



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

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR**

SECOND YEAR THIRD TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

**FOR THE DEGREE
OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MIDWIFERY**

COURSE CODE: NMM 223

COURSE TITLE: GYNAECOLOGICAL NURSING

DATE: WEDNESDAY, 12TH APRIL, 2023

TIME: 11.30AM-2.30 PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

All Questions Are Compulsory

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating



SECTION I:

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The use of estrogen alone in menopausal women increase the risk of :
 - a) Endometrial cancer
 - b) Ovarian cancer
 - c) Bone cancer
 - d) Bowel cancer

2. The most common symptom of endometrial hyperplasia:
 - a) Vaginal discharge & itching.
 - b) Vaginal bleeding.
 - c) Amenorrhea.
 - d) Pelvic pain.

3. The Commonest uterine fibroid to cause excessive bleeding is :
 - a) Submucous fibroid.
 - b) Subserous fibroid.
 - c) Intramural fibroid.
 - d) Cervical fibroid.

4. Ovarian neoplasm most commonly arise from:
 - a) Ovarian epithelium.
 - b) Ovarian stroma.
 - c) Ovarian germ cells.
 - d) Ovarian sex cords.

5. Which of the following is an early symptom of ovarian cancer?
 - a) Pelvic pain.
 - b) Bloating.
 - c) Constipation.
 - d) It's usually asymptomatic.

6. The most common clinical presentation of early cervical cancer is:
 - a) Foul-smelling vaginal discharge.
 - b) Asymptomatic.
 - c) Post-coital Bleeding.

- d) Pelvic pain with leg edema.
7. The most common cause of menstrual abnormality in reproductive-aged women is:
- Ectopic pregnancy.
 - Uterine leiomyomas.
 - Adenomyosis.
 - Anovulation.
8. When the cervix protrudes well beyond the introitus, in a case of uterine prolapse, the prolapse is called which of the following:
- 1ST degree.
 - 2ND degree.
 - 3RD degree.
 - Procedentia.
9. In case of threatened abortion;
- Fetal heart is present
 - Cervix is dilated
 - Patients needs immediate evacuation
 - No need to give anti-D for Rhesus negative mothers
10. The initial evaluation in an infertile couple should include:
- Ovarian biopsy.
 - Semen analysis.
 - D & C.
 - Laparoscopy.
11. In ectopic pregnancy :
- The ovarian ectopic pregnancy is the most common site
 - More than 90% of ectopic pregnancies occurs in the fallopian tube
 - The most common symptoms of ectopic pregnancy is vaginal bleeding without abdominal pain
 - Pregnancy test is negative more than 90% of the cases
12. What are the causes of first trimester abortion
- Chromosomal abnormalities
 - Cervical incompetence
 - Bicornuate uterus

d) Gestational hypertension

13. Which of the following items may be associated with a mid-trimester abortion:

- a) Maternal smoking
- b) Uterine anomalies
- c) Sickle cell disease
- d) Hyperemesis gravidarum

14. Etiological factors in spontaneous abortion include :

- a) Chromosomal abnormalities
- b) Placental abnormalities
- c) Maternal disease
- d) All of the above

15. 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.

16. The most common symptom of ectopic pregnancy is :

- a) Profuse vaginal bleeding.
- b) Abdominal pain.
- c) Syncope.
- d) Dyspareunia.

17. The most common benign neoplasm of the cervix & endocervix is a :

- a) Polyp.
- b) Hematoma.
- c) Nabothian cyst.
- d) Cervical hood.

18. Menorrhagia is:

- a) Intermittent irregular vaginal bleeding
- b) Commonly presents as postmenopausal bleeding
- c) Heavy menstrual cycle more than 80 ml
- d) Infrequent spaced cycles every 45 days

19. Second degree uterovaginal prolapse is characterized by:

- a) Complete protrusion of uterus outside introitus.
- b) Descent of genital tract within vagina.
- c) Descent of genital tract upto introitus.
- d) Descent of genital tract outside the introitus.

20. The most common cause of vesicovaginal fistula (VVF) in under developed countries would be:

- a) Obstetrical injuries.
- b) Pelvic irradiation.
- c) Carcinoma.
- d) Haemorrhoidectomy.

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

- 1. Explain three cardinal signs of ectopic pregnancy (6 Marks)
- 2. Explain four consequences of rape (8 Marks)
- 3. Explain four causes of primary amenorrhea (8 Marks)
- 4. Explain four principles of management of post abortal care (8Marks)
- 5. Draw and label a diagram of the sites of uterine fibroids (5Marks)
- 6. State five signs and symptoms of menopause (5 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER 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 (6 Marks)
 - b) List six common site where obstetric fistula can occur (3 Marks)
 - c) Describe management given to a client with obstetric fistula (12 marks)
- 2. Mrs Bob is admitted in the Gynaecology ward with the complains of lower abdominal pains. She was diagnosed with pelvic inflammatory disease(PID)
 - a) State two causes of pelvic inflammatory disease (2marks)
 - b) Explain four clinical features of pelvic inflammatory disease (8 marks)
 - c) Describe the nursing management of Mrs Bob from admission till discharge(10 marks)