

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

NURU 263: PEDIATRIC AND CHILDHEALTH NURSING 1.

STREAMS: Y2S1

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE:

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. The paper has three sections. Answer ALL the questions.
4. All your answers for Section I (MCQs) should be on one page.
5. Number ALL your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet.
6. Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely

a. Multiple choice questions (20mks).

1. A pediatric nurse advises a parent how to best convey the circumstances surrounding the sudden death of an infant to a four-year-old sibling. The nurse anticipates that the sibling:
 - a. may feel guilty about the infant's death.
 - b. may mistrust the parent.
 - c. understands the permanence of death.
 - d. will role-play the infant's death.
2. At which stage of development are children apt to believe in the reversibility of death?
 - a. Adolescent.
 - b. Preschool age.
 - c. School age.
 - d. Toddler.
3. The physical manifestations of fetal alcohol syndrome include:
 - a. cleft lip and palette.
 - b. hepatomegaly, hypotonia, and microphthalmia.
 - c. hyperbilirubinemia, jaundice, and failure to thrive.
 - d. microcephaly, short philtrum, and prenatal growth retardation.
4. Which blood gas analyses are most indicative of respiratory acidosis?

- a. pH = 7.22, PCO₂ = 55 mm Hg, HCO₃ = 30 mEq/L.
 - b. pH = 7.28, PCO₂ = 45 mm Hg, HCO₃ = 15 mEq/L.
 - c. pH = 7.34, PCO₂ = 35 mm Hg, HCO₃ = 25 mEq/L.
 - d. pH = 7.40, PCO₂ = 25 mm Hg, HCO₃ = 30 mEq/L.
5. The laboratory results of a patient with disseminated intravascular coagulation are likely to include:
- a. decreased levels of fibrin split products.
 - b. increased levels of fibrinogen.
 - c. increased platelet counts.
 - d. prolonged prothrombin and partial thromboplastin times.
6. After receiving an immunization for diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis, a patient develops swelling and tenderness at the injection site, a low-grade fever, and malaise. The pediatric nurse informs the patient's parents that:
- a. the reaction is severe enough that they should bring the patient to an emergency department.
 - b. they should delay future immunizations until the patient sees an allergist.
 - c. this is a mild reaction, and teaches them how to manage it.
 - d. this is an appropriate reaction, and instructs them to do nothing.
7. A one-month-old female infant, who has developmental dysplasia of the hip, is placed in a hip spica cast. The infant's mother expresses the desire to continue breastfeeding. The pediatric nurse's best response is:
- a. "After breastfeeding, hold your baby upright for 45 minutes."
 - b. "Due to the weight of the cast, breastfeeding is not encouraged. I recommend that you bottle-feed expressed breast milk so your baby will get the benefits of the breast milk."
 - c. "Feed your baby 2 oz of formula to decrease her hunger frustration, and then place her upright in your lap with her legs straddling your leg."
 - d. "To breastfeed, hold your baby under your arm, with her facing you and her legs extended behind your back."
8. A pediatric nurse instructs parents who are concerned about the spread of illness at their children's daycare centers to inquire about the facilities':
- a. CPR training for staff.
 - b. infection control practices.
 - c. reported cases of diarrhea during the previous year.
 - d. staff-to-child ratios.
9. A pediatric nurse is caring for a male patient who has undergone a hydrocele repair. While assessing the patient, the nurse notices that the scrotum is swollen and discolored. These findings are:
- a. abnormal, and indicate the need for a cool compress.
 - b. abnormal, and indicate the presence of hemorrhaging.
 - c. normal, and indicate no need for intervention.
 - d. normal, and indicate the need for a position change.
10. To meet the emotional needs of a 10-year-old patient who is dying, the most appropriate nursing action is to:
- a. answer questions honestly and frankly.

- b. avoid interruptions by coordinating nursing actions.
 - c. encourage the patient to write in a journal.
 - d. provide opportunities for the patient to interact with children of the same age.
11. A female adolescent, who has pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), inquires about the effects of the disease on her ability to bear children. Which is the pediatric nurse's best response?
- a. "The occurrence of spontaneous abortion during pregnancy increases with PID."
 - b. "There is an increased risk for ectopic pregnancy or infertility."
 - c. "There is an increased risk of placenta previa."
 - d. "There should be no problems with your ability to conceive."
12. In preparing a preschool-age patient for an injection, the most appropriate nursing intervention is to:
- a. allow the patient to administer an injection to a doll.
 - b. coordinate the patient watching a peer receive an injection.
 - c. have the parents explain the process to the patient.
 - d. suggest diversionary activities like singing.
13. A four-year-old patient has been diagnosed with leukemia. The patient's parents follow the Jehovah's Witness faith and inform the physician that they will not approve any type of blood transfusions. The pediatric nurse is aware that:
- a. in an emergency, a court order can be obtained for the patient to receive blood transfusions.
 - b. the patient can only receive blood that has been donated by family members.
 - c. the patient can receive volume expanders.
 - d. under no circumstances will the patient receive blood products.
14. An adolescent with chronic asthma, who has been hospitalized several times during the winter with severe asthmatic exacerbations, confides, "I wish I could stay here in the hospital because every time that I go home, I get sick again!" The pediatric nurse's best response is:
- a. "I think that you should consider participating on a swim team to improve your pulmonary function."
 - b. "Let's talk about preventing and managing your asthma on a daily basis at home."
 - c. "Why don't I speak with your parents about what they are doing at home to help control your asthma?"
 - d. "Your insurance company does not pay for any additional days of hospitalization that are not medically necessary."
15. While caring for a patient who is hospitalized for acute gastroenteritis and dehydration, a pediatric nurse notes the parent keeping packets of herbs by the patient's bedside. Suspecting that the parent may be administering the herbs to the patient, the nurse's first action is to:
- a. ask the parent in a nonjudgmental manner about the herbs.
 - b. coordinate a nursing care conference to discuss the patient's plan of care.
 - c. discuss the risks of using alternative therapies with the parent.
 - d. refer the family to a social worker for possible nonadherence with the healthcare regimen.

16. According to Erickson's psychosocial stages of Development, initiative vs. guilt is in which category of children?
 - a. 6-12yrs
 - b. 3-6yrs
 - c. 12-19yrs
 - d. 1-3yrs
17. The following are danger signs expect
 - a. Difficulty in breathing.
 - b. Vomiting everything.
 - c. Lethargy.
 - d. Inability to breast feed.
18. While providing nursing care to children, the nurse may practice atraumatic care by:
 - a. Allowing the child to play in the ward
 - b. Avoiding giving injections to the child
 - c. Incorporating the child's routine in care
 - d. Allowing the child to hold some of the equipment being used on them.
19. The elements of past health history that are taken in children but not in adults include:
 - a. Prenatal, natal, weight change, bonding
 - b. Prenatal, natal, neonatal , bonding
 - c. Weight change, neonatal, pregnancy, drug allergies
 - d. Prenatal, drug allergies, bonding, neonatal
20. A pediatric nurse advises a parent how to best convey the circumstances surrounding the sudden death of an infant to a four-year-old sibling. The nurse anticipates that the sibling:
 - a. may feel guilty about the infant's death.
 - b. may mistrust the parent
 - c. understands the permanence of death.
 - d. will role-play the infant's death.

b. Short answer questions (40mks).

1. State four (4) Strategies for practicing family centered care (FCC) (4marks)
2. Outline six (6) factors affecting parent's reaction to childhood illness(6marks)
3. Describe four (4) differences between child and adult health history(8marks)
4. Classify pneumonia as per IMCI (6marks)
5. Explain three (3) common parameters of measuring growth (6marks).

c. Long answer questions (20mks)

1. At 1 min and 5 mins after birth, newborns are observed and rated according to an Apgar score.
 - a. Describe five (5) factors assessed by APGAR score(10marks)
 - b. Outline Steps of resuscitating a newborn baby(10marks)