CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

NURU 264: PEDIATRIC AND CHILDHEALTH NURSING II

STREAMS: Y2S1

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: WEDNESDAY 31/3/2021 2.30 PM – 4.30 PM

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 (20Marks).

- 1. Pneumothorax could be a complication of:
 - a. Staphylococcal pneumonia
 - b. Pneumococcal pneumonia
 - c. Klebsiella pneumonia
 - d. Viral pneumonia
- 2. Which one of the following values is not a feature of Acute Severe Asthma?
 - a. Heart rate more than 110/min
 - b. PEF of 60 to 70% of expected
 - c. Pulsus Paradoxus
 - d. PaO2 of less than 8 kPa
- 3. Which of the following is NOT recommended in the immediate treatment of acute severe asthma?
 - a. Oxygen supplementation
 - b. High doses of inhaled $\beta 2$ adrenoreceptor agonists
 - c. Systemic corticosteroids
 - d. Intravenous aminophylline

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- 4. A child of less than one year should use the following device for asthma treatment:
 - a. MDI with Space
 - b. MDI with Mask
 - c. MDI with Spacer with Mask
 - d. MPI with mask
- 5. A 4-year child with bronchial asthma presents the history of 3 or more episodes during daytime and 2 wheezing episodes during the night in a week. How will you grade this asthma?
 - a. Mild Persistent
 - b. Moderate persistent
 - c. Severe persistent
 - d. Mild intermittent
- 6. Wheeze in children is caused by:
 - a. Foreign body
 - b. Gastroesophageal reflux disease
 - c. Bronchial asthma
 - d. Epiglottitis
 - e. Laryngomalacia
- 7. Which of the following exocrine glandular ducts are not obstructed in cystic fibrosis?
 - a. Pancreas
 - b. Lung
 - c. Sweat gland
 - d. All of the above
 - 8. Most common mode of treatment of a 1-year child with asthma is
 - a. Inhaled short-acting β2 agonist
 - b. Oral short-acting Theophylline
 - c. Oral Ketotifen
 - d. Leukotriene agonist
 - 9. Level of trachea bifurcation in the pediatric patient is
 - a. T2
 - b. T4
 - c. T3
 - d. T5
 - 10. 'Loeffler's syndrome' is characterized by:
 - a. Transient, migratory pulmonary infiltrations
 - b. Fibrosis in the pulmonary apices
 - c. Fibrosis in the base of one or both lungs
 - d. Miliary mottling
 - 11. The following are signs and symptoms of hyponatremia except
 - a. Thirst
 - b. Weight loss
 - c. Headaches
 - d. Dehydration
 - 12. Which of the following is not a cause of metabolic alkalosis?
 - a. Vomiting
 - b. Hypokalemia
 - c. Increased HCO3

- d. Diarrhea
- 13. A 10-year-old child voids
 - a. 5 to 10 ml of urine/hour
 - b. 10 to 25 ml of urine/hour
 - c. 25 to 35 mlof urine/hour
 - d. 35 ml/hour
- 14. The newborn's stomach capacity is;
 - a. 5-10ml
 - b. 10-30ml
 - c. 10 to 20 ml
 - d. 20-30ml
- 15. Gastric emptying time for one to two months of age infant is:
 - a. 2 to 3 hours
 - b. 3 to 6 hours
 - c. 4 to 8hours
 - d. 3 to 8hours
- 16. Complications of Long-term problems of cleft lip/palate include the following except
 - a. Defective Speech
 - b. Social adjustment problems
 - c. Smiling problems
 - d. Recurrent otitis media
- 17. In addition to the symptoms of pallor, loss of appetite, tirednesses, the nurse would expect an infant with acute no lymphoid leukemia to demonstrate:
 - a) Oliguria
 - b) Few stem cells
 - c) Difficulty swallowing
 - d) Depressed bone marrow
- 18. When vomiting is uncontrolled in an infant, the nurse should observe for signs of:
 - a) Tetany
 - b) Acidosis
 - c) Alkalosis
 - d) Hypersensitivity
- 19. A disorder, following a streptococcal infection, characterized by swollen joints, fever, and the possibility of endocarditis and death is:
 - a) Tetanus
 - b) Measles
 - c) Rheumatic fever
 - d) Whooping cough
- 20. To control bleeding in a child with hemophilia A, the nurse would expect to give:
 - a) Factor VIII concentrate
 - Albumin
 - b) Fresh frozen plasma
 - d) Factor II, VII, IX, X complex

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B. SHORT ANSWER QU	ESTIONS(30MARKS)
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- 1. Describe any four(4) major manifestations of acute rheumatic fever in children. (8marks)
- 2. State five observations that will make you suspect burns related to child abuse. (5marks)
- 3. Outline five(5)Signs and Symptoms of Hypospadias and Epispadias (5marks)
- 4. State six(6) Clinical Manifestations of Intussusceptions (6marks)
- 5. State six(6)Clinical presentations of a child with nephrotic syndrome (6marks)

C. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS(20marks)

- 1. Baby Fau is admitted in a pediatric ward with complaints of dyspnea, pallor, tachycardia, delayed capillary refill and exercise intolerance.
 - a. Describe five (5) Acyanotic disorders (10marks)
 - b. Describe medical management of baby Fau for 24hour (10 marks)

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