



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

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 323: PAEDIATRICS AND CHILD HEALTH

DATE: 4-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 A: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks) Section B: 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 peak age of acute epiglottitis is;-
 - A. Below 1 year
 - B. 2 years
 - C. 3 years
 - D. 4 years

2. The following is not a special pattern of breathing in children;-
 - A. Head bobbing
 - B. Periodic breathing in infants
 - C. Diaphragmatic breathing
 - D. Normal quiet breathing

3. Children of 1-2 years are classified as;-
 - A. Infants
 - B. Newborns
 - C. Toddlers
 - D. Pre schoolers

4. The cardiovascular system develops from the;-
 - A. Ectoderm
 - B. Epiderm
 - C. Mesoderm
 - D. Endoderm

5. Before birth the;-
 - A. Right atrium has a higher pressure than the left atrium
 - B. Left atrium has a higher pressure than the right atrium
 - C. Septum secundum acts as a valve between the right and left atrium
 - D. Foramen ovale is anatomically closed

6. The ductus arteriosus;-

- A. Is smaller than the aorta
 - B. Connects the pulmonary trunk to the aorta
 - C. Transports purely oxygenated blood
 - D. Closes within 24 hours of birth
7. Congenital heart disease;-
- A. Occurs in 10% of live births
 - B. Diagnosis is mostly established after one year of life
 - C. Has a higher incidence in stillbirths than in abortuses
 - D. Has a higher incidence in abortuses than in still births
8. The congenital heart defect causing increased volume due to left to right shunting is;
- A. Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD)
 - B. Transposition of the Great Vessels
 - C. Pulmonary Atresia
 - D. Coarctation of the aorta
9. Diabetes insipidus is a ;-
- A. Deficiency of antidiuretic hormone
 - B. Deficiency of insulin
 - C. Increased levels of antidiuretic hormone
 - D. Increased levels of insulin
10. The repair of inguinal hernias in paediatrics is known as;-
- A. Herniorrhaphy
 - B. Hernioplasty
 - C. Herniotomy
 - D. Herniectomy
11. Hirschsprung's disease is also known as
- A. Pyloric stenosis
 - B. Intussusception
 - C. Aganglionic megacolon
 - D. Inflammatory bowel syndrome
12. Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by;-
- A. Proteinuria, albuminemia, oedema
 - B. Proteinuria, polyuria, oedema
 - C. Polyuria, albuminemia, oedema
 - D. Oedema, proteinuria, polyuria

13. The most common site of intestinal obstruction is;-
- A. Large intestine
 - B. Small intestine
 - C. Duodenum
 - D. Appendix
14. The following tumors is not treated surgically;-
- A. Wilms tumour
 - B. Osteosarcoma
 - C. Burkitt's Lymphoma
 - D. Retinoblastoma
15. A three years old child presents with the following signs; cold hands and feet, weak pulse and capillary refill more than 3 seconds. The appropriate immediate action of the nurse would be;-
- A. Give 100 percent oxygen
 - B. Administer normal saline boluses
 - C. Administer 50 percent dextrose
 - D. Keep the child warm
16. In acute gastroenteritis, metronidazole use is best when the cause of GE is;-
- A. Bacterial
 - B. Viral
 - C. Parasitic
 - D. Fungal
17. In the antenatal period a maternal sign that is suspicious of tracheoesophageal atresia of the unborn baby is;
- A. Excessive craving of animal protein
 - B. Maternal malnutrition
 - C. Polyhydromnious
 - D. Oligohydromnious

18. Excessive salivation and drooling of saliva is a sign of ;-
- A. Adenotonsillitis
 - B. Tracheoesophageal atresia
 - C. Tetralogy of fallot
 - D. Pyloric stenosis
19. Diagnosis of dawn's syndrome is suspected when the nurse observes the following signs in a baby;-
- A. Broad short fingers, low set ears, flattened occiput
 - B. Big head, low set ears, spinal deformity
 - C. Muscle dystrophy, involuntary muscle movement, abnormal reflexes
 - D. Small head, broader hands, protruding forehead
20. A 6 year old admitted in diabetic coma, the priority nursing intervention will be;-
- A. Administration of insulin stat, repeat after every 8 hours
 - B. Intravenous fluids administration normal saline
 - C. Intravenous administration of potassium
 - D. Confirmation of acetone breathe

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(30 MARKS)

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1. Explain the respiratory system assessment of a 3 year old **(5 Marks)**
 2. Describe the pathophysiology of acute glomerulonephritis **(5 Marks)**
 3. Describe the specific management of acute osteomyelitis **(8 Marks)**
 4. Outline the clinical presentation of a child with hydrocephalus **(4 Marks)**
 5. A 3 year old was diagnosed with intestinal obstruction due to askaris lumbricoids. Laparotomy was done. Describe the immediate postoperative management. **(8 Marks)**

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

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1. Master Kiki 4years old is admitted in the paediatric ward with a diagnosis of acute severe asthma.
 - a. Describe the pathophysiology of asthma **(6 Marks)**
 - b. State four(4)nursing diagnosis for master Kiki **(4 Marks)**

- c. Describe the management of master Kiki from the time he is admitted till after 24 hours

(10 Marks)

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