



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
END OF SEMESTER AUGUST 2026 EXAMINATIONS**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 311 Gender Sexual and Reproductive Health

DATE: 6TH AUGUST 2026

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 2PM

Finish: 4PM

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 A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. In relation to global gender inequality, the following is less likely to be an indicator.
 - A. Female life expectancy is less than male in every country of the world.
 - B. Women on average earn two thirds of the income of men.
 - C. Female literacy is much lower than men in Sub-Saharan Africa.
 - D. Women have much lower income than men in less developed countries.
2. A true statement regarding gender health and equality is: -
 - A. Gender norms are standards set by society that determine what roles and responsibilities men and women should assume in society.
 - B. Women and men always have the same access to time, money, information, transportation and social support networks.
 - C. Gender mainstreaming is concerned only with integrating perspectives and realities of female populations groups.
 - D. Fairness and justice in the distribution of benefits, power, resources and responsibilities between women and men according to their needs is called gender discrimination.
3. Failure to address gender dimensions in health and development is called: -
 - A. Gender blind.
 - B. Gender oppression.
 - C. Patriarchy.
 - D. Gender discrimination
4. The infliction of physical or other types of harm to members of the family, including spouses, children, parents, and, in some cases, friends who have close personal relationships and perhaps even live together is called.
 - A. Domestic violence.
 - B. Intimate Partner Abuse.
 - C. Forcible rape.
 - D. Criminal violence
5. The biological differences between male and female are called.
 - A. Sex
 - B. Genetics
 - C. Gender
 - D. Androgyny
6. Which sociological perspective argues that men and women perform separate, specialized and complementary roles to maintain cohesiveness within families and wider society?
 - A. Structural interactionism
 - B. Functionalist interactionism
 - C. Symbolic interactionism
 - D. Conflict of interactionism
7. Community reproductive health entails: -

- A. Identifying community needs and wants
 - B. Educating the traditional birth attendants to manage obstetric emergencies
 - C. Promote the importance of a community emergency transport system to the health facility.
 - D. Educating the community about induced abortion
8. The Priority factor highlighting the importance of reproductive health and technology in Kenya today is: -
- A. Reduce maternal, perinatal and neonatal morbidity and mortality;
 - B. Maintaining the unmet family planning needs;
 - C. Improve sexual and reproductive health of adolescents and youth only;
 - D. Promote gender equity and equality in matters of reproductive health, including access to appropriate services;
9. Male involvement in contraceptive technology entails: -
- A. Encourage women clients to bring other male partners with them to the clinic.
 - B. Create male and female-friendly Family Planning clinics by providing suitable waiting rooms for them
 - C. Introduce traditional male FP methods and organize FP outreaches that target males at their places of work.
 - D. Promote modern male FP methods.
10. Gender analysis comprise the following **except**:
- A. Recognizing gender roles
 - B. Analyzing women's health
 - C. Allocating resources to address specific gender health concerns
 - D. Providing information to parents and guardians on their children
11. Menstrual health entails:
- A. A woman access to adequate water supply
 - B. Confidentiality even if privacy of the changing place is not facilitated
 - C. Reusable pads to the marginalized women
 - D. Availability of prophylaxis antibiotics
12. Community participation on youth programs entails: -
- A. Adolescent-related programmes to involve supply of contraceptives
 - B. Sensitize programme implementers to involve young people in the planning and management of reproductive programmes.
 - C. Lobby for community-based programmes for adolescents to participate and be paid.
 - D. Encourage young people in especially difficult circumstances to fight for their rights.
13. The function of the sexual ACT is to:

- A. To afford complainants of sexual offences the maximum and least traumatizing protection under the law
 - B. Introduce measures which seek to enable the relevant organs of state to give full effect to the provisions of this Act
 - C. To strengthen the State's commitment to eradicate the pandemic of sexual offences committed in Kenya or elsewhere by its citizens.
 - D. All of the above
14. In syndromic management of sexually transmitted infections, a pregnant woman presenting with vaginal discharge without abdominal pains or tenderness should be treated with:
- A. Nystatin 1 pessary BID x 5days, metronidazole 2gm stat
 - B. Clotrimazole 1 tab intravaginally x 6 days
 - C. Amoxicillin 3gm stat, probenidicid 1gm
 - D. Clotrimazole 1 tab vaginally x 6days, metronidazole 2gm stat
15. To achieve universal coverage of quality and comprehensive reproductive Health interventions across the country:
- A. All people must pay hospital bills from their pockets
 - B. Education on reproductive health must be taught to health care workers only
 - C. Telemedicine must be introduced in the rural areas
 - D. Reduce the burden of HIV and AIDS and eliminate mother to child transmission (eMTCT) of HIV.
16. A behavior that suggest that sexual abuse has occurred in a school age child: -
- A. Day dreaming in class
 - B. Display curiosity about reproduction
 - C. Sexual acting out with peers
 - D. Avoid playing with peers of the same sex
17. A recent rape victim is experiencing intense fear, denial, anger, the nurse understands that this phase of trauma syndrome to be
- A. A cute phase
 - B. Out adjustment phase
 - C. Reorganizing
 - D. Integration and recovery
18. A statements that does not describe advice on sexual activity pattern for client approaching menopause: -
- A. Frequent sexual activity help maintain elasticity of vagina
 - B. Contraception can be stopped after six months of cessation of menses
 - C. Safe sex is important at any age
 - D. Sexual function is still enhanced at midlife

19. Which is the consequences of untreated STIs?

- A. Painful urination.
- B. Complications with pregnancy.
- C. Infertility.
- D. Death.

20. Indicate whether true or false for ½ mark

- E. Andropause refers to the period in males beyond which males are unable to reproduce
- F. The main goal of the Kenyan national reproductive health policy is to reduce morbidity and mortality rates of mothers and babies

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

1. Briefly describe the Walker's cycle of violence (6 Marks)
2. State five (5) signs and symptoms that might manifest on a woman suffering from gender based violence (5 Marks)
3. Outline five (5) health problems experienced by men who are homosexuals. (5 Marks)
4. Explain the four (4) syndromic management categories of the sexually transmitted infections (8 marks)
5. State three (3) ways how women/men in development can enhance reproductive health (6 marks)

SECTION C LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS **(20 MARKS)**

1. Discuss three (3) goals of the Kenyan Reproductive Health policy document (9 marks).
2. Discuss the advantages of integrated Reproductive Health care services (11 marks)