



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

DNS 124: Gynaecology

DATE: FRIDAY 10TH APRIL 2026

TIME: 2 HOURS

Start: 0900 HOURS

Finish: 1100 HOURS

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 II: Long Essay Questions
4. Answer all Questions in the ANSWER BOOKLET provided
5. Do not write anything on the question paper
6. Use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs-20 MARKS)

1. Dermoid ovarian cysts:-
 - A. Are functional cysts
 - B. Develop from Graafian follicles
 - C. Develop as a result of endometriosis
 - D. May contain hair and teeth
2. The most common type of breast cancer is:-
 - A. Lobular carcinoma in situ
 - B. Inflammatory breast cancer
 - C. Ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS)
 - D. Invasive ductal carcinoma
3. The best position to use when assessing a patient for genital prolapse is:
 - A. Lithotomy
 - B. Supine
 - C. Lateral
 - D. Prone
4. The appropriate assessment for a 50 year old client who has dimpling in her breast for the past 2 weeks is:-
 - A. Order an immediate mammogram
 - B. Inform the physician
 - C. Palpate the area for a breast mass
 - D. Assess the clients' milk product
5. Gonadotropin releasing hormone stimulates release of:-
 - A. Growth Hormone
 - B. Luteinizing Hormone (LH)
 - C. Thyroid Stimulating Hormone
 - D. Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone
6. Risk factors to cervical cancer include:-
 - A. Early menarche, null parity
 - B. Multiparity, early first pregnancy
 - C. Late menopause, early first sexual intercourse
 - D. Immunosuppression, null parity
7. The Mucous which lubricates the vagina originates from: -
 - A. Cervical glands
 - B. Endometrial glands
 - C. Bartholin's glands
 - D. Vaginal glands

8. The primary symptom of vesicovaginal fistula is: -
- A. Fecal incontinence
 - B. Urinary incontinence
 - C. Vaginal bleeding
 - D. Pelvic pain
9. The primary symptom of genital prolapse is: -
- A. Ease of bowel movements
 - B. Pain during sexual intercourse
 - C. Excessive Per vaginal bleeding
 - D. Frequent urination
10. The most likely diagnosis for a 23 years old female client presenting with lower abdominal pain, menorrhagia and a uterine mass corresponding to 18 weeks of gestation is:-
- A. Endometriosis
 - B. Pelvic inflammatory Disease
 - C. Uterine Fibroids
 - D. Ovarian Cyst
11. The fallopian tubes are lined with: -
- A. Ciliated mucus membrane and goblet cells
 - B. Mucus membrane
 - C. Endometrium
 - D. Stratified epithelium
12. The condition that characterizes Lichen sclerosus is: -
- A. Presence of endometrial-like tissue outside the uterus
 - B. Abnormal presence of endometrial tissue within the uterine wall
 - C. Chronic inflammatory skin condition affecting the vulva
 - D. Infection of the Bartholin's gland
13. The acid environment in the vagina is as a result of: -
- A. Carbonic acid
 - B. Hydrochloric acid
 - C. Sodium bicarbonate
 - D. Lactic acid
14. Vulval dystrophies are characterized by:-
- A. Chronic inflammatory skin condition affecting the vulva
 - B. Abnormal presence of endometrial tissue within the uterine wall
 - C. Progressive degenerative changes in the vulvar skin
 - D. Infection of the Bartholin's gland

15. The first-line test for evaluating ovulation in women is:-
- A. Hysterosalpingography
 - B. Laparoscopy
 - C. Serum progesterone level (Day 21)
 - D. Anti-mullerian Hormone (AMH) test
16. The following should be avoided by patients with pelvic inflammatory disease (PID):-
- A. Sitz baths
 - B. Douching
 - C. Vulval toileting
 - D. High fluid diet
17. The condition that poses the greatest risk of uterine perforation during evacuation is:-
- A. Adenomyosis
 - B. Missed abortion
 - C. Hydatidiform mole
 - D. Inevitable abortion
18. Features of menopause include:-
- A. Increased vaginal discharge, weight gain
 - B. Osteoporosis, reduced cholesterol levels
 - C. Mood swings, weight loss
 - D. Hot flashes and cold flashes
19. The likely diagnosis for a 28 year old female client para 2+0 gravida 3, presenting with complains of brownish vaginal discharge, passage of vesicles, excessive vomiting and a snowstorm appearance in the ultrasound is:
- A. Septic Abortion
 - B. Gestational Trophoblastic Disease
 - C. Ectopic pregnancy
 - D. Uterine fibroids
20. A key characteristic of fibrocystic breast disease is:-
- A. Painless firm mass
 - B. Bloody nipple discharge
 - C. Cyclical breast pain and lumpiness
 - D. Nipple retraction

SECTION II: SHORT AND ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. State three (3) causes of infertility in women of reproductive age. (3 Marks)
2. Highlight five (5) causes of pathological amenorrhea. (5 Marks)
3. State five (5) common causes of fistula. (5 Marks)
4. Outline five (5) risk factors for genital prolapse. (5 Marks)
5. Outline five (5) common symptoms of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) (5 Marks)
6. Regarding ectopic pregnancy:
 - a) Define ectopic pregnancy (1 Mark)
 - b) With the aid of a well labelled diagram, illustrate six (6) sites of ectopic pregnancy (6 Marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Abortion is a growing global health concern, Ms. P is admitted to the gynaecological ward with septic abortion.
 - a) Define the term abortion (1 Mark)
 - b) State five (5) causes of abortion (5 Mark)
 - c) Describe the Nursing Management of Ms. P from admission until discharge (10 Marks)
 - d) State four (4) Complications of abortions besides sepsis (4 Marks)

MARKING SCHEME

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 Marks)

1. Dermoid ovarian cysts
 D. May contain hair and teeth
(Dermoid cysts are teratomas containing tissues like hair, teeth, fat.)
2. Most common type of breast cancer
 D. Invasive ductal carcinoma
3. Best position for assessing genital prolapse
 A. Lithotomy
4. Assessment for a 50-year-old with breast dimpling
 A. Order an immediate mammogram
5. Gonadotropin releasing hormone stimulates release of
 B. Luteinizing Hormone (LH)
(It also stimulates FSH.)
6. Risk factors for cervical cancer
 B. Multiparity, early first pregnancy
7. Mucous lubricating the vagina originates from
 C. Bartholin's glands
8. Primary symptom of vesicovaginal fistula
 B. Urinary incontinence
9. Primary symptom of genital prolapse
 B. Pain during sexual intercourse
10. Diagnosis for 23-year-old with uterine mass (18 weeks size)
 C. Uterine Fibroids
11. Fallopian tubes are lined with
 A. Ciliated mucus membrane and goblet cells
12. Lichen sclerosus
 C. Chronic inflammatory skin condition affecting the vulva
13. Acid environment of vagina due to
 D. Lactic acid
14. Vulval dystrophies characterized by
 C. Progressive degenerative changes in the vulvar skin

15. First-line test for evaluating ovulation
 C. Serum progesterone level (day 21)
16. Should be avoided in PID
 B. Douching
17. Greatest risk of uterine perforation during evacuation
 C. Hydatidiform mole
18. Features of menopause
 D. Hot flashes and cold flashes
19. Diagnosis: vesicles + vomiting + snowstorm ultrasound
 B. Gestational Trophoblastic Disease
20. Fibrocystic breast disease characteristic
 C. Cyclical breast pain and lumpiness
-

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Three causes of infertility in women (3 marks)

- Ovulation disorders (e.g., hormonal imbalance)
 - Tubal blockage (e.g., PID, infection)
 - Uterine abnormalities (fibroids, congenital defects)
-

2. Five causes of pathological amenorrhea (5 marks)

1. Pregnancy
 2. Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS)
 3. Hyperprolactinemia
 4. Thyroid disorders
 5. Premature ovarian failure
-

3. Five common causes of fistula (5 marks)

1. Prolonged obstructed labour
 2. Traumatic childbirth
 3. Gynecological surgery injury
 4. Radiation therapy
 5. Pelvic malignancy
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4. Five risk factors for genital prolapse (5 marks)

1. Multiple vaginal deliveries (multiparity)
2. Chronic coughing
3. Heavy lifting
4. Menopause (estrogen deficiency)
5. Obesity

5. Five symptoms of Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)

1. Lower abdominal pain
2. Fever
3. Abnormal vaginal discharge
4. Pain during intercourse (dyspareunia)
5. Irregular vaginal bleeding

6. Ectopic Pregnancy

a) Definition (1 mark)

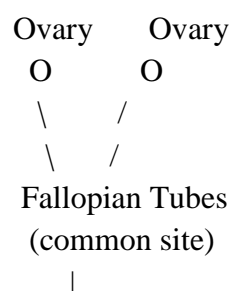
Ectopic pregnancy is implantation of a fertilized ovum outside the uterine cavity.

b) Sites of ectopic pregnancy (6 marks)

Common sites include:

- Fallopian tube (most common)
 - Ampulla
 - Isthmus
 - Fimbrial end
- Ovary
- Cervix
- Abdominal cavity

Simple diagram representation:



|
Uterus
|
Cervix

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION

1. Septic Abortion

a) Definition of abortion (1 mark)

Abortion is the termination of pregnancy before fetal viability (usually before 28 weeks or fetal weight less than 1000 g).

b) Five causes of abortion (5 marks)

1. Chromosomal abnormalities
 2. Maternal infections
 3. Hormonal imbalance (progesterone deficiency)
 4. Uterine abnormalities
 5. Trauma or drug exposure
-

c) Nursing management of septic abortion (10 marks)

1. Assessment

- Monitor vital signs
- Assess vaginal bleeding
- Observe signs of infection

2. Immediate care

- Establish IV line
- Administer fluids
- Oxygen therapy if needed

3. Medication

- Administer broad spectrum antibiotics
- Analgesics for pain

4. Uterine evacuation

- Prepare patient for MVA or D&C

5. Monitor complications

- Shock
- Hemorrhage
- Sepsis

6. Emotional support

- Provide psychological support

7. Health education

- Family planning counselling
- Infection prevention

d) Four complications of abortion besides sepsis (4 marks)

1. Hemorrhage
2. Uterine perforation
3. Infertility
4. Pelvic inflammatory disease