



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

END OF SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER TRIMESTER 2022 EXAMINATIONS

BSN 314: MIDWIFERY AND OBSTETRIC NURSING III

DATE: 28th November 2022

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 9:00 AM

Finish: 11:00 AM

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. This exam is out of 70 Marks**
- 2. This Examination comprises THREE Sections. Section I: Multiple Choice Questions
Section II: Short Answer Questions and Section III: Long Answer Questions**
- 3. Answer ALL Questions.**
- 4. Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work
if need be**

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. A condition in which the chorionic villi deeply invade the myometrium is called placenta:-
 - a) Accreta
 - b) Increta
 - c) Percreta
 - d) Velamentosa

2. In a mother who has preeclampsia, the fetus is in danger of:-
 - a) Being delivered prematurely, being with a congenital abnormality
 - b) Being delivered prematurely, suffering intrauterine growth retardation
 - c) Having macrosomia, being with a congenital abnormality
 - d) Having macrosomia, being delivered prematurely

3. In pregnancies complicated by Diabetes mellitus:-
 - a) Insulin requirements increase immediately after birth
 - b) Insulin requirements decreases immediately after birth
 - c) Insulin requirements decreases during pregnancy
 - d) The prenatal mortality is markedly decreased

4. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false
 - i. Anaemia is a predisposing factor for post partum haemorrhage
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - ii. Precipitate labour is when the second stage of labour takes longer than 10 hours
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. The recommended drug for accelerating fetal production of lung surfactant is :-
 - a) Pethidine
 - b) Vitamin K
 - c) Dexamethasone
 - d) Antibiotics

6. A breech presentation is classified as a :-
 - a) Malposition
 - b) Malpresentation
 - c) Abnormal presentation
 - d) Normal presentation

7. Bandl's ring commonly occurs as a consequence of:-
- Retraction of uterine muscles
 - Reverse polarity
 - Obstructed labour
 - Cervical dystocia
8. The drug used as convulsion prophylaxis in the management of pre-eclampsia is:-
- Hydralazine
 - Magnesium sulphate
 - Aspirin
 - Nifedipine
9. Type 4 placenta previa is characterized by a placenta which is:-
- Located in the upper uterine segment
 - Situated in the vaginal os
 - Partially covering the cervical os
 - Centrally covering the cervical os
10. One of the effects of diabetes on pregnancy is:-
- High fertility
 - Oligohydramnios
 - Ketosis
 - Cephalo pelvic disproportion
11. The likely diagnosis of a gravid client who presents with severe vomiting:- dehydration and jaundice is
- Gastro-enteritis
 - Hyperemesis gravidarum
 - Mild vomiting
 - Urinary tract infection.
12. The likely cause of vaginal bleeding for a woman at 32 weeks gestation involved in a motor vehicle accident is:-
- Placenta previa
 - Placenta accreta
 - Placenta bipartio
 - Placenta abruption

16. The indications for vacuum extraction during labour include:-
- Preterm labour, obstructed labour
 - Severe hypertension, maternal exhaustion
 - Mild fetal distress, delayed second stage of labour
 - Obstructed labour, breech presentation
13. Direct Coomb's test:-
- Is done on the maternal blood
 - Positive results indicate maternal sensitization
 - If negative, then the baby is also rhesus negative
 - Should be avoided if mother had received one dose of anti-D
14. Grand multipara is a woman who:-
- Has given birth four times or more
 - Has been pregnant four time or more
 - Has given birth five times or more
 - Has been pregnant five times or more
15. The recommended drug for preventing seizures in a client with pre-eclampsia is:-
- Hydrazaline
 - Nifedipine
 - Asprin
 - Magnesium sulphate
16. Oligohydramnios is defined as;
- Amniotic fluid less than 500 ml at term
 - Amniotic fluid is more than 800mls at 32 weeks
 - Reduced amniotic fluid volume
 - Amniotic fluid at 50th percentile
17. 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
18. 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

19. The most common cause of early onset neonatal sepsis is:-
- Gram +ve beta haemolytic staphylococci
 - Gram +ve Neisseria meningitides
 - Klebsiella species
 - Pneumococcal bacteria
20. A congenital condition that occur due to defective closure of the vertebral column is:-
- Omphalocele
 - Hydrocephalus
 - Spina bifida
 - Pheochromocytoma

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

- Outline three (3) etiologies of amniotic fluid embolism (3 marks)
- Describe the management of mild anaemia for a mother at 28 weeks gestation (6 marks)
- Explain three (3) complications associated of diabetes mellitus in pregnancy (6 marks)
- Outline five (5) ways of preventing birth asphyxia (5 marks)
- State five (5) ways of preventing infections in special care baby unit (5 marks)
- State five (5) specific nursing interventions for a premature neonate (5 marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

- Ms. Y a 26-year-old para 2 Gravida 3 at 37 weeks in labour has just had spontaneous rupture of membranes. On Vaginal examination, you feel a soft pulsating mass and suspect cord prolapse, cervical dilation is 7 centimeters.
 - Define cord prolapse (2 marks)
 - Differentiate between cord presentation and cord prolapse (4 marks)
 - Describe the management of Ms. Y (14 marks)