



(University of Choice)

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

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

COURSE CODE: NCD 231 / NMM 223

COURSE TITLE: GYNAECOLOGICAL NURSING

(MAIN)

DATE: 19TH APRIL, 2022

TIME: 8.00 AM - 11.00 AM

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 5 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

NCD 231/NMM 223: GYNAECOLOGICAL NURSING

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SECTION I: MCQs (20 Marks)

1. Secondary degree uterovaginal prolapse is characterised by:
 - A. Complete protrusion of uterus outside introitus
 - B. Descent of genital tract within vagina
 - C. Descent of genital tract up to introitus
 - D. Descent of genital tract outside the introitus
2. The most common cause of rectovaginal fistula is:
 - A. Obstetrical
 - B. Irradiation of the pelvis
 - C. Carcinoma
 - D. Endometriosis
3. Menarche usually occurs at age of:
 - A. 8 and 10 years
 - B. 11 and 13 years
 - C. 14 and 16 years
 - D. 17 and 18 years
4. Gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) stimulates the release of:
 - A. ACTH
 - B. Growth hormone
 - C. Luteinising Hormone (LH)
 - D. Thyroid Stimulating Hormone
5. Main uterine support is:
 - A. Uterosacral ligaments
 - B. Round ligaments
 - C. Transverse cervical ligaments
 - D. Ovarian ligaments
6. 23 years old primigravida presents with abdominal pain, syncope and vaginal spotting. Assessment reveals that she has an ectopic pregnancy. The most common site of pregnancy is:
 - A. Ampulla.
 - B. Isthmus.
 - C. Fimbrial end.
 - D. Abdomin.
7. Women complaining of milky whitish discharge with fishy odour. No history of itching. Most likely diagnosis is:
 - A. Bacterial vaginosis.
 - B. Trichomoniasis.
 - C. Candidiasis.
 - D. Malignancy.

8. The most effective treatment of pruritis vulvae associated with atrophic vulvitis is:
- A. Hydrocortisone.
 - B. Alcohol injections.
 - C. Tranquilizers.
 - D. Topical estrogen therapy.
9. A large cystic ovarian tumour is detected in a woman on routine antenatal checkup. The most common complication she can encounter is:
- A. Torsion.
 - B. Rupture.
 - C. Haemorrhage.
 - D. Degeneration.
10. The most common symptom of endometrial hyperplasia is:
- A. Vaginal discharge.
 - B. Vaginal bleeding.
 - C. Amenorrhea.
 - D. Pelvic pain.
11. In women, this sexually transmitted disease can result in infertility
- A. Human papillomavirus (HPV)
 - B. Pelvic inflammatory disease
 - C. Genital herpes
 - D. HIV/AIDs
12. Which is the most common initial chosen strategy for the management of lobular neoplasia of the breast:
- A. Chemoprevention
 - B. Surveillance
 - C. Prophylactic bilateral mastectomy
 - D. Ovarian ablation, either medical or surgical
13. Which of the following is not an indication for surgical biopsy after core needle biopsy in case of suspected breast cancer :
- A. Failure to sample calcifications
 - B. Diagnosis of atypical lobular hyperplasia
 - C. Diagnosis of pleomorphic LCIS
 - D. Radial scar
14. Interstitial myomas predispose to menorrhagia by
- A. Inhibiting uterine contractility
 - B. Degeneration
 - C. Erosion of endometrium
 - D. Cause not known

15. The following drug is not helpful in the treatment of ectopic pregnancy:

- A. Methotrexate
- B. Misoprostol
- C. Actinomycin-D
- D. RU 486

16. Treatment of choice in a 39 yr old with bleeding P/V due to multiple fibroids is

- A. TAH with BSO
- B. TAH
- C. Myomectomy
- D. Vaginal hysterectomy

17. Which of the following is not a risk factor for cancer of the cervix

- A. Multiple sexual partners
- B. First sexual intercourse at 16 years
- C. Treponema pallidum
- D. Infection of genitalia with a HPV

18. Sarah is a seventeen-year-old female who has not had her first period and is visiting her doctor for an exam. She has displayed the normal growth and development of several secondary sex characteristics. The nurse would describe to the doctor that Sarah is showing signs of _____.

- A. Primary dysmenorrhea
- B. Primary amenorrhea
- C. oligomenorrhea
- D. secondary amenorrhea

19. A nurse is assessing an 18-year-old woman who has come into the emergency department for bilateral abdominal pain. Which of the following should the nurse not consider a risk factor for ectopic pregnancy?

- A. Yeast infection
- B. Chlamydia trachomatis
- C. Endometriosis
- D. Uterine fibroids

20. Oral contraceptives are prescribed for a client. What side effect should the nurse inform the client might occur?

- A. Cervicitis
- B. Ovarian cysts
- C. Breakthrough bleeding
- D. Fibrocystic breast disease

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (40 Marks)

1. Describe FIGO classification of cervical of cancer (8 Marks)
2. Explain three cardinal signs of Ectopic pregnancy (6 marks)
3. State eight causes of breast cancer (8 Marks)
4. Explain four principles of management of abortion (8 Marks)
5. State five signs and symptoms of Menopause (5 Marks)
6. Draw and label a diagram of the sites of uterine fibroids (5 marks)

SECTION III: LONSWER QUESTIONS (40 Marks)

1. Obstetric fistula is one of the most serious and tragic childbirth injuries.
 - a) State six (6) clinical manifestation to a client with obstetric fistula (3 Marks)
 - b) List six (6) common sites where obstetric fistula can occur (3 Marks)
 - c) Describe the nursing care you will give to a client with obstetric fistula (14 Marks)
2. Mrs. Alexina is admitted in the Gynaecology ward with complains of lower abdominal pains for the past one month. She was diagnosed with Pelvic inflammatory disease.
 - a) state two cause of Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) (2 Marks)
 - b) Explain four clinic features of PID (8 Marks)
 - c) Describe the management of Mrs. Alexina from admission until discharge (10 Marks)