



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 123: Midwifery I

DATE:17-4-2025

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 CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

1. Labia minora fuse posteriorly to form:
 - A. Clitoris
 - B. Fourchette
 - C. Perineum
 - D. Mons pubis
2. Pelvic floor muscles are innervated by:
 - A. Pudendal nerve
 - B. Sciatic nerve
 - C. Femoral nerve
 - D. Obturator nerve
3. The bony pelvis is composed of:
 - A. Ilium, ischium, sacrum, femur
 - B. Ilium, ischium, sacrum, pubis
 - C. Ilium, pubic bone, Ischium, coccyx
 - D. Symphysis pubis, pubic bone, ischium, coccyx
4. The true pelvis is located:
 - A. Above the pelvic brim
 - B. Below the pelvic brim
 - C. Between the ilium and ischium
 - D. At the level of the sacrum
5. A student midwife correctly defines primipara as a woman:
 - A. Who has never given birth
 - B. Pregnant for the first time
 - C. Who has given birth once to a viable baby
 - D. Who has had multiple pregnancies

6. The most important measurement to assess the pelvic adequacy for childbirth is: -

- A. Diagonal conjugate
- B. Transverse diameter
- C. Oblique diameter
- D. Obstetric conjugate

7. The midwife ensures informed consent by explaining the risks, benefits and alternatives of procedure. The ethical principle demonstrated is:

- A. Autonomy
- B. Justice
- C. Non-maleficence
- D. Fidelity

8. Molding of the fetal skull occurs to:

- A. Increase the size of the fetal skull
- B. Allow the fetal skull to pass through the birth canal
- C. Close the fontanelles before birth
- D. Prevent compression of the brain

9. During pregnancy the respiratory rate:

- A. Decreases
- B. Increases slightly
- C. Increases significantly
- D. Remains unchanged

10. The temporary structure that connects the pulmonary artery and the aorta is called:
- A. Ductus venosus
 - B. Foramen ovale
 - C. Ductus arteriosus
 - D. Hypogastric arteries
11. The cortical reaction in the oocyte during fertilization serves to:
- A. Prevent further entry of sperm
 - B. Attract more sperm
 - C. Stimulate cleavage
 - D. Dissolve the zona pellucida
12. Sign of pregnancy described by softening of the cervix is:
- A. Goodells sign
 - B. Hegars sign
 - C. Chadwicks sign
 - D. Oslander's sign
13. In mechanism of labor restitution refers to the:
- A. Head turning back to align with the shoulders after delivery
 - B. Expulsion of the fetal body
 - C. Engagement of the fetal head
 - D. Alignment of the fetal shoulders with the pelvic inlet
14. The denominator in vertex presentation is:
- A. Occiput
 - B. Sinciput
 - C. Mentum
 - D. Sacrum

15. The action line on the partograph represent:
- A. Normal progress of labor
 - B. Delay in labor requiring intervention
 - C. Is not significant
 - D. The transition to the second stage of labor
16. When newborns are in deep sleep:
- A. Respirations are irregular, sucking movements occur intermittently
 - B. Rapid eye movements are present through closed eyelids
 - C. Eyes are closed, respirations regular and there is no eye movement
 - D. Eyes may be open or closed with fluttering of eyelids
17. The primary hormone responsible for lactation during puerperium is:
- A. Oxytocin
 - B. Prolactin
 - C. Estrogen
 - D. Progesterone
18. The most used uterotonic drug in management of third stage of labor is:
- A. Prostaglandin
 - B. Oxytocin
 - C. Misoprostol
 - D. Methylergometrine
19. The following is a normal finding in a term newborn:
- A. Central cyanosis
 - B. Acrocyanosis
 - C. Grunting on respiration
 - D. Nasal flaring

20. Baby P born at term has blue extremities, irregular respirations, pulse rate 98b/minute, some flexion and no grimacing will have an APGAR score of:

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Draw and label a diagram of fetal skull showing landmarks of obstetric importance (5 Marks)
2. State five (5) danger signs in pregnancy (5 Marks)
3. Outline four (4) roles of assistant during delivery (4 Marks)
4. State four (4) Uterine action in physiology of first stage of labour (4 Marks)
5. State the four (4) prongs of elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV (4 Marks)
6. State the three (3) types of Lochia (3 Marks)
7. Outline the five aspects of APGAR Score (5 Marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

Q1. Mrs. K, 30 years para 1+ 0 is admitted to labour ward in active phase of labour for labour monitoring and delivery

- a) Define normal labour (1 Marks)
- b) State the four (4) factors that influence labour (4 Marks)
- c) Outline three (3) sources of pain during labour (3 Marks)
- d) Describe management of Mrs. P until the baby is delivered (12 Marks)