



(University of Choice)

**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR
SECOND YEAR SECONTRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS
FOR THE DEGREE
OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING**

COURSE CODE: NCN 225

**COURSE TITLE: REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND SAFE MOTHERHOOD:
ABNORMAL PREGNANCY, LABOUR, PUERPERIUM AND BABY**

(MAIN)

DATE: 21ST APRIL 2022

TIME: 11.30 AM - 2.30 PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

- Write your registration no, on every piece of paper used. Do not write your name.
- Read carefully any additional instructions preceding each section.

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 5Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

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NCN 225: (SEP 2020)

SECTION I: MCQ'S (20 MARKS)

1. The nurse is caring for a primigravida at about 2 months and 1-week gestation. After explaining self-care measures for common discomforts of pregnancy, the nurse determines that the client understands the instructions when she says:
 - A. "Nausea and vomiting can be decreased if I eat a few crackers/ snacks before rising."
 - B. "If I start to leak colostrum, I should cleanse my nipples with soap and water."
 - C. "If I have a vaginal discharge, I should wear nylon underwear."
 - D. "Leg cramps can be alleviated if I put an ice pack on the area."
2. A postpartum patient was in labor for 30 hours and had ruptured membranes for 24 hours, which of the following would the nurse/ midwife be alert of?
 - A. Endometritis
 - B. Endometriosis
 - C. Salpingitis
 - D. Pelvic thrombophlebitis
3. A client at 36 weeks gestation is scheduled for a routine ultrasound prior to amniocentesis. After teaching the client about the purpose of the ultrasound, which of the following client statements would indicate to the nurse/ midwife that the client needs further instruction and explanation?
 - A. The ultrasound will help to locate the placenta.
 - B. The ultrasound identifies blood flow through the umbilical cord.
 - C. The test will determine where to insert the needle
 - D. The ultrasound locates a pool of amniotic fluid.
4. While the postpartum client is receiving heparin for thrombophlebitis, which of the following drugs would the nurse expect to administer if the client develops complications related to heparin therapy?
 - A. Calcium gluconate
 - B. Protamine sulfate
 - C. Methylergonovine (Methergine)
 - D. Nitrofurantoin (Macrochantin)
5. When caring for a 3-day-old neonate who is receiving phototherapy to treat jaundice, the nurse/ midwife would expect to do which of the following actions?
 - A. Turn the neonate every 6 hours
 - B. Encourage the mother to discontinue breastfeeding
 - C. Notify the physician if the skin becomes bronze in color
 - D. Check the vital signs every 2 to 4 hours

6. A pregnant client is diagnosed with partial placenta previa. In explaining the diagnosis, the nurse/ midwife tells the client that the usual treatment for partial placenta previa is which of the following?
 - A. Activity limited to bed rest
 - B. Platelet infusion
 - C. Immediate cesarean delivery
 - D. Labor induction with oxytocin

7. The nurse plans to instruct the postpartum client about methods to prevent breast engorgement. Which of the following measures would be included in the teaching plan?
 - A. Feeding the neonate, a maximum of 5 minutes per side on the first day
 - B. Wearing a supportive brassiere with nipple shields
 - C. Breastfeeding the neonate at frequent intervals
 - D. Decreasing fluid intake for the first 24 to 48 hours

8. Which of the following would the nurse most likely expect to find when assessing a pregnant client with abruption placenta?
 - A. Excessive vaginal bleeding
 - B. Rigid, board-like abdomen
 - C. Tetanic uterine contractions
 - D. Premature rupture of membranes

9. A 31-year-old multipara is admitted to the delivery room, the initial examination reveals her cervix to be at 8 cm, completely effaced (100 %), and at 0 station. What phase of labor is she in?
 - A. Active phase
 - B. Latent phase
 - C. Expulsive phase
 - D. Transitional phase

10. A pregnant patient asks the nurse if she can take castor oil for her constipation. How should the nurse respond?
 - A. "Yes, it produces no adverse effect."
 - B. "No, it can initiate premature uterine contractions."
 - C. "No, it can promote sodium retention."
 - D. "No, it can lead to increased absorption of fat-soluble vitamins."

11. A patient in her 14th week of pregnancy has presented with abdominal cramping and vaginal bleeding for the past 8 hours. She has passed several clots. What is the primary nursing diagnosis for this patient?
 - A. Knowledge deficit
 - B. Fluid volume deficit
 - C. Anticipatory grieving
 - D. Pain

12. Immediately after delivery, the nurse-midwife assesses the neonate's head for signs of molding. Which factors determine the type of molding?
- A. Fetal body flexion or extension
 - B. Maternal age, body frame, and weight
 - C. Maternal and paternal ethnic backgrounds
 - D. Maternal parity and gravidity
13. A patient with pregnancy-induced hypertension probably exhibits which of the following symptoms?
- A. Proteinuria, headaches, vaginal bleeding
 - B. Headaches, double vision, vaginal bleeding
 - C. Proteinuria, headaches, double vision
 - D. Proteinuria, double vision, uterine contractions
14. Because cervical effacement and dilation are not progressing in a patient in labor, the doctor orders I.V. administration of oxytocin (Pitocin). Why should the nurse/ midwife monitor the patient's fluid intake and output closely during oxytocin administration?
- A. Oxytocin causes water intoxication
 - B. Oxytocin causes excessive thirst
 - C. Oxytocin is toxic to the kidneys
 - D. Oxytocin has a diuretic effect
15. Five hours after birth, a neonate is transferred to the newborn unit, where the nurse intervenes to prevent hypothermia. What is a common source of radiant heat loss?
- A. Low room humidity
 - B. Cold weight scale
 - C. Cool incubator walls
 - D. Cool room temperature
16. A patient is in her last trimester of pregnancy. Which of the following signs/ symptom should she notify the health care provider immediately if she notices:
- A. Blurred vision
 - B. Hemorrhoids
 - C. Increased vaginal mucus
 - D. Shortness of breath on exertion
17. The nurse/ midwife is reviewing a patient's prenatal history. Which finding indicates a genetic risk factor?
- A. The patient is 25 years old
 - B. The patient has a child with cystic fibrosis
 - C. The patient was exposed to rubella at 36 weeks' gestation
 - D. The patient has a history of preterm labor at 32 weeks' gestation

18. The nurse is caring for a client in labor. The external fetal monitor shows a pattern of variable decelerations in fetal heart rate. What should the nurse/ midwife do first?
 - A. Change the client's position
 - B. Prepare for an emergency cesarean section
 - C. Check for placenta previa
 - D. Administer oxygen
19. A client with eclampsia begins to experience a seizure. Which of the following would the nurse in charge do first?
 - A. Pad the side rails
 - B. Place a pillow under the left buttock
 - C. Insert a padded tongue blade into the mouth
 - D. Maintain a patent airway
20. Which of the following is the most common kind of placental adherence seen in pregnant women?
 - A. Accreta
 - B. Placenta previa
 - C. Percreta
 - D. Increta

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Explain four (4) benefits of Intermittent presumptive treatment (IPT) in pregnancy (8 Marks)
2. Describe four types of Aneamia in pregnancy (8 marks)
3. The efficient care of the premature infant is very important. Explain the four steps when caring for a premature baby after delivery (8 Marks)
4. Describe four differences between placenta preavia and placenta upruptio (8 Marks)
5. Explain the four causes of postpartum Heamorrhage (PPH) (8 Marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. A) Describe the specific management of a mother in second stage with shoulder dystocia under the sub-heading: non-invasive procedures.

B) Explain four (4) complications of Shoulder dystocia to the mother and the infant (8 marks)
2. Mrs. Jane developed Diabetes Mellitus during pregnancy and has been attending the antenatal clinics for monitoring and care. She comes to labour ward in labour and during examination you diagnosed a big baby. She was then prepared for caesarean section as her mode of safe delivery.
 - a) Explain four effects of Diabetes Mellitus on the fetus (8 marks)
 - b) Describe the management of Mrs. Jane until discharge home with her baby (12 marks)