



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
End Semester April 2025 Examinations

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: DNS 221: Paediatric Nursing and IMCI

DATE:14-4-2025

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 III: 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 CHOICES QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. The following best describes family-centered care in pediatric nursing:-

- a) Focusing solely on the child's needs
- b) Involving the family in all aspects of the child's care
- c) Minimizing the family's role in decision-making
- d) Providing care exclusively in a clinical setting

2. A key principle of atraumatic care in pediatric nursing is:-

- a) Using invasive procedures whenever possible
- b) Minimizing physical and emotional stress for the child
- c) Prioritizing the use of sedation for all procedures
- d) Limiting family involvement in care

3. Sitting without support is expected by age:-

- a) 4 months
- b) 6 months
- c) 9 months
- d) 12 months

4. The following is a common cause of failure to thrive in children:-

- a) Overfeeding
- b) Genetic disorders
- c) Regular physical activity
- d) Excessive vitamin intake

5. The most appropriate initial intervention for a child presenting with severe dehydration and shock:-

- a) Oral rehydration solution (ORS)
- b) Intravenous fluids
- c) Nasogastric feeding
- d) Antiemetic medication

6. The assessment finding indicative of respiratory distress in a child is:-

- a) Regular breathing pattern
- b) Nasal flaring
- c) Normal capillary refill time
- d) Stable oxygen saturation

7. The primary goal of pain management in pediatric patients:-

- a) To eliminate pain entirely
- b) To reduce pain to a tolerable level
- c) To avoid the use of pain medication
- d) To increase the child's pain tolerance

8. The following conditions is characterized by a defect in the ventricular septum:-

- a) Tetralogy of Fallot
- b) Atrial septal defect
- c) Ventricular septal defect
- d) Coarctation of the aorta

9. A common clinical manifestation of pediatric leukemia is:-

- a) Frequent headaches
- b) Persistent fatigue
- c) Excessive weight gain
- d) Increased appetite

10. The following is a key sign of pediatric malnutrition:-

- a) Elevated blood glucose levels
- b) Delayed growth and development
- c) High body mass index (BMI)
- d) Increased energy levels

11. The priority of management of a child with suspected meningitis constitutes:-

- a) Administration of antibiotics
- b) Performing a lumbar puncture
- c) Initiating intravenous fluids
- d) Conducting a complete blood count

12. The condition is characterized by chronic inflammation of the airways in children is:-

- a) Bronchiolitis
- b) Asthma
- c) Pneumonia
- d) Tuberculosis

**13. The most appropriate nursing intervention for a child with iron deficiency anemia:
is-**

- a) Restricting activity
- b) Administering iron supplements
- c) Encouraging a high-calcium diet
- d) Limiting physical activity

14. The following is a sign of neonatal sepsis:-

- a) Increased activity
- b) High-pitched cry
- c) Decreased feeding
- d) Weight gain

**15. The primary objective of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI)
strategy is:-**

- a) To treat all childhood illnesses in a hospital setting
- b) To reduce child mortality and morbidity
- c) To eliminate the need for vaccinations
- d) To focus exclusively on nutritional interventions

16. The immunization is typically given at birth to newborns?

- a) DTP (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis)
- b) MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella)
- c) Hepatitis B
- d) Varicella

17. A characteristic feature of Kawasaki disease in children is:-

- a) Rash and peeling skin
- b) High fever and swollen lymph nodes
- c) Cough and difficulty breathing
- d) Diarrhea and dehydration

18. The condition characterised by abnormal development of the hip joint in infants is:-

- a) Clubfoot
- b) Hip dysplasia
- c) Spina bifida
- d) Scoliosis

19. The type of seizure is most commonly seen in children under 5 is:-

- a) Absence seizures
- b) Tonic-clonic seizures
- c) Myoclonic seizures
- d) Febrile seizures

20. The first step in the management of a child with severe acute malnutrition is:-

- a) Manage hypoglycemia
- b) Administer a high-calorie, high-protein diet
- c) Administer antibiotics
- d) Limit physical activity

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Describe any three (3) key factors that influence growth and development in children. (6 marks)
2. Outline five (5) strategies of implementing atraumatic care in a hospitalized child (5 Marks)
3. Describe the immediate nursing management of a child presenting in the pediatric emergency with an acute asthmatic episode (5 Marks)
4. Outline the key components of tetralogy of fallot. (4 Marks)
5. Describe the management of a child a febrile seizure (5 Marks)
6. Outline five (5) causes of failure to thrive in pediatric patients. (5 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20MARKS)

Baby A, 6-month-old infant is brought to the emergency department with a history of vomiting, diarrhea, and poor feeding for the past three days. The healthcare team makes a diagnosis of severe dehydration.

1. List four(4) signs and symptoms Baby A presents with (2 Marks)
2. Using four (4)prioritized actual nursing diagnoses describe the nursing management plan for Baby A (16 Marks)
3. Outline two (2) complications of Severe dehydration (2 Marks)