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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2024/2025

THIRD YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR
OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

NND 3321 – ENT AND OPHTHALMIC NURSING

DATE: JANUARY 2025

TIME: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: *All questions are compulsory*

Ensure that all your answers are properly numbered

Part 1 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs): Write the correct answer on the space provided in the answer booklet. Each MCQ is one mark.

Part 11: Short Answer Questions-Answer questions following each other on the answer booklet

Part 111: Long Answer Questions-Answer

SECTION A: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Which of the following is the common cause of cataracts?
 - A. Trauma
 - B. Diabetes mellitus
 - C. Aging
 - D. Genetic factors
 2. Which of the following cataracts affect the back of the lens?
 - A. Nuclear
 - B. Cortical
 - C. Posterior subcapsular
 - D. Anterior subcapsular
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3. The Snellen chart is used to assess which of the following?
 - A. Peripheral vision
 - B. Visual acuity
 - C. Depth perception
 - D. Color vision
4. Which cranial nerve is responsible for pupil constriction during the light reflex test?
 - A. CN II
 - B. CN III
 - C. CN IV
 - D. CN VI
5. A normal result of the weber test is when the patient:
 - A. Hears sound louder in one ear
 - B. Does not hear any sound
 - C. Hears sound equally in both ears
 - D. Feels pressure in the middle ear
6. In transillumination of the sinuses, a normal finding is:
 - A. Clear glow through the sinuses
 - B. Absence of any glow
 - C. Pain during transillumination
 - D. Opaque sinuses
7. Meniere's disease is primarily associated with which of the following symptoms?
 - A. Vertigo
 - B. Hearing loss
 - C. Tinnitus
 - D. All of the above
8. Which of the following is a common complication of chronic otitis media?
 - A. Acute rhinitis
 - B. Sinusitis
 - C. Epistaxis
 - D. Cholesteatoma
9. Which age group is commonly affected by acute otitis media?
 - A. Adults over 60 years
 - B. Adolescents



- C. Children under 5 years
 - D. Adults aged 30-40 years
10. The most common site for anterior epistaxis is:
- A. Kiesselbach's plexus
 - B. Sphenopalatine artery
 - C. Internal carotid artery
 - D. Posterior ethmoidal artery
11. After a tonsillectomy, the nurse documents excessive swallowing. What is the priority action?
- A. Assess the patient's mouth for any obstructions
 - B. Prepare for emergency management and call the doctor
 - C. Place the patient in side lying position and let them rest
 - D. Administer intravenous fluids or oral clear fluids
12. What advice should be given to a patient who has been administered mydriatic drops before an eye exam?
- A. Wear sunglasses as their eyes may be sensitive to light
 - B. Take over-the-counter pain medication for eye discomfort
 - C. Avoid drinking water for 24 hours
 - D. Stay in a dark room until vision returns to normal
13. What assessment can help in diagnosis of macular degeneration?
- A. Rosenbaum assessment
 - B. Ophthalmoscopic exam
 - C. Amsler grid test
 - D. Confrontation test
14. A patient reports tinnitus in the left ear and a gradual loss of hearing. The nurse suspects an underlying cause of which of the following conditions?
- A. Meniere's disease
 - B. Presbycusis
 - C. Acoustic neuroma
 - D. Otitis externa
15. A patient reports difficulty hearing soft sounds. After evaluating the auditory pathway, the healthcare provider determines the issue is with the cochlea. Which of the following is most likely impaired?

- A. Transmission of sound waves through the ear canal
 - B. Conversion of sound waves into electrical impulses
 - C. Conducting electrical impulses to the brainstem
 - D. Balancing inner ear pressure
16. In evaluating a patient with sensorineural hearing loss, which structure is most likely involved?
- A. Tympanic membrane
 - B. Ossicles
 - C. Cochlea
 - D. Eustachian tube
17. During an evaluation of a patient with suspected cerumen impaction, the healthcare provider decides against irrigation. Which of the following conditions would contraindicate this procedure?
- A. Recent otitis media
 - B. History of ear pain
 - C. Perforated tympanic membrane
 - D. Bilateral hearing loss
18. A patient with chronic motion sickness is being evaluated for possible treatment options. Which pharmacological treatment would best reduce vestibular symptoms during travel?
- A. Antihistamines
 - B. Antibiotics
 - C. Corticosteroids
 - D. Diuretics
19. A patient with progressive blindness caused by glaucoma is concerned about maintaining independence. Which intervention should be prioritized to slow the progression of vision loss?
- A. Regular intraocular pressure monitoring
 - B. Prescribing stronger reading glasses
 - C. Surgical correction of the optic nerve
 - D. Administration of antibiotics
20. A healthcare provider administers a mydriatic agent before an eye examination. Which of the following describes the primary action of mydriatics?

- A. Constriction of the pupil
- B. Dilatation of the pupil
- C. Relaxation of the ciliary muscles for near vision
- D. Increase in intraocular pressure

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 30 MARKS

- 1. Formulate 5 priority nursing diagnosis for a patient with vertigo (5 points)
- 2. Identify 5 patient teaching after a tonsillectomy (5 marks)
- 3. Outline the 5 stages of glaucoma (10 points)
- 4. Outline 6 patient education on prevention of eye infections (6 marks)
- 5. Name cranial nerve Xlll and explain its functions (4 marks)

SECTION C LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS 20 MARKS

A client visits the eye clinic with an eye disorder and as a nurse you conduct a comprehensive eye exam on the client. Describe systematic eye assessment procedures you will use to diagnose the condition, include the purpose for each procedure (20 marks)

