



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

COURSE CODE AND TITLE DCHN: 121: MIDWIFERY

DATE:

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 A- Multiple Choice Questions, Section B: Short Answer Questions, Section C: Long Essay Questions
4. Answer all Questions in the ANSWER BOOKLET provided
5. Do not write anything on the question paper
6. Use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**(20 MARKS)**

1. An objective method of assessing whether the cervix is favourable for induction of labour: -
 - A. Bishop score
 - B. Apgar score
 - C. Coma scale
 - D. Glasgow scale
2. Endometriosis is defined as: -
 - A. A condition in which endometrial tissue implants in other areas of the pelvis.
 - B. A stage of the menstrual cycle in which the endometrium becomes thickened, more vascular, and oedematous.
 - C. The mucous membrane lining the uterus
 - D. A condition in which the endometrium triggers painful cramping spasms all over the body.
3. Skin and nervous system forms from the: -
 - A. Mesoderm
 - B. Endoderm
 - C. Yolk sac
 - D. Ectoderm
4. Abnormal Pap smear (Papanicolaou) detects:
 - A. Cancer of the cervix
 - B. Onset of labour
 - C. Dilatation of the cervix
 - D. Premature labour
5. Parity is summarized using two digits; First one indicates: -
 - A. Viable births and the second one relates to the number of abortions.
 - B. Viable pregnancies and the second one relates to the number of abortions.
 - C. Viable births and the second one relates to the number of deaths after delivery
 - D. Non-viable births and the second one relates non-viable pregnancy.
6. The causes of secondary post-partum haemorrhage include: -
 - A. Retained products of conception, infection
 - B. Retained blood clots, anaemia
 - C. Trauma, prolonged labour
 - D. Uterine fibroids, endometritis
7. One of the following is a danger Sign in Postpartum Period: -
 - A. Reduced fetal movements
 - B. Ant partum haemorrhage
 - C. Postpartum haemorrhage
 - D. Reduced fetal hearts
8. The outer membrane of the fetal sac is the: -
 - A. Ectoderm
 - B. Amnion
 - C. Placenta
 - D. Chorion

9. A mother receiving intravenous syntocinon must be observed for: -
- A. Tonic uterine action
 - B. Prolapse of the umbilical cord
 - C. Fall in blood pressure
 - D. Physical exhaustion
10. During pregnancy some women develop deeper, patchy colouring on the face known as: -
- A. Chloasma
 - B. Linea nigra
 - C. Striae gravidarum
 - D. Eczema
11. In fetal circulation the vessel that connects the pulmonary artery to the descending arch of aorta: -
- a) Ductus Arteriosus
 - b) Foramen Ovale
 - c) Hypogastric arteries
 - d) Ductus Venosus
12. An example of genital ulcer disease is: -
- A. Gonorrhoea
 - B. Trichomoniasis
 - C. Chancroid
 - D. Candidiasis
13. The first stage of HIV infection, when the virus establishes itself in the body is: -
- A. Seroconversion
 - B. Latent or Asymptomatic
 - C. Symptomatic
 - D. Late HIV
14. An example of a Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NNRTI) is: -
- A. Lamivudine
 - B. Abacavir
 - C. Didanosine
 - D. Efavirenz
15. Symptoms present in WHO stage 4 in HIV/AIDS: -
- A. Herpes zoster and Oral candidiasis
 - B. Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia (PCP) and Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML)
 - C. Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia (PCP) and Oral Hairy Leukoplakia
 - D. Oral candidiasis and Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML)
16. Injury to the scalp which occur on the presenting part during vaginal delivery: -
- A. Hematoma.
 - B. Caput succedaneum.
 - C. Subdural hematoma.
 - D. Cephalohematoma.
17. Ophthalmia neonatorum can be prevented by: -
- A. Treating all vaginal discharges during pregnancy
 - B. Administering antibiotics to the mother

- C. Avoiding sexual intercourse in late pregnancy
 - D. Avoiding vaginal examination during pregnancy
18. If a newborn baby's heart rate falls or fails to respond following five inflation breaths the next cause of action is: -
- A. Commence chest compressions.
 - B. Insert an umbilical venous catheter.
 - C. Recheck airway.
 - D. Inset an umbilical endotracheal tube.
19. The first act on commencing resuscitation of a new born baby is: -
- A. Follow ABC approach
 - B. Dry and cover the baby
 - C. Commence chest compression
 - D. Insert an airway
20. Fetal testes descend into the scrotum between: -
- A. 8-12 weeks
 - B. 32-36 weeks
 - C. 28-32 weeks
 - D. 36-40 weeks

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(30 MARKS)

- 21. Highlight four (4) functions of the placenta. (4 marks)
- 22. Outline five (5) female factors affecting fertility. (5 Marks)
- 23. State four (4) predisposing factors to cord prolapse. (4 marks)
- 24. Outline four (4) contraindications of trial of labour. (4marks)
- 25. Outline five (5) drugs used in the resuscitation of the neonates and their indications. (5 marks)
- 26. State four (4) causes of Neonatal jaundice. (4 marks)
- 27. State four (4) indications for emergency contraceptive pills. (4marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION

(20 MARKS)

28. Mrs. Danson Para 2+0 is admitted to the antenatal ward. A diagnosis of severe pre-eclampsia is made at 32 weeks gestation.
- a) Outline the classification of pre-eclampsia. (3 marks)
 - b) State five (5) cardinal signs of Impending Eclampsia. (5 marks)
 - c) Describe the management of Mrs. Danson until term. (10 marks)
 - d) List the effects of pre-eclampsia.
 - i. Two to the mother. (1 mark)
 - ii. Two to the fetus. (1 mark)