

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

NURU 264: PEDIATRIC AND CHILD HEALTH NURSING

STREAMS: BSC (NURS)

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: FRIDAY 09/08/2019

11.30 AM – 1.30 PM

INSTRUCTIONS:

- **Do NOT write anything on the question paper**
- **Mobile phones and any other reference materials are NOT allowed in the examination room**
- **The paper has three sections. Answer ALL the questions**
- **All your answers for section 1 (MCQs) should be on one page**
- **Number ALL your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet**
- **Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

1. Which inflammatory bowel disease is said to affect mucosa and the submucosa of the colon?
 - (a) Ulcerative colitis
 - (b) Chronn's disease
 - (c) Meckel's diverticulum
 - (d) Necrotizing enterocolitis
2. Which respiratory condition is commonly caused by respiratory syncytial virus?
 - (a) Asthma
 - (b) Pharyngitis
 - (c) Bronchiolitis
 - (d) Empyema
3. The most common causative agent of pneumonia include the following except
 - (a) Streptococcus pneumonia/ klebsiellae

- (b) Haemophilus influenza/ pneumococci
 - (c) Streptococcus pneumonia/ staphylococci
 - (d) Staphylococci/ klesiellae
4. A cleft lip predisposes an infant to infections primarily because of
- (a) Poor nutrition from disturbed feeding
 - (b) Poor circulation to the defective area
 - (c) Waste products that accumulate along the defect
 - (d) Mouth products, which dries the oropharyngeal mucous membranes
5. A three-year-old preschooler has been hospitalized with nephrotic syndrome. The best way to detect fluid retention would be to:
- (a) Have the child urinate in a bedpan
 - (b) Measure the child's abdominal girth daily
 - (c) Weight the child at the same time every day
 - (d) Test the child's urine for hematuria and proteinuria
6. A child has sustained third-degree burns of the hands, face and chest. Which nursing diagnosis takes priority?
- (a) Ineffective airway clearance related to edema
 - (b) Disturbed body image related to physical appearance
 - (c) Impaired urinary elimination related to fluid loss
 - (d) Risk for infection related to epidermal disruption
7. An infant is admitted to the pediatric unit for surgical repair of hypospadias. The infant's urine output is 7 ml/hr. what nursing action is most appropriate?
- (a) Notify the physician immediately
 - (b) Prepare to administer I.V fluids
 - (c) Offer infant formula every hour
 - (d) Continue to monitor urine output
8. In addition to the symptoms of pallor, loss of appetite, tiredness, the nurse would expect an infant with acute no lymphoid leukemia to demonstrate;
- (a) Depressed bone marrow
 - (b) Oliguria
 - (c) Few stem cells
 - (d) Difficulty swallowing
9. An 8-year-old child reports leg swelling and decreased urine output. Urinalysis is significant for 500 ng/dL protein and positive for nitrite. A renal biopsy shows focal segmental glomerulosclerosis. Which initial treatment is most appropriate for this child?
- (a) Cyclophosphamide
 - (b) Plasmapheresis
 - (c) Prednisone
 - (d) Tacrolimus

10. 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) "Lets 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."

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

- 1. State five (5) clinical manifestations of hypertrophic pyloric stenosis. [5 marks]
- 2. State eight (8) signs and symptoms of cerebral palsy. [8 marks]
- 3. Describe four (4) acyanotic disorders. [8 marks]
- 4. State four (4) complications of acute glomerulonephritis. [4 marks]
- 5. Describe any four (4) major manifestations of acute rheumatic fever in children. [8 marks]
- 6. State seven (7) Nursing Interventions and Rationales of a child with meningitis. [7 marks]

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

- 1. Baby Fatuma 3 years old is admitted in the ward with a diagnosis of severe pneumonia.
 - (a) Define he term pneumonia [1 mark]
 - (b) Describe the management of baby Fatuma from admission until discharge. [15 marks]
 - (c) State four complications of pneumonia. [4 marks]
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