



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING
END OF TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS AUGUST 2022**

COURSE UNIT: BSN 225 COURSE CODE: GYNAECOLOGY

Date: 1st August, 2022

Time: 2 Hours

Start: 2:00 PM

Finish: 4:00 PM

Instructions

- 1) This paper has three sections: Section A, Section B and Section C
- 2) Answer ALL questions in Section A and Section B and C
- 3) Use the University examination booklets provided
- 4) Re-writing the questions on your answer sheet is unnecessary

SECTION A MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS) (20 MARKS)

1. The following hormone is responsible for the production of Follicle Stimulating Hormone;
 - a) Prolactin
 - b) Gonadotrophin releasing hormone
 - c) Luteinizing hormone
 - d) Estrogen
2. Luteinizing hormone is produced by;
 - a) Anterior pituitary
 - b) Posterior pituitary
 - c) Hypothalamus
 - d) Ovaries
3. Conception takes place at;
 - a) Ampulla of Fallopian tubes
 - b) Fimbria of fallopian tubes
 - c) Within the uterus
 - d) Decidua
4. The comfort measure recommended to a client with genital herpes is;
 - a) Wear loose cotton underwear
 - b) Apply a water-based lubricant to the lesions
 - c) Rub, rather than scratch in response to an itch
 - d) Pour hydrogen peroxide and water over the lesions
5. It's important for the following group to understand the importance of an annual Papanicolaou test;
 - a) Clients with a history or recurrent candidiasis
 - b) Clients with a pregnancy before age 20
 - c) Clients infected with the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)
 - d) Clients with a long history of oral contraceptive use

6. Pain at ovulation is referred to as
 - a) Dyspareunia
 - b) Dyschezia
 - c) Mittelschmerz
 - d) Breakthrough bleeding

7. The following condition of the female reproductive system would warrant contact tracing and treatment of sexual partners;
 - a) Bartholinitis
 - b) candidiasis
 - c) Chlamydia
 - d) Endometriosis

8. Herpes simplex virus type I causes;
 - a) Oral-labial herpes
 - b) Genital herpes
 - c) Genital warts
 - d) Cervical cancer

9. The most common pure germ cell tumor of the ovary is;
 - a) Choriocarcinoma
 - b) Dysgerminoma
 - c) Embryonal cell tumor
 - d) Malignant Teratoma

10. The best imaging modality to further investigate a client complaining of heavy menstrual bleeding who on examination has a uterus that is anteverted and bulky;
 - a) Abdominal ultrasound scan
 - b) Transvaginal ultrasound scan
 - c) CT scan
 - d) Hysterosalpingogram (HSG)

11. The drug useful in preventing vertical transmission of HIV is;
- Nevirapine
 - Stavudine
 - Lamivudine
 - Abacavir
12. A 25-year-old woman presents with vaginal bleeding and a positive pregnancy test. Her Transvaginal ultrasound scan shows a no-viable intrauterine pregnancy. The following is the best offer to her;
- Laparoscopy
 - Serum hCG measurement
 - Misoprostol
 - Methotrexate
13. With regard to hormone changes that accompany menopause. The following is true;
- As ovarian function fails, serum FSH levels increase
 - 12 months after the LMP serum levels of testosterone are close to zero
 - Secretion of GnRH from the hypothalamus increases significantly in the late menopause to drive ovarian activity
 - Progesterone levels are undetectable in perimenopause
14. The hormone that is raised in polycystic ovarian syndrome is:
- 17-OH progesterone
 - Follicul stimulating hormone
 - Luteinizing hormone
 - Thyroid stimulating hormone
15. The investigation of choice in a 55-year-old postmenopausal woman who has presented with postmenopausal bleeding is;
- Pap smear
 - Fractional curettage
 - Transvaginal ultrasound
 - Ca 125 estimation

16. The genital tract malignancy that presents the lowest risk of metastasis to the ovary is
- A. Carcinoma endometrium
 - B. Carcinoma cervix
 - C. Carcinoma fallopian tube
 - D. Uterine sarcoma
17. Levonorgestrel intrauterine system (NG-IUS), is the treatment of choice for
- A. A woman who wishes to conceive in the next 6 months
 - B. A woman who is not responding to medical management
 - C. A woman who does not wish to conceive
 - D. A woman who has large fibroids
18. Ovarian disorders associated with amenorrhea, cause
- A. Hypergonadotropic Hypergonadism
 - B. Hypogonadotropic Hypogonadism
 - C. Hypergonadotropic Hypogonadism
 - D. Hypogonadotropic Hypergonadism
19. Irregular periods at intervals of more than 35 days with only 4-9 periods in a year are defined as
- A. Amenorrhea
 - B. Metrorrhagia
 - C. Oligomenorrhoea
 - D. Menorrhagia
20. Free communication between the urinary bladder and the vagina is referred to as:
- A. Vesicovaginal fistula
 - B. Uterovaginal fistula
 - C. Rectovaginal fistula
 - D. Urogenital fistula

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS SAQs (30 MARKS)

1. Describe three (3) types of fibroids (6 marks)
2. Describe three (3) female causes of infertility (6 marks)
3. Describe three (3) disorders that can lead to amenorrhea (6 marks)
4. Describe the management of breast fibroadenoma (6 marks)
5. Describe the pathophysiology of Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (6 marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS LAQs (20 MARKS)

1. Miss T, a 22-year-old is brought to the hospital semi-conscious with a history of having tried to procure an abortion 6 hours ago, her clothes are blood soaked, her BP is 90/60mmHg, pulse 180b/min.
 - a. Define abortion (1 marks)
 - b. Differentiate between spontaneous and induced abortion (4 marks)
 - c. Describe the nursing care for Miss T (15 marks)