

**NURSING COUNCIL OF KENYA**

**EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE REGISTER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH  
NURSES (BSCN)**

**PAPER TWO**

**DATE: WENESDAY 18<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2012**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS**

**TIME: 2.00PM – 5.00PM**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. ENTER YOUR EXAMINATION NUMBER AND QUESTION NUMBER ON THE space provided in the answer booklet.
3. All the questions are compulsory.
4. For Part I (M.C.Q's)  
Write your answers in capital letters on the space provided in the answer booklet.
5. Each M.C.Q. is 1 mark.
6. For Part II (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS).  
Answers to these questions should follow each other on the space provided in the answer booklet.
7. For Part III (ESSAY/LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)  
Answers to each question must be written on the specified page(s) in the answer booklet.
8. Omission of or wrong numbering of examination papers, questions or parts of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
9. Each candidate MUST sign the examination return form after handing in ALL the scripts.
10. No candidate shall leave the examination room until all the examination scripts have been submitted and sealed in an envelope by the invigilators.

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Q:12: The most common indication for caesarian section in a primigravida is:-

- a) Intrauterine growth retardation.
- b) Cephalopelvic disproportion.
- c) Multiple pregnancy.
- d) Pregnancy induced hypertension.

Q:13: The principle to be observed in the use of intravenous oxytocin during induction of labour is to:-

- a) Administer the lowest possible dose to maintain effective well-spaced contractions.
- b) Administer only in cases of uterine inertia.
- c) Administer to mothers with borderline pelvis.
- d) Continue increasing the rate throughout labour.

Q:14: Sampling of the amniotic fluid can be very useful in determining fetal lung maturity. The test used for this purpose is based on:-

- a) Bilirubin levels.
- b) Cytology.
- c) Creatinine levels.
- d) Lecithin-sphingomyelin (L.S) ratio.

Q:15: The clinical problems of small-for-dates babies include:-

- a) Hyperglycaemia.
- b) Hypercalcaemia.
- c) Temperature instability.
- d) Anaemia.

Q:16: Congenital abnormalities in a new born baby include:-

- a) Brachial palsy.
- b) Retrolental fibroplasia.
- c) Patent ductus arteriosus.
- d) Caput succedaneum.

Q:17: An infant born to a diabetic mother is likely to suffer from:-

- a) Respiratory distress syndrome, hypoglycaemia.
- b) Hyperglycaemia, respiratory distress syndrome.
- c) Hypoglycaemia, hypercalcaemia.
- d) Respiratory distress syndrome, hypercalcaemia.

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Q:15: The most common cause of primary post-partum haemorrhage is:-

- a) Anaemia.
- b) Disseminated intravascular coagulation.
- c) Tears of the genital tract.
- d) Atonic uterus.

Q:16: The main principle of postnatal care is:-

- a) *Sharing health messages to enhance healing.*
- b) Ensuring that the baby is fully breastfed.
- c) Promoting physical and psychological well being of mother, baby and family.
- d) Identifying complications early and providing appropriate treatment.

Q:17: The drug of choice used to inhibit milk production during puerperium is:-

- a) Furosemide.
- b) Ergotamine.
- c) Bromocriptine.
- d) Bendroflumethiazide.

Q:18: For question 18 and 19, indicate whether the statements are true or false.

- a) Coitus during pregnancy can cause rupture of membranes.
- b) Frequent orgasms are a cause of premature labour.

Q:19: a) Progestin-only injectables can be administered without a pelvic examination.

- b) HIV infected women on anti-retroviral therapy should not use intrauterine devices.

Q:20: According to the 2008-2009 Kenya Demographic Health Survey, the maternal mortality ratio in Kenya was:-

- a) 488/100,000 live births.
- b) 560/100,000 live births.
- c) 414/100,000 live births.
- d) 77/1,000 live births.

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PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

- Q:1: *Twins are either monozygotic or dizygotic. Compare and contrast the two types of twins.* 8
- Q:2: Neonatal jaundice is one of the complications of a preterm baby.
- a) State four (4) criteria used to identify pathological jaundice. 4
  - b) List six side effects of phototherapy on a child. 3
- Q:3: a) Define normal labour. 2
- b) State the three (3) signs of true labour. 3
- Q:4: a) Define cord prolapse. 1
- b) List six (6) predisposing factors to cord prolapse. 3
- Q:5: Draw and label a diagram of the foetal circulation. 8
- Q:6: Describe the physiology of lactation. 8

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PART III: ESSAY/LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

Q:1: Mrs. Kali has been diabetic for the last 10 years and is admitted at 26 weeks gestation with complaints of headache and being nervous.

- |      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
| a)   | Outline the treatment measures you will institute.  | 4 |
| b)   | Describe the pathophysiology of diabetes mellitus.  | 5 |
| c)   | Outline the appropriate care for Mrs. Kali during:- |   |
| i)   | Antenatal period.                                   | 4 |
| ii)  | Intrapartum period.                                 | 4 |
| iii) | Postpartum period.                                  | 3 |

Q:2: Baby J, born at term and weighing 3 kgs is admitted in the special baby care unit with jaundice on the second day of birth.

- |    |   |    |
|----|---|----|
| a) | Define neonatal jaundice.   | 1  |
| b) | Describe the process of bilirubin conjugation.                        | 5  |
| c) | Describe the specific management of baby J until the jaundice clears. | 14 |

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