



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
Supplementary/Special Examination Dec 2024**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: DNS 221: Pediatric Nursing and IMCI

DATE: FRIDAY 6TH DECEMBER 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 following best exemplifies atraumatic care in pediatric nursing:-
 - a) Using physical restraints during procedures
 - b) Administering medications intramuscularly to reduce time
 - c) Employing distraction techniques during venipuncture
 - d) Isolating the child to prevent infection

2. The following is a critical factor in achieving successful family-centered care in pediatric settings:-
 - a) Limiting family involvement in clinical decisions
 - b) Establishing a strict visitation policy
 - c) Encouraging open communication between family members and healthcare providers
 - d) Ensuring all decisions are made solely by the healthcare team

3. The developmental stage during which a child is expected to be able to use two-word sentences is:-
 - a) 12 months
 - b) 18 months
 - c) 24 months
 - d) 36 months

4. The following is LEAST likely to be a contributing factor to Failure to Thrive (FTT) in children:-
 - a) Chronic disease
 - b) Psychological neglect
 - c) High-calorie diet
 - d) Socioeconomic factors

5. The tool is most appropriate for evaluating pain in a non-verbal child is:-
 - a) Visual Analog Scale (VAS)
 - b) Numeric Rating Scale (NRS)
 - c) FLACC Scale
 - d) McGill Pain Questionnaire

6. Tetralogy of Fallot is characterised by :-
- Ventricular septal defect only
 - Coarctation of the aorta
 - A combination of four heart defects
 - Atrial septal defects
7. The first-line treatment for an infant with bronchiolitis is:-
- Antibiotics
 - Bronchodilators
 - Supportive care with hydration and oxygen therapy
 - Corticosteroids
- The following laboratory findings is indicative of iron deficiency anemia in children:-
- Elevated hemoglobin
 - Low ferritin levels
 - High hematocrit
 - Normal reticulocyte count
8. The following is an early sign of septic shock in a pediatric patient?:-
- Bradycardia
 - Hypotension
 - Tachycardia
 - Decreased urine output
9. The priority step in the management of a child with suspected bacterial meningitis is:-
- Administering IV antibiotics
 - Performing a lumbar puncture
 - Initiating fluid resuscitation
 - Obtaining a complete blood count
10. The following is a defining feature of celiac disease in children:-
- Constipation
 - Weight gain
 - Chronic diarrhea and malabsorption
 - Increased appetite

11. The pediatric condition characterized by a “barking” cough and stridor is:-

- a) Asthma
- b) Croup
- c) Bronchiolitis
- d) Pneumonia

12. The following is the most common cause of pediatric acute renal failure:-

- a) Hemolytic uremic syndrome
- b) Dehydration
- c) Congenital abnormalities
- d) Urinary tract infections

13. The hallmark sign of pediatric Kawasaki disease is:-

- a) High fever lasting more than five days
- b) Cough and congestion
- c) Joint pain
- d) Weight loss

14. The vaccine contraindicated in a child with a severe egg allergy is:-

- a) MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella)
- b) Hepatitis B
- c) Influenza
- d) DTP (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis)

15. The most common neurological disorder in children that presenting with seizures is:-

- a) Cerebral palsy
- b) Epilepsy
- c) Hydrocephalus
- d) Meningitis

16. Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD) is characterised by:-?

- a) Spasticity
- b) Gower's sign
- c) Hyperreflexia
- d) Tremors

17. The pediatric condition is associated with a positive Ortolani test?

- a) Congenital Hip dysplasia
- b) Scoliosis
- c) Clubfoot
- d) Spina bifida

18. The diagnostic test is most appropriate for confirming cystic fibrosis is:-

- a) Sweat chloride test
- b) Chest X-ray
- c) Pulmonary function tests
- d) Blood gas analysis

19. The following symptoms is a defining feature of pediatric nephrotic syndrome:-

- a) Hypernatremia
- b) Edema
- c) Hematuria
- d) Hypertension

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

20. Define developmental milestones and discuss their importance in pediatric assessment. (4 marks)
21. Describe the pathophysiology of bronchiolitis and its management in infants. (6 marks)
22. Explain the principles of family-centered care in managing a hospitalized child. (4 marks)
23. Discuss the management of pain in pediatric patients using both pharmacological and non-pharmacological methods. (6 marks)
24. Describe the assessment and management of a child with suspected meningitis. (4 marks)
25. Discuss the role of the nurse in promoting nutrition in a pediatric patient with malnutrition. (6 marks)

SECTION III : LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

26. Regarding cystic fibrosis:-
 - a) Describe the pathophysiology of Cystic Fibrosis (4 Marks)
 - b) State the impact of cystic fibrosis respiratory and digestive systems. (2 Marks)
 - c) Develop a comprehensive nursing care plan for a child with child, focusing on respiratory management, nutritional support, and family education. (12 marks)
 - d) Discuss the ethical implications of managing a child with a chronic pediatric condition like cystic fibrosis. (2 marks)