



**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 123: MIDWIFERY I**

**DATE: WEDNESDAY 11<sup>TH</sup> 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 hormone secreted by corpus luteum is:
  - A. Progesterone
  - B. Luteinizing hormone
  - C. Follicle stimulating hormone
  - D. Relaxin
2. The four arches of vaginal vault forms the:
  - A. Fornices
  - B. vestibule
  - C. Fourchette
  - D. Isthmus
3. The ligaments that maintain the body of the uterus in anteversion position is:
  - A. Broad ligament
  - B. Pubocervical ligament
  - C. Utero sacral ligament
  - D. Transverse ligament
4. Trophoblast becomes the:
  - A. Amnion
  - B. Umbilical cord
  - C. Placenta
  - D. Fetus
5. The two pubic bones meet at the:
  - A. Sacro iliac joint
  - B. Symphysis pubis joint
  - C. Ischial tuberosity
  - D. Sacro coccygeal joint

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7. In mechanism of normal labour, crowning allows:
- A. The bregma, forehead, face and chin to pass over the perineum
  - B. The head to right itself with the shoulders by untwisting the neck
  - C. The head and the shoulders to emerge in the antero-posterior diameter
  - D. The head emerge under the pubic arch and no longer recede during contraction
6. In succenturiate placenta:
- A. There is doubling of amnion and chorion forming a ring on the fetal surface
  - B. There is an accessory placenta
  - C. Umbilical cord is attached at the edge of the placenta
  - D. There is division of placenta into two or three complete lobes
7. Longitudinal diameter of the fetal skull include:
- A. Sub-mento bregmatic, bi-parietal,
  - B. Mental vertical, bi-temporal
  - C. Bitemporal, bi-parietal
  - D. Sub-occipital bregmatic, mental vertical
10. True statement about perineal body is that it:
- A. Helps maintain urinary and fecal continence
  - B. Is similar in both males and females
  - C. Is situated at the left of urogenital triangle
  - D. Protects the pelvic organs

11. Hegar's sign, a probable sign of pregnancy is:
- A. Pulsation at the posterior fornices of the cervix
  - B. Softening at the level of isthmus
  - C. Ballotment of the fetus
  - D. Bluening of the vagina
12. Fetal diameter taken from the point where the chin joins the neck to the highest point on the vertex is:
- A. Sub-mento bregmatic
  - B. Sub-occipital frontal
  - C. Sub-mento vertical
  - D. Sub-occipital bregmatic
13. The fetal shunt that closes as a result of prostaglandin withdrawal is:
- a) Foramina ovale
  - b) Ductus venosus
  - c) Ductus arteriosus
  - d) Umbilical veins
14. The difference between cow's milk and human breast milk is that cow's milk contains:
- A. More proteins, less calcium and less carbohydrates
  - B. Less proteins, less calcium and more carbohydrates
  - C. More proteins, more calcium and less carbohydrates
  - D. Less protein, more calcium and more carbohydrates
15. The term presentation means the:
- A. Baby has sunk into the lower uterine segment
  - B. Part of the fetus, which lies in the lower pole of the uterus and leads the way
  - C. Largest diameters of the fetal skull have passed through the pelvic brim
  - D. Part of the fetus used to indicate the position

16. The recommended diagnostic method for HIV/AIDS in a 6-month-old infant under PMTCT follow up is:
- A. Maternal rapid antibody test
  - B. Infant plasma RNA test
  - C. Maternal and infant Elisa test
  - D. Infant rapid antibody test
17. When teaching students about Molding they indicate 2+ if sutures:
- A. Are opposed
  - B. Just touch each other
  - C. Overlap but reducible digitally
  - D. Overlapped and not reducible
18. Active Management of Third Stage of Labour (AMSTL) includes:
- A. Early cord clamping, Controlled Cord Traction, delaying oxytocin administration
  - B. Administration of Oxytocin, Fundal pressure to deliver placenta, delayed cord clamping
  - C. Delayed cord clamping, Oxytocin administration, Controlled Cord Traction
  - D. Early cord clamping, Oxytocin administration, Controlled Cord Traction
19. When newborns are in deep sleep:
- A. Respirations are irregular, sucking movements occur intermittently
  - B. Rapid eye movements are present through closed eyelids
  - C. Eyes are closed, respirations regular and there is no eye movement
  - D. Eyes may be open or closed with fluttering of eyelids
20. Good attachment of the baby onto the mother's breast occurs when:
- A. Lower lip turns inwards, baby's head is held close to mother's body
  - B. More areola seen above baby's top lip, lower lip turns inwards
  - C. Baby's head is in line with the body, mouth is open wide
  - D. Baby's chin touches the breast, baby approaches the breast nose to nipple

**SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)**

**Marks**

21. State five minor disorders of pregnancy  
5
22. State five (5) roles of a midwife  
5
23. State the four (4) prongs of elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV  
4
24. State three mechanical and two uterine actions in physiology of first stage of labor  
5
25. State 5 benefits of breastfeeding  
5
26. Outline six (6) functions of placenta  
6

**SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)**

27. Baby P, a normal newborn delivered at 39 weeks gestation, weighs 3200gm with an apgar score of 8/1,9/5 10/10.

- a) Define normal newborn  
1
- b) State five aspects of Apgar scoring  
5
- c) Describe immediate care of baby P for the first 12 hours  
10
- d) State four benefits of breastfeeding baby P  
4