



7-6-2016
Fourth Year students (Total marks 40)
Time allowed: 2hour

Fayoum University
Faculty of Nursing

Statistics

a. Answer the following Questions:

1. Give short account on (Total 8 marks)

- Factors affecting sample size
- Case control study

2. Define: (Total 6 marks)

- Clinical trial.
- Relative Risk.
- Sensitivity of screening test.

3. Enumerate: (Total 6 marks)

- Data collection tools.
- Types of variables with examples.

4. Calculate: (Total 6 marks)

The body's weights of 8 children of 1 year old are 10, 9, 8, 10, 12, 7, 13, and 11 calculate the following

1. Mean
 2. Mode
 3. Median
 4. Range
 5. Midrange
 6. Standard deviation
-

b. Put (T) in case of true and (F) in case of false (6 marks).

1. Clinical trial is analytical observational study ()
2. Large sample size is needed with more variable studied ()
3. Open ended questions in questionnaire take short time and are easy analyzed ()
4. Specific objectives of research specify what will be done in the study , where, when. ()
5. Bar chart and histogram are graphs used to present qualitative data ()
6. Losses to follow up are the main side effects of cohort study ()
7. Median is one of central tendency measures affected by extreme values ()
8. Odds ratio can be calculated from case control study ()

c. MCO (write the question number and choose one answer only) (10 marks).

1. The strongest analytical observational study type in concluding case- effect relationship
 - a- Cross-sectional study
 - b- Cohort study
 - c- Case-control study
 - d- Clinical trail

 2. The following are probability sample techniques
 - a. cluster random sample
 - b. convenience sample
 - c. purposive sample
 - d. Quota sample

 3. The following are measures of central tendency
 - A. Median and percentiles and mean deviation
 - b. Mean, median and range
 - c. Mean , Median and midrange
 - d. Mode, standard deviation and range
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Fill in space

A-cross-sectional	B- Randomized controlled trial	C. Case- control	D. Cohort study
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1-provides the strongest evidence within the different types of epidemiological study designs

2-study can be both descriptive and analytic

3-best used in studying rare diseases

4- Incidence rate can be calculated from.....study

3-----
4-----

V- Differentiate between the qualitative and quantitative research design according to the following topics: (Total marks 5)

- Objectives
- Sample
- Data collection
- Data analysis
- Outcome

VI- Give a short account on: (Total marks 6)

- 1- Recommendation
- 2- Steps in Research process

“Good Luck”

4. Signs of lithium toxicity:

a-

b-

c-

5. Advantages of group psychotherapy are:

-a-

b-

c-

Part IV: Matching: Please match terms from column (A) with the statements from column (B) (5 marks)

	Column (A)	Column (B)
1	Supportive psychotherapy	a- The absence of emotional expression but experience is present.
2	Autonomy	b- It refers to the individual's ability to perform in an independent and self-directed manner.
3	Compulsion	c- During this stage there is uncovering the old conflicts in the patient's unconscious.
4	Acetylcholine	d- Mainly responsible about Preparing of nervous system for "fight or flight".
5	Psychoanalytical psychotherapy	e- During this stage there is suppressing patient's current behaviors and ideas.
6	Dopamine	f- Uncontrollable impulse to perform an act repetitively.
7	Glial cells	g- Mainly responsible about preparation for action,

		conservation of energy and attention.
8	Nerve cells	h- These cells provide support and nutrition.
9	Norepinephrine	i-Mainly responsible about logic thought and decision making.
10	Indifference	J-Repeating the movements of another person.
		k- These cells responsible about information processing and transmitting information.
		l- Rapid jumping from one idea to another.
		m- The performance of all simple commands in a robot-like fashion.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Part V Please read the following situations carefully and answer the questions

Situation (1) (20 marks)

Mr. (S) is 28 years old admitted to psychiatric unit with a diagnosis of acute paranoid schizophrenia. His parents reported that, he has become increasingly withdrawn, agitated and irritable. He has been over heard talking and arguing in his room during the day and night. During the past 2 weeks, Mr. (S) has refused to eat and has expressed fears that his mother has been trying to poison him, his parents brought him to the emergency department. Psychiatrist prescribed (6) ECT sessions and antipsychotics (Haldol , Neurazine)

1- In assessing Mr. (S), the nurse would likely find which of the following symptoms:

- a- Hallucination.
- b- Poor school achievement.
- c- Poor communication.
- d-Retardation.

2- Mr. (S) nursing diagnoses include the following except:

- a- Imbalanced Nutrition.
- b- Ineffective breathing pattern.
- c- Self-care deficit.
- d- Disturbed sensory perception.

3- Mr. (S) was diagnosed as paranoid schizophrenia which of the following symptom is more applicable:-

- a- Auditory hallucinations
- b- Flat affect.
- c- Waxy flexibility.
- d- Bizarre behavior.

4- Mr. (S) social withdrawal may be related to:

- a- Low self-esteem.
- b- Low energy level.
- c- Hallucination.
- d- All the above.

5- The nursing action needed to Mr. (S) should include:-

- a- Develop consistency and regularity in a daily schedule.
- b- Use regular interactional opportunities.
- c- Redirect the patient attention.
- d- All the above.

6- Akathisia, dystonia, stiff gait, and rigid posture are symptoms of :

- a- Psychosis.
- b- Tardive dyskinesia.
- c- Extrapryamidal side effect
- d- Chronicity

7- The responsible neurotransmitter for schizophrenia is:-

- a- Serotonin
- b- Nor-epinephrine
- c- Dopamine
- d- Acetylcholine

8- Patient agitation occurs mainly due to:

- a- Influence of delusions or hallucinations
- b- Disturbance of speech
- c- lack of volition
- d- withdrawal from reality

Answer the following: Based on the above mentioned situation, answer the following:

- 1-Select and apply (2) most applicable psychiatric nursing principles related to patient problems (6 marks)
- 2-Mention (3) important nursing interventions for patient immediately post electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) session (3marks)
- 3-Mention type and names of suitable activities for Mr.(S) (3marks)

Situation (2) (10marks)

Mr. A admitted to inpatient unit of psychiatric hospital exhibiting symptoms of flight of ideas, extreme excitement, delusional thinking, and command hallucinations. Mr. A has been unable to sleep for the past three nights and the psychiatrist diagnosed him as having manic attack

Complete the following based on previous situation

1-Therapeutic environmental characteristics for Mr A are included:(2)

- a- _____
- b- _____
- c- _____

2-Expected nursing diagnosis for Mr A are :(2)

- a- _____
- b- _____
- c- _____

3-The most applicable principles for Mr A and give rationale for utilizing it (6 marks)

Based on the following:

1- Rationale

2- Rationale

3- Rationale

“Good Luck”