



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES  
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING  
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION APRIL 2022**

**ANS 402/DCHN 225: COLLEGE FINAL PAPER 2**

**DATE: 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2022**

**TIME: 2 Hours**

**Start: 1400 HOURS**

**Finish: 1600 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This exam will be marked out of 100 marks
2. The Examination has ONE Section: - Multiple Choice Questions
3. Answer ALL questions.

1. The viral STI commonly associated with cervical cancer is:-
  - a. Herpes simplex type 2 (HSV-2)
  - b. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
  - c. Human papilloma virus (HPV)
  - d. Human T-lymphotropic virus (HTLV)
  
2. Lymphadenopathy refers to:-
  - a. Atrophied lymph nodes
  - b. Swollen lymph nodes
  - c. Cancer of the lymph nodes
  - d. Infected lymph nodes
  
3. Hutchinson's teeth a clinical feature seen in:-
  - a. Children born of HIV positive mothers
  - b. Children born of mothers with untreated chlamydia
  - c. Gonorrhoeal infection in children
  - d. Neurosyphilis in infants
  
4. Post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV:-
  - a. Should be offered within 72 hours after exposure
  - b. Should be given to anyone who is at risk of exposure to HIV virus
  - c. Should be offered to all children born of HIV infected mothers
  - d. Should be given for six months continuously
  
5. STIs that commonly causes ophthalmia neonatorum are:-
  - a. Syphilis and gonorrhoea
  - b. Chlamydia and gonorrhoea
  - c. Chancroid and chlamydia
  - d. Chlamydia and syphilis
  
6. The age group with the highest prevalence of STIs and HIV/AIDs is:-
  - a. Teens and young adults up to 24 years
  - b. 30- 45 year old people
  - c. People over 60 year old
  - d. Married people aged 40-50 years
  
7. The term "chancere" is given to:-
  - a. Sores symptomatic of herpes
  - b. Sores symptomatic of syphilis
  - c. Genital warts
  - d. Sores due to chancroid disease

8. HIV disease stage in which lymphadenopathy is more common is:-
  - a. Stage I
  - b. Stage II
  - c. Stage III
  - d. Stage IV
  
9. The term "seropositive" is given to a person when they:-
  - a. Develop full-blown AIDS
  - b. Test HIV positive
  - c. Have an opportunistic infection
  - d. Have a CD count is less than 500
  
10. An STI that can be prevented by vaccinations is:-
  - a. HIV/AIDS
  - b. Monilia
  - c. Chlamydia
  - d. Hepatitis B
  
11. The treatment of choice for syphilis is:-
  - a. 300mgs doxycycline given orally
  - b. IM single dose 2.4 MU Benzathine penicillin G
  - c. 2gm IM ceftriaxone for 5 days
  - d. 2gm metronidazole give orally
  
12. The drug of choice in the management of gonorrhoea is:-
  - a. Ceftriaxone
  - b. Metronidazole
  - c. Podophyllin
  - d. Valacyclovir
  
13. In the management of HIV/AIDS, zidovudine helps in:-
  - a. Manufacturing new T-Helper cells
  - b. Treating symptoms of pneumocystis carinii
  - c. Destroying the CD 4 cells
  - d. Stopping the multiplication of the virus
  
14. The incubation period for gonorrhoea is:-
  - a. 2-5 days
  - b. 14 -21 days
  - c. 1-2 months
  - d. 12-24 hours

15. Genital condition characterized by clustered intact vesicles that ruptured to form shallow tender ulcers is:-
- Syphilis
  - Chancroid
  - Herpes simplex disease
  - Gonorrhoea
16. The currently preferred first line regimen for prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV is:-
- ABC + TDF+ EFV
  - TDF + 3TC+EFV
  - AZT +d4T +NVP
  - ABC + 3TC + LPV/r
17. *Haemophilus ducreyi* causes:-
- Chancroid
  - Bacterial vaginosis
  - Chlamydia
  - Lymphogranuloma venerum
18. Condylomata lata is commonly seen in:-
- Primary syphilis
  - Secondary syphilis
  - Neurosyphilis
  - Latent phase of syphilis
19. Whitish curd-like vaginal discharge is characteristic of:-
- Gardnerella vaginalis*
  - Bacterial vanigosis
  - Candidiasis
  - Trichomonas vaginalis*
20. Mother to child transmission of HIV is increased by:-
- Regular use of ARVs
  - Caesarean section deliveries
  - High viral load
  - High CD 4 cell count
21. A patient who presents with foul smelling frothy, profuse greenish-yellow vaginal discharge has an infection of:-
- Naesseria gonorrhoea*
  - Chlamydia trachomatis*
  - Trichomonas vaginalis*
  - Gardnerella vaginalis*

22. The three major causes of neonatal mortality are: -
- Tetanus, sepsis and pneumonia
  - Birth injuries, prematurity and birth asphyxia
  - Diarrhoeal disease, prematurity and birth asphyxia
  - Birth asphyxia, neonatal sepsis and prematurity
23. When clearing the airway of a neonate during resuscitation: -
- Suction the secretions for at least 30 seconds in a roll
  - Suction only what is physically visible
  - Ensure the neonate's head is flexed enough to open the airway
  - Suction the nose first then the nostril next
24. The correct way of performing neonatal resuscitation is by giving: -
- 3 chest compression and 1 breath per minute
  - 90 chest compressions and 30 breathes per minute
  - 2 chest compressions per 1 breathes per second
  - 60 chest compressions and 30 breathes per minute
25. The most common cause of early onset neonatal sepsis is:-
- Gram +ve beta haemolytic staphylococci
  - Gram +ve Neisseria meningitides
  - Klebsiella species
  - Pneumococcal bacteria
26. Congenital condition that occur due to defective closure of the vertebral column is:-
- Omphalocele
  - Hydrocephalus
  - Spina bifida
  - Pheochromocytoma
27. A new born baby weighing 1450grams is classified as:-
- Low birth weight
  - Preemie
  - Very low birth weight
  - Extremely low birth weight
28. When performing the first examination of a baby, the nurse is aware that the resting posture of a term new born is:-
- Loosely clenched fists, flexed arms, hips and knees
  - Loosely clenched fists, extended arms and extended knees
  - Firmly clenched fists, flexed arms and extended hip and knees
  - Firmly clenched fists and extended limbs

29. The umbilical cord stump falls:-
- On day 5
  - After 7 to 10 days
  - After 2 weeks
  - Within one week
30. Cardiovascular changes that occur to newborns immediately after birth include:-
- Functional closure of foramen ovale
  - Anatomical closure of ductus arteriosus
  - Anatomical closure of ductus venosus
  - Unprecedented fall in pulmonary pressure
31. For effective phototherapy during management of neonatal jaundice, the neonate should be:-
- Given extra fluids
  - Left uncovered except for the eyes
  - Kept at least 80centimeters from the fluorescent bulb
  - Left untouched for at least four hours
32. The correct feeding volume for a normal neonate on day one is:-
- 180mls/kg/day
  - 60mls/kg/day
  - 80mls/kg/day
  - 100mls/kg/day
33. The correct dose of vitamin A for babies on replacement feeding is:-
- 50,000 IU
  - 100,000 IU
  - 200,000 IU
  - 1,000,000IU
34. The best action for a neonate with cephalhaematomas:-
- Administer pain relievers
  - Closely observe the neonate for jaundice
  - Admit the baby in the newborn unit till the haematoma resolves
  - Watch for bleeding form the haematoma
35. Erb's palsy:-
- Is caused by birth injury affecting the brachial plexus
  - Occurs if the baby gets asphyxiated at birth
  - Resolves spontaneously by day 10
  - Presents with paralysis of facial muscles

36. When caring for a preterm neonate weighing less than 2000gms, the room temperature should be maintained at:-
- 20-24<sup>0</sup>C
  - 25-26<sup>0</sup>C
  - 27-30<sup>0</sup>C
  - 34-35<sup>0</sup>C
37. The method of oxygen administration that warms the oxygen as its being administered is:-
- Nasal prongs
  - Nasal catheter
  - Head box
  - Face mask
38. After 2 minutes of bag and mask ventilation of a neonate, the heart rate is found to be 66 beats per minute and no spontaneous respirations. The best action to take is:-
- Start chest compressions immediately
  - Stop the resuscitation the neonate has minimal survival chance
  - Continue with bag and mask ventilations
  - Give 100% oxygen via face mask
39. Kangaroo mother care:-
- Can only be provided by the baby's mother
  - Can effectively be substituted by pre-warming delivery room
  - Should be continued for at least 2 hours after birth
  - Is not necessary for normal term newborn babies
40. The characteristics of a post- term infant include:-
- Worried look, firm skull bones, wrinkled skin
  - Soft flat pinnae, overgrown nails, dry loose skin
  - Loose dry skin, small fontanel, and narrow sutures
  - Wide fontanel, soft skull bones, narrow sutures
41. The symptom suggestive of early uterine rupture in a woman during labour is:-
- Pain between uterine contractions
  - Good progress of labour
  - Pelvic pain
  - Feeling of tearing inside

42. The following condition is a predisposing factor to umbilical cord prolapse:-
- Breech presentation
  - Baby born at 37 completed weeks
  - Engaged presenting part
  - Oligohydramnios
43. The diagnostic test that will aid in confirming the cardiac disease in pregnancy is:-
- Clinical picture
  - Electroencephalogram
  - Electrocardiogram and echocardiography
  - Radiography
44. Antenatal care in a woman with cardiac disease is aimed at:-
- Reducing incidence of palpitations
  - Preventing hypoglycemia
  - Keeping a steady haemodynamic state and preventing complications
  - Maintaining the psychological well-being of the mother and foetus
45. A predisposing factor to prolonged/post-term pregnancy:-
- Macrosomia
  - Family history of anencephaly
  - Multiple pregnancy
  - Nulliparity
46. The potential diagnosis for a 25 year old para 5 gravida 6 presenting with a Blood pressure of 150/100mmhg and protein ++ upon urinalysis is:-
- Mild pre-eclampsia
  - Severe pre-eclampsia
  - Moderate pre-eclampsia
  - Eclampsia
47. The following is true about candidiasis in pregnancy:-
- Candidiasis affects fertility
  - Treatment for candidiasis is mainly topical or vaginal pessaries
  - Candidiasis adversely affects pregnancy outcome
  - Candidiasis affects the foetus and contributes to fetal hypoxia
48. The primary cause of cord prolapse is:-
- Premature onset of labour
  - Proximity of the cord to the pelvic outlet
  - Foetal compromise
  - Ill fitting presenting part



49. The presenting diameter in an occipito posterior position is:-
- Occipitofrontal
  - Sub-occipito bregmatic
  - Mentovertical
  - Submentovertical
50. A grand multiparous client is at risk of post-partum haemorrhage due to:-
- Retained placental membranes
  - HIV infection
  - Atonic uterus
  - Displaced urinary bladder
51. Larger than expected fundus may be indicative of:-
- Large fetus, oligohydramnios,
  - Fetal retardation, polyhydramnios
  - Multiple pregnancy, polyhydramnios
  - Multiple pregnancy, fetal retardation
52. The presenting diameter in a normal vertex presentation is:-
- Sub-occipitobregmatic
  - Sub-occipitofrontal
  - Occipito-frontal
  - sub-mentobregmatic
53. The midwife checks for the presence of the cord around the neck during second stage of labour on:-
- Extension of the head
  - Restitution
  - Crowning
  - Birth of the head
54. In class III cardiac disease in pregnancy, patient has:-
- No limitation of physical activity, heart murmur on general examination
  - Slight limitation of physical activity, no symptoms when at rest
  - Marked limitation of physical activity, slight exertion leads to fatigue, palpitations, dyspnoea
  - Inability to carry out any physical activity without discomfort, signs of cardiac disease and heart failure even at rest
55. In the final mechanism of labour the head:-
- Restitutes and rotates externally
  - Descends and flexes internally
  - Extends and rotates internally
  - Engages and rotates externally

56. An indication of obstructed labour on a partograph will be:-
- no increase in cervical dilatation
  - cervical dilatation plotted on the alert line
  - no advancement in descent
  - cervical dilatation plotted on the left of alert line
57. A student midwife's intervention following ketones in the urine is:-
- Take urine to the laboratory
  - Hydrate the mother
  - Observe contractions
  - Notify the obstetrician
58. Early rupture of membranes predisposes the fetus to:-
- Premature delivery, intra-uterine infection
  - Early deceleration of fetal heart, cord prolapse
  - Intra-uterine infection, precipitate labour
  - Bleeding, jaundice, asphyxia
59. Placenta abruption is characterized by:-
- Scanty or heavy bright red coloured painless bleeding, foetal heart sounds are usually absent
  - A high presenting part, soft and relaxed uterus with non tender abdomen
  - Visible bleeding of dark red blood or concealed, pain and tenderness on the abdomen may or may not be present.
  - A high presenting part, visible bleeding of dark red blood
60. Performing counter traction during the delivery of the placenta:-
- Prevents prolonged third stage of labour
  - Promotes uterine contractions
  - Fastens controlled cord traction
  - Prevents uterine inversion

61. The indications for vacuum extraction include:-
- Preterm labour, obstructed labour
  - Severe hypertension, maternal exhaustion
  - Mild fetal distress, delayed second stage of labour
  - Obstructed labour, breech presentation
62. Definitive management of cord prolapse depends on:-
- Cervical dilatation, pelvis adequacy, maternal pulse
  - Cervical dilation, maternal consent, pelvis adequacy
  - Maternal consent, maternal pulse, adequacy of the pelvis
  - Foetal pulse, cervical dilatation, pelvis adequacy
63. The signs of impending rupture of the uterus include:-
- Rise in pulse rate, hypertonic uterine contractions, excruciating pain
  - Bandl's ring, vaginal bleeding, cessation of uterine contractions
  - Cessation of uterine contractions, tenderness in the lower uterine segment, rise in pulse rate
  - Hypertonic uterine contractions, bandl's ring, vaginal bleeding
64. Effacement during labour refers to:-
- Complete relaxation of the lower uterine segment
  - Inclusion of the cervical canal into the lower uterine segment
  - Process of enlargement of the os uteri to permit passage of the baby
  - Process of merging the upper and lower uterine segments
65. Cardiovascular changes noted in pregnancy include:-
- Increased stroke volume, increased vascular resistance
  - Decreased heart rate, increased plasma volume
  - Increased cardiac output, decreased vascular resistance
  - Decreased total blood volume, increased cardiac output
66. In breech delivery, the principle of "hands off" the breech as the baby progressively descends is to:-
- Ascertain foetal well being
  - Avoid traction
  - Allow gravitating descent of the foetus
  - Allow enough room for the foetus to pass
67. High levels of glycosylated haemoglobin during pregnancy is associated with:-
- Fetal macrosomia
  - Fetal malformations
  - Hyperemesis gravidarum
  - Physiological anaemia
68. Oligohydramnios is associated with:-
- Renal agenesis
  - Cardiac abnormalities

- c. Dehydration of the mother
  - d. Multiple pregnancy
69. Prior to emergency cesaerian section, mother in labour with a pulsating cord prolapse is positioned in:-
- a. Knee chest position
  - b. Dorsal lithotomy position
  - c. Dorsal recumbent position
  - d. Left lateral position
70. During a vaginal exam, the midwife feels the fetal sutures as overlapped but reducible. This is recorded on the partograph as:-
- a. ++
  - b. 0
  - c. +++
  - d. +
71. A mother comes to the antenatal clinic at 16 weeks gestation with a history of a fresh stillbirth and an abortion. This will be interpreted as:-
- a. Para 0+ 2 ,gravida 3
  - b. Para 3+ 0 ,Gravida 2
  - c. Para 1+ 1 ,Gravida 3
  - d. Para 1+ 2, Gravida 3
72. On abdominal examination during labour, if the sinciput is felt and occiput not felt, the descent is:-
- a. 4/5
  - b. 3/5
  - c. 2/5
  - d. 1/5
73. Observations carried out during second stage of labour include:-
- a. Flexion, gapping of anus, cervical dilatation , uterine contractions,
  - b. Descent, flexion of presenting part , rotation,, maternal condition
  - c. Descent, anal cleft line , rotation, fetal condition,
  - d. Extension , flexion of presenting part , moulding ,fetal condition
74. Strategies aimed at preventing mastitis during pueperium include:-
- a. Proper attachment of baby to breast
  - b. Application of warm compress on the breast
  - c. Application of cold compress on the breast
  - d. Wearing firm fitting and supportive brassiere
75. Management of antenatal mother with hyperemesis gravidarum involves;-
- a. Eating dry biscuit, antihistamine, antiemetic
  - b. Mild sedation, antiemetics, antihistamine
  - c. Nil per oral, intravenous fluid, encourage rest
  - d. Small palatable foods, antiemetics, mild sedation

76. The maneuvers used in the management of shoulder dystocia include:-
- Burns marshall, lovset, Mc Roberts
  - Rubins, woods, lovset
  - Mc Roberts, wood, Rubins
  - Zavanelli , woods, Marshalls
77. On the partograph, the progress of labour is monitored by:-
- Descent, fetal heart rate, urine output
  - Fetal heart rate, moulding, liquor
  - Cervical dilatation, descent, uterine contractions
  - Maternal vital signs, fetal progress, cervical dilatation
78. The course and the outcome of occipital posterior position include:-
- Prolonged labour, deep transverse arrest, long rotation
  - Long rotation, short rotation, deep transverse arrest
  - Maternal trauma, short rotation, normal delivery
  - Obstructed labour, cerebral haemorrhage ,face to pubis
79. A minor disorder of pregnancy characterized by sudden fall of blood pressure and dizziness on rising up from a lying position is:-
- Orthostatic hypotension
  - Supine hypotension
  - Essential hypertension
  - Orthostatic hypertension
80. Puerperal sepsis is defined as:-
- Infection of the genital tract after spontaneous delivery
  - Raised temperature and pulse after delivery of the infant
  - Pelvic infection due to ascending infection from perineum
  - Maternal infection between 24 hours following delivery up to 6 weeks
81. Management of a mother with cardiac condition in second stage includes use of:-
- Valsalva maneuver and forceps
  - Vacuum extraction , lateral position
  - Vacuum extraction, Valsalva maneuver
  - Supine position, episiotomy
82. The best time to give anti-malarial prophylaxis during pregnancy is:-
- Before 8 weeks
  - At 12 weeks
  - After 16 weeks
  - After delivery
83. The increase in size of uterine measurement during pregnancy is from \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ cm:-
- 7.5x5x2.5 to 20x23x25
  - 7.5x5x2.5 to 30x22.5x20
  - 7.5x2.5x5 to 25x23x2.5
  - 7.5x3x2.5 to 30x23x20

84. Dexamethasone injection is administered to pregnant mothers to enhance fetal survival during:-
- 24-34 weeks gestation
  - 24-36 weeks gestation
  - 28- 32 weeks gestation.
  - After 30 weeks gestation
85. The strong and hard vaginal pulsations due to increase in blood supply and enlarged uterine artery in pregnancy is called:-
- Chadwick's sign
  - Osiander's sign
  - Hegar's sign
  - Quickening sign
86. The following is a pre-requisite for economic development in reproductive Health:-
- Human development
  - Human energy
  - Age
  - Socialization
87. An adolescent is best described by ages between:-
- 10-24 years
  - 13-19 years
  - 10-19 years
  - 15-24 years
88. The following best suits a social definition of an adolescent:-
- Period when the individual goes through physical and psychological changes
  - Stage of human development from onset of puberty to full integration of the individual
  - One aged between 10 – 19 years' old
  - Gradual onset of mature reproductive hormonal activity
89. The following is true concerning vasectomy: -
- It can be reversed through a reconstructive operation
  - It is not immediately effective
  - Failure rates are quite high
  - Significantly affects the man's masculinity
90. The young people aged between 10- 24 years are estimated to make what percentage of the population:-
- 36
  - 24
  - 13
  - 10

91. When microgynon is used as an emergency contraceptive, the required number of pills per dose are: -
- 2
  - 4
  - 1
  - 3
92. The following is a symptom based fertility awareness method: -
- Lactational amenorrhea method
  - Coitus interruptus
  - Cycle beds
  - Basal body temperature
93. The social, psychological and emotional characteristics of an adolescent include;
- Affiliation to peer groups and mood changes
  - Rapid growth in height depending on genetics
  - Typical female shape and contour of the body develop
  - Body shape takes on typical adult characteristics,
94. When preparing to perform a speculum examination in a female client, the nurse should: -
- Take temperature of the client
  - Perform bimanual examination
  - Check for the appropriate sized speculum
  - Perform abdominal examination
95. Adolescents and young people have the right to: -
- Accurate information
  - Judgmental treatment
  - Selective services
  - Expensive effective services
96. The safe motherhood initiative was launched in the year: -
- 1999
  - 1986
  - 1987
  - 1981
97. Youth friendly services must be: -
- Affordable, accessible and equitable
  - Accessible, equal and expensive
  - Acceptable, inappropriate, affordable
  - Effective, equitable, limited
98. The direct causes of maternal mortality include: -
- HIV/AIDs, TB, Hemorrhage
  - Hemorrhage, anemia, abortion
  - Abortion, pre-eclampsia, antepartum hemorrhage
  - Malnutrition, obstructed labour, diabetes mellitus

99. Social influence by peers on adolescents' sexuality include:-
- a. Socialization of the child to coping strategies in their personal life
  - b. Education level and work experiences
  - c. Set of fashion, leisure and music
  - d. Attitude toward authority
100. The delay in "receiving" reproductive health services is influenced by: -
- a. Failure to recognize and perceive severity of illness
  - b. Poor skills of health providers
  - c. Lengthy distance to the facility
  - d. Poor transportation to the facility

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