



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION- AUGUST 2024 EXAMINATIONS**

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

DATE:

DURATION: 2 HOURS START: 00.00 FINISH: 0.00

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. 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
2. 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
3. The goal of medical treatment of eclampsia is to achieve:
 - A. A diastolic blood pressure between 90-100 mm Hg
 - B. A diastolic blood pressure between 80-90 mm Hg
 - C. A diastolic blood pressure between 100-110 mm Hg
 - D. A diastolic blood pressure between 70-90 mm Hg
4. Parenteral iron with sorbitol therapy for microcytic hypochromic anemia in pregnancy is: -
 - A. Infused slowly over 20 minutes at a dose of 50 mg/kg body weight
 - B. Infused slowly over 10 minutes at a dose of 50 mg/kg body weight
 - C. Infused slowly over 15 minutes at a dose of 50 mg/kg body weight
 - D. Infused slowly over 5 minutes at a dose of 50 mg/kg body weight
5. 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
6. 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
7. Magnesium sulfate 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
8. Impaired fasting glucose due to diabetes in pregnancy is a state when: -
 - A. Plasma glucose is between 110 mg/dL to 126 mg/dL
 - B. Plasma glucose is between 140 mg/dL to 200 mg/dL

- C. Plasma glucose is between 110 mg/dL to 200 mg/dL
D. Plasma glucose is between 140 mg/dL to 126 mg/dL
9. The oral anticoagulant of choice for managing cardiac disease in pregnancy is:
- A. Warfarin
 - B. Methyldopa
 - C. Nifedipine
 - D. Heparin
10. 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
11. Mean corpuscular volume (MCV) used to evaluate anemia in pregnancy measures: -
- A. The average size of red blood cells
 - B. The color of red blood cells
 - C. The level of hemoglobin levels
 - D. The level of hematocrit
12. The main component of hemoglobin is the: -
- A. Oxygen
 - B. Red blood cells
 - C. Iron
 - D. Vitamin C
13. Microcytic hypochromic anemia in pregnancy is characterized by: -
- A. Increased hematocrit levels and reduced hemoglobin levels
 - B. Reduced hematocrit levels and reduced hemoglobin levels
 - C. Normal hematocrit levels and reduced hemoglobin levels
 - D. Normal hematocrit levels and increased hemoglobin levels
14. Eclampsia presents with: -
- A. High blood pressure, proteinuria, and unconsciousness
 - B. High blood pressure, proteinuria, and convulsions
 - C. High blood pressure, proteinuria, and dizziness
 - D. Convulsions, unconsciousness, and proteinuria
15. 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
16. 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
17. Pyelonephritis 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. Cotrimoxazole 160 mg orally twice a day for three days + gentamycin 5 mg/kg body weight every 24 hours until afebrile
 - C. Amoxicillin 2 g every 6 hours in IV + gentamycin 5 mg/kg body weight every 24 hours until afebrile, then give amoxicillin 1 g three times daily for 14 days
 - D. Cotrimoxazole 800 mg orally twice a day for three days + gentamycin 5 mg/kg body weight every 24 hours until afebrile
18. 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
19. 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
20. 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.

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

- 1. State six (6) basic obstetric care interventions (6 marks)
- 2. State six (6) reasons why postnatal care is important (6 marks)
- 3. Describe of initiation of normal labor in a term pregnant woman (8 marks)
- 4. State four (4) indications for vaginal examination in a woman in normal labor (4 marks)
- 5. Outline six management of a patient with Eclampsia (6 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

- 1. Mrs. Papasha aged 38 years who is multiparous who is 36 weeks gestational age diagnosed with diabetes mellitus is admitted to the antenatal ward
 - a. Describe the pathophysiology of diabetes mellitus in pregnancy (10 marks)
 - b. Describe five (5) management of Mrs. Papasha in an antenatal ward (10 marks)