



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

DNS 124: GYNAECOLOGY

DATE: MONDAY 1ST AUGUST 2022

TIME: 2 Hours Start: 0900 HOURS Finish: 1100 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This examination will be marked **out of 70 Marks**
2. This examination comprises **ONE** Sections Section I: Multiple Choice Questions
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. Answer **ALL** questions in the Answer Booklet provided

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Gender refers to;
 - a) Women's empowerment
 - b) Differences between men and women
 - c) Roles and responsibilities assigned to men and women
 - d) The sex roles associated with men and women

2. All the following are reproductive health rights EXCEPT right to;
 - a) Express one's sexual orientation without discrimination
 - b) Attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health
 - c) Free reproductive health services
 - d) Voluntary sexual relationships

3. Common gender stereotypes associated with men are;
 - a) Dependency, men are leaders, men are supporters
 - b) Men are leaders, independency, competitiveness
 - c) Being supportive, being passive, men are leaders
 - d) Men are emotional, men are brave, competitiveness

4. Practical gender needs include;
 - a) Decision making power, nutrition, health care
 - b) women representation, health care, education
 - c) equality, employment, health care
 - d) health care, food, employment

5. All the following are reproductive roles EXCEPT
 - a) Nurturing children
 - b) Cooking for the family
 - c) Fishing
 - d) Caring for the elderly

6. Late adolescence refers to age range;
- 19-24 years
 - 16-19 years
 - 20-24 years
 - 13-17 years
7. The lowest level of women's empowerment assessed by the Women's Empowerment Framework is the;
- Welfare
 - Access
 - Control
 - Participation
8. Sex disaggregated data means;
- Data on sex characteristics
 - Data on gender equality
 - Information that is presented separately for women and men
 - Information used in gender analysis
9. Control means;
- The ability to use a resource
 - The ability to use an opportunity
 - The ability to make decisions about resources
 - The ability to lead others
10. Partial or total removal of the clitoris and the labia minora, with or without excision of the labia majora is referred to as;
- Infibulation
 - Clitoridectomy
 - Excision
 - Severe FGM

11. Vaginal cancer stage three involves;
- Vaginal wall and nearby lymph nodes
 - Vaginal wall, pelvic wall and lymph nodes
 - Vaginal epithelium and underlying connective tissues
 - Vaginal wall, rectum, bladder, lymph nodes
12. Simple mastectomy involves removal of;
- Entire breast, underlying fascia and axillary lymph nodes
 - Entire breast, axillary lymph nodes, and chest wall muscles
 - Entire breasts and axillary lymph nodes
 - Breast quadrant including overlying skin and most of axillary lymph nodes.
13. Intrauterine insemination is an infertility treatment adopted in cases of;
- Blocked fallopian tubes
 - Cervical mucus antibodies destroy the sperms
 - Hormonal imbalances affecting the woman
 - History of oophorectomy
14. The vasomotor symptoms of menopause are;
- Palpitation, mood swings, vaginal dryness
 - Hot flushes, memory deficit, vaginal dryness
 - Hot flushes, night sweat, palpitation
 - Night sweats, memory deficit, mood swings
15. The female reproductive cancers associated with human papilloma virus are;
- Endometrial cancer, cervical cancer, ovarian cancer
 - Valvular cancer, endometrial cancer, vaginal cancer
 - Vaginal cancer, ovarian cancer, cervical cancer
 - Cervical cancer, Valvular cancer, vaginal cancer
16. Cervicitis is caused by;
- Neisseria gonorrhoea and Trichomonas vaginalis
 - Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoea
 - Haemophilus ducreyi and Chlamydia trachomatis
 - Trichomonas vaginalis and Candida albicans

17. Anatomical factors associated with female infertility include;

- a) Vaginal atresia, anovulation and uterine fibroids
- b) Anovulation, bicornuate uterus and ovarian tumours
- c) Cervical stenosis, uterine fibroids and vaginal atresia.
- d) Bicornuate uterus, vaginal atresia and cervical stenosis.

18. Manual vacuum aspiration is done in the management of incomplete abortion if the uterine size is;

- a) Below 10 weeks
- b) Below 13 weeks
- c) Between 12 and 16 weeks
- d) Above 13 weeks

For Q19 and Q20 match the disorders in column A with correct statements in column B;

Column A

- 19. a) Mastodynia
- b) Menorrhagia
- 20. a) Metrorrhagia
- b) Polymenorrhea

Column B

- i) Too frequent menstrual periods usually shorter than 21 days
- ii) Intolerable breast pain and swelling in the luteal phase
- iii) Menstrual periods occurring more than 35 days apart
- iv) Intolerable breast pain and swelling in the follicular phase
- v) Vaginal bleeding occurring any time between the menstrual periods
- vi) Excessive, heavy and prolonged menstrual flow at normal cyclical interval

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Differentiate between gender and sex (5 Marks)
2. State five forms of sexual violence (5 Marks)
3. Outline five (5) predisposing factors to ectopic pregnancy. (5 Marks)
4. State five (5) causes of infertility in women of reproductive age (5 Marks)
5. Highlight five (5) health messages you will share with a menopausal clients(5 Marks)
6. Describe the management of primary dysmenorrhea (5 Marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Madam Mrembo 22 years old is admitted in the gynaecology ward with a diagnosis of acute PID.
 - a) List six (3) clinical features that Mrembo may present with (3 Marks)
 - b) Describe the nursing care will accord to madam Mrembo till discharge (7 Marks)
2. Using relevant examples, describe the effects of FGM on the reproductive health of women and girls (10 Marks)