016/1/10 الفرقة : الرابعة

(يشفر في المكان المخصص)

رقم الجلوس :

اسم الطالب:

رقم الجلوس :

- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Multiple choice question: (one mark for each):

- 1 ☒ (B) ☐ (C) ☐ (D) 8 ☐ (A) ☐ (B) ☒ (D) 15 ☐ (A) ☒ (C) ☐ (D)
- 2 ☐ (A) ☐ (B) ☐ (C) ☒ (D) 9 ☐ (A) ☐ (B) ☐ (C) ☒ (D) 16 ☐ (A) ☒ (C) ☐ (D)
- 3 ☐ (A) ☐ (B) ☒ (D) 10 ☐ (A) ☐ (B) ☒ (D) 17 ☐ (A) ☒ (C) ☐ (D)
- 4 ☐ (A) ☐ (B) ☒ (D) 11 ☐ (A) ☒ (C) ☐ (D) 18 ☐ (A) ☐ (B) ☒ (D)
- 5 ☐ (A) ☒ (C) ☐ (D) 12 ☐ (A) ☐ (B) ☒ (D) 19 ☐ (A) ☒ (C) ☐ (D)
- 6 ☐ (A) ☐ (B) ☐ (C) ☒ (D) 13 ☐ (A) ☐ (B) ☒ (D) 20 ☐ (A) ☒ (C) ☐ (D)
- 7 ☐ (A) ☐ (B) ☐ (C) ☒ (D) 14 ☐ (A) ☒ (C) ☐ (D)

True or false question: (one mark for each):

- 1 ☐ (T) ☒ (F) 5 ☐ (T) ☒ (F) 9 ☒ (F) ☐ (T) 13 ☐ (T) ☒ (F) 17 ☐ (T) ☒ (F)
- 2 ☐ (T) ☒ (F) 6 ☒ (F) ☐ (T) 10 ☐ (T) ☒ (F) 14 ☒ (F) ☐ (T) 18 ☐ (T) ☒ (F)
- 3 ☐ (T) ☒ (F) 7 ☒ (F) ☐ (T) 11 ☐ (T) ☒ (F) 15 ☐ (T) ☒ (F) 19 ☒ (F) ☐ (T)
- 4 ☒ (F) ☐ (T) 8 ☐ (T) ☒ (F) 12 ☒ (F) ☐ (T) 16 ☐ (T) ☒ (F) 20 ☐ (T) ☒ (F)

توقيع الملاحظ:

سحر محمد مرزا

توقيع أستاذ المادة:



وحدة التصحيح الالكتروني

ختم الكلية

الاختبار النهائي للفصل الدراسي الأول من العام الجامعي 2016/2015

المقرر (المادة) : النظريات والاتجاهات الحديثة في التمريض (الورقة الثانية) تاريخ الامتحان: 2016/1/10 الفرقة : الرابعة

(يشفر في المكان المخصص)

رقم الجلوس :

اسم الطالب :

رقم الجلوس :

- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Matching: (one mark for each)

A term

B statements

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) |
| 2 | (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) |
| 3 | (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) |
| 4 | (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) |
| 5 | (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) |
| 6 | (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) |
| 7 | (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) |
| 8 | (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) |
| 9 | (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) |
| 10 | (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) |

توقيع الملاحظ:

سحر محمد بركات

توقيع أستاذ المادة:

IV- List of the following :

(30 mark, one for each one)

1. Effect of technology on hospital design are:

- a) Environmental safety measures as fire safety, infection control measures.
- b) Uses of safety while the light turning off especially on the critical units as ICU.
- c) Use of air conditioning against environmental change.
- d) Highly technological conference room for big number of personnel.
- e) Newer advances on hospital design provide more space.

2. Methods used to facilitate the education process:

- a) Audiovisual aids
- b) overhead projector.
- c) motion picture
- d) video tape / slides / film strips

3. Uses of theory include:

- a) Guides and improves nursing practice.
- b) Provides goals for nursing care and with goals, nursing practice is rendered more effective and efficient.
- c) Help to focus the goals, making nurses more confident about the practice.
- d) Contributes to the development of the disciplines body of knowledge.
- e) Enhances communication.

4. Steps of accreditation process are:

- a) preparation and self-examination.
- b) peer review.
- c) visit and examination.
- d) judgment action made by accreditation organization.
- e) continuous review.

5. Advantages of system are:

- a) Highlights input and output relationships.
- b) clarifies process, steps and channels.
- c) Identifies optimum control points.

6. Aims of evidence based practice are:

- a) Provide the highest quality and most cost efficient nursing care
- b) ~~Avoidance~~ Advance quality of care provided by nurses.
- c) Increases satisfaction of patients.
- d. Focus on nursing practice away from habits and traditions.

7. Sources used for evidence based practice are:

- a) Research reports of all types.
- b) Retrospective chart review.
- c) International or national information resources.
- d) Infection control data.
- e) Path physiological information.
- In: F) Clinical expertise of individuals.

8. Critical thinking parts are:

- a) Attitude
- b) Skill
- c) Knowledge

Good Luck

Examiner Committee

Samah M.

Hala R.

Saher M.



Nursing Administration Department



Community Health Administration Examination For 4th year students

Date: 27/5/2015

Total grades: 100 Marks

Time: 2 hours

ANSWER ALL THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

I- MATCHING: (20 Marks, two for each)

Select the suitable answer from column "B" for the items listed in column "A" and write the letter in the space provided:

Letter	Column "A"	Column "B"
-----	1- Health administration	A- Help or assistance given by a competent person to an individual.
-----	2- Nursing audit	B-Is a personal and dynamic relationship between the individuals an older nurse and a younger.
-----	3- Manpower planning	C-Is the process of determining objectives, policies, programs and procedures in relation to human resources.
-----	4- Staff management	D-Is the art of overseeing, watching, and evaluating her/his performance and approving or correcting performance.
-----	5- Supervision	E-Any coming together of two or more individuals in an informal meeting for the purpose of giving or exchanging ideas.
-----	6- Guidance	F- It is a definite level of excellence or adequately required, aimed at possible.
-----	7- Counseling	G- Is concerned with the human resources of the enterprise.
-----	8- Nursing conference	H- Is the systematic, formal and written appraisal of the quality of the content and process of nursing service from care record for discharged patient.
-----	9- Standard	I- Is the process of searching of prospective employees and stimulating them to apply for jobs in the organizations.
-----	10- Recruitment	K-Is a branch of public administration which deals with matters relating to the promotion of health, preventing services, medical care, rehabilitation, the delivery of health services.

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II- LISTING THE FOLLOWING: (20 Marks, one for each)

1. Objectives of Health administration are:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

2. Skills required for conducting a conference are:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

3. Types of records are:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

4. Function of the supervisor are:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

5. Steps of manpower planning framework are:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

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III- Multiple choice:

(10 Marks, one for each)

Read the statement carefully and circle one answer only :

1. Which of the following described as a full participation of each member of the group in planning, action and decision:

- a) Authoritarian supervision.
- b) Cooperative supervision.
- c) Technical supervision.
- d) Creative supervision.

2. Which of the following described as a process in which the individual is helped to make a decision:

- a) Guidance.
- b) Counseling.
- c) Supervision.
- d) Non of them.

3. Which of the following described as a brief description of an observed behavior that appears significant for evaluation purposes:

- a) Anecdotal records
- b) Cumulative records
- c) Nurses sheet
- d) Clinical record

4. Which of the following described as maintain close contracts with laborers and they provide the required number of workers short notice:

- a) Direct recruitment
- b) Advertisements
- c) Labor contacts
- d) Casual callers

5. Which of the following described as analysis and assessment of the current human resources:

- a) Manpower inventory
- b) Manpower gaps
- c) Manpower plans
- d) Forecasting manpower requirements

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6. Which of the following described as plan is one which comes into record in the form of a plat document, management decision, charts or manuals:

- a) Informal plans b) Specific plan
- c) Comprehensive plan d) Single plan

7. Which of the following described as a nurse has a moral and legal responsibility to report to the health agency any accidents, losses or unusual occurrences:

- a) Informed report b) Confidential record
- c) Census Report d) Incidental report

8. Which of the following described as a network of employment exchanges throughout the country:

- a) Advertisements b) Recommendation
- c) Employment agencies d) None of them

9. Which of the following described as description of the results of nursing activity in terms of the change that occur in the patient:

- a) Structure standard b) Process standard
- c) Outcome standard d) Normal standard

10- Which of the following described as statistical data relating to frequency of clinical disorders, complications, use of specific medical and nursing therapies :

- a) Monitoring b) Auditing
- c) Assessment d) Research

[Handwritten signature]

SA

[Handwritten signature]

IV- True and False:

Check (T) in the true sentences and (F) in the False sentences:

(40 Marks, two for each)

No.	Statements	Answers
1.	Manpower planning forecasts or projections of the previous manpower needs.	
2.	Administration must based on a sound economic consideration and practicable financial budgeting.	
3.	Planning for human resources is the prime responsibility of management.	
4.	Provision must made for undesirable working conditions for all members of the staff.	
5.	Health administration increases the average length of human life.	
6.	Compensation involves determination of adequate and equitable remuneration of the employees.	
7.	Supervisors issuing orders.	
8.	Supervision stimulate nurses ambitions.	
9.	Intuitive supervision relies on objective study and measurement than personal judgment or opinion.	
10.	Guidance is helpful in achieving success and become depressed.	
11.	Confidential record and report should be shown to all persons.	
12.	Counseling is more economical in time.	
13.	Nursing audit take remedial action towards cost efficiency.	
14.	Standard may be directed towards an ideal.	
15.	Process standard focus on evaluation of care concerns nursing staff, setting and the care environment.	
16.	Audit concentrates on identified the problem only.	
17.	Guidance is the basis of rigid code of ethics.	
18.	Promotion is shifting of an employee from one job to another without a drastic change in the responsibilities and status of the employee.	
19.	Report describes instruction given in teaching plan and clients' families and community response.	
20.	Guidance is mainly child centered.	

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V-Differentiation

Differentiate between the following: (10 Marks)

(4 Marks ,two for each)

Single choice manpower plan	Multiple choice manpower plan
<u>Definition</u>	<u>Definition</u>

(6 Marks, two for each)

Report	Record
<u>Definition</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<u>Purposes</u>	<u>Purposes</u>
<u>Types</u>	<u>Types</u>

GOOD LUCK

Examination Committee

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رقم الجلوس :

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Question I:-Matching (two marks for each)

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
2	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
3	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
4	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
5	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
6	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
7	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
8	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
9	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
10	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K

Question III-multiple choice : (one mark for each)

1	A	B	C	D	6	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D	7	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D	8	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D	9	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D	10	A	B	C	D

Question IV: True or false: (two marks for each)

1	T	F	6	T	F	11	T	F	16	T	F
2	T	F	7	T	F	12	T	F	17	T	F
3	T	F	8	T	F	13	T	F	18	T	F
4	T	F	9	T	F	14	T	F	19	T	F
5	T	F	10	T	F	15	T	F	20	T	F

توقيع الملاحظ:

توقيع أستاذ المادة:

V-Differentiation

Differentiate between the following: (10 Marks)

(4 Marks ,two for each)

Transfer	Promotion
- Refers to the shifting of an employee from one job to another without a drastic change in the responsibilities and status of the employee.	- It involve shifting an employee to a higher position carrying higher responsibilities, higher status and more pay.

(2 Marks, one for each)

Scientific Supervision	Intuitive Supervision
- Relies on objective study and measurement than personal judgment or opinion.	- It needs to maintain the interpersonal relationship. The Supervision needs a sensitive and intuitive reaction to the emotional needs of other person.

(4 Marks, two for each)

Structure Standard	Process Standard
- It related to the framework, that is care providing system and resources that support for actual provision of care. Evaluation of care concerns nursing staff, setting and the care environment. The use of standards based on structure implies that if the structure is adequate reliable, and desirable, standard will be met or quality care will be given.	- It describe the behaviors of the nurse at the desired level of the performance. The criteria that specify desired method for specific nursing intervention process standard involves the activities concerned with delivering patient care. In process standard there is an element of professional judgment, i.e. determining the quality of the degree of skills. It includes nursing care technique, procedures, regimens, processes.

GOOD LUCK
Examination Committee



Faculty of Medicine

Number of Pages: 7

TIME :2 hours

Date :17th June, 2015

Department of Public Health and Community Medicine

Subject: Epidemiology
Faculty of Nursing 4th Year students

Answer the following questions:

Section 1: Measurement in epidemiology

Q1. Using the data in Table (1), calculate the **proportionate mortalities** for the given causes of death and rank the causes of death in the last column. **(10 Marks)**

Table (1) Distribution of **primary causes of death**, all ages, Country X, 2010

Cause of death	All Ages		Rank
	Number of deaths	Proportionate mortality in (%)	
Heart disease	760,353		
Chronic liver disease	129,997		
Cancer	476,927		
Accidents	173,400		
Diabetes	38,532		
Cerebro vascular accident	149,835		
All other causes	394,279		Excluded from ranking
Total	2,123,323		

Q1.2 Calculate the ratio of the accidents proportionate mortality to the heart disease proportionate mortality.

Accidents proportionate mortality=

Heart disease proportionate mortality=

Ratio =

Q2. The total live births of village X in the year 2014 was 400 and the number of women 15-49 was 10,000. From the data provided calculate the general fertility rate in village X in 2014. [8 Marks; 2 Mark each]

General Fertility Rate for village X in 2014= ----- X 1,000

Q2.1 Mark each of the following statements [T] for true and [F] for false:

- 1- The general fertility rate is smaller than crude birth rate of village X. [T] [F]
- 2- The general fertility rate is calculated by adding up all age specific fertility rates of women from age 15 till 49. [T] [F]
- 3- The average number of live birth a women would have in her reproductive life is called total fertility rate. [T] [F]

Q3. Ten cases of hepatitis A occurred among 70 children attending a child care center. Each infected child came from a different family. The total number of persons in the 10 affected families was 50. One incubation period later, 5 family members of the 10 infected children also developed hepatitis A. Calculate the attack rate in the child care center and the secondary attack rate among family contacts of those cases. [2 Marks]

Attack rate of hepatitis A in the child care center=

Secondary attack rate of hepatitis A among contacts=

Q4. Match the following statements with the appropriate term on the right (insert the number of the appropriate statement in the middle column) [20 Marks; 2 marks each]

Statement		Terminology
1. The maternal deaths in Egypt in 2013 was 59/100,000 live births		Proportionate mortality
2. Out of the total number of women attending the ANC, 20% were primigravida		Ratio
3. The newly reported cases HCV (Viral Hepatitis C) in Egypt 2010 150,000.		Attack rate
4. The number of maternal deaths to the total number of death in Egypt was 10%		Mortality ratio
5. After attending a wedding ceremony, 50 people developed diarrhea, fever and colic out of 200 invitees on that day.		Proportion

6. In community Z we had 20 infant death/1000 live births		Prevalence rate
7. We had 120 TB cases/ 100,000 population in 2010 in country X.		Cause specific incidence rate
8. In factory Y among all 100 workers, 10 suffered from accidents in 2013		Age specific prevalence rate
9. Under 5 Egyptian children suffering from stunting in 2010 EDHS were 30%		Age specific mortality rate
10. Live birth among women aged 15-19 was 100/1000 women in 2012 in community X.		Count
11.		Age Specific fertility rate

Section 2: General epidemiology

Q1. Explain what is meant by the spectrum of health: [5 Marks]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Q2. What is a standard case definition and why is it important in epidemiologic practice? [5 Marks]

.....

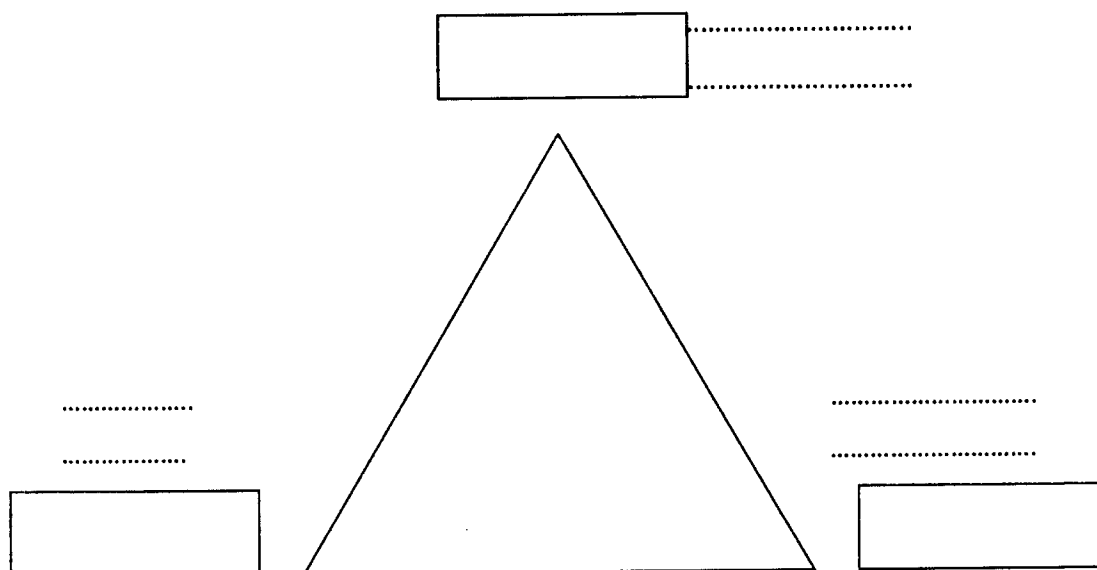
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.....

Q3. What are the components of the **epidemiologic triangle** or **triad** which is the traditional model of infectious disease causation. [6 marks]



Q3.1. Taking tuberculosis as an example of infectious disease: In each of the components of the epidemiologic triad list 1-2 factors in the lines above or beside the boxes

Q4. Which of the following statements concerning **level of prevention** is true and which is false [4 Marks]:

1. Educating drivers to use the seat belt to protect themselves from serious injuries in case of accidents is considered a secondary level of prevention.	[T] [F]
2. Providing safe sewage disposal in villages in Egypt is considered a primary level of prevention of disease.	[T] [F]
3. Screening program in Egypt of newly born for early identification of hypothyroidism is considered as primary level of prevention	[T] [F]
4. Immunizations of infants in Egypt against measles, mumps and rubella is tertiary level of prevention	[T] [F]

Q5. For each of the following statements with the appropriate concept [30 Marks; 2 marks each] :

1. Zoonosis
2. Indirect transmission
3. Carrier
4. Common source outbreak
5. Infectious cycle
6. Latency period
7. Reservoir
8. Natural history of disease
9. Descriptive epidemiology
10. Outbreak
11. Endemic disease
12. Active immunity
13. WHO definition
14. Incubation period
15. Biologic transmission

The habitat in which an infectious agent normally lives, grows, and multiplies. Reservoirs include humans, animals, and the environment.		
The progress of a disease process in an individual over time; in the absence of intervention.		
A person without apparent disease who is nonetheless capable of transmitting the agent to others.		
Period of subclinical or inapparent pathologic changes that follows exposure, ending with the onset of symptoms.		
Brucellosis is an infectious diseases that can be transmitted under normal conditions from cows to humans		
A model to describe the spread of communicable diseases starting from the reservoir as a source of the agent of the disease to transmission, entering the host, exiting the host to another susceptible host.		
Food, water, biologic products (blood), and fomites (inanimate objects such as handkerchiefs, bedding, or surgical scalpels).		
The malaria parasite undergoes changes in the mosquito before that mosquito becomes infectious and transmit it to man.		

Infection with measles results life long protection from the disease.		
Avian influence has become persistent in Egypt as low levels.		
A group of 100 people who attended a wedding and 80 became ill 2-6 hours later.		
A a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, not merely absence of disease or infirmity.		
Studying the distribution and determinants of disease		
A study that provides us with information on characteristics of people who get the disease (age, sex, education etc.)		

Section 3: Investigation of an outbreak [10 marks]

Q1. List the steps of investigation of an outbreak and provide snap shot on the details to each step

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

9.

10.

انتهت الاسئلة
Good Luck
Dr. Omaila El-Gibaly

Number of Pages:

TIME :2 hours

Date :17th June/2015

Department of Public Health and Community Medicine

Subject: Epidemiology
Faculty of Nursing 4rth Year students

Answer the following questions:

Section 1: Measurement in epidemiology

Q1. Using the data in Table (1), calculate the **proportionate mortalities** for the given causes of death and rank the causes of death in the last column. [10 marks]

Table (1) Distribution of **primary causes of death**, all ages, Country X, 2010

Cause of death	All Ages		Rank
	Number of deaths	Proportionate mortality (%)	
Heart disease	760,353	$760,353 / 2,123,323 = 35.8\%$	1
Chronic liver disease	129,997	$129,997 / 2,123,323 = 6.1\%$	5
Cancer	476,927	$476,927 / 2,123,323 = 22.5\%$	2
Accidents	173,400	$173,400 / 2,123,323 = 8.1\%$	3
Diabetes	38,532	$38,532 / 2,123,323 = 1.8\%$	6
Cerebro vascular accident	149,835	$149,835 / 2,123,323 = 7.1\%$	4
All other causes	394,279	$394,279 / 2,123,323 = 18.6\%$	Excluded
Total	2,123,323		

Q1.2 Calculate the ratio of the accidents proportionate mortality to the heart disease proportionate mortality.

Accidents proportionate mortality= 8.1%

Heart disease proportionate mortality=35.8%

Ratio = 8.1 : 35.8=

Approx 1: 4.4 Or 10 : 44

Q2. The total live births of village X in the year 2014 was 400 and the number of women 15-49 was 10,000. From the data provided calculate the general fertility rate in village X in 2014. [8 marks; 2 marks each]

General Fertility Rate for village X in 2014= $\frac{400}{10,000} \times 1,000 = 40$

40 livebirth/1000 women aged 15-49 in year 2014 in village X

..1 Mark each of the following statements [T] for true and [F] for false:

- 1- The general fertility rate is smaller than crude birth rate of village X. [T] [F]
- 2- The general fertility rate is calculated by adding up all age specific fertility rates of women from age 15 till 49. [T] [F]
- 3- The average number of live birth a women would have in her reproductive life is called total fertility rate. [T] [F]

Q3. Ten cases of hepatitis A occurred among 70 children attending a child care center. Each infected child came from a different family. The total number of persons in the 10 affected families was 50. One incubation period later, 5 family members of the 10 infected children also developed hepatitis A. Calculate the attack rate in the child care center and the secondary attack rate among family contacts of those cases. [2 marks]

Attack rate of hepatitis A in the child care center= $10/70 * 100 = 14.28\%$

Secondary attack rate of hepatitis A among contacts= $5/40 * 100 = 12.5\%$

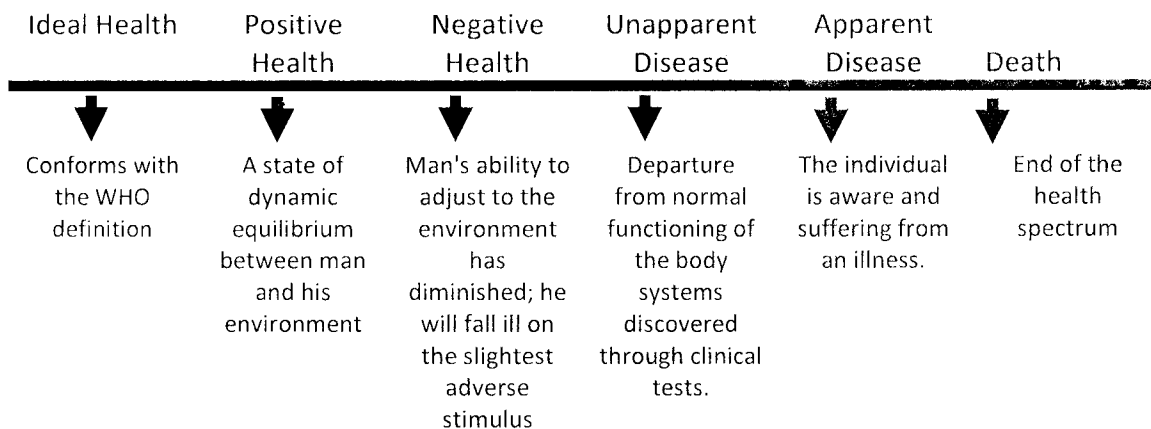
Q4. Match the following statements with the appropriate term on the right (insert the number of the appropriate statement in the middle column) [20 marks; 2 marks each]

Statement		Terminology
The maternal deaths in Egypt in 2013 was 59/100,000 live births	4	1. Proportionate mortality
Out of the total number of women attending the ANC, 20% were primigravida		2. Ratio
The newly reported cases HCV (Viral Hepatitis C) in Egypt 2010 150,000.	5	3. Attack rate
The number of maternal deaths to the total number of death in Egypt was 10%	1	4. Mortality ratio
After attending a wedding ceremony, 50 people developed diarrhea, fever and colic out of 200 invitees on that day.	2	5. Proportion
In community Z we had 20 infant death/1000 live births	7	6. Prevalence rate
We had 120 TB cases/ 100,000 population in 2010 in country X.	8	7. Cause specific incidence rate
In factory Y among all 100 workers, 10 suffered from accidents in 2013	9	8. Age specific prevalence rate
Under 5 Egyptian children suffering from stunting in 2010 EDHS were 30%	6	9. Age specific mortality rate
Live birth among women aged 15-19 was 100/1000 women in 2012 in community X.	3	10. Count
	10	11. Age Specific fertility rate

Section 2: General epidemiology

Q1. Explain what is meant by the spectrum of health: [5 marks]

Health and disease lie on a continuous scale ranging from perfect health, to death through different levels of adaptation and dysfunction. The health spectrum includes:

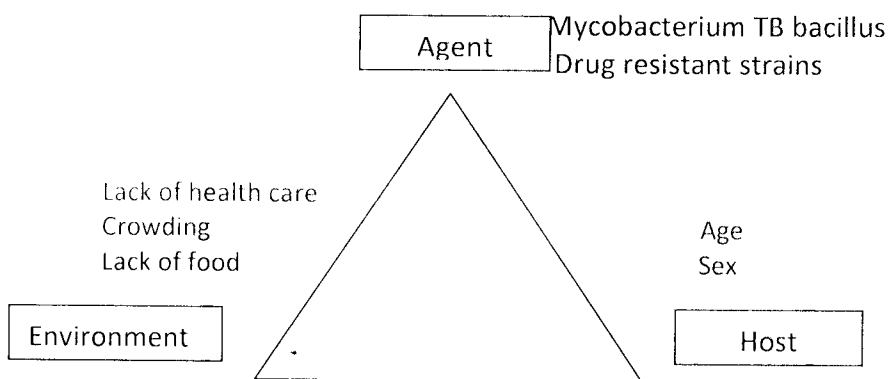


Q2. What is a standard case definition and why is it important in epidemiologic practice?[5 marks]

A **case definition** is a set of standard criteria for deciding whether a person has a particular disease or other health-related condition

A case definition **consists of clinical criteria** and, sometimes, limitations on time, place, and person. The clinical criteria usually include confirmatory laboratory tests, if available, or combinations of symptoms (subjective complaints), signs (objective physical findings), and other findings.

3. What are the components of the **epidemiologic triangle** or **triad** which is the traditional model of infectious disease causation. [6 Marks]



Taking tuberculosis as an example of infectious disease: In each of the components of the epidemiologic triad list 1-3 factors

Q4. Which of the following statements concerning **level of prevention** is true and which is false: [4 Marks]

1. Educating drivers to use the seat belt to protect themselves from serious injuries in case of accidents is considered a secondary level of prevention.	<input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F
2. Providing safe sewage disposal in villages in Egypt is considered a primary level of prevention of disease.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F
3. Screening program in Egypt of newly born for early identification of hypothyroidism is considered as primary level of prevention	<input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F
4. Immunizations of infants in Egypt against measles, mumps and rubella is tertiary level of prevention	<input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F

5. For each of the following statements with the appropriate concept : [(14 statements 2 marks for each) + 2 marks] = 30 marks;

1. Zoonosis
2. Vehicles of indirect transmission of infection
3. Carrier
4. Common source outbreak
5. Infectious cycle
6. Latency period
7. Reservoir
8. Natural history of disease
9. Descriptive epidemiology
10. Outbreak
11. Endemic disease
12. Active immunity
13. WHO definition
14. Incubation period
15. Biologic transmission

16. Definition of epidemiology

The habitat in which an infectious agent normally lives, grows, and multiplies. Reservoirs include humans, animals, and the environment.

The progress of a disease process in an individual over time, in the absence of intervention.

A person without apparent disease who is nonetheless capable of transmitting the agent to others.

Period of subclinical or inapparent pathologic changes that follows exposure, ending with the onset of symptoms.

Brucellosis is an infectious diseases that can be transmitted under normal conditions from cows to humans

A model to describe the spread of communicable diseases starting from the reservoir as a source of the agent of the disease to transmission, entering the host, exiting the host to another susceptible host.

Food, water, biologic products (blood), and fomites (inanimate objects such as handkerchiefs, bedding, or surgical scalpels).

The malaria parasite undergoes changes in the mosquito before that mosquito becomes infectious and transmit it to man.

Infection with measles results life long protection from the disease.

7	Reservoir
8	Natural history of disease
3	Carrier
14	Incubation period
1	Zoonosis
5	Infectious cycle
2	Vehicles of Indirect transmission of infection
15	Biologic transmission
12	Active immunity

Avian influenza has become persistent in Egypt as low levels.	11	Endemic disease
A group of 100 people who attended a wedding and 80 became ill 2-6 hours later.	10	Outbreak
A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, not merely absence of disease or infirmity.	13	WHO definition
Studying the distribution and determinants of disease	16	Definition of epidemiology
A study that provides us with information on characteristics of people who get the disease (age, sex, education etc.)	9	Descriptive epidemiology

Section 3: Investigation of an outbreak [10 marks]

Q1. List the steps of investigation of an outbreak

1. **Prepare for field work**

Preparations can be grouped into three categories:

- (a) investigation,
- (b) administration, and
- (c) consultation.

Good preparation in all three categories will facilitate a smooth field experience.

2. **Establish existence of an epidemic.** An unusual occurrence of the disease in a defined population must be shown. **Compare** the incidence of disease in the population now with previous time periods, using the case count as the numerator and the PAR as the denominator. Because of seasonal variations, compare the incidence with the same time period of the previous year. **Determine the population at risk** for developing the disease. This may be a classroom, a school, or the whole community. **Look for unrecognized or unreported cases** that may be part of the outbreak by surveying physicians, hospitals, laboratories, and friends of known cases

3. **Verify the diagnosis of the disease under investigation**

4. **Define and identify cases**

- a. establish a case definition
- b. identify and count cases

5. **Perform descriptive epidemiology by person, place and time (epidemic curve)**

6. **Develop a hypothesis** that can adequately explain the distribution of cases, the source of infection, and the mode of transmission

7. **Test the hypothesis by:** Demonstrating differences in the attack rates in people exposed and not exposed to the source of infection. Apply statistical test to exclude chance as possible explanation to the difference observed in the attack rates. Collect clinical and environmental specimens for processing in the laboratory.

8. **As necessary, reconsider/refine hypotheses and execute additional studies**

And Formulate a conclusion based on all pertinent evidence and results of hypothesis testing. Prepare a final report with all details and findings.

9. Institute control measures as early as possible in an outbreak.

10. **Communicate findings**



Critical care nursing Department

**Final Exam of Critical care nursing
Fourth Years**

Date: 14/6/2015

Time allowed: 2 hour's

**Total grades: 40 degree
semester: 2nd semester**

Part I:- Define the following :

[5Marks]

(1) Nurse triage :

.....
.....
.....
.....

(2) Cerebrovascular accident:

.....
.....
.....
.....

(3) Hepatic encephalopathy:

.....
.....
.....
.....

(4) Acute pancreatitis:

.....
.....
.....
.....

(5) Hypertensive crisis:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Part II- List the following :

[10 Marks]

(1) Mention four nursing diagnosis for patient with spinal cord injury:

-
-
-
-

(2) Classifications of arrhythmia:

-
-
-
-

(3) Causes of high pressure ventilator alarm:

-
-
-
-

(4) Complications of insulin therapy for diabetes ketoacidosis:

-
-
-
-

(5) Instructions for your patient will be use corticosteroids for long time:

-
-
-
-

Part III- Read the following statement and put a circle the letter (T) if the statement is right , (F) if the statement around wrong: [10 Marks]

- (1) Hemofiltration isn't method for gastrointestinal decontamination of poisoning patient. (T) (F)
- (2) Nitrates work by relaxing blood vessels and increasing the supply of blood and oxygen to the heart while reducing its workload (T) (F)
- (3) Restoration of cardiac output means that the nurse determines the effectiveness of cardiac output through clinical observation. (T) (F)
- (4) Extubation for patient post cardiac surgery may be considered once hemodynamic stability is achieved and the patient is awake. (T) (F)
- (5) Physiotherapy is an important aspect of postoperative management in the prevention of respiratory complications. (T) (F)
- (6) Myasthenia gravis and spinal cord injury are the main causes of respiratory alkalosis. (T) (F)
- (7) Acute respiratory failure is a condition that occurs when air builds up in the air sacs of lung. (T) (F)
- (8) Hypovolemia, hemolysis of red blood cells and myeloma are pre-renal causes of acute renal failure. (T) (F)
- (9) Acute renal failure as progression of multiple organ dysfunction syndrome is common in the first 72 hours. (T) (F)
- (10) Cheyne –stokes respiration is clinical manifestation in patient with severe head injury. (T) (F)

Part VI - Multiple Choice questions:

[15 Marks]

Read the following statements and encircle the correct answer :

(1) Hemorrhagic stroke results from:

- a. Thrombus
- b. Hypertension
- c. Embolism
- d. Systemic hypoperfusion

(2) Metabolic acidosis results from:

- a. Diarrhea and small bowel fistula
- b. Hepatic disease and diabetes mellitus
- c. HCO_3 depletion from renal disease
- d. All of the above

(3) Metabolic alkalosis results from:

- a. Diarrhea and small bowel fistula
- b. Diabetes mellitus
- c. Prolonged vomiting and gastric suction
- d. Inadequate excretion of acids from renal disease

(4) Which one of the following criteria can be used to determine high risk critically ill patients:

- a. Agitation & tachycardia
- b. Unresponsive & bradycardia
- c. Response to pain & agonal breathing
- d. Alert & use accessory muscle

(5) Which one of the following parameters can be assessed in bedside examination for cardinal features:

- a. Systolic blood pressure
- b. Diastolic blood pressure
- c. Mean arterial pressure
- d. Pulmonary wedge pressure

(6) Insulin replacement therapy is given of diabetic ketoacidosis:

- a. Intravenous 6 units initially
- b. Intramuscular 8 units initially
- c. Subcutaneous 20 units initially
- d. Intramuscular 15 units

(7) Clinical manifestation of multiple organ dysfunction syndrome is:

- a. Decrease serum lactate
- b. Decrease body mass due to catabolism
- c. Positive nitrogen balance
- d. Increase bowel sounds

(8) Patient with multiple organ dysfunction syndrome should receive calories:

- a. From 25-30 kcal/kg/d
- b. From 10-20 kcal/kg/d
- c. From 20-25 kcal/kg/d
- d. From 5-10 kcal/kg/d

(9) Which one is predisposing factor for pulmonary embolism:

- a. Immobility
- b. Sinus rhythm
- c. Fever
- d. Diarrhea

(10) The use of positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP) for pulmonary edema patient's for the following:

- a. Reducing venous return
- b. Decreasing fluid movement out of the pulmonary capillaries
- c. Improving oxygenation
- d. All of the above

(11) All the items for post MI management except:

- a. Cardiac stress testing
- b. Lipid management
- c. Cardiac rehabilitation
- d. Ventilator setting

(12) Which one is the best answer for nursing role in weaning from mechanical ventilation?

- a. Wean only during the day
- b. Fever
- c. Anemia
- d. Infection

(13) Patients risk of acute renal failure:

- a. Urine production of $< 0.5\text{ml/kg BW}$ for 6 hours
- b. Urine production of $< 0.5\text{ml/kg BW}$ / 12 hours
- c. Urine production of $< 0.3\text{ml/kg BW}$ for 24 hours
- d. Urine production of $< 0.1\text{ml/kg BW}$ for 24 hours

(14) Normal sinus rhythm the impulse initiate at the sinus node in regular rhythm at rate:

- a. 70-110
- b. 60-100
- c. 60-90
- d. 80-120

(15) Paraplegia means the injury occurs from

- a. C1 to C7
- b. T2 to L1
- c. T2 to T12
- d. C1 to L1

انتهت الأسئلة

Good Luck

د/القاسم عبد القادر

د/محمد عيسى

د/مستور علي



Critical care nursing Department



**Final Exam of Critical care nursing
Fourth Years**

Date: 14/6/2015

Time allowed: 2 hour's

**Total grades: 40 degree
semester: 2nd semester**

Part I:- Define the following :

[5Marks]

(1) Nurse triage :

'Nurse Triage' refers to the formal process of early assessment of patients attending an accident and emergency (A&E) department by a trained nurse, to ensure that they receive appropriate attention, in a suitable location, with the requisite degree of urgency. The benefits claimed for nurse triage include better patient outcomes, through clinical management reaching those in greatest need of it first.

(2) Cerebrovascular accident:

A cerebrovascular accident (CVA), an ischemic stroke or "brain attack," is a sudden loss of brain function resulting from a disruption of the blood supply to a part of the brain. This disturbance is due to either ischemia (lack of blood flow) or hemorrhage.

(3) Hepatic encephalopathy:

Encephalopathy is a clinical syndrome in a patient with advanced liver disease or portal systemic shunting. The onset of encephalopathy is 8-24 weeks from the onset of liver disease characterized by change in personality, agitation, confusion, delirium and coma.

(4) Acute pancreatitis:

Severe acute pancreatitis is the inflammation of pancreas.

(5) Hypertensive crisis:

Hypertensive crisis defined as medical emergency, it is syndrome, rapid onset: a systolic blood pressure of greater than 240 mmHg and/ or a diastolic blood pressure of greater than 130 mmHg. Association with a number of hypertensive emergencies, hypertensive encephalopathy.

Part II- List the following :

[10 Marks]

(1) Mention four nursing diagnosis for patient with spinal cord injury:

- Decreased Cardiac Output related to lack of sympathetic innervation
- Risk for Autonomic Dysreflexia related to spinal cord injury above T8
- Impaired Gas Exchange related to alveolar hypoventilation
- Ineffective Breathing Pattern related to impairment of innervation of diaphragm, complete or mixed loss of intercostal muscle function
- Impaired Physical Mobility related to neuromuscular impairment, immobilization, paralysis.
- Risk for Impaired Skin Integrity related to immobility, traction, tissue pressure, altered peripheral circulation, and sensation
- Bowel Incontinence related to disruption of innervation to bowel and rectum, perceptual impairment, altered fluid and food intake
- Constipation related to disruption of innervation to bowel and rectum, perceptual impairment, altered fluid and food intake
- Impaired Urinary Elimination related to disruption in bladder innervation, bladder atony
- Disturbed Body Image related to actual change in body structure, function, or appearance
- Ineffective Coping related to situational crisis and personal vulnerability

(2) Classifications of arrhythmia:

- Sinus node dysrhythmia
- Atrial dysrhythmia
- Junctional dysrhythmia
- ventricular dysrhythmia

(3) Causes of high pressure ventilator alarm:

- Increased secretions
- Kinked ventilator tubing or endotracheal tube (ETT)
- Patient biting the ETT

- Water in the ventilator tubing.
- ETT advanced into right mainstem bronchus


(4) Complications of insulin therapy for diabetes ketoacidosis:

- Hypoglycemia.
- Hypokalemia
- Shock
- Seizure
- Pulmonary edema
- Pulmonary crackles
- Renal failure

(5) Instructions for your patient will be use corticosteroids for long time:

- Follow a low –salt diet-Follow a potassium –rich diet-Watch calories to prevent weight gain-Add extra protein to diet-Eye examination by ophthalmologist (for intraocular pressure)-before –during treatment
- Carry a card stating that you are using this medicine-Tell the doctor in charge that you are using this medicine:before having skin tests
- Before having any kind of surgery including dental surgery or emergency treatment -If you get a serious infection or injury-Avoid close contact with anyone who has chickenpox or measles.-For patients with diabetes:this medicine may affect blood glucose levels.if you notice a change in the results of your blood or urine sugar tests or if you have any questions,check with doctor.For patients having this medicine injected into their joints:if this medicine is injected into one of your joints,patient should be careful not to put too much stress or strain on that joint for a while ,even if it begins to feel better.
- If redness or swelling occurs at the place of injection , check with your doctor.



توقيع أستاذ المادة:  ١٤٢٥



Assiut University
Faculty of Nursing
B.S. Program



English Language Exam (Fourth Year)
Final Term Exam (Second Semester 2015)
Time: (2 Hours)

1- **Write a Paragraph on One Only of the Following Topics:**

- A) Diabetes
- B) First Aid

2- **Read the following passage and choose the option that best answers each question:**

Many folk cures which have been around for centuries may be more **therapeutic** than previously suspected. A case in point is that of penicillin. Alexander Fleming did not just randomly choose cheese molds to study when he discovered this very important bacteria-killing substance. Moldy cheese was frequently given to patients as a remedy for illness at one time. Fleming just isolated what it was about the cheese which cured the patients.

In parts of South America, a powder obtained from grinding sugar cane is used for healing infections in wounds and ulcers. **This** usage may date back to pre-Colombian times. Experiments carried out on several hundred patients indicate that ordinary sugar in high concentrations is lethal to bacteria. Its suction effects **eliminates** dead cells,, and it generates a glasslike layer which protects the wound and ensures healing.

Another example of folk medicine which scientist are investigating is that of Arab fishermen who rub their wounds with a venomous catfish to quicken healing. This catfish excretes a gel-like slime which scientists have found to contain antibiotics, a coagulant that helps close injured blood vessels, anti-inflammatory agents, and a chemical that directs production of a glue-like material that aids healing.

It is hoped that by documenting these folk remedies and experimenting to see if results are indeed beneficial, an analysis of the substances can be made, and synthetic substances can be developed for human **consumption**.

Questions:

- 1- This passage is mainly about.....
 - A) using folk medicines in place of modern medicines.
 - B) antibiotics in the field of medicine.
 - C) the validity of folk remedies and their use for advances in modern medicine
 - D) isolating antibiotics in cheese, sugar, and slime
- 2- In the first paragraph, the word "**therapeutic**" is closest in meaning to.....
 - A) Physiological B) Medicinal C) Traditional D) Psychological
- 3- It can be inferred from the passage that Alexander Fleming
 - A) discovered moldy cheese B) isolated infectious patients
 - C) suspected medicinal properties of mold D) enjoyed eating cheese
4. In the second paragraph, the demonstrative pronoun "**This**" refers to.....
 - A) obtaining powder from sugar. B) grinding sugar into a powder.
 - C) healing infections with sugar. D) carrying out experiments.
5. In the second paragraph, the word "**eliminates**" means.....
 - A) cleanses B) excretes C) disposes of D) kills off



Model Answer

ختم الكلية

الاختبار النهائي لدور يونيو للعام الجامعي 2015/2014

٢٠١٥ يونيو

الفرقة : الرابعة
(يشفر في المكان المخصص)

تاريخ الامتحان: 2015/6/10
رقم الجلوس :

المقرر (المادة) : لغة انجليزية
اسم الطالب :

رقم الجلوس :

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Second question: Multiple choice question (one mark for each)

1	(A)	(B)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(D)	6	(A)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(C)	(D)
2	(A)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(C)	(D)	7	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(B)	(C)	(D)
3	(A)	(B)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(D)	8	(A)	(B)	(C)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
4	(A)	(B)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(D)	9	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(B)	(C)	(D)
5	(A)	(B)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(D)	10	(A)	(B)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(D)

Third question: Multiple choice question (one mark for each)

1	(A)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(C)	(D)	6	(A)	(B)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(D)
2	(A)	(B)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(D)	7	(A)	(B)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(D)
3	(A)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(C)	(D)	8	(A)	(B)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(D)
4	(A)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(C)	(D)	9	(A)	(B)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(D)
5	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(B)	(C)	(D)	10	(A)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(C)	(D)

توقيع الملاحظ:

توقيع أستاذ المادة: د. محمد علي إبراهيم



Community health nursing department



Assiut University

**Final exam in
Community Health Nursing- 4th year**

Date:- 31/5/2015

Time:- 3 hours

Please answer the following questions (total marks 80)

Part I :- Complete the following :- (10 marks half for each)

- 1-..... Control of all factors in the environment that affect
- 2-.....is one who deviates from the normal physical
- 3-..... It is an intensive health program planned to promote the general health and welfare of the worker and his family by providing a.....working environment.
- 4-.....means several nuclear families live in the same.....
- 5-.....is the period of stress and.....
- 6-..... it is aimed at improving and maintaininghealth status.
- 7-.....infant is one whose health status makes him susceptible to increased morbidity or
- 8-.....is interaction in a home directed at promoting andthe health of individual and the family
- 9-.....it is process of supplying human body with necessary
- 10-.....this technique is referred to when health educationis needed to be communicated to masses of people

II-Circle true (T) for correct statement and circle false (F) for incorrect one: (20 marks one for each)

N	Statement	T or F
1	Genetics counseling to avoid hereditary diseases is activities of health promotion	
2	Emergency care, such as uncomplicated prenatal and postnatal care, considered as an interdependent role of nurse in PHC.	
3	Climate or weather is factor affecting the energy requirements	
4	Religious and welfare are variables of social system for community	
5	Desire to learn in the health education process is called Reinforcement	
6	Gangs family is considered as a destructive family structure	
7	Suicide is considers as a type of accidental death	
8	Impairment it is the degree of observable and measurable physical or mental impairment.	
9	Radioactive isotopes are one of the chemical occupational hazards.	
10	Rural respiratory diseases are due to inhalation of minerals and vegetables dusts.	
11	Reports and records aren't essential in community health services.	
12	Counseling is the process of helping individual chooses appropriate solution to their problems.	
13	Jaundice notice in pre- icteric stage of hepatitis A	
14	Participation of family members is one advantage of home visit	
15	Insulin injection is required for patients with type II diabetes	
16	Risk factors are any findings that have negative effect on pregnancy outcome for woman	
17	Tuberculosis is a social disease related to poverty.	
18	School nurse should identify child with handicap and arrange referral, treatment and support	
19	Foods are usually put into 5 food groups according to their main nutrient	
20	Curative services of MCH centers for child care include health promotion	

III:-Read the following statements and circle only one best answer:

(20 marks one for each)

1- To help you, your family, or patients, which one of these statements offers the best guide to good nutrition?

- a) Eating large amount of food
- c) Eating a variety from food groups
- b) Reading and following the latest information on diets
- d) Taking vitamin and minerals supplementation is important

2- A client is diagnosed with tuberculosis. TB should be reported to which of following individuals agencies

- a) Center of control of disease and prevention (CDC)
- b) Clients physician
- c) Local health department
- d) Infection control nurse

3- Adolescent female considering as vulnerable group due to:

- a) Safe abortion
- b) Availability of sex education
- c) Late planed pregnancy
- d) Early marriage

4- Which step in community organizing involves training of potential leaders in the community?

- a) Integration
- b) Community organization
- c) Community study
- d) Core group formation

5- Region IV Hospital is classified as what level of facility?

- a) Primary
- b) Secondary
- c) Intermediate
- d) Tertiary

6- Which is an example of the school nurse's health care provider function?

- a) Requesting for BCG from the RHU for school entrance immunization
- b) Conducting random classroom inspection during measles epidemic
- c) Taking remedial action on an accident hazard in the school playground
- d) Observing places in the school where pupils spend their free times

7- The public health nurse is the supervisor of rural health midwives. Which of the following is a supervisory function of the public health nurse?

- a) Providing technical guidance to the midwife
- b) Referring cases or patients to the midwife
- c) Proving nursing care to cases referred by the midwife
- d) Formulating and implementing training programs for midwives

8- In which step are plans formulated for solving community problems?

- a) Mobilization
- b) Core group formation
- c) Follow-up/extension
- d) Community organization

9- Total number of births occurred last year in Assiut was 350000; live births were 240000, 4000 of them dying one week while 2000 dying 40 days of age. Assiut neonatal mortality rate calculated by diving:

- a) $4000 / 350000$
- b) $4000 + 2000 / 350000$
- c) $4000 + 2000 / 240000$
- d) $4000 / 240000$

10-Principles or essential component of primary health care are:

- a) Focus on prevention.
- b) To prevent the spread of communicable diseases.
- c) To prevent complications and sequel.
- d) To shorten period of disability.

11- Environmental services of occupational health are:-

- a) Advice how to ameliorate the interpersonal relationship
- b) Advice how to adapt the work to the capabilities of the worker
- c) Periodic monitoring of different types of exposure
- d) All the above

12- Which of the following are risk factors for diabetes mellitus?

- a) Obesity BMI less than 27kg
- b) Age less than 45years
- c) Person with chronic infection
- d) All of the above

13- The nurse develops teaching plan for the client about how to prevent the transmission of hepatitis A. which of the following discharge instructions is appropriate for the client

- a) Spray the house to eliminate infected insects
- b) Tell family members to try to stay away from the client
- c) Tell family members to wash their hands frequently
- d) Disinfect all clothing and eating utensils

14- Basic items in rural health program include:

- a) Rural community development
- b) Sanitary rural environment
- c) Health education of the public
- d) Health promotion of people

15- ----- are made in response to specific problem

- a) Systemic routine
- b) Preventives visits
- c) Selective visits
- d) Follow up visits

16- Local examination of pregnant woman includes:

- a) Pelvic measurement
- b) Palpation of thyroid gland
- c) Inspection of extremities
- d) Auscultation of heart and lungs

17- All of these goals of counseling Except:-

- a) Assist client to achieve positive mental health.
- b) Building and working in the relationship
- c) Assist the client to identify, and understand their feelings and behaviors
- d) Gain better understanding and acceptance of others.

18- One of the following sources of indoors pollution is:

- a) Dust from streets.
- b) Particles from insects.
- c) Particles from animals
- d) Cleaning detergents.

19- The main objective of health education is

- a) Help the people to know culture of the individual.
- b) Help people to understand health.
- c) Make people to know the meaning of balanced diet.
- d) Make people feel the value of health.

20- All of this code of ethics for nurses Except:

- a) The nurse's primary commitment is to the patient
- b) The nurse should seek the information needed to implement program.
- c) The nurse is responsible and accountable for individual nursing practice.
- d) The nurse should be represented by many associations.

Part IV- List the following:- (25 marks one for each)

1-Administrator roles for the Occupational Health Nurse

- 1- -----
- 2- -----
- 3- -----
- 4- -----

2- Predisposing factors of malnutrition of rural community

- 1- -----
- 2- -----
- 3- -----

3- Purpose of home visit

- 1- -----
- 2- -----
- 3- -----

4- Principles of town planning are:

- 1- -----
- 2- -----
- 3- -----

5- Measures to reduce infant mortality are:

- 1- -----
- 2- -----
- 3- -----

6- Steps of community assessment:

- 1- -----
- 2- -----
- 3- -----

7- Families health issues with school age children are:

- 1- -----
- 2- -----
- 3- -----

8- Factors predisposing to reinfection of TB are:

- 1- -----
- 2- -----
- 3- -----

Part V: Match the statement in column "A" with the correct answer in column "B"

Part 1 (2.5 marks)

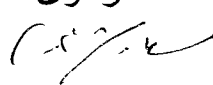
Column (A)	Column (B)
1- Dignity	A- Community clients' should be given accurate information in a timely manner.
2- Domiciliary care	B- Services provide outside the venue of the providing organization usually in people home
3- Veracity	C- The right of individuals to be treated with respect as persons in their own right
4- Life style	D- Providing care to the client's in own home
5- Outreach	E- Is a choice between two or more equally undesirable alternatives.
	F- Set the habits and customs that is influenced

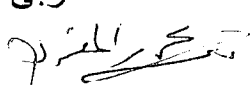
Part 2: (2.5 marks)

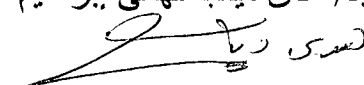
Column (A)	Column (B)
1- Epidemic	A- The counselor help the client to identify current thought and feeling
2- Immunity	B- An epidemic that is worldwide in distribution
3- Health appraisal	C- The immunity level present in a particular population of people
4- Concreteness	D- The host ability to resist a particular disease causing agent.
5- Herd immunity	E- Organized activities to assess or the complete health status of the pupil from the physical, mental, and emotional conditions.
	F- A group of cases of a specific disease clearly in excess of what one would normally expect in geographic area

Good luck

انتهت الأسئلة

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Community health nursing department

Model Answer



Assiut University

**Final exam in
Community Health Nursing- 4th year**

Date:- 31/5/2015

Time:- 3 hours

Please answer the following questions (total marks 80)

Part I :- Complete the following :- (10 marks half for each)

1-**Environmental sanitation** Control of all factors in the environment that affect **public health**

2-**Handicape** is one who deviates from the normal physical , **mental psychological**

3-**Occupational health program** It is an intensive health program planned to promote the general health and welfare of the worker and his family by providing a **good and safe** working environment.

4-**Kin network family** means several nuclear families live in the same **household**

5-**School age** is the period of stress and **strain**

6- **Health promotion** it is aimed at improving and maintaining **positive** health status.

7- **High risk** infant is one whose health status makes him susceptible to increased morbidity or **mortality**

8- **Home visit** is interaction in a home directed at promoting and **maintaining** the health of individual and the family

9- **Nutrition** it is process of supplying human body with necessary **food nutrients**

10-**Mass media** this technique is refereed to when health education **message** is needed to be communicated to masses of people

Part IV- List the following:-

(25 marks one for each)

1-Administrator roles for the Occupational Health Nurse

1. Operation of an occupational health service.
2. Maintenance of worker occupational health records.
3. Evaluation of the occupational health service.
4. Development and maintenance of an occupational health nursing policy and procedure manual.
5. Training of auxiliary health personal.
6. Co-ordination of emergency procedures.
7. Participation in the occupational health program.
8. Developing collaborative and co-operative networks with community resources.

2- Predisposing factors of malnutrition of rural community

- 1- Lower socio economic circumstances
- 2- nutrition unaware people
- 3- higher morbidity, parasitic, diarrheal diseases

3- Purpose of home visit

1. Promoting support systems that are adequate and effective and encouraging use of health-related resources.
2. Promoting adequate, effective care of a family member who has a specific problem related to illness or a disability.
3. Encouraging normal growth and development of family members and the family, and educating the family about health promotion and prevention.
4. Strengthening family functioning and relatedness.
5. Promoting a healthful environment.

4- Principles of town planning are:

1. Division of town districts: industrial, commercial and residential.
2. Sufficient wide streets, parks and playgrounds.
3. Sufficient spacing and open areas between buildings for good ventilation.

4. General public services.

5- Measures to reduce infant mortality are:

1. Raising the standard of community (better housing, education, better advanced medical care, good nutrition and income).

2. Environmental sanitation.

3. Educate girls the art of mother craft and infant care.

4. Good coverage during the antenatal, natal and postnatal period.

5. Improvement of MCH services especially the educational activities.

6. Immunization:

7. Special care to premature infants

8. Prevention of gastro-enteritis and prompt-treatment of acute respiratory infections

9. Family planning.

10. Encourage breast feeding and proper weaning.

6- Steps of community assessment:

1- Data collection

2- Interpretation of collected data

3- Community diagnosis

4- Evaluation

7- Families health issues with school age children are:

1- Family assessment

2- Housing

3- The working mother

4- Growth and development

5- School health

6- Child care programs

7- The hospitalized child

8- Programs of adolescence

8- Factors predisposing to reinfection of TB are:

1) 1- Malnourishment

2) Diabetes, peptic ulcer and thyroid disease.

3) Stress and fatigue.

4) Prolonged corticosteroid therapy.

5) Industrial exposure to silica dust and the development of silicosis.

6) Medical and Para medical personal.

7) Farmers .

8) Employee of public services



Faculty of Nursing



Assiut University

Gerontological Nursing
4th year – Final Exam

Date: 7- 6 - 2015

Time: 2 hours

Please answer all the following questi (Total marks 40)

Part I-Complete the following: (5 Marks half for each)

1. ----- is a disease characterized by structural deterioration of bone tissue, leading to fragile bones and low bone mass.
2. ----- refers to the practices, principles, and guidelines that guide moral decision making and behaviors in a society.
3. ----- Is the ability of the individual to be independent and responsible to meeting life demands.
4. ----- a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."
5. ----- is a decrease in the normal frequency of defecation or incomplete passage of stool and/or passage of excessively hard dry stool.
6. ----- is an involuntary loss of urine sufficient to cause hygienic or social problems for the patient or family.
7. ----- is defined as an abrupt change in attention and cognition, can be life-threatening and requires immediate medical attention.
8. ----- is a condition that occurs when the heart is unable to pump enough blood to meet the body's metabolic demands.
9. ----- define aging as an involuntary process that overtime causes changes in cells and tissue of the body.
10. ----- is a condition affecting the alveoli in the lung. The alveoli are fragile, thin-walled air sacs in the lungs that are surrounded by capillary networks.

Part II: write (T) if the statement is true and write (F) if the statement is false:

(10Marks half for each)

1.	Dementia characterized by wandering attention with disorganized thinking prominent feature.	
2.	Decrease tissue elasticity of eye resulting increase blurring.	
3.	Gonads gland produces two gonadotrophic hormones: follicle-stimulating hormone and lutinizing hormone.	
4.	Rosacea is an unsightly skin condition characterized by yellow, waxy crusts that can be either dry or moist.	
5.	Osteoporosis is the major cause of disability in older adults.	
6.	Age 75-84 years this the old-old in the classification of the aging people .	
7.	Patient advocacy is one of the most important ethical roles for the nurse.	
8.	Aging is normal process that implies continued growth ,development and adaptation until death.	
9.	Angular cheilitis means painful fissures at the corners of the tongue.	
10.	In later stage Alzheimer's disease the individual becomes severely disoriented, with behavior and personality changes.	
11.	Cartilage is a flexible band of fibrous tissues that connects muscles to bones.	
12.	Life expectancy is the average number of years that the individual expected to live	
13.	Family history and renal diseases are considers from the causes of secondary hypertension.	
14.	Pineal gland it produces melatonin hormone that plays an important role in the regulation of circadian rhythms.	
15.	Approximately half of all adults take nutritional supplements on daily basis.	
16.	Safety is a major concern when working with or providing care to the elderly.	
17.	Decreases alkalinity of vaginal canal leads to increase vaginal infections.	
18.	The muscular layer of the left ventricle becomes 25% thinner with aging.	
19.	Immunity is the body's ability to recognize and destroy specific pathogens.	
20.	Parent child relationship characterized by caring and open relation	

Part III-Read the following statements and circle only the one best answer

(10 grades half for each)

1- Services for the elderly are the following EXCEPT:

- a) Nursing care centers.
- b) Nursing homes.
- c) Home health services.
- d) Alternatives to institutions.

2- Primary lymphatic tissues are the following include:

- a) Lymph nodes
- b) Bone marrow
- c) Spleen
- d) Respiratory and alimentary tracts

3- Normal changes that affect the cardiovascular system EXCEPT :

- a) Heart muscle losses its strength
- b) Increase efficiency of venous valve
- c) Blood vessels lose their elasticity
- d) Heart valve become thick and rigid

4- Age-associated changes in the respiratory system include:

- a) Increased chest wall compliance.
- b) The walls of the alveoli become thick.
- c) Increased secretions production.
- d) Reduced pulmonary reserve with exertion.

5- Social risk factors for impaired nutrition in older people include :

- a) Dementia
- b) Insomnia
- c) Depression
- d) Dependency

6- Suggestions for promoting cognitive health in later life include:

- a) Plan things you like to do regularly
- b) Stay involved with other people
- c) Visit new places or travel
- d) Seek treatment for any mental health

7- The following characters describe the condition of rosacea EXCEPT:

- a) Common among women
- b) Unknown cause
- c) Occur due to dilated superficial blood vessels
- d) Generalized redness

8- Normal changes of urinary system include:

- a) Decrease in bladder capacity.
- b) Increase in blood flow.
- c) Urine become more concentrated.
- d) Stretches of bladder muscle tone.

9- Which one of the following are factors related to aging constipation:

- a) Increased intestinal motility
- b) Decreased abdominal strength
- c) Increased intestinal bacteria
- d) Decreased production of hydrochloric acid

10- Manifestations of Parkinson's disease include:

- a) Decrease in cognitive functioning.
- b) Tremor and bradykinesia.
- c) Change in attention.
- d) Change in personality

11- The better musculoskeletal health include:

- 1. Regular exercise
- 2. Physiological conditions and drug therapy
- 3. Exposure to the sun (vitamin D)
- 4. Nutrition (calcium), improving lifestyle

The answer: a) 1,2&3 b) 2,3&4 c) 1,2,&4 d) 1,3&4

12- One of the following is not from the institute measures to promote tissue healing:

- a) Promote adequate nutritional intake.
- b) Encourage adequate rest.
- c) Wash the skin and supply clean.
- d) Follow aseptic technique by dressing.

13- Diagnostic tests for myocardial infarction include the following:

- 1) Echocardiogram
- 2) Chest X-ray
- 3) Cardiac catheterization
- 4) Serum enzyme

The answer: a) 1 & 2 b) 2 & 3 c) 1 & 4 d) 3 & 4

14- The risk factors of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease EXCEPT:

- a) Cigarette smoking.
- b) Chest infection.
- c) Other potential causes include air pollution.
- d) Exposure to irritants through job-related activities

15- Age-related changes of joints and supporting structures are:

- a) Decreased of bone mass and minerals.
- b) Shortening of the spinal column.
- c) Loss of muscle strength and mass.
- d) Decrease collagen formation.

16- One of the following is the meaning of glossodynia:

- a) Pain in the oral mucosa
- b) Burning sensation of the tongue
- c) Dry mouth
- d) Pain of the tongue

17- Risk factors related to bowel elimination in the elderly are:

- a) Neurological problems and cognitive impairment.
- b) Insomnia.
- c) Increase mobility.
- d) Abdominal pain.

18- All of these consider the legal risks facing nurses EXCEPT:

- a) Negligence and malpractice
- b) Determining competence.
- c) Use of restraining devices.
- d) Medical directive to physician.

19- One of the following is the common reason for mucosal candidacies in older adults:

- a) Poor fitting dentures.
- b) Dry in the oral mucosa.
- c) Stress and fears.
- d) Loss of teeth.

20- A hormone which produced by pituitary gland :

- a) Estrogen & Progesterone.
- b) Oxytocin & anti diuretic.
- c) Androgen& corticosteroids.
- d) Melatonin & Estrogen.

Part IV : list the following (10 grades half for each):

1- The major types of social support systems:

- a)
- b)
- c).....
- d).....

2- Risk factors that can results in a hiatus hernia:

- a)
- b)
- c).....
- d).....

3- Functions of immune system:

- a)
- b)
- c).....
- d).....

4- Effect of disease process on activity:

- a)
- b)
- c).....
- d).....

5- Prevention of diabetes mellitus complications:

- a)
 b)
 c)
 d)

Part V: Write the correct letter under the correct number according to the statement from column (A) to column (B) (5 grades one for each):

Part 1:

No	Column A	No	Column B
1	Decreased bone calcium	A	Increase in rigidity of the ear muscle
2	Decreased subcutaneous fat	B	Decreased peripheral circulation
3	Decrease number of hair cells in the inner ear	C	Increase risk of eye irritation
4	Thickening and yellowing of toenails	D	Decrease night vision
5	Decreased tear production	E	Increase risk of osteoporosis
6		F	Increased wrinkling

Part 2:

No	Column A	No	Column B
1	Decrease number of nasal sensory receptors	A	Increase problems with balance
2	Decreased muscle mass	B	Decrease ability to detect smells
3	The alveoli ducts become stretched	C	Related atherosclerosis and arteriosclerosis
4	Changes in blood supply to nervous system	D	Increased purple patches (senile puerperal)
5	Increased capillary fragility	E	Increased risk of falls
6		F	Causing the alveoli enlarge or tear

Good Luck

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Faculty of Nursing

Model Answer



Assiut University

Geriatric Nursing
4th year – Final Exam

Date: 7- 6-2015

Time: 2 hours

Please answer all the following questions: (Total marks 40)

Part I-Complete the following: (5 Marks half for each)

1. **Osteoporosis** is a disease characterized by structural deterioration of bone tissue, leading to fragile bones and low bone mass.
2. **Ethics** refers to the practices, principles, and guidelines that guide moral decision making and behaviors in a society.
3. **Self- care capacity:** Is the ability of the individual to be independent and responsible to meeting life demands.
4. **Health** a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."
5. **Constipation** is a decrease in the normal frequency of defecation or incomplete passage of stool and/or passage of excessively hard dry stool.
6. **Urinary Incontinence** is an involuntary loss of urine sufficient to cause hygienic or social problems for the patient or family.
7. **Delirium:** is defined as an abrupt change in attention and cognition, can be life-threatening and requires immediate medical attention.
8. **Heart failure** is a condition that occurs when the heart is unable to pump enough blood to meet the body's metabolic demands.
9. **Biologic theories** define aging as an involuntary process that overtime causes changes in cells and tissue of the body.
10. **Emphysema** is a condition affecting the alveoli in the lung. The

Part IV : list the following (10 grades half for each):

1- The major types of social support systems:

- a) Informal support Network is made up of the primary support group, which consists of family members and close friends.
- b) Semiformal support Network is the secondary support system, it made up of neighbors, religious organizations, and services groups.
- c) Formal support Network is the tertiary support system usually a part of a formal network , these professional organizations.

d)..... الاجابة ثلاثة فقط بنفس الشكل تاخذ درجتين كاملين.....

2- Risk factors that can results in a hiatus hernia:

Increased pressure within the abdomen caused by:

- Heavy lifting or bending over
- Frequent or hard coughing
- Hard sneezing
- Pregnancy and delivery
- Violent vomiting
- Straining with constipation
- Obesity (extra weight pushes down on the abdomen increasing the pressure)
- Use of the sitting position for defecation
- Heredity , Stress
- Smoking
- Drug use, such as cocaine
- Diaphragm weakness

3- Functions of immune system:

١-Defense:-

- ♦ Resists invasion by foreign microorganisms, including viruses and intracellular parasites
- ♦ Attacks some pathogens directly
- ♦ Attacks foreign antigens-usually proteins
- ♦ Helps body to fight cancer cells
- ♦ Produces antibodies and immunoglobulins
- ♦ Produces inflammatory response

٢-Homeostasis:-

- ♦ Digests and removes damaged cellular substances
- ♦ kills diseased cells

٣-Surveillance

- ♦ Recognizes and destroys foreign cells and cellular mutations
- ♦ Monitors for presence of antigens

d).....الإجابة ثلاثة فقط بنفس الشكل تأخذ درجتين كاملين

4- Effect of disease process on activity:

- A. Organic brain syndrome, Alzheimer's disease & stroke can affect the motor function of the brain.
- B. Neurologic damage due to head injury, infection, degenerative disease, Parkinson's disease, or toxic drug reactions can interfere with normal nerve impulse transmission.
- C. Diseases or injury to the musculoskeletal system can interfere with the ability to perform activity.
- D. Gout disease & arthritis cause joint pain which leads to restricted activity.
- E. Malnourishment can contribute to the reduced ability to perform activity.

5- Prevention of diabetes mellitus complications:

- Foot care
- Eye examinations
- Adjustment for diabetic care during illnesses
- Recognition of complication.