



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING
END OF JANUARY-APRIL SEMESTER 2023 EXAMINATIONS**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 323 PAEDIATRIC NURSING

DATE: 5th April 2023

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 2:00 PM

Finish: 04:00 PM

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 -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

1. Neonates have an increased respiratory rate (30-60 bpm) in order to: -
 - a. Compensate for a decreased inspiratory reserve volume by increasing the minute volume
 - b. Compensates for a decreased metabolic rate
 - c. Overcome the positive and expiratory pressure
 - d. Increase the lung capacity necessary to initiate respiration

2. In cardiac changes at birth: -
 - a. Blood flow through the ductus venosus is reduced, causing passive closure over 3-7 days, increasing blood return to the inferior vena cava
 - b. Lung expansion causes drop in pulmonary vascular resistance and a decrease in the return to the left atrium
 - c. The drop in pulmonary vessel resistance decreases systemic resistance reversing the direction of blood flow through the ductus arteriosus
 - d. Umbilical vessels constrict in response to stretching and increased oxygen content at delivery

3. Neural tube defects include: -
 - a. Vertebral collapse, hydrocephaly
 - b. Spinal bifida, anencephaly
 - c. Chiari malformation, cerebral hernia
 - d. Imperforate anus, hydrocephaly

4. Diagnosis of Down's syndrome is suspected when the nurse observes the following signs in a baby: -
 - a. Broad short fingers, low set ears, flattened occiput
 - b. Big head, low set ears, spinal deformity
 - c. Muscle dystrophy, involuntary muscle movement, abnormal reflexes
 - d. Small head, broader hands, protruding forehead

5. A 6 year old is admitted in diabetic coma, the priority nursing intervention will be: -
 - a. Administration of insulin stat, repeat after every 8 hours
 - b. Intravenous administration of normal saline
 - c. Intravenous administration of potassium
 - d. Confirmation of acetone breathe

6. Classical signs of nephrotic syndrome include: -
 - a. Proteinuria, hypoalbuminemia, hyperlipidemia
 - b. Polyuria, hypolipidemia, recurrent infections
 - c. Hyperlipidemia, polyuria, hypoalbuminemia
 - d. Proteinuria, polydipsia, polyuria

7. Diagnosis of Atresia/ Tracheoesophageal fistula is suspected when the nurse observes the following signs in the neonate: -
- Abdominal distension, drooling, acute abdomen
 - Dysphagia, frothing, hyperacidity
 - Cyanosis when feeding, coughing, choking
 - Frothing, recurrent pneumonia, abdominal distention
8. When assessing a child with cystitis, the nurse will expect to find: -
- Flank pain
 - Dysuria
 - Costovertebral tenderness
 - High fever
9. A significant manifestation of increased intracranial pressure in children include: -
- Widening pulse pressure, projectile vomiting, reduced level of consciousness
 - Reduced blood pressure, tachycardia, severe headache
 - Bradycardia, opisthotonus, hypotension
 - Narrow pulse pressure, projectile vomiting, opisthotonus
10. In electrolyte imbalance, sodium chloride and potassium chloride are administered to correct: -
- Metabolic acidosis
 - Metabolic alkalosis
 - Respiratory acidosis
 - Respiratory alkalosis
11. Atrial Septal Defect (ASD): -
- Is always symptomatic
 - Is easily diagnosed when the foramen ovale is patent
 - Creates a right to left shunt of the pulmonary venous return
 - Creates a left to right shunt of the pulmonary venous return
12. Coarctation of the aorta presents with: -
- Hepatomegaly
 - Upper body hypotension
 - Diminished lower extremities pulses
 - Severe symptoms if combined with a patent ductus arteriosus (PDA)
13. The following is not a risk factor to contracting pneumonia: -
- Immobility and shallowly breathing
 - Patients with depressed cough reflex owing to drugs or weakness
 - Exposure to very low temperatures
 - Patients on Nil per Oral

14. The most common type of pneumonia among the paediatric population: -
- Lobar pneumonia
 - Opportunistic pneumonia
 - Jirovecii pneumonia
 - Broncho pneumonia
15. The use of antiemetics is not recommended in the management of Gastroenteritis because : -
- It has severe side effects
 - It worsens diarrhoea
 - The diarrhea is self-limiting without any intervention
 - The diarrhea is the body's means of eliminating infective organisms
16. The condition where the bowel twist and turns on itself is known as: -
- Volvulus
 - Intussusception
 - Adhesions
 - Hernia
17. Small non tender lymph node in children is an indication of: -
- Infection
 - Inflammation
 - Normal growth
 - No indication
18. The rationale for nil per oral preoperatively is: -
- Patient should be on fluids only
 - To prevent nausea and vomiting
 - To prevent patient from passing stool intraoperatively
 - To prevent aspiration
19. The following statement is **True** : -
- Blisters following burns injury should be broken during dressing
 - Blisters following cellulitis should be broken during dressing
 - Estimation of percentage burns in children we use the rule of 7
 - Estimation of percentage burns in children we use the rule of 9

20. Children of 1-2 years are classified as: -

- a. Infants
- b. Newborns
- c. Toddlers
- d. Pre schoolers

SECTION: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Outline six (6) specific managements of severe gastroenteritis in children **(6 Marks)**
2. State four (4) neurological congenital defects that may be present at birth **(4 Marks)**
3. Outline four (4) key aspects of assessment in a cardiac patient **(4 Marks)**
4. Describe the pathophysiology of asthma **(6 Marks)**
5. State five (5) clinical presentations of rheumatic heart disease **(5 Marks)**
6. Outline the medical management of pneumonia **(5 Marks)**

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS 20 MARKS)

1. Baby N 6 years old is diagnosed with pyloric stenosis.
 - a. State three (3) clinical manifestations of pyloric stenosis **(3 Marks)**
 - b. Formulate three (3) actual and two (2) potential nursing diagnoses for baby N **(5 Marks)**
 - c. Describe the immediate pre and postoperative management of baby N **(12 Marks)**