



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**  
**SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES**  
**END OF DECEMBER SEMESTER 2025 EXAMINATIONS**  
**COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 323 : PEADIATRICS**

**DATE: 8<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER-2025**

**TIME: 2:00PM-4:00PM**

**Duration: 2 HOURS**

**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 I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

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1. Newborns 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. Compensate for a decreased metabolic rate
  - c. Overcome the positive end expiratory pressure
  - d. Increase the lung capacity necessary to initiate respiration
  
2. In cardiac changes at birth
  - a. Blood flows 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 reverses the direction of blood flowing 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, hydrocecephaly
  
4. Diagnosis of downs 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 admitted in diabetic coma, the priority nursing intervention will be;
  - a. Administration of insulin stat, repeat after every 8 hours
  - b. Intravenous fluids administration 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. In diagnosis of Atresia/ Tracheoesophageal fistula is suspected when the nurse observes the following signs in the newborn;
  - a. Abdominal distension, drooling, acute abdomen
  - b. Dysphagia, frothing, hyperacidity
  - c. Cyanosis when feeding, coughing, choking
  - d. Frothing, recurrent pneumonia, abdominal distention
  
8. When assessing a child with cystitis, the nurse will expect to find;
  - a. Flank pain
  - b. Dysuria
  - c. Costovertebral tenderness
  - d. High fever
  
9. A significant manifestation of increased intracranial pressure in children include;
  - a. Widening pulse pressure, projectile vomiting, reduced level of consciousness
  - b. Reduced blood pressure, tachycardia, severe headache
  - c. Bradycardia, opisthotonus, hypotension
  - d. Narrow pulse pressure, projectile vomiting, opisthotonus
  
10. In electrolyte imbalance, sodium chloride and potassium chloride are administered to correct one of the following;
  - a. Metabolic acidosis
  - b. Metabolic alkalosis
  - c. Respiratory acidosis
  - d. Respiratory alkalosis
  
11. Atrial Septal Defect (ASD)
  - a. Is always symptomatic
  - b. Is easily diagnosed when the foramen ovale is patent
  - c. Creates a right to left shunt of the pulmonary venous return
  - d. Creates a left to right shunt of the pulmonary venous return
  
12. Coarctation of the aorta presents with;
  - a. Hepatomegaly
  - b. Upper body hypotension
  - c. Diminished lower extremities pulses
  - d. Severe symptoms if combined with a patent ductus arteriosus (PDA)

13. One of the following is a lesser 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 Nothing per Oral
14. One of the following type of pneumonia is the most common among the paediatric population
- Lobar pneumonia
  - Opportunistic pneumonia
  - Jiroveci pneumonia
  - Broncho pneumonia
15. The use of antiemetics is not recommended in the management of GE due to;
- Its severe side effects
  - They worsen the diarrhea
  - 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
  - Intersusception
  - Adhesions
  - Hernia
17. Small non tender lymph nodes in children is an indication of
- Infection
  - Inflammation
  - Normal growth
  - No indication
18. The rationale of 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. Write the following statements as **True** or **False**;

- a. Blisters following burns injury should be broken during dressing
- b. Blisters following cellulitis should be broken during dressing
- c. Estimation of percentage burns in children we use the rule of 7
- d. Estimation of percentage burns in children we use the rule of 9

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**SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**(30 MARKS)**

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

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**SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**(20 MARKS)**

1. Baby Nice 6 years old is diagnosed with intestinal obstruction.
  - a. State 3 clinical manifestations of intestinal obstruction **(3 Marks)**
  - b. Formulate 2 definitive and 2 potential nursing diagnosis for baby Nice **(5 Marks)**
  - c. Describe the immediate pre and postoperative management of baby Nice **(12 Marks)**