**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR ONE SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATION**

**MARCH 2014 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**GYNAECOLOGY EXAMINATION**

DATE: 2/6/2015 TIME:1.30 – 4.30 PM

**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) GYNAECOLOGY – 10 MARKS**

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

1. Are tumours that are confirmed to a particular tissue.
2. Are abnormal growth of tissue projecting from a mucus membrane.
3. Are noncancerous growth of the uterus.
4. Are tumours that spread to other organs near and far.

Q.2. The prime cause of cancer of the cervix is:

1. Cigarette smoking.
2. Human papilloma vinos.
3. Immunodeficiency.
4. Nulliparity.

Q.3. The main reason why majority of endocervical cancers are of squamous type is:

1. Because the carcinoma arises from the vaginal surface of the cervix.
2. Because the endocervical carcinoma arises from the columnar epithelium of the cervical canal.
3. Because the epithelium has previously undergone metaplasia.
4. All of the above.

Q.4. Anti-D is indicated in:

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

Q.5. Carcinoma in “SITU” is referred to as:

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

Q.6. The basic structure of a gynaecological history includes:

1. Menstrual history, frequency and regularity.
2. Introduction, menstrual history, frequency.
3. Introduction, menstrual history, social and family history.
4. Introduction, frequency, menstrual history.

Q.7. Acute pain related to the progression of the tubal pregnancy is one of the nursing diagnoses. Which one of the following would be the ultimate goal for this diagnosis?

1. Increased knowledge about ectopic pregnancy.
2. Reports a decreased pain and discomfort.
3. Deficient knowledge about pain.
4. Relief pain.

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

Q.8. The reason why so many benign tumours and cysts arise in the ovary is because:

1. Of delayed menarch.
2. There is presence of functioning endometrial tissue in an abnormal location or outside the uterus.
3. The ovaries are vascularised.
4. Tissues are dynamic being affected by hormonal stimuli from puberty to menopause.

Write true or false Q.9. Q.10.

Q.9. A vaginal fistula that opens into the small bowel is called enterovaginal fistula.

Q.10. Two of the following are functions of female reproductive system; thus ovulation and sexual maturation.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – GYNAECOLOGY –17 MARKS**

Q.1. (a) Name four (4) common positions used for vaginal examination. 2 marks

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

(c) Outline three (3) aims of treatment of cancers. 6 marks

Q.2. (a) List four (4) common positions used in gynaecological nursing. 2 marks

(b) State two (2) preventive measures of VVF and RVF. 1 mark

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

Q.1. Mrs A K a 28 year old woman was referred to the colposcopy clinic because of inter-menstrual and post coital bleeding. On examination, a microscopically visible lesion was present and on colposcopy, features of malignancy were seen.

1. Name the possible diagnosis, outline five risk factors for this diagnosis. 3 marks
2. State three (3) main types of the above diagnosis. 3 marks
3. Draw a well labelled diagram of female reproductive organs (lateral view). 4 marks

Q.2. (a) Outline two (2) signs and symptoms of the carcinoma of the cervix. 1 mark

(b) Explain staging of the carcinoma of the cervix. 8 marks

(c) State one (1) complication of the carcinoma of the cervix. 1 mark