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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2023/2024

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

NND 3411: MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHIATRIC NURSING

DATE: APRIL 2024   **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 the questions on the answer booklet.

SECTION A: Multiple Choice Questions (20 MARKS)

1. A bush perceived as an Elephant at dusk is an example of

   A. Hallucination

   B. Illusion

   C. Derealisation

   D. Delusion

2. The sensory modality affected in the manifestation of cocaine toxicosis is

   A. Touch

   B. Hearing

   C. Smell

   D. Taste

3. Loosening of association is commonest in

A. Hypomania

B. Hypothalamic lesions

C. Mania

D. Korsakoffs psychosis

4. The defining difference between a delusional belief and an obsessional idea is

    A. The falsity of a delusion

    B. Lack of basis for the delusion

    C. The resistance against an obsession

    D. The intrusion of an obsession without willingness of the person

5. A patient claims that he can vivid faces and scenes which are nevertheless not visible to other people. These are example of

    A. Complex visual hallucinations

    B. Elementary visual hallucination

    C. Complex illusions

    D. Auditory hallucinations

6. Mr John exclaims 'I am male and mail'. This is an example of

    A. Perseveration of thought

    B. Accelerated thinking

    C. Clang association

    D. Loosening of association

7. A patient diagnosed with schizophrenia talks to the therapist in whispers because he believes the news anchor on the TV may hear him narrate his story to the therapist; which he wouldn't like. This is an example of:

    A. Margical thinking

    B. Autistic thinking

    C. Delusion

    D. Thought insertion

8. Pope Gregory the V, living in the 11 century, suffered from severe schizophrenia, and used to experience intrusive thoughts that 'God is dead'. This is an example of

    A. Religious delusions

    B. Obsessional ruminations

    C. Obsessional thoughts

    D. Overvalued idea

9. A marked reduction in the quantity of speech is called

A. Avolition

B. Alogia

C. Anhedonia

D. De Javu

10. A schizophrenic patient cries and claims that he doesn't feel sad but that tears are being forced on him. This symptom is referred to as

    A.   Made impulse

    B.   Made affect

    C.   Thought insertion

    D.   Made emotion

11. Mini-Mental Examination (MMSE) is specially used for assessment of patient with

    A.   Any psychiatric disorder

    B.   Psychotic disorder

    C.   Personality disorder

    D.   Cognitive disorder

12. While taking history of miss mercy, you realize she has depressive symptoms and reports that her husband filed for a divorce two weeks earlier. In relation to psychiatric aetiology, the impending divorce case may be referred to as

    A.   Perpetuating factor

    B.   Precipitating factor

    C.   Predisposing factor

    D.   Causative factor

13. A normal person sees flashes of light that while falling asleep. These are examples of

    A. Hypnopompic hallucinations

    B. Eidetic imagery

    C. Visual hallucinations

    D. Complex hallucinations

14. Agnosia occurs when

    A. Percepts lose their meaning

    B. Stimulus in one sensory modality stimulate hallucination in another

    C. One perceives stimuli outside the normal range of perception

    D. Perception is accompanied with actions

15. Perseveration of thought is an example of a disorder affecting

    A. Thought possession

B. Thought content

C. Stream of thought

D. Thought progression

16. A characteristic speech disorder common among children with autistic spectrum disorder is

   A. Echolalia

   B. Neologism

   C. Echopraxia

   D. Poverty of thought

17. Stupor accompanied by muteness is a common feature of

   A. Hypomania

   B. Bipolar I disorder

   C. Major depressive disorder

   D. Depressive episode

18. Negativism often occurs in the following mental disorder

   A. Schizophrenia

   B. Brief psychotic disorder

   C. Delusional disorder

   D. Schizoaffective disorder

19. An example of a typical neuroleptic is

   A. Sertindole

   B. Chlorpromazine

   C. Haloperidol

   D. Fluphenazine

20. The class of drugs that may cause serotonin syndrome if an interaction with other drugs occur is

   A. Typical neuroleptics

   B. Benzodiazepines

   C. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors

   D. Selective serotonin and Norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors

PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS [40 MARKS]

1. State 4 clinical manifestations of Autistic Spectrum Disorder   (4 marks)

2. Explain the relevance of biopsychosocial model in the management of mental disorders

    (4 marks)

3. Explain 3 nursing interventions for the management of a patient's neuroleptic drug therapy

    (6 marks)

4. Describe the components of CAGE tool, which is used for screening for alcohol dependence   (8marks)

5. Explain 3 main challenges of managing a patient with a personality disorder   (6marks)

6. Explain 4 main biopsychosocial interventions that would be used for the management of Anorexia nervosa.   (8 marks)

7. Describe the DSM-5 diagnostic criteria of each of the following.
    A. Gambling disorder   (3marks)
    B. Schizoaffective disorder   (3marks)

SECTION 3: YOU ARE PROVIDED WITH 3 LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS OF 20 MARKS EACH. ANSWER ONLY 2 QUESTION (40 MARKS)

1. Psychiatric assessment is mainly comprised of Psychiatric history and Mental Status Examination. Other diagnostic techniques commonly used in general medicine such as laboratory tests are sparingly used in psychiatry.
    a. Explain 3 major strategies of optimising the quality of psychiatric assessment

    (6marks

    b. Explain 3 interviewing techniques specifically required in a psychiatric interview

    (6 marks)

    c. Using 2 examples of mental disorders, describe I diagnostic technique in each case that may be required for diagnosis (except psychiatric history and mental status examination   (8 marks)

2. Mr P, 18 years old man lost his Father through a traffic road accident, and feels worthless, hopeless and has suicidal ideation among other symptoms. On seeking mental healthcare, he is diagnosed with Major Depressive Disorder
    a. Explain the DSM-5 diagnostic criteria for Major Depressive Disorder   (5 marks)
    b. State 4 physical impairments Mr P is likely to experience   (4 marks)
    c. Describe the management of Mr P till discharge   (11marks)