**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**YEAR I SEMESTER II EXAMINATION**

**SEPTEMBER 2013 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**PAEDIATRICS EXAMINATION**

DATE: ……………… TIME:8.30 – 11.30pm

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
2. ALL questions are compulsory.
3. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
4. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
5. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
6. 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.
7. Do NOT use a pencil.
8. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

For Examiner:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCQS** | **SAQS** | **LAQS 1** | **LAQS 2** | **TOTAL** |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) PAEDIATRICS – 10 MARKS**

Q.1. Clinical manifestations of laryngotracheobronchitis (LTB) include:

1. Hematuria and restlessness.
2. Banking cough and stridor.
3. Hypothermia and bradycardia.
4. Hypothermia and wheezing.

Q.2. The following are indications for tonsillectomy except:

1. Peritonsillar abscess.
2. Recurrent tonsillitis.
3. Acute tonsillitis.
4. Causing obstruction.

Q.3. Which of the following would the nurse expect to assess in an older 5 year child with pneumonia:

1. Bulging fontanel.
2. Mild cough.
3. Slight fever.
4. Chest pain.

Q.4. Bacterial meningitis is:

1. Usually mild and self-limiting.
2. A serious illness that is fatal.
3. Less common than viral meningitis.
4. A mild disease not involving the meningitis.

Q.5. In childhood malignancies cancer staging helps to:

1. Guide therapy.
2. Determine the cause of malignancies.
3. Evaluate treatment progress.
4. Determine extent of malignancy.

Q.6. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in children can be spread by the following except:

1. Sexual transmission.
2. Mother to child transmission.
3. Faecal-oral transmission.
4. Parenteral transmission.

Q.7. Aplastic anaemia can be due to:

1. Underproduction of red blood cells.
2. Production of abnormal red blood cells.
3. Bleeding from major sources.
4. None of the above.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) PAEDIATRICS – 10 MARKS**

Q.8. The following is the odd one out in the otitis media:

1. Otitis media with effusion.
2. Safe and unsafe otitis media.
3. Chronic superlative otitis media.
4. Acute otitis media.

Write true or false for Q.9. – Q.10.

Q.9. (a) In no dehydration there is diarrhoea, sunken eyes, unable to drink and irritability.

(b) Oral rehydration salt can be administered either orally or as an infusion.

Q.10. (a) Nephritic syndrome can be caused by drug overdose, allergies or acute infections.

(b) Putty eyes in the morning, swollen feet and ankles later in the day suggests nephritic

syndrome.

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

Q.1. Outline three (3) causes of death in diarrhoea. 3 marks

Q.2. State four (4) diagnoses applicable for patients suffering from asthma. 4 marks

Q.3. List eight (8) clinical manifestations of nephritic syndrome. 4 marks

Q.4. State briefly the constant features of kwashiorkor. 4 marks

Q.5. Define iron deficiency anaemia. 2 marks

Q.6. Outline three (3) laboratory diagnostic findings in meningitis. 3 marks

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – PAEDIATRICS – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Master Kibe 10 years old is admitted to paediatric ward suffering from acute glomerulonephritis.

1. Define acute glomerulonephritis. 1 mark
2. List six (6) clinical findings master Kibe will present with. 3 marks
3. Describe specific nursing management of Master Kibe till discharge. 12 marks
4. State two (2) complications of acute glomerulonephritis. 4 marks