



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES  
NORMAL EXAMINATION APRIL-MAY 2026 EXAMINATION**

**COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSM 125: Fundamental of Midwifery  
DATE: 7<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2026**

Duration: 2HRS

Start: 2PM

Finish: 2PM

**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 ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)**

1. A woman in labour has a fever of 38.5°C. The priority action is:
  - a) Document only
  - b) Encourage fluids
  - c) Assess for infection and notify doctor
  - d) Wait for labour to progress
2. A newborn shows lethargy and poor feeding. This indicates:
  - a) Normal adaptation
  - b) Possible hypoglycaemia or infection
  - c) Adequate nutrition
  - d) Routine care only
3. Which intervention prevents mother-to-newborn infection in postnatal care?
  - a) Immediate full bath
  - b) Hand hygiene and breast hygiene
  - c) Oral glucose to baby
  - d) Bed making
4. During antenatal visits, measuring blood pressure and urine protein helps detect:
  - a) Pre-eclampsia
  - b) Labour onset
  - c) Weight gain
  - d) Jaundice
5. A woman 2 days post-delivery has breast pain, redness, and fever. The nurse suspects:
  - a) Mastitis
  - b) Normal engorgement
  - c) Lactation suppression
  - d) Overhydration
6. A postnatal mother complains of heavy bleeding and dizziness. The priority action is:
  - a) Encourage fluids
  - b) Fundal massage and emergency intervention
  - c) Document and observe
  - d) Encourage ambulation
7. Safe drug administration includes:
  - a) Checking patient identity and drug dose
  - b) Giving drug without prescription
  - c) Recapping needles after use
  - d) Administering to any patient in ward
8. Which action is part of neonatal thermal care?
  - a) Immediate bathing
  - b) Skin-to-skin contact
  - c) Placing in cold cot
  - d) Routine swaddling only
9. A postnatal mother has foul-smelling lochia. This suggests:
  - a) Normal healing
  - b) Infection
  - c) Dehydration
  - d) Adequate recovery
10. Monitoring vital signs in labour is important because:
  - a) It reduces documentation
  - b) Detects complications early

- c) Improves patient comfort only
  - d) Reduces drug errors
11. A sterile wound dressing is contaminated if:
- a) Touched by sterile gloves
  - b) Touched by non-sterile item
  - c) Covered
  - d) Dry
12. Which is a universal precaution?
- a) Only washing hands before surgery
  - b) Wearing gloves and proper disposal for all patients
  - c) Isolating only infected patients
  - d) Using antibiotics prophylactically
13. Which action prevents pressure ulcers in a postnatal patient?
- a) Regular repositioning
  - b) Giving oral medications
  - c) Early discharge
  - d) Bed making only
14. A woman develops convulsions in labour. The correct priority action is:
- a) Routine observation
  - b) Emergency management
  - c) Discharge
  - d) Encourage oral intake
15. Oxygen therapy may be required during labour to:
- a) Reduce maternal pain
  - b) Improve maternal and fetal oxygenation
  - c) Accelerate labour
  - d) Improve neonatal feeding
16. A woman post-cesarean has IV infiltration. The midwife should:
- a) Leave it and continue fluids
  - b) Stop infusion and manage site
  - c) Increase flow rate
  - d) Document only
17. Bed making in postnatal ward improves:
- a) Documentation
  - b) Comfort and safety
  - c) Drug calculation
  - d) Surgery
18. Early recognition of neonatal jaundice involves:
- a) Skin and sclera observation
  - b) Checking maternal BP
  - c) Measuring pulse
  - d) Observing maternal lochia
19. Post-operative wound care aims to:
- a) Prevent infection and promote healing
  - b) Reduce nursing workload
  - c) Promote discharge only
  - d) Encourage ambulation only
20. End-of-life maternity care focuses on:
- a) Cure only
  - b) Comfort, dignity, and family support

- c) Surgery
- d) Labour monitoring

**SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)**

1. Outline Five (5) the key principles of infection prevention and control (IPC) applied in maternity wards. (5 Marks)
2. describe three (3) major danger signs in pregnancy that require immediate referral. (5 Marks)
3. Describe standard (universal) precautions used to prevent infection in maternity care and their importance. (5 Marks)
4. Outline five essential components of a comprehensive prenatal maternal assessment. (5 Marks)
5. Explain five principles of safe drug administration in maternity practice and their role in preventing medication errors. (5 Marks)
6. Describe five safe waste disposal practices in maternity care that reduce the risk of infection transmission. (5 Marks)

**SECTION II: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)**

1 a) A newborn shows lethargy, poor feeding, and temperature of 35.5°C.

Explain the assessment, immediate management, and infection prevention measures. (10 marks)

b) A postnatal mother 3 days after delivery has fever, breast redness, and pain.

Discuss assessment, infection prevention measures, and management. (10 marks)