

**THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO**  
**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**  
**BSc IN NURSING AND MIDWIFERY**  
**NRS 4303 – NURSING OF ADULTS WITH BENIGN GYNAECOLOGIC AND**  
**UROLOGIC CONDITIONS**

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**JANUARY 2024**

**MARKS 100**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3hrs**

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***INSTRUCTIONS:***

- 1. Answer all questions***
- 2. Read questions carefully***
- 3. Number your answers correctly***
- 4. Numbers in brackets indicate marks allocated to each question.***
- 5. The paper consists of six (6) pages excluding the cover page***

## QUESTION 1

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

For the following multiple choice questions, choose the correct response from the given alternatives, just write the number and the corresponding letter only. E.g. 1.17. E

1.1. Which of the following medications is recommended to curb bacterial DNA synthesis in the treatment of orchitis?

- A. Erythromycin
- B. Ciprofloxacin
- C. Doxycycline
- D. Metronidazole

1.2. Which of the following conditions can cause orchitis?

- A. Ischaemia
- B. Gangrene
- C. Mumps
- D. Testicular atrophy

1.3. .... are antibiotics recommended in the treatment of orchitis caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*?

- A. Doxycycline and tryptanol
- B. Ibuprofen and azithromycin
- C. Doxycycline and ceftriaxone
- D. Ceftriaxone and biperidine

1.4. In which age groups is testicular torsion common?

- A. Early adulthood
- B. Early phase of elderly
- C. Middle and late adulthood
- D. Neonates and adolescents

- 1.5. Generally, benign prostate hypertrophy typically occurs in
- A. Elderly men
  - B. males between 20 and 35 years
  - C. Males older than 40 years of age
  - D. Males younger than 40 years of age
- 1.6. .... is a result of spermatic cord and testicle twisting which without prompt intervention can lead to ischaemia and necrosis
- A. Epididymitis
  - B. Orchitis
  - C. Priapism
  - D. Testicular torsion
- 1.7. Which of the following therapies is highly recommended for endometriosis?
- A. Hysterectomy
  - B. Melieu therapy
  - C. Hormonal therapy
  - D. Cryotherapy
- 1.8. You are caring for a patient diagnosed with Bartholin's cysts that are recurring. The surgical intervention prescribed is to open the cyst with a cut to allow drainage of the fluid following which the edges of the skin are sutured to create a small pouch which allows further fluid to drain out. This procedure is known as .....
- A. Laparoscopy
  - B. Cryolysis
  - C. Marsupialization
  - D. Endometrial ablation
- 1.9. The primary hydrocele is normally noticed in
- A. Adolescents
  - B. Neonates
  - C. Young adults
  - D. Elderly people

- 1.10. In which of the following structures do sperm cell mature, become fertile and mobile?
- A. Epididymis
  - B. Scrotal wall
  - C. Corpus cavernosum
  - D. Glans penis

Read the following scenario and respond to questions 1.11 to 1.13.

Thandi is brought by her workmates to the health facility where you are placed presenting with signs of fatigue and dyspnea. When taking history, you found that she has been menstruating for more than eight days with heavy clots and her menstrual cycles are inconsistent. She reports that sometimes the bleeding occurs between periods. On assessment it was also found that she has uterine fibroids.

- 1.11. What is the likely diagnosis for Thandi?
- A. Dysmenorrhea
  - B. Menorrhagia
  - C. Menometrorrhagia
  - D. Vesico-vaginal fistula
- 1.12. Which of the following factors apart from those mentioned in the scenario are associated with Thandi's medical problem?
- A. Uterine polyps and high oestrogen levels
  - B. Vesicovaginal fistula and adenomyosis
  - C. High progesterone and oestrogen levels
  - D. Bartholin's abscess and cervicitis
- 1.13. Which of the following treatment modalities can be done while preserving Thandi's uterus for future pregnancies?
- A. Endometrial ablation
  - B. Marsupialization
  - C. Myomectomy

D. Incision and drainage

1.14. Which of the following is true about Grade I of penile fracture? The defect is observed in the

- A. Tunica albugenia and or corpora cavernosa.
- B. Tunica albuginea and/or corpora cavernosum with associated peri-albugineal and/or cavernosal haematoma.
- C. Tunica albuginea and the corpus spongiosum.
- D. Corpus spongiosum with urethra and/or vascular injury, with any vascular malformation

15. ....is nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory and antipyretic drug effective in pain management and inflammation associated with penile fractures.

- A. Inderal
- B. Diazepam
- C. Citalopram
- D. Voltaren

*(15 marks)*

## **QUESTION 2**

Describe Bartholin's abscess under the following headings:

- 2.1. Definition (2)
- 2.2. Pathophysiology (10)
- 2.3. Nursing management (5)
- 2.4. Medical treatment. (5)

*(22 marks)*

## **QUESTION 3**

- 3.1. Outline any four (4) clinical manifestations of galactorrhoea. (2)
- 3.2. Explain the nursing interventions relevant for amenorrhoea. (10)
- 3.3. Describe the pathophysiology of menometrorrhagia. (10)

*(22 marks)*

#### **QUESTION 4**

- 4.1. Provide five risk factors for lactational mastitis. (5)
- 4.2. Describe the general nursing management of a woman diagnosed with mastitis. (10)
- 4.3. Outline any five (5) pharmacological treatment of mastitis. (5)

**(20 marks)**

#### **QUESTION 5**

Gugulethu has come for consultation at your health facility. Following a comprehensive history taking, you conclude that Gugulethu has vaginitis due to candida albicans.

- 5.1. Mention any four (4) clinical manifestations emanating from candida albicans. (4)
- 5.2 Which medications can you recommend for the condition? Mention any three (3) (3)
- 5.3. Explain how vaginal infections can be prevented. Give seven (7) points. (14)

**(21 marks)**

**THE END.**