



KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE
FACULTY OF NURSING
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

FINAL QUALIFYING EXAMINATION
FOR
CERTIFICATE IN COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

PAPER: MIDWIFERY

DATE: 22nd January 2020

TIME: 3 HOURS (9:00AM – 12:00 NOON)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of:
 - Section 1 (40 Multiple Choice Questions)
 - Section 2 (8 Short Answer Questions)
 - Section 3 (1 Long Answer Question)
2. Attempt **ALL** Questions
3. Write the **EXAMINATION NUMBER** given on all the answer sheets provided and on the question paper.
4. Ensure that all examination answer scripts are handed in at the end of the examination
5. Ensure you sign the examination register provided

EXAMINATION NUMBER

SECTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Neonatal death occurs
 - a) In the first 60 days of life
 - b) In the first 28 days of life
 - c) In the uterus
 - d) In the first 12 month of life
2. The positive signs of pregnancy include
 - a) Morning sickness, Hegar's sign, fetal parts palpated
 - b) Quickening, Jacquemiers's sign, ballotment of the fetus
 - c) Amenorrhea, uterine growth, fetal parts palpated
 - d) Visualization of the fetus by ultrasound, fetal movements, fetal parts palpated
3. Second degree tear of the perineum involves
 - a) The fourchette, bulbocavernosus and transverse perineal muscles
 - b) Fourchette only
 - c) Fourchette, pubococcygeus and anal sphincter
 - d) Fourchette, anal sphincter and rectal mucosa
4. Intramural fibroid
 - a) Is Embedded within the walls of the uterus
 - b) Lies below the perimetrium
 - c) Is found within the endometrium
 - d) Is found within decidua
5. In a single pregnancy, the fundus reaches the umbilicus at
 - a) 16 weeks to 20 weeks
 - b) 22 weeks to 24 weeks
 - c) 26 weeks to 30 weeks
 - d) 19 weeks to 21 weeks
6. Fetal movement are first felt by a primigravid woman at
 - a) 16 weeks gestation
 - b) 20 weeks gestation
 - c) 24 weeks gestation
 - d) 26 weeks gestation
7. Supplementation of folic acid during antenatal period reduces the incidences of
 - a) Maternal constipation
 - b) Fetal neural tube defect
 - c) Fetal infection
 - d) Miscarriages

8. Temporary structures in fetal circulation include
 - a) The umbilical vein, Ductus Ductus
 - b) Ductus Ductus, Foramen ovale
 - c) Hypogastric arteries, Umbilical vein
 - d) Superior venacava, Foramen ovale
9. Rhesus iso-immunization can be prevented by
 - a) Administration of Anti-D immunoglobulin to Rh (D) positive blood type mother who has a baby with a Rh (D) positive blood type
 - b) Administration of Anti-D immunoglobulin to Rh (D) negative blood type mother who has a baby with a Rh (D) positive blood type
 - c) Administration of Anti-D immunoglobulin to all expectant mothers
 - d) Administration of Anti-D immunoglobulin to Rh (D) negative baby
10. The heart rate for a normal full-term infant range between
 - a) 100 – 140 beats per minute
 - b) 120 – 160 beats per minute
 - c) 90 – 130 beats per minute
 - d) 160 – 180 beats per minute
11. Switching off fans prior to delivery helps to minimize heat loss by
 - a) Conduction
 - b) Radiation
 - c) Convection
 - d) Radiation and conduction
12. Deep vein thrombosis in pregnancy is managed by
 - a) Mobilization, administering heparin
 - b) Administering heparin, restricting mobilization
 - c) Administering heparin and vitamin K
 - d) Administering vitamin K and mobilization
13. When a hand or a foot lies alongside the head, the presentation is said to be
 - a) Unstable presentation
 - b) Shoulder presentation
 - c) Compound presentation
 - d) Compound unstable presentation
14. In brow presentation, the presenting diameter is
 - a) Submentobregmatic
 - b) Submentovertical
 - c) Occipitofrontal
 - d) Mentovertical

15. The sequential mechanism of normal labour is
- Lateral flexion, flexion, descent, internal rotation of the head, crowning, extension of the head, restitution, internal rotation of the shoulders
 - Descent, flexion, internal rotation of the head, crowning, extension of the head, restitution, internal rotation of the shoulders, lateral flexion
 - Restitution, crowning, flexion, descent, internal rotation of the head, lateral flexion
 - Descent, flexion, crowning, restitution, lateral flexion
16. Latent phase of labour
- Starts when the cervix is 4 cm dilated
 - Starts when the cervix is 8 cm dilated
 - Ends when the cervix is 6 cm dilated
 - Ends when the cervix is 3 cm dilated
17. Antidote for magnesium sulphate toxicity is
- Vitamin K
 - Heparin
 - Calcium gluconate
 - Diazepam
18. The effect of anaemia in pregnancy to the mother includes
- Pre-term birth, reduced ability to withstand postpartum haemorrhage
 - Low birth weight, intrauterine hypoxia
 - Intrauterine hypoxia, reduced resistance to infection
 - Reduced ability to withstand post-partum hemorrhage, reduced enjoyment of pregnancy
19. Causes of uterine rupture which can be prevented by a mid-wife include
- Neglected labour, injudicious use of oxytocin
 - High parity, extension of severe cervical lacerations
 - Neglected labour, trauma to the uterus due to a blast injury
 - Perforation of non-pregnant uterus, injudicious use of oxytocin
20. On vaginal examination, descent of the presenting part is determined by the level of
- The presenting part in relation to the maternal ischial spines
 - Caput succedaneum in relation to the maternal ischial spines
 - The presenting part in relation to curve of sacrum
 - The presenting part in relation to the dilatation of cervix
21. The outcome of occipito posterior position in which long rotation with complete flexion occurs during labour is
- Face to pubis birth
 - Face to face presentation
 - Vertex presentation
 - Deep transverse arrest

22. The recommended methods of family planning for a post-natal mother with cardiac disease include
- Barrier methods with spermicides, intrauterine contraceptive devices
 - Progesterone only pill, barrier methods with spermicides
 - Combined pill, intrauterine device, progesterone only pill
 - Intrauterine contraceptive device, progesterone only pill
23. Intrapartum prevention of puerperal sepsis includes
- Aseptic technique, repair of perineal tears
 - Aseptic technique, treatment of urinary tract infection
 - Aseptic technique, prevention of trauma to lower extremities
 - Aseptic techniques, treatment of engorged breasts
24. Fetal indication for caesarean section includes
- Cephalopelvic disproportion, locked twins
 - Cephalopelvic disproportion, shoulder presentation
 - Shoulder presentation, locked twins
 - Cephalopelvic disproportion, breech presentation
25. The transitional stages of normal stool of a breastfed newborn 3-4 days is
- Greenish- yellow
 - Brownish
 - Whitish
 - Pinkish
26. Light for dates is defined as a baby who weighs
- Below the 10th percentile of the expected weight for gestational stage
 - Below the 20th percentile of the expected weight for gestational stage
 - Below the 5th percentile of the expected weight for gestational stage
 - Below the 15th percentile of the expected weight for gestational stage
27. The most common microorganism that causes abnormal vaginal discharge in antenatal mother is
- Candida albicans
 - Trichomoniasis
 - E.Choli
 - Pneumoniae
28. Immediately the placenta is delivered, a midwife should
- Congratulate the mother
 - Massage the uterus and expel clots
 - Feed the mother
 - Show the baby to the mother

29. The management of a tight cord around the neck during delivery is
- Clamping the cord with artery forceps and cutting in between
 - Pushing the body back into the uterus
 - Taking the mother for caesarian section
 - Just observe as the baby advance with each contraction
30. Maternal death is defined as death that occurs
- During pregnancy, intrapartum and within 42 days post-partum
 - During pregnancy, intrapartum and within 60 days post-partum
 - During pregnancy and intrapartum
 - Intrapartum and post-partum
31. The characteristics of lochia rubra is
- Pink in colour
 - Paler, creamy brown in colour
 - Yellow in colour
 - Red in colour
32. Health message given to a post-natal mother who develops engorged breasts after normal delivery include
- Feed the baby with other supplement, express the milk
 - Breastfeed the baby on demand, express the surplus milk
 - Warm compress on the breast, not to breast feed
 - Warm compress on the breasts, take pain medications
33. Health message to share with a mother after repair of ruptured uterus is
- To conceive before one-year ends
 - Not to conceive before two years end
 - To resume sexual activity immediately
 - To conceive immediately
34. The anterior posterior measurements of pelvic brim is
- 11 cm
 - 13 cm
 - 12 cm
 - 14 cm
35. The layers of the uterus are
- The cavity, endometrium, internal os
 - Endometrium, corpus, internal os
 - Endometrium, cornua, internal os
 - Endometrium, myometrium, perimetrium
36. Sagittal suture separates the:
- Frontal bones
 - Occipital bones
 - Parietal bones
 - Sphenoid bones

37. Cephalhaematoma is
- Present at birth
 - Not present at birth
 - Intracranial effusion of blood
 - Pit on pressure and ross the suture line
38. Rooting reflex is
- Response to stroking of the cheek
 - Sucking and swallowing
 - Occurs in response to sudden stimuli
 - Is elicited by grasping
39. The normal newborn baby has a respiratory rate of
- 24 – 26 breathes per minute
 - 30 – 60 breathes per minute
 - 16 – 20 breathes per minute
 - 20 – 24 breathes per minute
40. Cord presentation
- Is diagnosed on vaginal examination when the cord is felt in ruptured membranes
 - Is diagnosed on vaginal examination when the cord is felt behind intact membranes
 - Is not diagnosed on vaginal examination
 - Cord is hanging on the vulva

SECTION 2

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Explain the THREE major components charted in a partograph that depict the well-being of the mother 6 marks
2. State FOUR assessment findings during a vaginal examination that indicate pelvic adequacy 4 marks
3. Explain FOUR indicators of the onset of second stage of labour 8 marks
4. State FOUR causes of prolonged labour 4 marks
5. Define ectopic pregnancy 1 mark
6. Draw a well labeled diagram indicating five sites of ectopic pregnancy 5 marks
7. Explain FOUR types of spontaneous abortions 4 marks
8. State FOUR effects of diabetes in pregnancy 4 marks

SECTION 3

LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

1. Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy could be fatal if prompt and appropriate management is not instituted to a pregnant woman with it.
 - a) Briefly explain THREE clinical features of pre-eclampsia 6 marks
 - b) Briefly explain TWO effects of pre-eclampsia on the mother 4 marks
 - c) Explain FIVE reasons why it is important for the midwife to look out for the impending signs of eclampsia in a client with pre-eclampsia 10 marks