

**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MIDWIFERY  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION- MARCH-APRIL 2024 EXAMINATION**

**BSM 114: FUNDAMENTALS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH**  
**BSM AUGUST YEAR-I SEMESTER-I PRESERVICE PROGRAM**

**DATE:** 0000

**DURATION:** 2 HOURS      **START:** 000      **FINISH:** 000

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This exam is out of 70 marks.
2. This Examination comprises THREE Sections.  
Section I: Multiple Choice Questions (10 marks)  
Section II: Short Answer Questions (40 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. Social, economic, and political pillars are drawn from:
  - A. **The pillars of Kenya Vision 2030**
  - B. The pillars of Kenya Vision 2020
  - C. Reproductive Health Policy 2007
  - D. Reproductive health policy 2020
2. The mechanism through which households and communities take an active role in health and health-related development issues is known as: -
  - A. Community involvement
  - B. Community engagement
  - C. Community participation
  - D. **Community strategy**
3. Traditional birth attendants are: -
  - A. Not considered community health volunteers
  - B. Skilled birth attendants
  - C. **Non-skilled birth attendants**
  - D. Regulated by health regulatory bodies
4. Medical termination of pregnancy is referred to as:
  - A. **Safe induced abortion**
  - B. Voluntary abortion

- C. Involuntary Abortion
- D. Spontaneous abortion
- 5. Creating demand for contraceptives is a reproductive health strategy by: -
  - A. The government**
  - B. Household
  - C. Individuals
  - D. Community
- 6. The sociocultural attitudes, stereotypes, and societal norms determine:
  - A. Value
  - B. Norms
  - C. Gender**
  - D. Sex
- 7. In-vitro fertilization refers to:
  - A. Embryo transfer**
  - B. Gamete transfer
  - C. Zygote transfer
  - D. Embryo-gamete transfer
- 8. The following statement is TRUE about gender:
  - A. It is learned and reinforced by governments and political leadership
  - B. It is learned and reinforced by family structure, educational system, and community**
  - C. It is learned and reinforced by governance, and political leadership
  - D. It is learned and reinforced by the political leadership and family
- 9. The absence of discrimination based on one's sex in opportunities, and resource allocations refers to:
  - A. Gender equity
  - B. Gender balance
  - C. Gender stereotyping
  - D. Gender equality**
- 10. Fairness and justice in the distribution of benefits and responsibilities between women and men are referred to as: -
  - A. Gender equality
  - B. Gender inequity
  - C. Gender equity**
  - D. Gender inequality

## **SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

1. Define the following terms: -
  - a. Reproductive Health (1 Mark)
  - b. Maternal Mortality Ratio (1 Mark)
2. Briefly describe the historical evolution of Reproductive Health (5 Marks)
3. State five (5) emerging issues in Reproductive Health in Kenya (5 Marks)
4. State six (6) attributes of criteria for selecting indicators for Reproductive Health (6 Marks)
5. State six (6) components of Reproductive Health (6 Marks)
6. State eight (8) performance indicators for the National Reproductive Health Policy 2007 (8 marks)
7. State eight (8) priority actions for safe motherhood, maternal and neonatal health (8 Marks)

## **SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)**

1. A survey conducted in one of the sub-counties in Kenya showed that half the day secondary schools in the county had at least a breastfeeding student in each of the four classes in the

secondary schools. Explain how you would apply the Health Belief Model to mitigate unwanted pregnancies among secondary school students in the sub-county (20 marks)

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