



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

DNS 212: MIDWIFERY II

DATE: 16TH APRIL 2024

TIME: 2 Hours
HOURS

START: 1115 HOURS

FINISH: 1315

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. Eclampsia presents with:
 - A. High blood pressure, proteinuria and confusion
 - B. High blood pressure, oedema and coma
 - C. Convulsions, proteinuria and oedema
 - D. Convulsions, high blood pressure and proteinuria
2. A physical finding expected in a neonate born at 32 weeks gestation is:
 - A. A sleepy lethargic baby
 - B. Lanugo covering the baby
 - C. Desquamation of the epidermis
 - D. Palma and planta creases
- 3 Polyzygotic twins:
 - A. Are always monochorionic
 - B. Are always fraternal
 - C. Can originate from two or more zygote
 - D. Are as a result of superfecundation
4. The neonates with the highest risk for developing jaundice are those who:
 - A. Have birth trauma, previously affected sibling
 - B. Are fed on formula milk, premature
 - C. Have birth trauma, born at 37 weeks
 - D. Fed on formula milk, previously affected siblings
5. Indications of emergency caesarian section include :
 - A. Cord prolapse, eclampsia
 - B. Obstructed labour, contracted pelvis
 - C. Big breech, elderly primigravida
 - D. Cephalo-pelvic disproportion, co-joined twins

6. The process in which heat is lost from a new born as a result of delayed drying is:
- A. Conduction
 - B. Convection
 - C. Evaporation
 - D. Radiation
7. Effects of diabetes in pregnancy on the fetus are
- A. Fetal hypoglycemia, macrosomia, intrauterine death
 - B. Fetal hypoglycemia, microsomia, intrauterine death
 - C. Fetal hyperglycemia, macrosomia, intrauterine growth restriction
 - D. Fetal hypoglycemia, microsomia, congenital abnormality
8. Drug of choice in management of severe malaria in pregnancy is:
- A. Sulphadixine pyrimethamine
 - B. Artemether lumefantrine
 - C. Quinine
 - D. Chloroquine sulphate
9. J-Shaped episiotomy:
- A. Is very easy to suture and highly recommended
 - B. Is very difficult to suture and not recommended
 - C. Incision is done from the mid-fourchette direct to the anus
 - D. Incision is done laterally at the fourchette and directed at 90°
10. The maneuver of moving the mother in all fours with the back arched, widening the pelvic outlet in management of shoulder dystocia is called:
- A. Gaskin maneuver
 - B. Rubin I maneuver
 - C. Woods' screw maneuver
 - D. The McRoberts maneuver

11. A characteristic of placenta praevia is:
- A. Constant abdominal pains
 - B. Painless per vaginal bleeding
 - C. Painful per vaginal bleeding
 - D. Retention of blood in the uterus
12. The denominator in breech presentation is:
- A. Occiput
 - B. Sinciput
 - C. Mentum
 - D. Sacrum
13. Management of uterine inertia in a pregnant woman with favorable pelvis is:
- A. Induction of labour with misoprostol pessary
 - B. Augmentation of labour with syntocinon
 - C. Caesarian delivery
 - D. Administration of tocolytic drugs
14. The long internal rotation of the head in the occipital posterior position is:
- A. $\frac{1}{8}$ of a circle
 - B. $\frac{3}{8}$ of a circle
 - C. $\frac{1}{2}$ of a circle
 - D. $\frac{5}{8}$ of a circle
15. The two most important causes of puerperal infections are:
- A. Hemorrhage and trauma during birth
 - B. Organisms present in the birth canal and trauma during child birth
 - C. Preeclampsia and retained placenta
 - D. Malnutrition and anemia during pregnancy
16. During induction of labour, the client should be observed carefully for signs of:
- A. Cord prolapse
 - B. Hypoglycemia
 - C. Severe pain
 - D. Uterine tetany

17. Artificial rupture of membranes to initiate or speed up labour is called:
- Augmentation
 - Membrane stripping
 - Amniotomy
 - Amniocentesis
18. Immediate effects of hyperemesis gravidarum include:
- Electrolyte imbalance, Fetal growth restriction, dehydration
 - Dehydration, maternal ketoacidosis, electrolyte imbalance
 - Maternal ketoacidosis, fetal anomalies, anemia
 - Fetal growth restriction, electrolyte imbalance, fetal anomalies
19. Birth asphyxia is:
- Due to insufficient surfactant production
 - Failure to initiate and sustain breathing
 - Managed by administration of surfactant
 - Managed using extracorporeal membrane oxygen
20. Newborn infants whose mother has had untreated syphilis since second trimester of pregnancy should be:
- Assessed for cleft palate
 - Screened immediately for syphilis
 - Observed for maculopapular lesions of the soles
 - Examined for hypotonicity of skeletal muscles

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

- | | <u>Marks</u> |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. State five (5) complications associated with multiple pregnancy | 5 |
| 2. State five (5) classifications of hypertensive disease in pregnancy | 5 |
| 3. Differentiate between placenta abruption and placenta praevia | 5 |
| 4. Differentiate between preterm babies and small for gestation | 5 |
| 5. Outline five (5) differences between caput succedaneum and cephalo hematoma | 5 |

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

1. Mrs. P 42 years, para 5+2 has been admitted in the postnatal ward following a successful vaginal delivery 2 hours ago. The nurse notices heavy vaginal loss and the uterus boggy on palpation her BP is 95/56mmhg and respiration 24 breaths/minute

- a. Define Postpartum hemorrhage **1**
- b. State the four major causes of post-partum hemorrhage **4**
- c. Identify the actual cause of Mrs. P diagnosis then described the actual management until she stabilizes. **10**
- d. State 5 preventive measures of postpartum hemorrhage **5**