**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

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

**INTRODUCTORY TO RH AND MIDWIFERY CAT**

DATE: 20/6/2016 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** |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) MIDWIFERY– 12 MARKS**

Q.1. Lightening is diagnosed when:

1. The woman experiences painless uterine contractions.
2. The fundus reaches the xiphisternum.
3. There is a descent of fetal head into the pelvis leading into lowering of fundal height.
4. Woman experiences the first fetal movement.

Q.2. When performing vaginal examination, the midwife would diagnose vertex presentation if:

1. A region from the anterior fontanelle and the coronal sutures to the orbital ridges is palpated.
2. A region between the foramen magnum and the posterior fontanelle is palpated.
3. A region bounded by the posterior fontanelle two parietal eminencies and the anterior fontanelle is palpated.
4. Moulding and caput succedenum is palpated.

Q.3. After alteration of fetal circulation at birth which temporary structure becomes ligametum teres.

1. Umbilical vein
2. Ductus arteriosus
3. Ductus venosus
4. Foramen ovale

Q.4. Areas of concern in an individual birth during antenatal care include:

1. Danger signs in pregnancy, identifying a birth companion, rest and exercise.
2. Danger signs in pregnancy, identifying a skilled birth attendant, knowing when baby is due.
3. Planning for transport, use of prescribed drugs, knowing when baby is due.
4. Identifying signs of labour, ensuring a balanced diet, ensuring availability of funds.

Q.5. The one relationship between the fetal head and limbs to its’s trunk is referred to as:

1. Flexion
2. Lie
3. Position
4. Attitude

Q.6. Which layer of the blastocyst has a nucleated protoplasm capable of breaking down the decidua .

1. Cytotrophoblast
2. Syncitiotrophoblast.
3. Mesoderm
4. Blastocele

Q.7. Which of the following features can be elicited on abdominal palpation.

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

Q.8. Which uterine support maintains the anteverted position of the uterus.

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

Q.9. The term chloasma can best be described as:

1. Pigmentation of the face causing facial mask.
2. Reddening of the palms.
3. Minute red elevations on the skin.
4. Stretching of the collagen layer of the skin.

Q.10. Which diameter of the pelvic brim is taken from the posterior boarder of the upper surface of the symphysis pubis to the sacral promontory.

* 1. Anatomical conjugate
  2. Diagnonal conjugate
  3. Obstetric conjugate
  4. Anteroposterior diameter.

Q.11. When performing vaginal examination eliciting a rounded brim, generous fore pelvis, straight sidewalls, blunt ischial spines and a s subpubic arch of 900 is indicative of:-

1. Gynaecoid pelvis
2. Android pelvis
3. Anthropoid pelvis
4. Platypelloid pelvis

Q.12. During history taking a woman gives history of having had two deliveries to pregnancies which were not viable. Which term can be used to describe her.

1. Para 2 + 0
2. Multipara
3. Nullipara
4. Multgravida

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – MIDWIFERY – 58 MARKS**

Q.1. State **FIVE** reasons why there is increase in blood by 25% - 40% during

pregnancy. 5 Marks

Q.2. Outline **FIVE** probable signs of pregnancy. 5 Marks

Q.3. Define the following terms: 6 Marks

* 1. Reproductive Health.
  2. Focused antenatal care
  3. Menstrual cycle

Q.4. Outline **SIX** functions of the placenta. 6 Marks

Q.5. Draw a well labelled diagram of the sagittal section through the female pelvis. 6 Marks

Q.6. Draw a well labelled diagram of the view of the fetal head from above. 5 Marks

Q.7. List **SIX** danger signs in pregnancy. 3 Marks

Q.8. State **FIVE** indications of performing a vaginal examination. 5 Marks

Q.9. Outline the menstrual cycle. 6 Marks

Q.10. A pregnant woman LMP is 30/1/2016 calculate her EDD. 1 Mark

Q.11. Outline **FIVE** aims of focused antenatal care. 5 Marks

Q.12. State **FIVE** Components of reproductive health. 5 Marks