**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE -MIGORI CAMPUS**

**END OF SEMESTER 1 YEAR 1 EXAMINATION**

**CLASS: SEPTEMBER 2017 KRCHN CLASS**

**PAPER: INTRODUCTION TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND NORMAL MIDWIFERY**

**DATE:** 14th May 2018 **TIME**: 8.00 AM -11.00.AM

**TIME ALLOWED:**  **THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: Attempt ALL the questions**

**Answer the different exam parts in separate answer scripts**

**Cheating, mobile phones and smart watches NOT condoned in the exam room.**

**PART 1**

**SECTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICES QUESTIONS (MCQS) 12 MARKS**

1. One of the following is **not** a factor influencing the onset of labour
2. Progesterone
3. Prostaglandins
4. Fetus
5. Prolactin
6. Which of the following statement is **true** about the latent phase of the first stage of labour
7. Cervix undergoes rapid dilation
8. There is expulsion of the fetus
9. The cervix dilates from 0 cm to 3 – 4 cm dilated
10. Is complete when the cervix is fully dilated
11. Which of the following statement is a confirmatory sign of second stage of labour
12. Rupture of the fore-waters
13. Dilatation and gaping of the anus
14. Show
15. The head becomes visible
16. Which one of the following is uterotonic agent
17. Syntocinon
18. Magnesium sulphate
19. Estradiol
20. Normal saline
21. Which one of the following is **true** about the menstrual cycle?
22. The secretive phase is under the influence of estrogen
23. The basal layer of the endometrium is shade off during menstruation
24. The proliferative phase is under the influence of progestrone
25. The normal menstruation phase lasts 3 – 5 days with an average of 4 days
26. The **site** of fertilization process is at:
27. Isthmus
28. Fimbriae
29. Cornua
30. Ampulla
31. The following statement is **true** about the pelvic outlet of a gynaecoid pelvis
32. Anterioposterior diameter is 10 cm
33. Transverse diameter is 13 cm
34. Anterioposterior diameter is 13cm
35. Oblique diameter is 10 cm
36. The implantation of the blastocyst usually takes place at:
37. Ampulla of the oviduct
38. Upper posterior wall of the uterus
39. Internal OS of the cervix
40. Ovary
41. Which statement indicate **positive signs** in the diagnosis of pregnancy:
42. Amenorrhea and morning sickness
43. Uterine growth and changes in skin pigmentation
44. Bladder irritability and quickening
45. Fetal parts palpation and visualization of fetal heart pulsation by ultrasound
46. Which one of the following is **true** about the amniotic fluid?
47. It is secreted by the placenta
48. It is normal if the amniotic sac raptures at 34 weeks of gestation
49. Polyhydramnios is amniotic fluid less than 500mls
50. Its 99% compost of water
51. One of the following isformed from the inner cell mass (embryoblast) of the blastocyst
52. Syncytiotrophoblast
53. Chorion
54. Placenta
55. Umbilical cord
56. The placenta has endocrine function and produces:
57. Oxytocin
58. Progesterone
59. Luteinizing hormone
60. Testosterone

**SECTION 2: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs) 23 MARKS**

1. State **three (3)** indications of vaginal examination (**3 marks)**
2. State **three (3)** importance of a partograph (partogram) in midwifery (**3 marks)**
3. Name the **four (4)** pelvic joints of obstetric significance **(2 marks)**
4. List the **eight (8**) anatomical landmarks of the pelvic brim that are of obstetric significance **(4 marks)**
5. State **four (4)** features of gynaecoid pelvis that makes it ideal for parturition (giving birth) **(4 marks)**
6. List any **four (4)** ligaments that support the uterus in its position **(2 marks)**
7. State any **five (5)** functions of placenta  **(5 marks)**

**SECTION 3: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (LAQs) 25 MARKS**

1. Mrs. X has been received in a labour ward by a midwife. Explain the initial examinations the midwife will perform on Mrs. X (**10 marks)**
2. Define fertilization **( 1 marks)**
3. Describe the fertilization process **( 14 marks)**

**PART 2**

**SECTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs) 8 MARKS**

1. During the examination of a newborn baby the umbilical cord should be
2. Red with drainage at the base
3. Whitish grey and dry at the base
4. Whitish grey and oozing at the base
5. Red and dry at the base
6. The following secondary characteristics develop under the influence of estrogen
7. Breast increase in size, menarche and spermache
8. Spermache, development of facial hairs and deepening of voice
9. Breast increase in size, hips broaden and menarche
10. Spermache, hips broaden and breast increase in size
11. During normal puerperium
12. Lochia alba is bright red with small clots
13. The uterus is 500 grams immediately after birth
14. Lochia alba is yellow to white in colour
15. The uterus is 1500 grams immediately after birth
16. The following is normally administered to a newborn baby on delivery
17. Tetracycline eye ointment, intravenous vitamin K
18. Intravenous Normal saline, intramuscular vitamin K
19. Tetracycline eye ointment, intramuscular syntocinon
20. Intramuscular vitamin K, tetracycline eye ointment
21. During APGAR scoring of a newborn baby
22. A score of 7 – 10 indicates a baby who has no difficulties adjusting to the external environment
23. A score of 7 – 10 indicates a baby who is having moderate difficulties adjusting to the external environment
24. A score of 4 – 6 indicates a baby who has severe distress
25. A score of 0 – 3 indicates a baby who is having moderate difficulties adjusting to the external environment
26. In reference to uterine involution:
27. The uterus returns into the true pelvis a week postpartum
28. The uterus descends by 1 – 2 cm every twelve (12) hours
29. The uterus descends by 1 - 2 cm every twenty four (24) hours
30. The uterus is 300 grams one week after delivery
31. Reasons why people deviate from their values include
32. To experiment, validate other people values, to be happy
33. Peer pressure, opportunity for self-gain, to experiment
34. Lack of time, peer pressure, opportunity for self-gain
35. Lack of time, validate other people values, to be happy
36. The normal birth weight for a newborn baby is
37. 1500g – 4000 g
38. 2000g – 3000 g
39. 2500g – 4000 g
40. 3000g – 4500 g

**SECTION 2: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs) 17 MARKS**

1. State **five (5)** Reproductive Health problems faced by the adolescence **(5 marks)**
2. State the **three (3)** stages of normal puerperium **(3 marks)**
3. During assessment of a newborn baby describe the examination of the chest and the abdomen giving the expected normal findings **(5 marks)**
4. State **four (4)** roles of a nurse in the puerperal care of a mother **(4 marks)**

**SECTION 3: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs) 20 MARKS**

1. Baby Q is born in the Migori County Referral Hospital where you are the Midwife:
2. Describe how you will do an APGAR scoring for Baby Q with the expected normal findings **(10 marks)**
3. Mama Trevor delivers through a Spontaneous Vertex Delivery (SVD) without any complications. She has a normal puerperium.
4. Describe the process of uterus involution **(5 marks)**

**THE END**