



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

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: DNS 123 MIDWIFERY I

DATE: 9th August, 2023

TIME: 2 Hours Start: 11:15 A.M. Finish: 1:15 P.M.

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. This exam will be marked out of 70 Marks**
- 2. This Exam has THREE Sections. Section A: Multiple Choice Questions, Section B: Short Answer Questions and Section C: Long Answer Question**
- 3. Answer ALL Questions in the Answer booklet provided**

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

1. The uterus lies above the:
 - A. Bladder
 - B. Vagina
 - C. Rectum
 - D. Pouch of Douglas

2. The muscle fibres of the myometrium:
 - A. Run in all directions and interlace to surround the blood vessels
 - B. Are arranged in an oblique direction
 - C. Are arranged horizontally
 - D. Are arranged in a circular manner

3. The anteroposterior diameter of the brim is the line:
 - A. From the sacral promontory to the upper boarder of symphysis pubis
 - B. From one sacro-iliac joint to the iliopectineal eminence
 - C. Between the points furtherest apart on the iliopectineal lines
 - D. Bounded by the inferior margin of the ischial tuberosity

4. In obstetrics, ethical principle "Beneficence" refers to:
 - A. Patients right to choose their treatment
 - B. Practitioner doing no harm to the patient
 - C. Fair distribution of scarce health resources
 - D. Practitioner acting in the best interest of the patient

5. The two pubic bones meet at the:
 - A. Sacro iliac joint
 - B. Symphysis pubis joint
 - C. Ischial tuberosity
 - D. Sacro coccygeal joint

6. A pregnancy that is lost and the products of conception do not leave the body is termed as:
- A. Septic abortion
 - B. Missed abortion
 - C. Inevitable abortion
 - D. Spontaneous abortion
7. The fetus develops from:
- A. Endoderm
 - B. Ectoderm
 - C. Inner cell mass
 - D. Yolk sac
8. Increased white non-irritant vaginal discharge during pregnancy due to hormones and pelvic congestion is termed as:
- A. Pica
 - B. Leucorrhea
 - C. Lochia
 - D. Ptyalism
9. The best description of a clinically favorable pelvis is:
- A. Sacral promontory easily felt, prominent ischial spines
 - B. Sub pubic arch not accepting two fingers, prominent ischial spines
 - C. Sacral promontory not felt, sub pubic arch accept two fingers
 - D. Narrow intertuberous diameter, prominent ischial spines
10. True statement about perineal body is that it:
- A. Helps maintain urinary and fecal continence
 - B. Is similar in both males and females
 - C. Is situated at the left of urogenital triangle
 - D. Protects the pelvic organs

11. Hegar's sign, a probable sign of pregnancy is:
- A. Pulsation at the posterior fornices of the cervix
 - B. Softening at the level of isthmus
 - C. Ballotment of the fetus
 - D. Bluish of the vagina
12. Transverse diameter of the fetal skull include:
- A. Bi-parietal, bi-temporal
 - B. Bitemporal, mento-vertical
 - C. Occipital frontal, mento-vertical
 - D. Bi-parietal, occipital frontal
13. Functional closure of foramen ovale takes place:
- A. 10-96 hours after birth
 - B. Within several minutes after birth
 - C. One year after birth
 - D. 2-3 weeks after birth
14. After birth, in a normal newborn the ductus arteriosus becomes:
- A. Venous Ligament
 - B. Ligamentum teres
 - C. Superior vesical artery
 - D. Ligamentum arteriosus
15. The term presentation means the:
- A. Baby has sunk into the lower uterine segment
 - B. Part of the fetus, which lies in the lower pole of the uterus and leads the way
 - C. Largest diameters of the fetal skull have passed through the pelvic brim
 - D. Part of the fetus used to indicate the position

16. Injection Tramadol is preferred for pain relief during labour because it:
- A. Abolishes 95% labour pain offering almost painless labour
 - B. Is centrally acting and does not depress respiratory centre of the newborn
 - C. Relaxes spasms of the lower uterine segment aiding in cervical dilatation
 - D. Sedates the mother during labour
17. The following observations are charted every 4 hours while monitoring labour using a partograph:
- A. Fetal descent, Cervical dilatation, Moulding
 - B. Colour of amniotic fluid, cervical dilatation, fetal descent
 - C. Moulding, Uterine contraction, Fetal descent
 - D. Fetal heart rate, Colour of amniotic fluid, maternal pulse rate
18. Active Management of Third Stage of Labour (AMSTL) includes:
- A. Early cord clamping, controlled cord traction, delaying oxytocin administration
 - B. Administration of oxytocin, fundal pressure to deliver placenta, delayed cord clamping
 - C. Delayed cord clamping, oxytocin administration, controlled cord traction
 - D. Early cord clamping, oxytocin administration, controlled cord traction
19. When newborns are in deep sleep:
- A. Respirations are irregular, sucking movements occur intermittently
 - B. Rapid eye movements are present through closed eyelids
 - C. Eyes are closed, respirations regular and there is no eye movement
 - D. Eyes may be open or closed with fluttering of eyelids
20. The primary hormone that stimulates the secretion of milk from the mammary gland is:
- A. Prolactin
 - B. Oxytocin
 - C. Estrogen
 - D. Progesterone

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**(30 MARKS)**

1. Draw a chart illustrating the Measurements of pelvic canal of true female pelvis
(5 Marks)
2. State five (5) roles of a midwife (5 Marks)
3. State four (4) danger signs in pregnancy (4 Marks)
4. State the five (5) aspects of Apgar scoring (5 Marks)
5. State 5 benefits of breastfeeding (5 Marks)
6. Outline six (6) functions of placenta (6 Marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION**(20 MARKS)**

1. Mrs. P ,28 years is admitted to labour ward in active phase of labour for labour monitoring and delivery
 - a) Define normal labour. (1 Mark)
 - b) State the components of a partograph. (4 Marks)
 - c) Describe management of Mrs. P until the baby is delivered. (13 Marks)
 - d) List four (4) complications of first stage of labour (2 Marks)