



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

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS  
2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**SECOND YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**FOR THE DEGREE  
OF  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE NURSING (UPGRADING)**

**COURSE CODE: NCD 223**

**COURSE TITLE: MIDWIFERY I (PREGNANCY)**

**DATE: 12/04/2023 TIME: 11.30 AM - 02.30 PM**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

All Questions Are Compulsory

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination  
cheating 

## SECTION A MCQ'S (20 MARKS)

1. There is increasing concern about the importance of adequate nutrition in the pre-conception period to support a successful pregnancy. This is because:
  - a) In the embryonic period the foetus is vulnerable to external factors in its environment
  - b) The embryonic period often occurs before a woman knows she is pregnant
  - c) Interventions in late pregnancy may be too late to be effective
  - d) All of the options given are correct
  
2. In regulation of private midwifery practice, the medical board:
  - A. Ensures the welfare of its members
  - B. Licences the private practice
  - C. Is a regional advisory body to the Conference of Ministers of Health
  - D. Ensures standards of practice are observed
  
3. A pregnant lady complaining of persistent vomiting and fatigue which affected her daily life, the true diagnosis will be:
  - A. Ectopic pregnancy
  - B. Hydatiform mole
  - C. Hyperemesis gravidarum
  - D. Abortion
  
4. The following are findings of inspection of a gravid uterus:
  - A. Striae gravidarum, ovoid shape, left occipito-anterior position
  - B. Previous caesarean section scar, globular shape, linea nigra
  - C. Left occipito-anterior position, fetal heart rate of 148/min, ovoid shape
  - D. Fundal height 36 weeks, balloting head, longitudinal lie
  
5. When a pregnant woman goes into a convulsive seizure, the MOST immediate action of the nurse to ensure safety of the patient is:
  - A. Apply restraint so that the patient will not fall out of bed
  - B. Put a mouth gag so that the patient will not bite her tongue and the tongue will not fall back
  - C. Position the mother on her side to allow the secretions to drain from her mouth and prevent aspiration
  - D. Check if the woman is also having a precipitate labour
  
6. Normal labour is the process by which contraction of the gravid uterus expel the fetus and other products of conception
  - a) Between 37 and 42 weeks of gestation from the last menstrual period
  - b) Before 37 weeks of gestation
  - c) After 42 weeks of gestation
  - d) After 24 weeks gestation

7. The nursing care plan for a woman who has placenta abruptio should include careful assessment for signs and symptoms of which of the following?
- A. Jaundice
  - B. Hypovolaemic shock
  - C. Impending convulsions
  - D. Hypertension
8. Which of the following advices would you give to a patient with hyperemesis gravidarum?
- A. Use creamy foods
  - B. Eat mainly carbohydrates which are bland
  - C. Avoid vitamin B<sub>6</sub>
  - D. Restrict fluid intake
9. which of the following nutrient supplements should a woman consume during pregnancy?
- A. Folic Acid and Vitamin D
  - B. Iron
  - C. Vitamin A
  - D. Minerals
10. Featal lie refers to:-
- A. Longitudinal axis of the fetus in relation to the oblique axis of the maternal uterus
  - B. Longitudinal axis of the fetus in relation to the transverse axis of the maternal uterus
  - C. Longitudinal axis of the fetus in relation to the long axis of the maternal uterus
  - D. Longitudinal axis of the fetus in relation to the long axis of the maternal pelvis
11. Which of the following condition of a pregnant woman need an immediate attention?
- A. Cramps
  - B. Epigastric pain
  - C. Heart burn
  - D. Pain radiating to the leg
12. Presentation is the part of the fetus that is: -
- A. Relates to the right or the left side of the maternal pelvis
  - B. Presenting or is the closest proximity to the birthing canal
  - C. Related to the long axis of the mother
  - D. First enter the pelvic cavity

13. The prenatal diagnostic test that takes pictures of the unborn baby using sound waves is known as:-
- A. Catheter
  - B. Prenatal check
  - C. Ultra sound
  - D. Pelvic exam
14. The best treatment for a patient with uterine rupture is:
- A. Taking blood sample
  - B. Preparing the patient for CS
  - C. Induce labor by oxytocin
  - D. Notify the doctor immediately
15. The nursing care plan for a woman who has placenta abruptio should include careful assessment for signs and symptoms of which of the following?
- A. Jaundice
  - B. Hypovolaemic shock
  - C. Impending convulsions
  - D. Hypertension
16. Which of the following is described as abnormal implementation of a placenta during the second half of pregnancy, usually with hemorrhage?
- A. Placenta previa
  - B. Ectopic pregnancy
  - C. Incompetent cervix
  - D. Abruptio placenta
17. Which of the following would the nurse identify as a sign of PIH?
- A. Edema of the feet and ankles
  - B. Vomiting early at morning
  - C. Weight gain of 1 lb/week
  - D. Early morning headache
18. Which of the following is the most likely effect on the fetus if the woman is severely anemic during pregnancy?
- A. Large for gestational age (LGA) fetus
  - B. Hemorrhage
  - C. Intrauterine growth retardation (IUGR)
  - D. Erythroblastosis fetalis
19. A gravida-cardiac mother is advised to observe bed rest primarily to
- A. Allow the fetus to achieve normal intrauterine growth
  - B. Minimize oxygen consumption which can aggravate the condition of the compromised heart of the mother
  - C. Prevent perinatal infection
  - D. Reduce incidence of premature labor

20. Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP):

A Is a fetal-specific protein

B Is immunologically similar to albumin

C Is elevated in maternal serum when the pregnancy is affected with Down syndrome

D Is elevated in amniotic fluid when the pregnancy is affected with open spina bifida

**SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

1. Describe four (4) Barriers to Delivery of Preconception Care ( 8 marks)
2. Explain four prevention measures of anaemia in pregnancy (8 marks)
3. Explain four complications of Diabetes Mellitus to the Mother and the Fetus (8 marks)
4. Explain the four prevention measures in PMTCT (8 marks)
5. Explain four (4) causes of polyhydramnios (8 marks)

**SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (40 MARKS)**

1. Describe the management of a mother with pre eclampsia until discharge from the hospital (20 marks)
6. (a) Explain the three types of placenta previa (6 marks)  
  
(b) Discuss the management of a pregnant woman who comes to your health facility with Antepartum Hemorrhage (APH), until discharge home (14 Marks)