**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR ONE SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATION**

**MARCH 2016 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**GYNAECOLOGY EXAMINATION**

DATE: TIME:…………………..

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
3. ALL questions are compulsory.
4. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet and each MCQ is one (1) mark.
5. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
6. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
7. Omission of and or wrong numbering of a question or part of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
8. Do NOT use a pencil.
9. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

For Examiner:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCQS** | **SAQS** | **LAQS 1** | **LAQS 2** | **TOTAL** |
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**PART ONE: MCQS ANSWER QUESTIONS – GYNAECOLOGY – 10 MARKS**

Q.1. Which one of the following BEST describes a benign tumour:

1. Are tumours that spreads to other organs, near and far.
2. Are non-cancerous growth of the uterus.
3. Are abnormal growth of tissue projecting from a mucous membrane.
4. Are tumours that are confined to a particular tissue.

Q.2. Carcinoma is “SITU” is referred to as:

1. The most common type of non-invasive breast cancer.
2. The cancer that develops from a cancerous cell which develops in the lining of the duct.
3. A cancer that has not grown out from their original site.
4. The great vascularity of cancer which cause rapid spread.

Q.3. Amenorrhoea can be defined as:

1. The cessation of the periods after menstruation has been established.
2. The patient of any age who has never menstruated.
3. The absence of menstruation.
4. A term that is sometimes used where menstruation is occurring, but is concealed because of the vagina is occluded by congenital septum or atresia.

Q.4. The prime cause of cancer of the cervix is:

1. Nullparity.
2. Immuno-deficiency.
3. Cigarette smoking.
4. Human papilloma virus.

Q.5. The main reasons as to why malignancies is one of the acquired causes of recto vaginal fistula is that:

1. Following radiation therapy, the patient may develop proctitis followed by ulceration of the anterior rectal wall.
2. Diverticular disease in the setting of previous hysterectomy is the most common infections causes of a high fistula formation.
3. Bartholin’s gland infections may spontaneously drain causing a low recto vaginal fistula.
4. Inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis and Crohn’s disease) can be associated with rectovaginal fistula because they transmural inflammation of the rectal wall.

Q.6. How does immunological factors cause abortion?

1. Early normal pregnancy antigens in the trophoblast stimulate the mother to produce blocking antibodies which inhibit the cell mediated rejection process.
2. Immunological factors may lead to malformation of the zygote which is the commonest cause of early abortion leading to trisomy.
3. When a couple does not share HLA antigen than usual, the trophoblasts may fail to stimulate the production of the maternal blocking antibodies and pregnancy is rejected.
4. Immunological factors may lead to the formation of a fibromyomata of the uterus which is closely related to the uterine cavity and hence may cause instant abortion.

Q.7. All types of cancers/carcinomas have two common characteristics:

1. Cancer cells are abnormal and multiply out of control.
2. Cancer cells are abnormal and their high vascularity enables them to metastasize faster.
3. Cancer cells are abnormal and they arise from different types of cells.
4. Cancer cells multiply out of control and they are neither normal or abnormal.

Q.8. Below are types of breast cancers EXCEPT:

1. Invasive or insitu and duct carcinoma.
2. Encephaloid carcinoma and scirrhous carcinoma.
3. Scirrhous cancer and acute carcinomatosis of lactation.
4. Duct carcinoma and scirrhous cancer.

Q.9. Anti D is indicated in:

1. Ectopic pregnancies.
2. Threatened abortion only.
3. All abortions except in complete abortions.
4. Incomplete abortions only.

Q.10. The following is a special from of chromosomal disorder which is also the commonest cause of early abortion:

1. Zygote.
2. Carneous mole.
3. Hydatidiform mole.
4. Cell mediated rejection process inhibition.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – GYNAECOLOGY – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. (a) Name four (4) positions used in gynaecological nursing. 2 marks

(b) Explain three (3) phases involved in the female reproductive cycle. 6 marks

(c) Define the term hydatidiform mole. 2 marks

(d) State five (5) complications of hydatidiform mole. 5 marks

Q.2. (a) Name any three (3) effects of fibroids on pregnancy. 3 marks

(b) Name two (2) effects of pregnancy on the fibroids. 2 marks

**PART THREE: ESSAY ANSWER QUESTIONS – GYNAECOLOGY – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Mrs Titit attended your healthy facility with complaints of a palpable lump and

discharge from the nipple in her breast.

1. Name any four (4) main causes of breast cancer. 2 marks
2. List six (6) and symptoms that Mrs Titit may present with. 3 marks
3. Draw a well labelled diagram of the breast. 5 marks
4. State the three (3) main ways in which cancer of the breast spreads. 6 marks

Q.2. Mary who is 32 years is admitted to a gynaecological ward from the clinic after

having been diagnosed as having hydatidiform mole. Explain the management

that Mary may receive. 4 marks