

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

**FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR
OF SCIENCE IN NURSING**

NURS 454:GYNAECOLOGICAL NURSING

STREAMS: Y4S1

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE : TUESDAY 23/03/2021

11.30 A.M – 1.30 P.M

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. Do not write anything on the question paper.**
- 2. Mobile phones and any other reference materials are NOT allowed in the examination room.**
- 3. All questions are compulsory.**

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20MARKS)

1)A 56-year-old woman comes to your office for a yearly examination. During physical examination, you notice that her left breast has a 2-cm area of retraction in the upper-outer quadrant that can be seen by simple inspection. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Mondor's disease
- b) benign fibroadenoma
- c) fibrocystic change
- d) breast cancer

2)A woman has a radical hysterectomy and pelvic lymphadenectomy for Stage I carcinoma of the cervix. After surgery she complains that she cannot adduct her left leg and there is an absence of sensation on the medial aspect of her left thigh. What is the most likely explanation?

- a) injury to the obturator nerve
- b) femoral nerve injury
- c) injury to the uterosacral nerve
- d) injury to the pudendal nerve

3)A 38-year-old woman presents with heavy menses and an enlarged uterus. After an examination the clinical diagnosis is leiomyoma of the uterus best described by?

- a) a soft, interdigitating mass of the uterine wall
- b) a premalignant papule of the uterine wall
- c) a rapidly dividing necrotic malignancy
- d) a rounded, smooth, firm, well-circumscribed mass

4)During an evaluation for infertility, a woman may have an endometrial biopsy to evaluate the quality of her ovulation, since the optimal development of the corpus luteum is most closely associated with which of the following?

- a) fertilization of an ovum
- b) follicular phase of the endometrium
- c) proliferative phase of the endometrium
- d) secretory phase of the endometrium

Questions 5 through 7 apply to the following patient:

A 19-year-old woman presents with 3 days of dark spotting and mild cramping at 9 weeks' gestation. An ultrasound notes a viable 9-week gestation with no obvious problems in the uterus or ovaries. You explain that she has a threatened abortion. She and her partner are concerned about what will happen if the pregnancy does not miscarry.

5) She asks about the risk of the fetus being abnormal. Which of the following can be said about the risk?

- a) the same as in patients without bleeding
- b) slightly increased

- c) moderately increased
- d) markedly increased

6) What should therapy for threatened abortion include?

- a) progesterone intramuscular (IM) (D&C)
- b) prolonged bed rest
- c) restricted activity
- d) prostaglandin suppositories

7) What may be the result of high doses of progesterone for threatened abortion?

- a) save the fetus
- b) keep the placenta alive
- c) keep the corpus luteum functioning
- d) cause retention of a dead fetus

8) Which of the following patients would be at greatest risk for ectopic pregnancy?

- a) a woman with past history of three incidents of PID
- b) a woman with history of endometriosis
- c) a healthy woman with irregular menses
- d) a woman with past history of several urinary tract infections (UTIs)

9) Which of the following is the most common cause of rectovaginal fistula?

- a) obstetrical delivery
- b) irradiation to the pelvis
- c) carcinoma
- d) hemorrhoidectomy

10) A patient calls your clinic complaining of continued heavy vaginal bleeding. She had an

“uncomplicated” vaginal birth 2 weeks ago of her second child. What is the most likely diagnosis from the following differentials?

- a) coagulopathies
- b) retained placental fragments
- c) uterine atony
- d) vaginal lacerations

11) Treatments of primary dysmenorrhea are directed toward addressing the cause, which is associated with elevations in which of the following?

- a) estrogen
- b) progesterone
- c) prostaglandin F₂alpha
- d) prostaglandin E₂

12) A 26-year-old patient is found to have an 8-week size, irregular uterus. She does not complain of pain or excessive menstrual bleeding. Her Pap smear is normal, and a pregnancy test is negative. Which of the following is the best step in the management of this patient?

- a) continued observation
- b) endometrial biopsy
- c) cervical conization
- d) pelvic ultrasonography

13) Which of the following is the most common pelvic mass in a postmenopausal woman?

- a) follicular cyst
- b) germ-cell tumor
- c) leiomyoma
- d) endometrioma

14) Which of the following is the most common uterine neoplasm?

- a) adenocarcinoma
- b) adenomyosis
- c) choriocarcinoma
- d) leiomyoma

15) Which of the following factors is protective against endometrial hyperplasias?

- a) obesity
- b) tamoxifen
- c) oral contraceptive pills (OCPs).
- d) early menarche or late menopause

16) A patient being treated for prothrombin deficiency develops abnormal uterine bleeding. An anatomic lesion has been ruled out. Further management to control the bleeding should begin with which of the following?

- a) gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) antagonists
- b) medroxyprogesterone acetate
- c) Oral Contraceptive pills
- d) transdermal estradiol

17) A patient wishes to get an explanation on the concept of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) III, which has been diagnosed from her cervical biopsy after a low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LGSIL) was found on a Pap smear. Which of the following is correct about CIN III?

- a) It is an invasive cancer.
- b) It includes carcinoma in situ (CIS).
- c) It requires no further treatment.
- d) It is due to a bacterial infection.

18)The hospital is reviewing its protocols to decrease the iatrogenic infection rate within the hospital. For which of the following procedures would prophylactic antibiotics be appropriate?

- a) amniocentesis
- b) laparoscopy
- c) tubal sterilization
- d) vaginal hysterectomy

A 90-year-old woman comes to your office complaining that she feels as though she is “sitting on a ball.” On examination, you find that the vagina is essentially turned inside out, and the entire uterus lies outside the vaginal introitus. This condition is known as which of the following?

- a) first-degree prolapse
- b) second-degree prolapse
- c) third-degree prolapse
- d) fourth-degree prolapse or procidentia

20)A 62-year-old obese woman on unopposed estrogen develops abnormal vaginal bleeding. Her cervical Pap smear is normal. She is best evaluated by which of the following procedures?

- a) transvaginal sonography
- b) endometrial biopsy
- c) endometrial cytology
- d) cervical biopsy

PART II:SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS(30 MARKS)

- 1)Explain three risk factors to Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (6marks)
- 2)Describe the pathophysiology of endometriosis (4marks)
- 3)Explain four investigations that aid in diagnosis of infertility (8marks)
- 4)state four clinical manifestations of bacterial vaginosis (4marks)
- 5)Explain four common symptoms of gynecologic conditions (8marks)

PART III:LONG ANSWER QUESTION(20MARKS)

- 1)Breast cancer is one of the leading causes of death among women of reproductive age
 - a) Describe the procedure of self breast exam (10marks)
 - b) Explain the preventive modalities to breast cancer (10marks)
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