



(University of Choice)

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

MAIN CAMPUS

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS  
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**SECOND YEAR EXAMINATIONS**

**FOR THE DEGREE  
OF  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING DL**

**COURSE CODE: NCD 311**

**COURSE TITLE: MIDWIFERY CARE 111 (CARE OF THE NEWBORN)**

**DATE: 4/10/2022**

**TIME: 8-11AM**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

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SECTION A MCQS

1. The normal respiratory rate of a neonate is:
  - A) 20-30 breaths per minute
  - B) 40-60 breaths per minute
  - C) 30-60 breaths per minute
  - D) 20-50 breaths per minute
2. The following are mechanisms of heat loss in a newborn except;
  - A) Evaporation
  - B) Convection
  - c) Radiation
  - d) Condensation
3. When keeping the baby warm, the following points are important EXCEPT
  - A) Do not put the baby on any cold or wet surface.
  - B) Do not bath the baby at birth. Wait at least 24 hours before bathing.
  - C) Swaddle (wrap too tightly). Swaddling makes them warm.
  - D) Do not leave the baby in direct sun light
4. Signs That a Baby is Receiving an Adequate Amount of Milk include:.
  - A) Weight loss is more than 10% in the first week of life.
  - B) Baby gains at least 50gm in the following weeks or a minimum of 100gm in the first month.
  - C) Baby wets every day as frequently as baby is feeding.
  - D) The baby's stool does not change from dark to light brown or yellow by day.
5. Baby had copious amount of mucus in the mouth and turns blue on feeding.the condition described above is
  - A) Cleft lip and palate
  - B) Gastroschisis
  - C)Tracheoesophageal fistula
  - D)Holoprosencephally
6. The following is a cause of neonatal asphyxia;
  - A) Placenta accreta
  - B) High maternal supply
  - C) Inhalation of air in the lungs during birth
  - D) Laryngeal atresia

7. The step followed in neonatal resuscitation when the baby is not breathing and heart rate below 100 is;
- Dry and reposition
  - Provide positive pressure ventilation
  - Stimulate baby
  - Keep warm
8. In Rhesus incompatibility between the mother and the fetus, sensitization can occur through
- Miscarriage
  - Breastfeeding
  - Cord cutting
  - Vaccination
9. The differential diagnosis for respiratory distress syndrome include the following except:
- Pathological jaundice.
  - Intra infiltration in-congenital heart lesions.
  - Congenital bacterial pneumonia.
  - 'Wet lung' syndrome
10. Laboratory studies in hemolytic disease of the newborn reveal:
- High reticulocyte count, Rh D positive baby (Rh group),
  - Negative direct Coomb's test
  - Increased serum bilirubin.
  - Rhesus D positive mother with low plasma levels of anti D antibody.
11. The term kernicterus is associated with
- Apnoea
  - Asphyxia
  - Haemolytic disease of the newborn
  - Jaundice
12. A baby was born with difficulty in breathing, chest in drawing and nasal flaring, grunting respirations. The most likely diagnosis is:
- Respiratory distress syndrome
  - Apnea of prematurity
  - Asphyxia neonatorum
  - bradycardia
13. On the third day after birth, an infant may developed the following disorders:Conjunctival, Mucous membrane or retinal haemorrhage,Vomit fresh blood.The above disorders describe:
- Anaemia of prematurity

B). Disseminated intravascular coagulation

C) Hemorrhagic disease of the newborn

D) Hemolytic disease of the newborn

14. The following categories are also referred to as congenital metabolic diseases or inherited metabolic diseases except:

A) Disorders of carbohydrate metabolism, for example glycogen storage disease.

B) Disorders of amino acids metabolism, for example phenyl ketonuria (PKU) and maple syrup. C) Disorders of the kidney (polycystic kidney disease)

D) Disorders of fatty acids oxidation and mitochondrial metabolism.

15. Signs and symptoms of inborn errors of metabolism include the following except:

A) Ambiguous genitalia, delayed puberty and precocious puberty.

B) Developmental delays, seizures, dementia, encephalopathy and stroke.

C) Sickled red blood cells, joint pains, anaemia.

D) Many forms of colour, for example albino.

16. A condition arising from blockage in the circulation and absorption of cerebrospinal fluid in a neonate is:

- A. Spina bifida
- B. Anencephaly
- C. Hydrocephalus
- D. myelomeningocele

17. Drug given routinely to newborns as haemorrhagic prophylaxis is

- A. tetracycline ointment
- B. vitamin A
- C. konakion
- D. vitamin E

18. Signs of congestive heart failure in the newborn include:

A) Grunting respirations

B) Seizures and encephalopathy

C) Vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pains

D) Inadequate weight gain and swelling of the legs

19. The condition where the meningeal sac together with the cerebral cortex, cerebellum or portion of the brain stem herniates through the bony defect in the skull normally in the occipital region is called:

- A) meningocele
- B) Hydromeningocele
- C) Spina bifida occulta
- D) Encephalocele

20. Serious bacterial infections in the newborn are due to;

- A) Maternal anaemia
- B) Early rupture of membranes more than 18 hours before delivery.
- C) In born errors of metabolism.
- D) Meconium aspiration.

### **SECTION B SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. Describe any four physiological changes and adaptation in the newborn (8marks)

2. Explain the characteristics of a normal term baby (8marks)

3. Describe the management of neonatal apnoea (8marks)

4. Explain the management of a preterm infant (8marks)

5. Describe any five signs and symptoms of neonatal sepsis (5marks)

4. . Explain any three signs and symptoms of respiratory distress symptom (3marks)

### **SECTION C; LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. Baby K was born at term and upon farther physical examination, yellowish discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes was discovered within 24 hours.

- a) Explain the different classification of jaundice (6marks)
- b) Explain the management of baby K (12 marks)
- c) Explain any complications that baby K can develop (2 marks)

2. Baby Joe was born at term but could not cry at birth and the palms of the hands and feet appeared bluish.

- A) Define the above condition (2marks)
- b) Explain any three causes of the above condition (6marks)
- b) Explain the management of baby Joe (12 marks)

