**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR ONE SEMESTER ONE SUPP. EXAMINATION**

**MARCH 2017 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**MIDWIFERY 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** |
|  |  |  |  |  |

***PART ONE MCQ (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) MIDWIFERY SUPP.– 20 MARKS***

Q.1. During labour the midwife discourages the woman from lying in supine position to prevent:

1. Obstructed labour, fetal compromise
2. Maternal hypotension, fetal compromise
3. Maternal hypotension, obstructed labour
4. Maternal hypertension, fetal compromise

Q.2. During antenatal care, the midwife teaches the woman in the following risk factors:

1. Fainting, muscle cramps, abdominal pains
2. Laboured breathing, abdominal pains, frequency in micturition
3. Vaginal bleeding, severe headache, baby moving less
4. Heart burn, constipation, vaginal bleeding

Q.3. The term striae gravidalum is best described as:

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

Q.4. Which uterine support fan out from the sides of the cervix to the sidewalls of the pelvis?

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

Q.5. The part of the presentation that determines the position of the fetal head is referred to as:

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

Q.6. In which process does a new born baby loss heat through cold air current?

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

Q.7. In mechanism of labour, restitution refers to:

1. Correction of the twist on the fetal neck
2. Shoulders aligning with the wider pelvic diameter
3. Pressure on the fetal axis bring about flexion
4. Birth of the largest transverse diameter of the fetal head

Q.8. A third degree tear involves:

1. Rectal mucosa
2. Fourchette only
3. Perineal muscles and anal sphincter
4. Fourchette and perineal muscles

Q.9. At the end of 3rd stage of labour the level of the fundal height is?

1. 4 cm below the symphysis pubis
2. 2.5 cm above the symphysis pubis
3. At the ximphisternum
4. 2cm below the umbilicus

***PART ONE MCQ (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) MIDWIFERY SUPP.– 20 MARKS***

Q.10. Moulding of the fetal head during labour is diagnosed when the midwife palpates:

1. Flat membranes surrounding the fetal head
2. Overlapping of skull bones
3. Bones of the vault, sutures and fontanelles
4. Features of the presenting part

Q.11. Which of the following include definite indications of an episiotomy?

1. Fetal compromise, first delivery
2. Rigid perineum, first delivery
3. Previous 4th degree tear, preterm baby
4. Fetal compromise, HIV positive woman

Q.12. A strong uterine contraction lasts:

1. Above 40 seconds
2. Above 60 seconds
3. Below 20 seconds
4. Between 20 – 40 seconds

Q.13. Longitudinal fetal lie is confirmed on abdominal examination when:

1. The long axis of the fetus lies diagonally to the long axis of the uterus
2. Long axis of the uterus lies transversally to the long axis of the fetus
3. Maternal abdomen appear pendulous
4. Long axis of the fetus lies along the long axis of the uterus

Q.14. Which statement best describes the vertex region of the fetal skull:

1. Between the foramen magnum and the posterior fontanelle
2. From the anterior fontanelle and the coronal suture to the orbital ridges
3. Between the posterior fontanelle, the anterior fontanelle and the two parietal eminencies
4. From the orbital ridges and the root of the nose to the junction of the chin and the neck

Q.15. Which of the following structures lie posteriorly to the uterus:

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

Q.16. In physiology of puerperium, auto digestion of dead tissues is reffered to as:

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

Q.17. The term Chadwick’s sign is used to refer to:

1. Pulsation of fornices
2. Softening of the isthmus
3. Caesation of menstruation
4. Bluish violet discouration of vaginal walls

***PART ONE MCQ (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) MIDWIFERY SUPP.– 20 MARKS***

Q.18. Which of the outer layer of the blastocyst that has a nucleated protoplasm capable of breaking down the decidua?

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

Q.19. The midwife should perform ortolania test on a new born baby to rule congenital abnormality of:

1. Kneel joint
2. Shoulder joint
3. Hip joint
4. Ankle joint

Q.20. During examination of the placenta, the cord is found to be inserted at the edge of the placenta, which is this anatomical variation?

1. Circumvallate
2. Velamentous
3. Battle dove
4. Succenturiate

***PART TWO SAQ (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS) MIDWIFERY SUPP. – 40 MARKS***

Q.1. Outline six (6) uterine activities in physiology of 1st sage of labour. 6 marks

Q.2. State five (5) objectives of focused antenatal care. 5 marks

Q.3. Outline five (5) anti-infective factors found in breast milk. 5 marks

Q.4. Draw a well labelled diagram of the sagittal section of the female pelvis. 6 marks

Q.5. State six (6) functions of a mature placenta. 6 marks

Q.6. Outline six (6) components of safe motherhood. 6 marks

Q.7. Draw a well labelled diagram of a lactating female breast. 5 marks

Q.8. State three (3) physiological process that assist to achieve haemostasis in

third stage. 3 marks

***PART THREE LAQ (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS) MIDWIFERY SUPP. – 40 MARKS***

Q.1. Mrs L para 1 +0 G 2 at term comes to the labour ward. On examination, the cervical os is fully dilated.

(a) Describe three (3) presumptive signs of 2nd stage. 3 marks

(b) Describe the physiological processes that occur during 2nd stage. 6 marks

(c) Describe the management of Mrs L until the baby is born. 11 marks

Q.2. Mrs O para 2 now been admitted into the postnatal ward having delivered a female baby at term who scored 9/1, 10/5, 10/10.

1. Describe the apgar scoring 10 marks
2. Describe the management of baby O for the first 24 hours. 10 marks