

**AMREF VIRTUAL TRAINING SCHOOL**

**KRCHN UPGRADING PROGRAMME SEPTEMBER 2012 CLASS**

**COLLEGE FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER 2**

**DATE: TUESDAY, 21st OCT.2014**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3 Hours TIME: 2:00PM- 5.00 PM**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

1. **Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.**
2. **ENTER YOUR ADMISSION NUMBER on each sheet of paper used.**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. **For part I MCQs, answers to these questions MUST be written in the capital form e.g. A not “ a”**
5. **For Part II (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)**

**Answers to these questions should follow each other on the provided sheets of paper.**

**6. For part III, essay Questions, answer to each question must be on separate sheet of paper.**

**7. Omission of or wrong numbering of examination papers, questions or parts of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.**

**PART I: MCQS (20 marks)**

1. The strongest part of the female pelvis is the;
2. Ilium
3. Ischium
4. Pubis
5. Symphysis pubis
6. Anterior relations of the uterus include;
7. Pouch of Douglas, bladder
8. Broad ligaments, poach of Douglas
9. Intestines, broad ligaments
10. Bladder, uterovesical poach
11. Indicate whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) on the answer sheet.
12. Oestrogen inhibits milk production during pregnancy
13. Lutenising hormone facilitates growth of the grafian follicle
14. The suture that separates the frontal bones from the parietal bones is the;
15. Coronal
16. Frontal
17. Sagittal
18. Lambdoidal
19. High levels of gylosylated haemoglobin during pregnancy is associated with ;
20. Hyperemesis gravidarum
21. Fetal malformations
22. Physiological anemia
23. Multiple pregnancy
24. The benefit of delayed cord clamping is that;
25. Gives the provider time to perform APGAR score
26. Prevents possible postpartum hemorrhage
27. Increases iron stores in the newborn
28. Prevents erythroblastosis fetalis
29. The scheduling for targeted postnatal visits is;
30. Within 24 hours, 6 weeks, 6 months, 1 year
31. Within 48 hours,1-2 weeks,4-6 weeks, 4-6 months
32. Within 48 hours,4-6 weeks, 4-6 months,6-12 months
33. Within 24 hours,6 weeks,10 weeks,14 weeks
34. During a vaginal exam, the midwife felt the fetal sutures were apposed. This is recorded on the partograph as;
35. ++
36. 0
37. +++
38. +
39. On abdominal examination during labour, the sinciput is felt and occiput just felt. The descent is;
40. 4/5
41. 3/5
42. 2/5
43. 1/5
44. Abnormal features in the immediate pueperium include;
45. Tachycardia, hypotension, atony
46. After pains, diuresis, shivering
47. Tachycardia, anorexia, no colostrum
48. Hypotension, diuresis, marked thirsty
49. Recommended timings for the administration of anti D in pregnancy is;
50. 28 weeks,38 weeks
51. 28 weeks,34 weeks
52. 28 weeks,40 weeks
53. 24 weeks,37 weeks
54. Prophylactic intervention for the newborn include;
55. Breastfeeding, resuscitation, stimulation
56. Administration of Vitamin K, tetracycline eye ointment and chlorohexidine 4%
57. Breastfeeding, administration of vitamin K, phototherapy
58. Skin to skin, phototherapy, administration of tetracycline eye ointment
59. Signs of good attachment include;
60. Mouth widely open, upper lip turned outward, more areola visible above baby’ mouth
61. Lower lip turned outward, chin touching the breast, more areola visible below baby’s mouth
62. Upper lip turned outward, nose touching the breast ,mouth widely open
63. More areola visible above baby’s mouth, lower lip turned outward ,chin touching the breast
64. Predisposing factors to necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) in neonates include;
65. Dehydration, breastfeeding, hypothermia
66. Prematurity, asphyxia, formula feeds
67. Prematurity, oxygen therapy, feeding
68. Transfusion, prematurity, formula feeds
69. Match the statements in column A with the corresponding description in column B.

Column A

1. Brow presentation
2. Complete breech

Column B

1. The fetal head is partially extended and the frontal bone lies at the pelvic brim
2. The hips of the fetus are flexed and the legs are extended on the abdomen
3. The fetal head is completely extended and the frontal bone lies at the pelvic brim
4. The hips and knees of the fetus are both flexed and feet tucked in beside the buttocks
5. Side effects that a midwife should look for while caring for a baby under convectional phototherapy include;
6. Skin burns, isolation ,thrombocytopenia
7. Skin rash, necrotizing enterocolitis, isolation
8. Hypoglycaemia, irritability, hypocalcemia
9. Hypothermia, lethargy, altered neuro-behaviour
10. Causes of secondary postpartum haemorrhage include;
11. R etained products of conception, infection
12. Retained blood clots, anaemia
13. Trauma, prolonged labour
14. Uterine fibroids, endometritis
15. Erb’s palsy is characterized by damage to the;
16. lower brachial plexus involving the 7th and 8th cervical root nerves
17. upper brachial plexus involving the 5th & 6th cervical root n
18. all the brachial plexus nerve roots
19. facial nerves
20. Neonatal period is defined as the period from birth upto;
21. 14 days
22. 12 months
23. 28 days
24. 7 days
25. Obstetric events that may precipitate disseminated intravascular coagulopathy (DIC) include;
26. Placenta abruption, multiple pregnancy, intra-uterine foetal death
27. Amniotic fluid embolism, placenta abruption, eclampsia
28. Eclampsia, foetal post-maturity, placenta abruption
29. Incomplete abortion, anaemia, maternal diabetes mellitus

**PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

1. Draw and label a diagram of the pelvic inlet showing its diameters (5 marks)
2. State five (5) prevevetive strategies for PPH during 3rd stage of labour (5 marks)
3. State five (5) causes of physiological jaundice (5 marks)
4. Outline five (5) physiological changes that occur to the uterus during pregnancy (5 marks)
5. State five (5) indicators of prolonged labour that may be seen on the partograph (5 marks)
6. List six (6) danger signs associated with pre-eclampsia (3 marks)
7. State (5) benefits of Kangaroo mother care to the baby (5 marks)
8. Outline five (5) features of puerperal pyschosis (5 marks)
9. State one side effect for each of the following drugs during pregnancy (2 marks)
10. Walfarin sodium (Coumadin)
11. Chloramphenicol

**PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

1. Ms. Pat comes to labour ward at 43 weeks and a diagnosis of post maturity made.
2. Differentiate between induction of labour and augmentation of labour (2 marks)
3. Describe the management of Ms Pat from commencement of syntocinon until the end of labour (15 marks)
4. State three (3) possible complications of syntocinon (3 marks)
5. Essential new born care (ENC) is one of the pillars of the Kenya maternal and newborn health model.
6. State five (5) physiological changes that occur to the cardiovascular system after birth (5 marks)
7. Describe the management of a healthy low birth weight baby during the first 24 hours after birth (10 marks)
8. Outline five (5) elements of the warm chain for newborns (5 marks)