



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2023**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 227: MIDWIFERY AND OBSTETRIC NURSING II

DATE: 8-DECEMBER-2023

DURATION: 2 HOURS

START: 02.00 AM

FINISH: 04.00 AM

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. Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.
4. Any form of examination cheating will lead to the cancellation of the examination.

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**(20 MARKS)**

1. A pregnant woman on anticoagulant therapy is usually observed for the signs of: -
 - A. Palpitations
 - B. Petechiae
 - C. Dyspnea
 - D. Pallor
2. The types of insulin therapy in managing diabetes in pregnancy are: -
 - A. Short-acting insulin and intermediate-acting insulin
 - B. Short-acting insulin and long-acting insulin
 - C. Intermediate-acting insulin and long-acting insulin
 - D. Long-acting insulin and intermediate-acting insulin
3. Oxygen is administered to unconscious pregnant women at: -
 - A. Four liters per minute via a non-rebreather face mask
 - B. Five liters per minute via a non-rebreather face mask
 - C. Six liters per minute via a non-rebreather face mask
 - D. Seven liters per minute via a non-rebreather face mask
4. The cervix is usually fully effaced at: -
 - A. At about 3 cm dilatation
 - B. At about 7 cm dilatation
 - C. At about 5 cm dilatation
 - D. At about 6 cm dilatation
5. In a doubtful fetal presenting part during labor, an ultrasound scan is advised when: -
 - A. The descent is one-fifth palpable
 - B. The descent is five-fifths palpable
 - C. The descent is two-fifths palpable
 - D. The descent is three-fifths palpable
6. Continuous external fetal movement during labor can be monitored by use of: -
 - A. Cardiotocography
 - B. Pinard stethoscope
 - C. Hand-held Doppler ultrasound
 - D. Abdominal examination
7. In eclampsia at least 37 weeks gestation augmented vaginal delivery is recommended when: -
 - A. The bishop score is ≥ 3 .
 - B. The bishop score is ≥ 4 .
 - C. The bishop score is ≥ 5 .
 - D. The bishop score is ≥ 6 .
8. Cystitis in pregnancy can be treated with: -
 - A. Amoxicillin 500 mg orally 3 times daily for 3 days + gentamycin 5 mg/kg body weight every 24 hours until afebrile
 - B. Amoxicillin 500 mg orally 3 times daily for 3 days or gentamycin 5 mg/kg body weight every 24 hours until afebrile
 - C. Amoxicillin 500 mg orally 3 times daily for 3 days, or Cotrimoxazole 160 mg/800 mg oral twice a day for three days
 - D. Amoxicillin 500 mg orally 3 times daily for 3 days, + Cotrimoxazole 160 mg/800 mg oral twice a day for three days

9. A pregnant woman with cardiac disease is at the most risk of circulatory failure at: -
- A. 24 to 28 weeks gestational age
 - B. 28 to 32 weeks gestation
 - C. 24 to 32 weeks gestation
 - D. 24 to 36 weeks gestation
10. Metabolic acidosis occurs in pregnant women with diabetes because: -
- A. Gastric acid lowers the pH of the blood.
 - B. Lactic acid increases the pH of the blood.
 - C. Gastric acid increases the pH of the blood.
 - D. Lactic acid lowers the pH of the blood.
11. In impaired glucose tolerance in gestational diabetes, the oral glucose tolerance test is: -
- A. At least 140 mg/dL \leq 200 mg/dL in the 1-hour sample
 - B. At least 140 mg/dL \leq 200 mg/dL in the 2-hour sample
 - C. At least 110 mg/dL to 126 mg/dL in a 2-hour sample
 - D. At least 110 mg/dL to 126 mg/dL in a 3-hour sample
12. Magnesium sulphate as the drug of choice for controlling convulsions in eclampsia is administered at: -
- A. 4 grams in 5 minutes, and 5 grams in deep intramuscular each buttock
 - B. 4 grams in 20 minutes, and 5 grams in deep intramuscular each buttock
 - C. 4 grams in 10 minutes, and 5 grams in deep intramuscular each buttock
 - D. 4 grams in 15 minutes, and 5 grams in deep intramuscular each buttock
13. The normal breathing rate in a newborn infant is: -
- A. 30 - 60 beats per minute
 - B. 60 - 90 beats per minute
 - C. Greater than 30 minutes per minute
 - D. Less than 90 beats per minute
14. Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in malaria-endemic areas is administered: -
- A. At least 24 weeks gestation
 - B. At least 16 weeks gestation
 - C. Utmost 16 weeks gestation
 - D. At least 24 weeks gestation
15. The oral anticoagulant of choice for managing cardiac disease in pregnancy is:
- A. Warfarin
 - B. Methyldopa
 - C. Nifedipine
 - D. Heparin
16. Microcytic hypochromic anaemia in pregnancy is characterized by: -
- A. Increased haematocrit levels and reduced haemoglobin levels
 - B. Reduced haematocrit levels and reduced haemoglobin levels
 - C. Normal haematocrit levels and reduced haemoglobin levels
 - D. Normal haematocrit levels and increased haemoglobin levels
17. Severe preeclampsia is diagnosed when: -
- A. Proteinuria and a diastolic pressure of $<$ 110 mm Hg are detected
 - B. Proteinuria, convulsions, and diastolic blood pressure of $>$ 110 mm Hg are detected
 - C. Proteinuria and diastolic blood pressure of $>$ 110 mm Hg are detected

- D. Proteinuria and diastolic blood pressure of < 110 mm Hg are detected
18. Mean corpuscular volume (MCV) used to evaluate anaemia in pregnancy measures: -
- The average size of red blood cells
 - The color of red blood cells
 - The level of haemoglobin levels
 - The level of hematocrit
19. Parenteral iron with sorbitol therapy for microcytic hypochromic anemia in pregnancy is: -
- Infused slowly over 20 minutes at a dose of 50 mg/kg body weight
 - Infused slowly over 10 minutes at a dose of 50 mg/kg body weight
 - Infused slowly over 15 minutes at a dose of 50 mg/kg body weight
 - Infused slowly over 5 minutes at a dose of 50 mg/kg body weight
20. The goal of medical treatment of eclampsia is to achieve:
- A diastolic blood pressure between 90-100 mm Hg
 - A diastolic blood pressure between 80-90 mm Hg
 - A diastolic blood pressure between 100-110 mm Hg
 - A diastolic blood pressure between 70-90 mm Hg

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

- State four (4) ways in which a newborn baby loses heat (4 Marks)
- Describe three (3) classifications of perineal tears occurring during vaginal birth of a newborn baby (6 Marks)
- State five (5) hormonal functions responsible for initiation of normal labor in a term pregnant woman (5 marks)
- State five (5) indications for vaginal examination in a woman in normal labor (5 marks)
- State parameters used to quantitatively assess the circulatory, respiratory, and neurologic status of a newborn baby at birth (5 marks)
- State five (5) clinical features of diabetes mellitus in pregnancy (5 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

- Mrs. M a nulliparous aged 30 years gave birth to a male live infant weighing 2900 grams in your hospital following admission into labour at 38 weeks gestations with 4 cm of cervical dilation: -
 - Describe characteristics of the phases of labor Mrs. M went through to attain full cervical dilatation (6 Marks)
 - Describe the process of normal labor Mrs. M went through to give birth to a male live infant weighing 2900 grams (10 Marks)
 - State four (4) standard procedures baby Mrs. M was provided immediately as birth (4 Marks)