



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCE
DIPLOMA IN KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS AUGUST 2023**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: DNS 221 PEDIATRIC NURSING AND IMCI

DATE: 7th August 2023

TIME: 2Hours Start: 2:00 PM Stop: 4:00 PM

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. This examination will be marked out of 70Marks**
- 2. This examination comprises THREE Sections Section I: Multiple Choice Questions, Section II: Short Answer Questions and Section III: Long Answer Questions**
- 3. All questions are compulsory.**
- 4. Answer ALL questions in the Answer Booklet provided**

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

1. Factors that increase the risk of respiratory infections in children include the following **except**: -
 - A. Smaller airway diameter
 - B. Shorter distances between structures of the airway
 - C. Long open Eustachian tubes
 - D. Large size of tongue and tonsils
2. According to the pediatric ETAT Triage protocol, the following are priority cases **EXCEPT**: -
 - A. Respiratory distress
 - B. Tiny baby
 - C. Pallor
 - D. Convulsions
3. The priority intervention for a child with acute diarrhea and moderate dehydration is: -
 - A. Administer dextrose 10%
 - B. Adsorbents, such as kaolin and pectin
 - C. Oral rehydration solution (ORS)
 - D. Anti-diarrheal medications
4. A baby born with a cleft lip will have compromised: -
 - A. Gastrointestinal function
 - B. Locomotion
 - C. Sucking ability
 - D. Respiratory status
5. The following would provide the **LEAST** valuable information when evaluating a child for possible intussusceptions: -
 - A. Recent history of upper respiratory tract infection
 - B. Family history
 - C. Pain pattern
 - D. Stool inspection
6. A clinical sign likely to be noted in a child with pyloric stenosis is: -
 - A. Currant jelly like stools
 - B. Regurgitation
 - C. Steatorrhea
 - D. Projectile vomiting

7. Failure to pass meconium within the first 24 hours of life in a neonate is indicative of likely: -
- A. Celiac disease
 - B. Intussusception
 - C. Hirschsprung's disease
 - D. Abdominal-wall defect
8. The pathogen that frequently causes acute diarrhea in young children is: -
- A. Entamoeba Histolytica
 - B. Shigella
 - C. Rotavirus
 - D. Salmonella Typhii
9. The diet of a child with celiac disease should include: -
- A. Rice
 - B. Bread
 - C. Biscuits
 - D. Spaghetti
10. A nursing measure to be instituted when caring for a child with hemophilia include: -
- A. Administration of rectal suppositories
 - B. Administering aspirin for pain
 - C. Administer carbonated drinks
 - D. Minimize invasive procedures
11. When a guardian's faith contradicts a clinical therapeutic intervention necessary for a minor under their care, the pediatric nurse is aware that:
- A. Procedures to initiate legal interventions to act in the best interest of the health of the child are required.
 - B. The guardian will be required to sign the -Against medical advice – forms to document refusal of treatment and treatment thereby withheld.
 - C. The child is allowed to consent to the procedures independently
 - D. The clinical team will organize to administer the intervention covertly without the knowledge of the parent
12. The stage of HIV infection characterized by persistent oral Candidiasis after the first 6 weeks of life is: -
- A. Clinical stage 1
 - B. Clinical stage 2
 - C. Clinical stage 3
 - D. Clinical stage 4

13. The complication associated with unmanaged phenylketonuria (PKU) is: -
- A. Obesity.
 - B. Diabetes insipidus.
 - C. Respiratory distress.
 - D. Mental retardation
14. The priority nursing diagnostic label for a child experiencing nausea and vomiting is: -
- A. Fluid and Electrolyte Imbalance
 - B. Nutrition Imbalance; less than body requirements
 - C. Impaired Skin Integrity
 - D. Body Image Disturbance
15. The three main pathophysiological consequences of leukemia include: -
- A. Bone deformities, spherocytosis, and infection.
 - B. Anemia, increased risk of infection, and bleeding tendencies
 - C. Lymphocytopenia, growth delays, and hirsutism
 - D. Polycythemia decreased clotting time, and infection.
16. The priority nursing diagnosis for a child with acute lymphocytic leukaemia is: -
- A. Imbalanced nutrition; less than body requirement
 - B. Fatigue
 - C. Risk for injury
 - D. Risk for infection
17. A danger sign in the integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) includes: -
- A. Rapid breathing
 - B. Diarrhea
 - C. Ear pain
 - D. A child vomiting everything
18. The action contraindicated during the physical assessment of a child with Wilm's tumor is: -
- A. Measuring the child's chest circumference
 - B. Palpating the child's abdomen
 - C. Placing the child in an upright position
 - D. Measuring the child's occipitofrontal circumference
19. A critical pre-treatment intervention for all pediatric patients scheduled for cancer chemotherapy, includes: -
- A. Rehydration
 - B. Administration of steroids
 - C. Administration of analgesics
 - D. Administration of allopurinol

20. The skin condition associated with rheumatic heart disease in children is :-
- A. Impetigo
 - B. Varicella zooster
 - C. Scabies
 - D. Herpes simplex

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(30 MARKS)

1. With the use of practical examples, describe the following principles of paediatric nursing practice. (6 Marks)
 - i. Family centered care
 - ii. Atraumatic care
2. List any four (4) clinical parameters useful in the classification of dehydration of in children (2Marks)
3. List the four (4) components of Tetralogy of fallot (2 Marks)
4. Outline five (5) specific nursing interventions in the management of a child admitted with severe bacterial meningitis (5 Marks)
5. Outline five (5) specific interventions for a child with vaso-occlusive crisis in sickle cell disease (5 Marks)
6. Describe the SPECIFIC nursing management of a child on skeletal traction (5 Marks)
7. Describe the SPECIFIC nursing management of a child with severe pneumonia (5 Marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Master M, 3 year-old child is admitted in pediatric ward with a diagnosis of Severe acute malnutrition.
 - a. List six (6) clinical features of sever acute malnutrition that Master M is likely to present with (3 Marks)
 - b. Outline Five (5) actual nursing diagnosis applicable for Master M (5 Marks)
 - c. Using the TEN step approach to management of Severe Acute Malnutrition, describe the management of Master M from admission to discharge. (12 Marks)