AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
END OF SEMESTER SEPTEMBER DECEMBER 2023 EXAMINATIONS

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 225 GYNAECOLOGY

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.

Q1. Inevitable abortion is characterized by;
   a) Rhythmic uterine contractions, closed cervical OS, and mild per vaginal bleeding
   b) Severe per vaginal bleeding, cervical dilatation, and strong rhythmic uterine contractions
   c) Open cervical OS, abdominal discomfort, and mild per vaginal bleeding
   d) Mild per vaginal bleeding, closed cervical OS, and lower abdominal pain

Q2. Anatomical factors associated with female infertility include;
   a) Vaginal atresia, anovulation and uterine fibroids
   b) Anovulation, bicornuate uterus and ovarian tumours
   c) Cervical stenosis, uterine fibroids and vaginal atresia.
   d) Bicornuate uterus, vaginal atresia and cervical stenosis.

Q3. Intermenstrual bleeding is referred to as;
   a) Metrorrhagia
   b) Menorrhagia
   c) Dysmenorrhea
   d) Amenorrhea

Q4. Theca luteum cysts are caused by;
   a) Stimulation of the ovaries by excessive human chorionic gonadotropin hormone.
   b) Failure of the corpus luteum to regress after ovulation.
   c) Unruptured follicle at the time of ovulation
   d) Disturbances in the pituitary and ovarian networks

Q5. A bulging mass into the posterior fornix and upper posterior vaginal wall is a characteristic of;
   a) Enterocele
   b) Cystocele
   c) Rectocele
   d) Urethrocele

Q6. Vulvovaginal pruritus is caused by;
   a) Neisseria gonorrhea and Trichomona vaginalis
   b) Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhea
   c) Haemophilus ducreyi and Chlamydia trachomatis
   d) Trichomona vaginalis and Candida albicans

Q7. Stage II cervical cancer involves;
   a) Microinvasion into the cervix
   b) Cervix, vagina and pelvic wall
   c) Cervix and upper two thirds of the vagina
   d) Cervix, vagina and regional lymph nodes

Q8. Hypoestrogenism is a risk factor to;
   a) Endometrial cancer
   b) Valvular cancer
   c) Vaginal cancer
   d) Ovarian cancer

Q9. Intramural fibroids are located on/in the;
   a) Outer surface of the uterine wall
   b) Pelvic ligaments
   c) Submucosal of the uterus
   d) Myometrium

Q10. Colporrhaphy is a reconstructive surgery used for management of;
   a) Vaginal cancer
   b) Cervical polyps
   c) Genital prolapse
   d) Reproductive tract fistula

Q11. Vaginal cancer stage three involves;
   a) Vaginal wall and nearby lymph nodes
   b) Vaginal wall, pelvic wall and lymph nodes
   c) Vaginal epithelium and underlying connective tissues
   d) Vaginal wall, rectum, bladder, lymph nodes

Q12. Radical hysterectomy involves removal of;
   a) Uterus only
   b) Uterus and cervix
   c) Uterus, cervix, fallopian tubes and ovaries
   d) Uterus, cervix, vagina, fallopian tubes, ovaries, and pelvic lymph nodes

Q13. Intrauterine insemination is an infertility treatment adopted in case the;
   a) Blocked fallopian tubes
   b) Cervical mucus antibodies destroy the sperms
   c) Hormonal imbalances affecting the woman
   d) History of oophorectomy

Q14. The vasomotor symptoms of menopause are;
   a) Palpitation, mood swings, vaginal dryness
   b) Hot flushes, memory deficit, vaginal dryness
   c) Hot flushes, night sweat, palpitation
   d) Night sweats, memory deficit, mood swings

Q15. The female reproductive cancers associated with human papilloma virus are;
   e) Endometrial cancer, cervical cancer, ovarian cancer
   f) Valvular cancer, endometrial cancer, vaginal cancer
   g) Vaginal cancer, ovarian cancer, cervical cancer
   h) Cervical cancer, Valvular cancer, vaginal cancer

Q16. Cervicitis is caused by;
   e) Neisseria gonorrhea and Trichomona vaginalis
   f) Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhea
   g) Haemophilus ducreyi and Chlamydia trachomatis
   h) Trichomona vaginalis and Candida albicans

Q17. Polycystic ovary syndrome is caused by;
   a) Excessive human chorionic gonadotropin hormone.
   b) Failure of the corpus luteum to regress after ovulation.
   c) Unruptured follicle at the time of ovulation
   d) Disturbances in the pituitary and ovarian networks

Q18. Fibroadenoma is characterized by;
   a) Hyperplasia of the epithelial lining of the mammary ducts
   b) Proliferation of the mammary glands connective tissue.
   c) Mobile non-tender painless breast lump.
   d) Wart like growths on the epithelial lining of the mammary glands

Q19. Indicate whether the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE**:
   a) Intraductal papilloma involves dilatation and thickening of collecting ducts
   b) Cervical polyps originate from the endocervical canal

Q20. Indicate whether the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE**:
   a) Corpus luteum cyst is associated with delayed onset of menses
   b) Follicular cysts disappear spontaneously within 2-3 menstrual cycles.

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS   (30 MKS)

Q1. Describe specific management of premenstrual syndrome   **5mks**

Q2. Outline five (5) clinical features of fibroids   **5mks**

Q3. Outline five (5) messages you would share with women on menopause   **5mks**

Q4. State five (5) causes of spontaneous abortion   **5mks**

Q5. Outline five (5) predisposing factor to cancer of the cervix   **5mks**

Q6. Outline classification of reproductive fistulas   **5mks**

SECTIONIII: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS   **(20 MKS)**

Q1. Madam X 42 years old is admitted in the gynecology ward after undergoing a successful classical mastectomy;

- a) State six (6) factors that may have predisposed Madam Mambo to breast cancer. **6mks**
- b) Describe the postoperative management you would provide to Madam Mambo for the first 72 hours. **14 mks**