



(University of Choice)

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

MAIN CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

**2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR
FORTH YEAR FIRST TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS
FOR THE DEGREE
OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING**

COURSE CODE: NCN 226

COURSE TITLE: SYSTEMIC PATHOLOGY

DATE: Thursday 13th April, 2023

TIME: 3:00 - 6:00 PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This paper consists of three sections:

- i. Section A – Multiple Choice Questions
- ii. Section B – Short Answer Question
- iii. Section C – Long Answer Question.

Answer all questions

TIME: 2 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 5 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over. ►

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks)

Choose the most suitable choice, only one choice is correct

1. The purpose of _____ is to stimulate the body's defenses against cancer. They often contain proteins found on or produced by cancer cells.
 - a. Surgeries
 - b. Hormonal treatments
 - c. Radiation treatments
 - d. Vaccines
2. An abnormal narrowing in a blood vessel or other tubular organ or structure is
 - a. Atresia
 - b. Fistula
 - c. Stenosis
 - d. Varices
3. Which of the following microscopical changes in GE epithelium is the result of Barret's Esophagus?
 - a. Ciliated Columnar appearance
 - b. Metaplastic glandular epithelium
 - c. Goblet cell type
 - d. Cuboidal cell-like
4. Ulcers are common in which region of the GI tract.
 - a. Jejunum
 - b. Illium
 - c. Duodenum
 - d. Cecum
5. What's the most common complication of a peptic ulcer?
 - a. Acid reflux
 - b. Vomiting
 - c. Bleeding
 - d. Burning sensation
6. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is a type of.
 - a. Hypertrophic Gastropathy
 - b. Gastric hyperplasia
 - c. Gastric tumors
7. Most common cancer of the stomach.
 - a. Lymphomas
 - b. Carcinoids
 - c. Hyperplastic
 - d. Adenocarcinoma
8. What is the most common location for carcinoid tumors?
 - a. Esophagus
 - b. Appendix
 - c. Stomach
 - d. Colon
9. End-stage of chronic liver disease is called
 - a. Cirrhosis
 - b. Alcoholic Hepatitis
 - c. Steatosis
 - d. Necrosis
10. Which of the following symptoms do you expect to see in a patient diagnosed with acute pyelonephritis?
 - a. Jaundice and flank pain
 - b. Costovertebral angle tenderness and chills
 - c. Burning sensation on urination
 - d. Polyuria and nocturia

11. Your patient has complaints of severe right-sided flank pain, nausea, vomiting, and restlessness. He appears slightly pale and is diaphoretic. Vital signs are BP 140/90 mmHg, Pulse 118 beats/min., respirations 33 breaths/minute, and temperature, 98.0F. Which subjective data supports a diagnosis of renal calculi?
 - a. Pain radiating to the right upper quadrant.
 - b. History of mild flu symptoms last week.
 - c. Dark-colored coffee-ground emesis.
 - d. Dark, scanty urine output.
12. All of the following are true of squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix EXCEPT:
 - a. It is preceded by squamous cell dysplasia in most cases
 - b. It is caused by human papillomavirus (HPV)
 - c. Early age at first intercourse is a risk factor
 - d. Most cases occur in women over 65
13. Which of the following is true regarding ovarian neoplasms?
 - a. Most are malignant
 - b. They usually present while still small (<1 cm)
 - c. They may interfere with fertility
 - d. They are very rare
14. Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH):
 - a. Predisposes to carcinoma of the prostate
 - b. Is the result of glandular and stromal proliferation
 - c. Arises in the peripheral portion of the prostate
 - d. Is the result of an infectious process
15. Which statement about prostatic carcinoma is true:
 - a. Arises in the central portion of the prostate
 - b. Presents as a painful, diffuse enlargement of the prostate
 - c. Increases in incidence with aging
 - d. Often follows condition of benign prostatic hyperplasia
16. In males aged 20-35 y, which of the following is the most common tumor found?
 - a. Colon cancer
 - b. Prostatic carcinoma
 - c. Testicular tumor
 - d. Lung cancer
17. True statements about prostatic hyperplasia include all but which one of the following?
 - a. It predisposes to carcinoma.
 - b. It produces urinary obstruction
 - c. It predisposes to urinary tract infections.
 - d. It is the result of benign glandular and stromal proliferation.
18. Which of the following is true about testicular tumor:
 - a. Is not often a radiation-sensitive seminoma
 - b. Is a common cause of cancer death in older males, greater than 50 years
 - c. Usually occurs in young adult males (25-35 years)
 - d. Is usually detected because of hematuria
19. A 44-year-old man comes to the office because he has had pain and swelling in his right upper arm for the past month. There is no history of trauma to the arm. On physical examination, there is tenderness to palpation of the arm and a mass is noted. X-ray studies show a fracture of the humerus, mottled appearance of bone, and a large, isolated soft-tissue mass in the upper arm. Based on these findings, which of the following is the most likely suspected diagnosis?
 - a. Chordoma
 - b. Ewing sarcoma of bone
 - c. Lymphoma of bone
 - d. Osteosarcoma

20. Which of the following is the most common primary malignant bone tumor among older adults?
- Giant cell tumor
 - Lymphoma of bone
 - Multiple myeloma
 - Osteosarcoma

Section B: Short Answer Questions (40 marks)

1. Explain the risk factors for oral cancers (8 marks)
2. Describe the common esophageal congenital anomalies (8marks)
3. Describe the clinical effects of tumors (8 marks)
4. Describe the tumor treatment modalities (8marks)
5. Explain the common malignant skin and neck tumors (8marks)

Section C: Long Answer Questions (60 marks).

1. Discuss the pathological conditions associated with urological obstruction (20 marks)
2. Describe pathophysiology and patterns of carcinoids (20 marks)