**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

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

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

**PAEDIATRICS 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: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) PAEDIATRICS – 5 MARKS**

Q.1. Major clinical features of rheumatic fever include:

1. Fever, malaise, headache, and joint pain
2. Dizziness, anorexia, fever, joint pain
3. Carditis, jerky movements, polyarthritis, fever
4. Nausea, fever, anorexia, chest pain

Q.2. The most reliable sites to check when assessing for central cyanosis in infants are:

1. Nailbeds and lips
2. Conjunctiva and big toes
3. Below the tongue and gums
4. Eyes and palms

Q.3. A child in shock due to severe dehydration is given:

1. Ringer’s lactate 20mls/kg rapid bolus for 15 minutes
2. Normal saline 10mls.kg rapid bolus over 30 minutes
3. 50% dextrose 30mlos/kg over 1 hour
4. 5% dextrose 10ml/kg bolus over 15 minutes

Q.4. Fast breathing in a child aged 24 months is:

1. 30 breaths /minute
2. 40 breaths/minute
3. 50 breaths/minute
4. 60breaths/minute

Q.5. A child with lower chest in drawing and unable to feed is classified as having:

1. Severe pneumonia
2. Pneumonia
3. No pneumonia
4. Wheeze

Q.6. Haemorrhagic anaemia can be due to:

1. Reduced body immunity
2. Bleeding from wounds
3. Bone marrow suppression
4. Destruction of red blood cells

Q.7. Clinical manifestation of laryngotracheobronchitis (LTB) INCLUDE:

1. Barking cough, restless
2. Restless, haematuria
3. Hypothermia, bradycardia
4. Hypoglycaemia, wheezing

Q.8. An acute severe prolonged asthma attack that is unresponsive to usual treatment is referred

1. Reactive airway disease
2. Status asthmaticus
3. Intrinsic asthma
4. Streptococcal sore throat

Q.9. Bacterial meningitis is:

1. Serious illness and fatal
2. Mild and self limiting
3. Mild illness not involving the meninges
4. Less common than viral

Q.10. The following are indications of tonsillectomy except:

1. Peritonsilar abscess
2. Recurrent tonsillitis
3. Airway obstruction
4. Acute tonsillitis

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – PAEDIATRICS – 21 MARKS**

Q.1. Outline the nursing care in a patient with nephrotic syndrome 5 marks

Q.2. List eight clinical features of a 10 year old boy with meningitis 5 marks

Q.3. State three classification of anaemia 3 marks

Q.4. State four causes of diarrhoeal diseases in children 4 marks

Q.5. Outline four precipitating factors of sickle cell crisis in a known sickle cell patient 4 marks

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – PAEDIATRICS – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Baby 2 admitted with febrile convulsions.

1. Define febrile convulsions 2 marks
2. State five characteristics features of febrile seizures 5 marks
3. List six investigations done on baby Z 3 marks
4. Describe the nursing management offered to baby Z during and after a

convulsion 10 marks