



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MIDWIFERY**

END OF SEMESTER DECEMBER 2023 EXAMINATIONS

COURSE: BSM 411 NEWBORN COMPLICATIONS

DATE: 8-DECEMBER-2023

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start:9:00AM

Finish: 11:00AM

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.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**20 MARKS**

1. The amount of feed to given on day one to a stable neonate with a birth weight of 1400gms is: -
 - A. 84mls in 24 hours
 - B. 108mls in 24 hours
 - C. 112mls in 24 hours
 - D. 140mls in 24 hours

2. Spina bifida occulta may present with: -
 - A. Subcutaneous lipoma
 - B. Cyst containing cerebrospinal fluid
 - C. Cysts containing meninges
 - D. Cysts containing spinal nerves

3. The electrolyte imbalance likely to occur in a neonate born by an eclamptic mother is: -
 - A. Hypernatremia
 - B. Hypomagnesemia
 - C. Hypernatremia
 - D. Hypermagnesemia

4. A defect that comprises tetralogy of Fallot is: -
 - A. Truncus arteriosus
 - B. Aortic stenosis
 - C. Overriding aorta
 - D. Coarctation of the aorta

5. The two important parameters which determinee the type and mode of initial feeding of a newborn is: -
 - A. Weight and gestation
 - B. Gestation and hemodynamic stability
 - C. Clinical stability and weight
 - D. Absence of tachypnoea and birth asphyxia

6. The characteristic caput succedaneum: -
 - A. Does not pit on pressure
 - B. Increases in size
 - C. Crosses a suture line
 - D. Takes weeks to resolve

7. A birth injury that causes a neonate to drool and experience inability to form a seal on the breast is: -
- A. Cephalohematoma
 - B. Fracture of the skull
 - C. Facial nerve damage
 - D. Erb's palsy
8. A neonate with blood sugar less than 2.5 mmol per litre should be given: -
- A. 0.2mls/kg 20% oral glucose
 - B. 0.02mls/kg 50% oral glucose
 - C. 0.4mls/kg 20% oral glucose
 - D. 0.4mls/kg 50% oral glucose
9. A neonate with damage to the upper brachial plexus involving the 5th and 6th cervical nerve roots will present with: -
- A. Klumpke's palsy
 - B. Erb's palsy
 - C. Total brachial plexus palsy
 - D. Wrist drop
10. Surfactant replacement therapy is useful in a baby who develops: -
- A. Neonatal sepsis
 - B. Respiratory distress syndrome
 - C. Asphyxia neonatorum
 - D. Hypoglycaemia
11. Baby S born of a diabetic mother is likely to develop the following after birth: -
- A. Hyperglycaemia
 - B. Hypoglycaemia
 - C. Low birth weight
 - D. Respiratory distress syndrome
12. An eversion or bending outward of the foot is a clubfoot deformity known as: -
- A. Talipes Varus
 - B. Talipes Valgus
 - C. Talipes Equinus
 - D. Talipes Calcaneus
13. Acyanotic congenital heart disease characterized by increased volume load includes: -
- A. Atrial septal defect and aortic stenosis
 - B. Pulmonary stenosis and patent ductus arteriosus
 - C. Patent ductus arteriosus and transposition of great vessels
 - D. Ventricular defect and atrial septal defect

14. A neonate with metabolic acidosis is likely to develop: -
- A. Hypercalcemia
 - B. Hypocalcemia
 - C. Hyperkalemia
 - D. Hypokalemia
15. The cardinal signs of necrotizing enterocolitis include: -
- A. Diminished urinary output, jaundice, feeding intolerance
 - B. Feeding intolerance, abdominal distention, bloody stools
 - C. Bloody stool, temperature instability, diminished urinary output
 - D. Abdominal distention, hypoperfusion, temperature instability.
16. The most common predisposing factor of neonatal encephalopathy is: -
- A. Neonatal jaundice
 - B. Neonatal sepsis
 - C. Birth asphyxia
 - D. Respiratory distress syndrome
17. The ratio of chest compressions to rescue breaths for newborn resuscitation is: -
- A. Two compressions for every two ventilations
 - B. Five compressions for every two ventilations
 - C. Three compressions for every one ventilation
 - D. Three ventilations for every one chest compression
18. Polycythaemia is a complication of: -
- A. Small for gestational age
 - B. Appropriate for gestational age
 - C. Large for gestational age
 - D. Extremely low birth weight
19. Primary vitamin K deficiency is a cause of: -
- A. Neonatal jaundice
 - B. Necrotizing enterocolitis
 - C. Hemorrhagic disease of the newborn
 - D. Neonatal encephalopathy
20. Indicate whether the following statements are **TRUE or FALSE**: -
- a) Maternal diabetes may cause meconium plug syndrome
 - b) Omphalocele is herniation of the abdominal viscera through the umbilical cord

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**30 MARKS**

1. State five (5) predisposing factors to neonatal birth asphyxia (5 Marks)
2. Outline five (5) ways of preventing neonatal infections (5 Marks)
3. Enumerate six (6) causes of neonatal seizures (3 Marks)
4. State five (5) factors affecting fluid and electrolyte balance in a neonate (5 Marks)
5. State three (3) types of intracranial hemorrhage in a newborn (3 Marks)
6. Describe management of a neonate on phototherapy (6 Marks)
7. Outline three (3) possible causes of necrotizing enterocolitis (3 Marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**20 MARKS**

Q1. Baby Mrembo born at 34 weeks with a birth weight of 1350gms and an Apgar score of 8/1minutes, 9/5 minutes. The baby is stable and is consequently admitted in the Newborn unit (NBU) for further management;

- a) Outline eight (8) characteristics of a preterm Newborn (4 Marks)
- b) Describe the management of baby Mrembo for the first 48 hours (12 Marks)
- c) State four (4) complication that baby Mrembo is at risk of developing (4 Marks)