

KRN/M EXAMINATION: PAPER THREE: SEPTEMBER 2017
PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

- Q:1: Leiomyomas that develop beneath the peritoneal surface of the uterus and appear small or large masses that protrude from the outer uterine surface are called:-
- a) Submural.
 - b) Subserous.
 - c) Intramural.
 - d) Submucosal.
- Q:2: The absence of one umbilical artery during placenta examination is associated with:-
- a) Patent ductus arteriosus.
 - b) Cleft lip.
 - c) Duodenal atresia.
 - d) Renal agenesis.
- Q:3: Cervical ripening is the result of the physiological process that starts at:-
- a) 5 – 6 weeks prior to labour.
 - b) 2 weeks prior to labour.
 - c) 7 days prior to labour.
 - d) 24 – 72 hours prior to labour
- Q:4: Absence of moro reflex in a newborn baby may indicate:-
- a) Mental retardation.
 - b) Brain damage.
 - c) Post datism.
 - d) Brain haemorrhage.
- Q:5: Increased plasma volume in pregnancy causes:-
- a) Physiological anaemia, decrease in stroke volume, decrease in heart rate.
 - b) Increase in concentration of plasma protein, heart enlargement, increase in heart rate.
 - c) Decrease in concentration of immunoglobulins, increase in stroke volume, increase in heart rate.
 - d) Heart enlargement, physiological anaemia, increase in concentration of immunoglobulins.
- Q:6: Mauriceau – Smellie – Veit manouvre is mainly used in breech delivery when:-
- a) The woman has chosen to deliver in a supported squat.
 - b) There is delay of in descent of the head because of extension.
 - c) The cervix dilates more quickly and there is a risk of the cord becoming compressed between the legs and the body.
 - d) There is good descent of the head and excessive shoulder traction.

Q:7: Total spinal block is a complication of epidural analgesia which develop when:-

- a) There is a puncture in the dural that is not recognized and the anaesthetist proceed to inject anaesthesia resulting to a dramatic fall in blood pressure.
- b) The block is more effective on one side of the body or it is completely unilateral for no obvious reasons.
- c) The anaesthetist punctures one of the epidural veins and blood is seen in the epidural canula.
- d) The anaesthetist inadvertently punctures the duramater.

Q:8: Lochia serosa is normally discharged postnatally during:-

- a) 3 – 4 days.
- b) 1 – 2 days.
- c) After 9 days.
- d) 5 – 9 days.

Q:9: Signs and symptoms of a major pulmonary embolism include:-

- a) Marked distress, hypertension.
- b) Tachypnoea, sudden acute chest pain.
- c) Hypertension, shock or sudden collapse.
- d) Cyanosis, hypotension.

Q:10: Indicate whether the following statements are true or false regarding naloxone hydrochloride:-

- i) Is a drug used to reverse maternal narcotic and must not be given to apnoeic infants.
- ii) A dose of upto 40 micrograms (or approximately 10 micrograms/kg body weight may be administered intravenously through the umbilical vein.

Q:11: Exacerbation or relapse of malaria, which occurs in infections with some species (P. vivax and P. ovale) results to high fever which may precipitate:-

- a) Seizures.
- b) Pre-eclampsia.
- c) Abortion or preterm labour.
- d) Hypotension.

Q:12: The effects of pre-eclampsia on the fetus include:-

- a) Eclampsia, low birth weight.
- b) Preterm baby, fetal hypoxia.
- c) Retinopathy, nephropathy.
- d) Intra uterine death, retinopathy.

Q:13: The third degree perineal tear involves:-

- a) The fourchette and the pubococcygeus.
- b) The fourchette, superficial perineal muscles and the anal sphincter.
- c) The superficial perineal muscles and the rectal mucosa.
- d) The fourchette, the bulbocavernosus, the transverse perineal muscles and the pubococcygeus.

Q:14: Which method of contraceptive should Mary avoid if she is HIV positive and on rifampicin for tuberculosis treatment:-

- a) Combined hormonal contraceptive.
- b) Progestin only contraceptive.
- c) Condoms.
- d) Norplant.

Q:15: The only immunoglobulin that crosses the placenta is:-

- a) Immunoglobulin G (Ig G).
- a) Immunoglobulin A (Ig A).
- a) Immunoglobulin M (Ig M).
- a) Immunoglobulin D (Ig D).

Q:16: Clinical features of secondary syphilis include:-

- a) Chancres, lymphadenopathy.
- b) Fever, malaise.
- c) Stiff neck, headache.
- d) Photophobia, hydrocephalus.

Q:17: A midwife should advise a pregnant mother to visit the hospital if she notices:-

- a) Headache without blurred vision.
- b) Mild abdominal pain.
- c) Vaginal bleeding.
- d) Nausea and vomiting.

Q:18: The role of a nurse in prevention of teenage pregnancy include:-

- a) Education about condom use rather than abstinence from sexual activities.
- b) Encourage early marriages by socio-cultural education.
- c) Discourage peer counselling to prevent abortions.
- d) Family life education in schools including contraception, HIV/AIDS and STIs.

Q:19: The elements of focused antenatal care include:-

- a) Promoting and maintaining physical mental and social health of mother and baby.
- b) Ensuring that the pregnant woman makes an individual birth plan at the onset of labour.
- c) Prepare the mothers not to breastfeed, experience normal puerperium and good care of their child.
- d) Detect and refer minor disorders arising during pregnancy.

Q:20: One of the predisposing factor associated with intra partum mother to child transmission of HIV is:-

- a) Elective caesarean section during delivery.
- b) Being a second born twin.
- c) Rupture of membrane's for longer than 4 hours.
- d) Post partum haemorrhage.

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

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| Q:1: Draw and label a diagram illustrating a lactating breast. | 5 |
| Q:2: State four (4) neurologic or neuromuscular symptoms that may develop secondary to specific physiologic alterations resulting from pregnancy. | 4 |
| Q:3: List six (6) causes of polyhydramnios. | 3 |
| Q:4: State four (4) factors that determine whether the second stage of labour may safely continue and must be carefully monitored. | 4 |
| Q:5: Explain briefly the management of foetal distress. | 5 |
| Q:6: State three (3) specific problems that are associated with pregnancy following assisted conception. | 3 |
| Q:7: State four (4) investigations that should be carried out in a post natal mother who has developed genital tract infection. | 4 |
| Q:8: Outline the five (5) prerequisite per forceps delivery. | 5 |
| Q:9: Outline seven (7) possible foetal consequences of preterm labour. | 7 |

PART III: LONG/ESSAY ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

- Q:1: Baby Mary was born fifteen (15) hours ago, was weighing 3 Kgs and has been diagnosed with pathological jaundice.
- a) State the two major forms of bilirubin. 2
 - b) Explain four (4) aetiological factors that can cause pathological jaundice by altering the bilirubin production. 6
 - c) Outline three (3) indications of phototherapy. 3
 - d) Describe the specific management of baby Mary who has been put on phototherapy. 9
- Q:2: Mrs. Lucy aged 29 years, primigravida was admitted in the maternity wing two (2) days ago and has been in labour for the last 24 hours.
- a) State four (4) causes of obstructed labour. 4
 - b) Describe the specific management that you will give to Mrs. Lucy following a diagnosis of obstructed labour until delivery. 11
 - c) Outline five (5) possible maternal complications of obstructed labour. 5