



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
BACHELOR NURSING SCIENCE
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION- AUGUST 2026**

BSN 225: GYNAECOLOGY

DATE: 06.08.2026

DURATION: 2 HOURS **START:** 09.00 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 (20 marks), Section II: Short Answer Questions (30 marks), and Section III: Long Answer Questions (20 marks)
3. Answer ALL Questions
4. Do not write anything on the question paper
5. Use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be
6. Write your University Registration Number correctly on all pages of the booklet(s) used

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. In the management of maternal shock, oxygen is administered at:
 - A. 4-6 liters per minute by mask or nasal cannula
 - B. 8-10 liters per minute by mask or nasal cannula
 - C. 6–8 liters per minute by mask or nasal cannula
 - D. 2-4 liters per minute by mask or nasal cannula
2. Sub-mucosal uterine fibroid is described as:
 - A. Protruding into the cavity of the uterus
 - B. Protruding through the outer surface of the uterine wall
 - C. Contained in the uterine wall within the myometrium
 - D. Contained in the uterine wall within the endometrium
3. Sub-serosal uterine fibroid is described as:
 - A. Protruding into the cavity of the uterus
 - B. Protruding through the outer surface of the uterine wall
 - C. Contained in the uterine wall within the myometrium
 - D. Contained in the uterine wall within the endometrium
4. Intramural uterine fibroid is described as:
 - A. Protruding into the cavity of the uterus
 - B. Protruding through the outer surface of the uterine wall
 - C. Contained in the uterine wall within the myometrium
 - D. Contained in the uterine wall within the endometrium
5. Missed abortion and inevitable abortion are characteristics of:
 - A. Complete abortion
 - B. Incomplete abortion
 - C. Septic abortion
 - D. Threatened abortion
6. Manual vacuum aspiration as a strategy for managing incomplete abortion is an effective:
 - A. Method of treatment for uterine sizes up to 14 weeks.
 - B. Method of treatment for uterine sizes up to 12 weeks
 - C. Method of treatment for uterine sizes up to 16 weeks
 - D. Method of treatment for uterine sizes up to 18 weeks
7. Hydatidiform mole and Choriocarcinoma are the forms of:
 - A. Uterine cancer
 - B. Dysfunctional uterine bleeding
 - C. Gestational trophoblastic disease
 - D. Cervical cancer

8. In an ectopic pregnancy, a mass in the Pouch of Douglas is detected on:
 - A. Pelvic Examination
 - B. Vaginal Examination
 - C. Abdominal Examination
 - D. Laboratory Examination
9. Premenstrual syndrome is best managed by:
 - A. Only an anti-inflammatory agent
 - B. Progesterone-only oral contraceptives
 - C. Oestrogen-only oral contraceptives
 - D. Combined oral contraceptives
10. Menorrhagia is defined as cyclical regular menstruation with:
 - A. Excessive blood loss of more than 70 milliliters
 - B. Excessive blood loss of more than 60 millilitres
 - C. Excessive blood loss of more than 50 millilitres
 - D. Excessive blood loss of more than 40 milliliters
11. Myomectomy as a surgical strategy for the management of uterine fibroids preserves:
 - A. The uterus, depending on the size and location of the fibroids
 - B. Only the cervix, regardless of the size and location of the fibroids
 - C. The uterus, regardless of the size and location of the fibroids
 - D. Only the ovaries, regardless of the size and location of the fibroids
12. In partial molar pregnancy, as one of the two types of hydatidiform mole, there is:
 - A. An abnormal placenta and some fetal development
 - B. An abnormal placenta, but no fetus
 - C. A normal placenta, but no fetus
 - D. A normal placenta, and some fetal development
13. In a subtotal hysterectomy:
 - A. The entire uterus, except the cervix, is removed
 - B. The entire uterus and the cervix are removed
 - C. The entire uterus is removed
 - D. The entire uterus and the cervical os are removed
14. Lack of knowledge about family planning is categorized as:
 - A. National risk of induced abortion
 - B. Community risk of induced abortion
 - C. Household risk of induced abortion
 - D. Individual risk of induced abortion

15. Fibrocystic breast changes, common in 35-50-year-old women, refer to a variety of:
- A. Neoplastic tissue changes within the breast that produce lumps
 - B. Non-neoplastic tissue changes within the breast that produce lumps
 - C. Both non-neoplastic and neoplastic tissue changes within the breast that produce lumps
 - D. Inflammatory tissue changes within the breast that produce lumps
16. In stage III cancer of the cervix, the cancer has:
- A. Strictly confined to the cervix.
 - B. Extended beyond the cervix but has not extended to the pelvic wall
 - C. Extended to the pelvic wall and involves the lower third of the vagina
 - D. Extended beyond the true pelvis or has clinically involved the mucosa of the bladder or rectum
17. Management of septic abortion when the severe infection involves deep tissues consists of:
- A. Ampicillin 1 g IV stat and 6 hourly + Gentamicin 5 mg/kg body weight IV 24 hourly + Metronidazole 500 IV every 6 hourly for 5-7 days
 - B. Ampicillin 2 g IV stat and 6 hourly + Gentamicin 5 mg/kg body weight IV 24 hourly + Metronidazole 500 IV every 8 hourly for 5-7 days
 - C. Amoxicillin 500 mg orally 8 hourly + Metronidazole 400 mg orally 8 hourly + Gentamicin 5mg/kg body weight IV 24 hourly for 5 days.
 - D. Amoxicillin 500 mg orally 6 hourly + Metronidazole 400 mg orally 6 hourly + Gentamicin 5mg/kg body weight IV 12 hourly for 5 days
18. Fibro adenoma of the breast common in young women within twenty years after puberty, is:
- A. An inflammatory disease
 - B. A non-inflammatory disease
 - C. Malignant neoplasm
 - D. Benign neoplasm
19. Polyps are categorised as:
- A. Cervical only
 - B. Cervical and uterine
 - C. Uterine only
 - D. Ovarian only
20. Lumpectomy as a surgical management of breast cancer refers to the removal of:
- A. The tumour with surrounding tissues only
 - B. A wedge of breast, including the tumor or lobe on which the tumor is growing
 - C. All breast tissue, but sparing anything else
 - D. All breast tissue, including the axillary lymph nodes, the lining of the pectoralis minor muscles

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. State any five (5) symptoms of endometriosis **(5 marks)**
2. Outline five (5) causes of uterine prolapse **(5 marks)**
3. State five (5) types of physical examinations normally carried out for women with gynaecological conditions **(5 marks)**
4. Describe any two (2) categories of test results of Visual Inspection of the cervix with Acetic Acid **(5 marks)**
5. Outline any five (5) underlying conditions associated with secondary dysmenorrhea **(5 marks)**
6. Outline any five (5) therapeutic indications of laparoscopy **(5 marks)**

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Mrs. Xu, 2+1 gravida 4, aged 45 years old at 10 weeks of gestation, is admitted into your gynaecological ward in the hospital for Manual Vacuum Aspiration.
 - a. Name the diagnosis of Mrs. Xu **(1 mark)**
 - b. Define abortion **(1 mark)**
 - c. Outline any six signs and symptoms manifested by Mrs. Xu **(6 marks)**
 - d. Describe key procedures you would take to perform the Manual Vacuum Aspiration to manage Mrs. Xu's diagnosis **(10 marks)**
 - e. Outline any two key nursing care you would provide to Mrs. Xu immediately post Manual Vacuum Aspiration **(2 marks)**