



**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

MAIN CAMPUS

**UNIVERSITY SPECIAL/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**FOR THE DEGREE
OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING (DL)**

COURSE CODE: NCD 324

COURSE TITLE: Introduction to Mental Health and Psychiatric nursing

Monday 3rd October 2022

3.00pm-6.00pm

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

All Questions are compulsory

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating
Please turn over

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Delusions of grandiosity:

- a) Entail perception of a nonexistent stimulus
- b) Are not associated with drug abuse
- c) Do not manifest in schizophrenia
- d) Are characterized by beliefs in possession more power, wealth, being smart or other traits

2. In concrete thinking:

- a) The patient never gets from the desired point to the desired goal
- b) The patient stands on one leg for prolonged periods
- c) The patient is unable to speak
- d) Patients use literal meaning without understanding the implicit meaning behind sentences

3 Words whose meaning is only known to the person using them are referred to as:

- a) Flight of ideas
- b) Pressure of speech
- c) Tangentiality
- d) Neologisms

4. A symptom of psychiatry in which made up stories fill in the gaps in memory is known as:

- a) Déjà vu
- b) Jamais vu
- c) Confabulation
- d) Echolalia

5. The focus of rehabilitation in psychiatry is:

- a) Symptom reduction
- b) Social skills deficits
- c) The strengths of the client
- d) Medication adherence

6. Involuntary repetition of another person's behaviour or movements is referred to as:
- Echolalia
 - Echopraxia
 - Psychological pillow
 - Mutism
7. Application of pepper on breast nipples to discourage suckling by young children is an example of :
- Flooding
 - Aversion therapy
 - Systemic desensitization
 - Exposure and response prevention
8. The delusional belief that outsiders are removing thoughts from the mind of the patient is referred to as:
- Thought insertion
 - Thought broadcasting
 - Thought withdrawal
 - Pressure of speech
9. Lithium is used as a:
- A mood stabilizer
 - An anxiolytic
 - An antipsychotic
 - An antidepressant
10. Tardive dyskinesia:
- Is a syndrome of permanent involuntary movement caused by long term use of typical antipsychotics
 - Is a syndrome characterized by photophobia
 - Is a syndrome characterized by inner restlessness and inability to stay still
 - Is characterized by excessive salivation
11. A patient with a strange taste in the mouth without any stimulus could be experiencing:
- Gustatory hallucinations
 - Visual hallucinations
 - Tactile hallucinations
 - Olfactory hallucinations
12. The focus of cognitive behaviour therapy is:
- Correcting how one thinks about self and the world
 - Modifying behaviour through rewards
 - Analysis of disturbing dreams
 - Use of electroconvulsive therapy
13. BF Skinner is associated with:
- The psychodynamic theory
 - Classical conditioning
 - Operant conditioning
 - The dopamine theory of schizophrenia

14. In Transference:
- The client redirects emotions that were originally felt in childhood to the therapist
 - The therapist transfers their feelings to the patient
 - The patient transfers their feelings to other patients
 - The therapist transfers their emotions to other therapists
15. The nursing role that involves being a substitute for another, such as a parent, is called
- Counselor
 - Resource person
 - Surrogate
 - Teacher
16. A defense mechanism in which an individual redirects the expression of their negative feelings to a less-threatening subject is referred to as:
- Sublimation
 - Projection
 - Denial
 - Displacement
17. A type of relationship that is meant for friendship, companionship or socialization is referred to as:
- Therapeutic relationship
 - Social relationship
 - Intimate relationship
 - Friendship with benefits
18. The last phase in the nurse client relationship is called:
- Orientation phase
 - Working phase
 - Introductory phase
 - Termination phase
19. Barriers to therapeutic communication include:
- Lack of respect , language barrier
 - Encouraging the patient to be dependent
 - The nurse giving the patient their home phone number
 - Focusing on the client needs and therapeutic goals
20. Mood stabilizers include:
- Carbamazepine, lithium
 - Carbamazepine, chlorpromazine
 - Haloperidol, chlorpromazine
 - Chlorpheniramine, haloperidol

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

- Describe any four types of delusions (8mks)
- Describe four principles of ethics (8mks)
- Explain four factors that can predisposes an individual to substance abuse (8mk)

4. Describe four side effects of chlorpromazine (8mks)
5. Explain the dopamine theory of schizophrenia (8mks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Explain the different behaviour therapy techniques (20mks)
2. Describe the components of the mental status examination (20mks)

