**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**RE-SIT FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

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

**REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH & MIDWIFERY**

DATE: 17/12/2013 TIME: ...........................

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
2. ALL questions are compulsory.
3. 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.
4. Do NOT use a pencil.
5. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

***PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) MIDWIFERY– 20 MARKS***

Q.1. Which of the following is not a positive sign of pregnancy:

1. Visualisation of the fetal pulsation on ultrasound.
2. Palpation of fetal parts.
3. Presence of human chorionic gonadotroplic hormone in urine.
4. Palpation of fetal movement.

Q.2. Which uterine support maintains the anteverteal position of the uterus:

1. Transverse cervical ligament.
2. Ovarian ligament.
3. Broad ligament.
4. Round ligament.

Q.3. Which of the following features can be elicited on palpation:

1. Surae, linea nigra, lie, position.
2. Fundal height, position, lie, descent.
3. Descent, presentation, linea nigra, fetal heart rate.
4. Fetal heart rate, presentation, lie, position.

Q.4. Which is the outer layer of the blastocyst which has a nucleated protoplasm capable of breaking down the deciduas:

1. Cytotrophoblast.
2. Nesoderm.
3. Blastocele.
4. Sybcukiommphoblast.

Q.5. In physiology of puerperium the process of autodigestion of dead tissues is referred to as:

1. Ischaemia.
2. Autolysis.
3. Sub involution.
4. Involution.

Q.6. What is the anatomical variation of the placenta in which there is an extrat lobe:

1. Centririate.
2. Baviedore.
3. Velamentous.
4. Circumvallate.

Q.7. What is the part of presentation that determines the position of the fetus:

1. Attitude.
2. Occiput.
3. Denominator.
4. Presenting part.

Q.8. A woman who has delivery once is referred to as:

1. Primigravida.
2. Primipara.
3. Nulli para.
4. Multi para.

***PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) MIDWIFERY– 20 MARKS***

Q.9. Which of the structures bound the uterus posteriorly:

1. Utero vesical pouch and bladder.
2. Utero resical pouch and rectum.
3. Recto uterine pouch and bladder.
4. Recto uterine pouch and rectum.

Q.10. Which hormone is responsible for projection of milk reflex?

1. Oestrogen.
2. Progesterone.
3. Prolactin.
4. Oxytocin.

Q.11. In mechanism of normal labour, which movement occurs when the largest transverse diameter of the fetal head is born?

1. Crowning.
2. Restitution.
3. Descent.
4. External rotation of the head.

Q.12. Which of the following reduces risk of transmission of HIV from mother to child?

1. New HIV injection.
2. Advanced HIV injection.
3. Mother not on prophylaxis ARV.
4. Mother on HAART.

Q.13. In which part of the uterine tube does fertilization take place?

1. Interstitial portion.
2. Ampulla.
3. Injundibulum.
4. Isthmus.

Q.14. Which of the following is not part of the innominate bone?

1. Sacrum.
2. Ilium.
3. Ischium.
4. Os pubis.

Q.15. Which region of the fetal skull lies between the foramen maguum and the posterior fontanale:

1. Sunciput.
2. Occipital protuberance.
3. Occiput.
4. Sub occipital region.

Q.16. The pulsation of the vaginal fornices due to pelvic congestion is referred to as:

1. Chad wicks sign.
2. Osiander’s sign.
3. Jacquamiers sign.
4. Hagar’s sign.

***PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) MIDWIFERY– 20 MARKS***

Q.17. In which process does the newborn baby loose heat through cold air current:

1. Conduction.
2. Evaporation.
3. Radiation.
4. Convention.

Q.18. In pregnancy the painless uterine contractions are known as:

1. Quickening.
2. Braxton Hicks.
3. Lightening.
4. Tightening.

Q.19. In fetal circulation, the temporary structure connecting the umbilical vein to the inferior vena cava is:

1. Ductus venosis.
2. Ductus arteriosus.
3. Foramen ovale.
4. Hypogastric arteries.

Q.20. At what gestation should the second antenatal visit be scheduled?

1. 32 – 40 weeks.
2. Less 16 weeks.
3. 16 – 28 weeks.
4. 28 – 32 weeks.

***PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – MIDWIFERY – 40 MKS***

Q.1. Outline the three (3) phases of the menstrual cycle. 6 marks

Q.2. Draw a well labelled diagram of the sagittal section of the female reproductive

system. 6 marks

Q.3. State five (5) physiological changes that occur in the cardiovascular system during pregnancy.

6 marks

Q.4. In physiology of third stage, outline how haemostasis is achieved. 6 marks

Q.5. State three (3) indications of performing the first examination of the newborn. 3 marks

Q.6. Define Apgar Score. 2 marks

Q.7. Outline three (3) mechanical factors in physiology of 1st stage of labour. 6 marks

Q.8. State five (5) indications of performing the episiotomy. 5 marks

***PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – MIDWIFERY – 40 MKS***

Q.1. Describe the components of a partograph. 20 marks

Q.2. Mrs Mambo para 0+0 gravida 1 aged 20 years comes to the antenatal clinic today

for the first time. Her LMP is 10/8/2013.

1. State four (4) aims of antenatal care. 4 marks
2. Describe the care given to Mrs Mambo during this first visit. 16 marks