

AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MIDWIFERY

END OF SEMESTER DECEMBER 2023 EXAMINATIONS

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSM 322 PUERPERIUM

DATE: 6-DECEMBER 2023

Duration: 2 HOURS Start:2:00PM Finish: 4:00PM

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam is out of 70 marks

- 2. This Examination comprises THREE Sections. Section I: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks) Section II: Short Answer Questions (30 marks) and Section III: Long Answer Questions (20 marks)
- 3. Answer ALL Questions.
- **4.** Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

- 1. The most likely diagnosis for a primipara presenting with tearfulness, unexplained sadness and lack of appetite and sleep one week post-delivery is: -
 - A. Puerperal sepsis
 - B. Postnatal depression
 - C. Schizophrenia.
 - D. Maniac disorders.
- 2. An interventions for a mother who develops breast engorgement during puerperium include: -
 - A. Administration of antibiotics
 - B. Increase fluid intake
 - C. Prepare for incision and drainage
 - D. Encourage manual expression of breast milk
- 3. A tear involving the anal sphincter muscles is a: -
 - A. First degree tear
 - B. Second degree tear
 - C. Third degree tear
 - D. Fourth degree tear
- 4. The recommended number of post-natal contacts are: -
 - A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 6
- 5. The last dose of magnesium sulphate should be administered: -
 - A. 12 hours after birth or last convulsions, whatever comes last
 - B. 24 hours after birth or last convulsion, whatever comes last
 - C. 48 hours after birth or last convulsion, whatever comes last
 - D. 72 hours after birth or last convulsion, whatever comes last.
- 6. In Kenya, maternal audit should be done within: -
 - A. 2 days after death
 - B. 3 days after death
 - C. 4 days after death
 - D. 7 days after death
- 7. It is recommended that a maternal death should be notified within: -
 - A. 24 hours after death
 - B. 48 hours after death
 - C. 60 hours after death
 - D. 72 hours after death

- 8. It is recommended a post-natal mother should resume sexual intercourse after: -
 - A. She feels physically and psychologically ready
 - B. After 4-6 weeks after birth
 - C. When physically ready and culturally acceptable.
 - D. When physically and spiritually ready
- 9. A hormone responsible for human breast milk production is known as: -
 - A. Progesterone
 - B. Oestrogen
 - C. Oxytocin
 - D. Prolactin
- 10. Immediately following birth, the fundal height should be felt: -
 - A. Slightly above the umbilicus
 - B. At the umbilicus
 - C. Four fingers below the umbilicus
 - D. At the suprapubic region
- 11. The commonest cause of maternal deaths in Kenya is: -
 - A. Antepartum Haemorrhage
 - B. Severe eclampsia/Eclampsia
 - C. Postpartum Haemorrhage
 - D. Puerperal sepsis
- 12. Foul smelling vaginal discharge four days after birth is possibly due to: -
 - A. Poor hygiene
 - B. Lochia loss
 - C. Endometritis
 - D. Episiotomy infection
- 13. County X in Kenya reported 84 maternal deaths and 130,000 live births in 2008.

Calculate the maternal mortality rate of this county for the year 2008: -

- A. 64 per 100,000 live births
- B. 64 per 10,000 live births
- C. 64 per 1000 live births
- D. 64 per 100 live births
- 14. Puerperium starts: -
 - A. Immediately after delivery of the infant
 - B. Immediately after delivery of the placenta
 - C. One hour after delivery of the infant
 - D. 24 hours after delivery of the placenta

- 15. A normally involuting uterus will be: -
 - A. Soft and tender
 - B. Soft and not tender
 - C. Firm and tender
 - D. Firm and not tender
- 16. A previously energetic woman complains of crying, loss of appetite, difficulty in sleeping, and feeling of low self-worth, beginning approximately 3 days after a normal vaginal delivery. These feelings persisted for approximately 1 week and then progressively diminished. The term that best describe the above postpartum symptoms is: -
 - A. Blues
 - B. Manic depression
 - C. Neurosis
 - D. Psychosis
- 17. An 18-year-old patient finally delivered a 4,000-g infant vaginally. Her prenatal course was complicated by anaemia, poor weight gain, and maternal obesity. She had a prolonged second stage necessitating mid-forceps delivery and an episiotomy. The client sustained a vaginal tear. The following is the greatest predisposing cause of puerperal infection in this patient: -
 - A. Iron deficiency
 - B. Maternal exhaustion
 - C. Poor nutrition
 - D. Tissue trauma
- 18. The single most effective intervention for preventing maternal deaths is: -
 - A. High level of infection prevention and control practices
 - B. Early identification and management of obstetrical emergencies
 - C. Educating women to recognize danger signs in antenatal and postnatal periods
 - D. Skilled attendance during delivery
- 19. The highest proportion of maternal deaths in the postnatal period occur on day: -
 - A. One
 - B. Two
 - C. Three to seven
 - D. Two to three weeks
- 20. Diuresis in a postpartum client starts: -
 - A. around day two and lasts for 3-4 days
 - B. immediately after birth and last for 1-3 days
 - C. one hour after birth and last for 5 days
 - D. 24 hours after birth and lats for one week

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

30 MARKS

- 1. State five (5) predischarge health messages you will share with a postpartum client following a normal vaginal delivery. (5 Marks)
- 2. Describe lochia changes after birth (6 Marks)
- 3. Outline the four(4) approaches used in Kenya for maternal and perinatal mortality surveillance and response (MPDSR) (4 Marks)
- 4. Describe the management of breast engorgement in a first-time mother (5 Marks)
- 5. State five (5) causes of cervical tears (5 Marks)
- 6. Outline five (5) types of obstetric shock (5 Marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

20 MARKS

- Q1. Mrs. K develops postpartum hemorrhage in fourth stage of labour:
 - a) Explain the possible causes of primary postpartum hemorrhage (8 Marks)
 - b) Describe emergency management of Mrs. K (12 Marks)