



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

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 323: PEDIATRIC NURSING

DATE: Wednesday 7th August 2024

TIME: 2 Hours

Start: 0900 HOURS

Finish: 1100 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. The most common cause of acute glomerulonephritis is:-
 - A. Infection with Group A Beta Hemolytic Streptococcus
 - B. Autoimmune disorders
 - C. Use of aminoglycoside antibiotics during infections
 - D. Dehydration

2. The most clinically significant impairment in a neonate born with cleft lip is compromised :-
 - A. Sucking ability
 - B. Gut motility
 - C. Immune function
 - D. Speech

3. Hirschprung's disease is characterised by :-
 - A. Failure to pass meconium within 24 hours after birth
 - B. Projectile vomiting
 - C. Currant jelly stools
 - D. Visible peristaltic waves

4. A clinical sign likely to be noted in a child with pyloric stenosis is:-
 - A. Currant jelly like stools
 - B. Regurgitation
 - C. Vomiting and decreased level of consciousness
 - D. Projectile vomiting and eagerness to eat

5. The following action is contraindicated when assessing a child with suspected wilm's tumour :-
 - A. Applying a blood pressure cuff
 - B. Chest auscultation
 - C. Abdominal palpation
 - D. Taking a tympanic temperature

6. The initial bolus of crystalloid fluid replacement for a pediatric patient in shock is:-
 - A. 20 ml/kg
 - B. 10 ml/kg
 - C. 30 ml/kg
 - D. 15 ml/kg

7. The emergency structured approach for triaging based on ETAT+ protocols is:-
- A. Airway, Breathing and Circulation
 - B. Airway, Breathing, Circulation and Disability
 - C. Airway, Breathing, Circulation and Diarrhea
 - D. Airway & Breathing, Circulation, convulsions & coma:- and diarrhea
8. During triage, the baby to be moved to the front of the line for review as soon as possible is a:
- A. 4 month old baby seeking intervention for an extra digit on their left hand
 - B. 2 year old girl with a capillary refill of 5 seconds
 - C. 6 months old baby with central cyanosis
 - D. 6 weeks old baby with a referral note
9. Absolute Contraindications to Lumbar puncture include:-
- A. Skin Infection over the site of access
 - B. Thrombocytopenia.
 - C. Papilloedema
 - D. Evidence stiff neck.
10. When managing a pediatric patient with shock, potential complications of fluid resuscitation are evidenced by:-
- A. A heart rate of 50 beats/min.
 - B. A temperature of 37.8 Degrees celcius
 - C. Complaints of leg pain.
 - D. Rales and rhonchi by auscultation.
11. The mask on the bag valve mask (BVM) device for a 2 year old child should cover:-
- A. The whole face
 - B. The nose only
 - C. The nose and mouth
 - D. The nose, mouth and eyes
12. Effective chest compressions for a 6 year old child should:-
- A. Be done at the level of 4 finger breaths below the nipple line
 - B. Compress at least 2/3rd of the chest
 - C. Range from 100-120 beats per minute
 - D. Prevent chest recoil

13. Oxygen administration in pediatric clients with respiratory compromise aims at ensuring saturation is at :-
- A. At 90% and Below
 - B. At 90%- 95%
 - C. Above 95%
 - D. At 100%
14. The neonate with esophageal atresia with tracheoesophageal fistula (TEF) likely to manifest with :-
- A. Incessant crying
 - B. Night coughing
 - C. Choking with feeding
 - D. Projectile vomiting
15. The pathogen most frequently associated with acute diarrhea in young children is:-
- A. Giardia
 - B. Shigella
 - C. Rotavirus
 - D. Salmonella
16. The preoperative nursing management of a child with meningocele constitutes:
- A. Prone frog like positioning, warm moist sterile dressing over lesion
 - B. Supine position, warm moist sterile dressing over lesion
 - C. Lateral position, warm moist sterile dressing over lesion
 - D. Car- seat positioning, Dry sterile dressing over lesion
17. The most likely diagnosis in an 8 month-old infant with hand preference, abnormal muscle tone, challenges in crawling, a history of prematurity, an APGAR score of 6 at birth and an episode of kernicterus in the neonatal period, is:-
- A. Cerebral Palsy
 - B. Infantile stroke
 - C. Global Developmental Delay
 - D. Epilepsy

18. Regarding Chryptorchidism:-

- A. Predisposing factors include prematurity and maternal estrogen exposure
- B. Correction is best done surgically in the neonatal period
- C. Physical assessment to ascertain defect is best conducted in a cold environment
- D. Is characterized by severe testicular pain in the ectopic testes

19. Regarding scoliosis:-

- A. The Adam's forward bend test acertains spine symmetry during physical examination
- B. Incidence is higher in males compared to females
- C. Corrective braces are strictly worn only during sleep
- D. Surgical correction is contraindicated in severe spine curvature

20. When caring for the child with fluid volume deficit:

- A. The output only comprises sensible losses
- B. To estimate water losses and gains , 1kg is equivalent to 1 Liter
- C. The child is weighed every 4 hourly to estimate fluid losses
- D. The strategy of correction of deficit is strictly parenteral

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Outline five (5) parameters used to assess the adequacy of circulatory status in the pediatric client (5 Marks)
2. Describe the emergency nursing management for a child in an active febrile convulsion (5 Marks)
3. State four (4) Nursing Diagnosis for a child with meningitis (4 Marks)
4. Outline five (5) pre-treatment nursing interventions for a pediatric client scheduled for chemotherapy (5 Marks)
5. State Five (5) PRIORITY signs used in the triage of pediatric clients (5 Marks)
6. State three (3) Danger signs used in assessment of children in the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (3 Marks)
7. Outline any three (3) atraumatic care strategies the nurse can utilize when providing care to acutely ill children (3 Marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS(20 MARKS)

1. Master Bc, an 11 month old infant is admitted to the pediatric unit with acute diarrhea and severe dehydration.
 - a. Distinguish between Acute and chronic diarrhoea (1 Mark)
 - b. Outline any Four (4) clinical manifestations Master Bc presents with (4 Marks)
 - c. Describe the nursing care of Master Bc from admission till discharge (15 Marks)