

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

NURU 281: MIDWIFERY 1

STREAMS: Y2S1

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: THURSDAY 06/12/2018

8.30 A.M – 10.30 A.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. 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**

PART 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20MARKS).

1. The strongest part of the female pelvis is the:
 - (a) Ilium
 - (b) Ischium
 - (c) Pubis
 - (d) Symphysis pubis
2. Anterior relations of the uterus include:
 - (a) Pouch of Douglas, bladder
 - (b) Broad ligaments, pouch of Douglas
 - (c) Intestines, broad ligaments
 - (d) Bladder, uterovesical pouch.

3. Indicate whether the following statements are true (T) or False (F) on the answer sheet.
 - (a) Oestrogen inhibits milk production during pregnancy
 - (b) Lutenising hormone facilitates growth of the grafian follicle.
4. The suture separates the frontal bones from the parietal bones is the:
 - (a) Coronal
 - (b) Frontal
 - (c) Sagittal
 - (d) Lambdoidal
5. High level of glysylatedhaemoglobin during pregnancy is associated with:
 - (a) Hyperemesis gravidarum
 - (b) Physiological anemia
 - (c) Fetal malformations
 - (d) Multiple pregnancy
6. Recommended timings for the administration of anti A in pregnancy is ;
 - (a) 20 weeks, 38 weeks
 - (b) 28 weeks, 34 weeks
 - (c) 28 weeks, 40 weeks
 - (d) 24 weeks, 37 weeks
7. immediate after fertilization, the trophoblast develops into:
 - (a) Embryo and placenta
 - (b) Chlorion and placenta
 - (c) Umbilical cord and amnion
 - (d) Amnion and placenta
8. Diabetogenic hormones in pregnancy include
 - (a) Oxytocin, human placental lactogen
 - (b) Progesterone, prolactin
 - (c) Human placental lactogen, cortisol
 - (d) Cortisol, oestrogen
9. A woman presents at the ANC clinic at 16 weeks gestation with a history of one living child and 2 abortions. The midwife will interpret this as;
 - (a) Para 3 +1 gravida 4

- (b) Para 1+ 3 gravida 4
 - (c) Para 2 +2 gravida 4
 - (d) Para 1 +2 gravida 4
10. Leucorrhoea which is observed in pregnancy is a result of:
- (a) Marked desquamation of superficial epithelial cells.
 - (b) Increased vaginal vascularity
 - (c) Interaction of epithelial cells with doderlains bacillus
 - (d) Increased vaginal elasticity
11. Diagnosis of gestational diabetes will be made after a glucose tolerance test results on 2 separate occasions indicate:
- (a) Fasting blood sugar >5.9 mmol/L and random blood sugar> 14.9 mmol/L
 - (b) Fasting blood sugar >3.9 mmol/L and random blood sugar >6.9 mmol/L
 - (c) Fasting boodsugaer>7.8 mmol/L and random blood sugar > 11.1 mmol/L
 - (d) Fasting blood sugar and random blood sugar> 10.9 mmol/L
12. During pregnancy, relaxing hormone:
- (a) Stimulates production of cervical mucus, enhances breast enlargement and reduces oxytocin release.
 - (b) Relaxes ligaments, inhibits release of follicle stimulating hormone and prevents secretion of prolactin
 - (c) Relaxes the pelvic girdle, softens the cervix and suppresses uterine contractions.
 - (d) Reduces production of oxytocin, softens the cervix and inhibits the production of luteinizing hormone.
13. The aim of performance abdominal examination during is to:
- (a) Assess mothers health status
 - (b) Exclude pseudo- pregnancy
 - (c) Assets fetal size and growth
 - (d) Prepare for delivery
14. A pregnant women with cardiac disease stage stage III will present with:
- (a) No symptoms during ordinary physical activity
 - (b) Symptoms during mild physical activity
 - (c) Symptoms at rest

- (d) Symptoms during ordinary physical activity
15. The layer of the uterine wall shed during menstruation is the ;
- (a) Perimetrium
 - (b) Functional endometrium
 - (c) Myometrium
 - (d) Basal endometrium
16. In type III placenta praevia:
- (a) Vaginal birth is appropriate
 - (b) The placenta is near the internal os
 - (c) The fetus is usually in good condition
 - (d) Bleeding is usually moderate
17. The effect of oestrogen on the uterus during pregnancy is;
- (a) Contraction of the uterine smooth muscles
 - (b) Increase in the uterine blood supply
 - (c) Growth of the uterine smooth muscles
 - (d) Relaxation of the uterine muscles.
18. The foetus causes of intra-uterine growth retardation include:
- (a) HIV/AIDs, recurrent malaria infection, genetic disorders
 - (b) Multiple gestation, genetic disorders, foetal infections
 - (c) Maternal diabetes, foetal distress, placenta praevia
 - (d) Syphilis, radiation, congenital abnormalities
19. Factors that facilitate the occurrence of lightening include:
- (a) Parity of the mother, presentation
 - (b) Good of the mother, presentation
 - (c) Braxton hicks contractions, softening of pelvic floor tissues
 - (d) Prostaglandin release, parity of the mother
20. Pawlik's manoeuvre is used to;
- (a) Palpate the lower pole of the uterus above the symphysis pubis
 - (b) Locate the foetal back in order to determine position
 - (c) Determine whether presentation is cephalic

(d) Judge the size, flexion and mobility of the head.

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Draw and label a diagram illustrating the measurements of the non-pregnant uterus. [5 marks]
2. Outline five (5) specific messages to a pregnant woman with a complain of constipation. [5 marks]
3. State three (3) ways of preventing sexually transmitted infections in pregnancy. [3 marks]
4. Outline three (3) precautions you will take into account when administering magnesium sulphate to an eclamptic woman. [3 marks]
5. State five (5) reasons for integrating tuberculosis with focused antenatal care. [5 marks]
6. Describe four (4) ways of diagnosing twin pregnancy antenatally. [4 marks]
7. State five (5) changes that occur to the cardiovascular system during pregnancy. [5 marks]

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Focused antenatal care (FANC) is one of the pillars of the Kenya maternal and newborn health (MNH) model.
 - (a) Outline any other four (4) pillars of the MNH model. [4 marks]
 - (b) Describe the management of a mother during the first antenatal visit at 16 weeks gestation. [10 marks]
 - (c) Explain any six (6) danger signs during pregnancy. [6 marks]
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