



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS APRIL 2024

DNS 221 : PEDIATRIC NURSING AND IMCI

DATE: 8TH APRIL 2024

TIME: 2 Hours

START: 1115 HOURS

FINISH: 1315

HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1.** This exam will be marked **out of 70 Marks**
- 2.** ALL Questions are compulsory.
- 3.** The Examination has Three Sections: Section I- Multiple Choice Questions, Section II: Short Answer Questions, Section III: Long Essay Questions
- 4.** Answer all Questions in the ANSWER BOOKLET provided
- 5.** Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. In pediatric history taking, information about the health of other siblings is captured under:
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 - A. Family History
 - B. History of presenting illness
 - C. Chief complaint
 - D. Developmental History

2. The following surgical interventions enables descend of testes into the scrotal sac:-
 - A. Orchiopexy
 - B. Palatoplasty
 - C. Cheiloplasty
 - D. Pyloromyotomy

3. On Admission of a 12-year-old with Wilm's tumor, the nurse should: -
 - A. Use deep palpation technique determine the size of tumor
 - B. Hydrate the child to elevate the blood pressure
 - C. Constantly reassure the child to promote coping
 - D. Advise the patient to lie on the abdomen to reduce pain

4. To prevent tension on the suture line post cleft lip repair, the nurse should counsel the parents on: -
 - A. Placing an elbow restraint on both hands
 - B. Using a lip protective device
 - C. Keeping the child calm to reduce crying
 - D. Clean site with sterile saline

5. A congenital anomaly that arises from failed separation of the foregut and the respiratory diverticulum during fetal development is called: -
 - A. Cleft palate
 - B. Tracheoesophageal fistula
 - C. Intussusception
 - D. Congenital cleft lip

6. Which of the following statements is CORRECT regarding pyloric stenosis?
 - A. Presence of visible peristalsis on the abdomen
 - B. Presence of hypertrophy of the stomach's fundus
 - C. Child vomits bilious stomach contents
 - D. Decrease of the size of the smooth pyloric muscle

7. A priority nursing diagnosis in a newborn with omphalocele is: -
 - A. Acute pain
 - B. Hyperthermia
 - C. Risk of fluid imbalance
 - D. Disturbed body image

8. A newborn with imperforate anus presents with respiratory distress, the nurse attribute this finding to: -
- A. Presence of a colostomy
 - B. Insertion of a gastrostomy
 - C. Abdominal distention
 - D. Protrusion of intestines
9. Select the MOST appropriate etiology for the nursing diagnosis “impaired gaseous exchange” in a child with pneumonia: -
- A. Inflammation of the larynx
 - B. Gastrointestinal fluid losses
 - C. Insensible water losses from fever
 - D. Accumulation of fluid in the alveoli
10. Dysphagia and muffled voice are a classical clinical symptom of: -
- A. Pneumonia
 - B. Laryngotracheobronchitis
 - C. Otitis Media
 - D. Epiglottitis
11. Baby W who is on chemotherapy in the pediatric ward developed pneumonia caused by *Pneumocystis jiroveci*. Classify baby W’s pneumonia: -
- A. Pneumonia in immunosuppressed
 - B. Hospital acquired pneumonia
 - C. Aspiration pneumonia
 - D. Community acquired pneumonia
12. An intervention that reduces risk of infection post-tonsillectomy is: -
- A. Administration of intravenous paracetamol
 - B. Encouraging soft or pureed foods
 - C. Giving the child lozenges to suck on
 - D. Encourage warm salt water gaggles
13. In the management of pediatric respiratory disorders, the nurse administers intravenous 0.9% Normal saline to: -
- A. Irrigate the secretions in the airways
 - B. Replace the insensible water losses
 - C. To dilate the constricted airways
 - D. Clear microorganisms in the throat

14. The GOLD standard for protecting burn wounds from infections is: -
- A. Ceftriaxone
 - B. Mebo ointment
 - C. Mupirocin
 - D. Silver sulfadiazine
15. A child in the tonic phase of a seizure will present with all of the following signs and symptoms, EXCEPT?
- A. Laryngospasms
 - B. Muscle rigidity
 - C. Clenching of teeth
 - D. Jerking of the upper limbs
16. Positive Brudinski sign is illustrated by: -
- A. In ability to turn the head side to side by a because of pain
 - B. Flexion of the neck results to spontaneous flexion at the hip
 - C. In ability to extend a flexed thigh and knee because of pain
 - D. Flexion of the head results in spasms of the neck muscles
17. Which one of the following cardiac defects will the nurse administer prostaglandin PGE1?
- A. Patent ductus arteriosus
 - B. Tetralogy of Fallot
 - C. Atrioventricular canal
 - D. Coarctation of the aorta
18. During assessment it was noted that an infant who is due for his daily dose of digoxin has a pulse rate of 100 beats per minute. Which of the following action should the nurse take?
- A. Withhold the drug and call the cardiologist
 - B. Give the patient antidote for digitalis toxicity
 - C. Administer the drug and monitor the heart rate
 - D. Hydrate the patient then administer digoxin
19. A crying child will experience 'Tet spells' as a result of: -
- A. Left to right shunting of blood
 - B. Increased systemic pressures
 - C. Increased resistance in the lungs
 - D. Sudden increase in oxygen levels
20. The following condition likely to present with finger clubbing:-
- A. Acute pneumonia infection
 - B. Disorders with chronic hypoxia
 - C. Closed ductus arteriosus in babies
 - D. In laryngotracheobronchitis

21. The congenital heart defect that results in decreased pulmonary blood flow is: -
- A. Atrial septal defect
 - B. Atrioventricular canal
 - C. Tetralogy of Fallot
 - D. Coarctation of the Aorta

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Briefly describe the pathophysiology of Hirshsprungs disease. (5 marks)
2. List five (5) adaptations of foetal circulation and describe functions of each. (5 Marks)
3. Outline five (5) specific nursing interventions for a 5 year-old diagnosed with CROUP (5 Marks)
4. Explain three (3) classifications of hypospadias based on the degree of severity (6 Marks)
5. State four (4) prioritized nursing diagnoses for an infant with diarrhea. (4 Marks)
6. Outline five (5) clinical manifestations of a child with otitis media. (5 Marks)

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs-20 MARKS)

1. Master Q a 15 months old child was admitted to the pediatric ward with hydrocephalus.
 - a) List six (6) clinical manifestation of hydrocephalus in Master Q. (3 Marks)
 - b) Use a well labelled flowchart to illustrate the flow of cerebral spinal fluid. (6 Marks)
 - c) Briefly describe the pathophysiology of hydrocephalus. (5 Marks)
 - d) Outline six (6) specific nursing interventions to prevent increase in intracranial pressure. (6 Marks)