



(University of Choice)
**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY (MMUST)**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2023/2024 ACADEMIC YEAR**

SECOND YEAR THIRD TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

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

COURSE CODE: NCD 231

COURSE TITLE: GYNAECOLOGICAL NURSING

DATE: TUESDAY, 9TH APRIL, 2024

TIME: 3PM-6PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

All Questions Are Compulsory

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

SECTION I:

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Urinary stress incontinence is:
 - a) The loss is of large amount of urine when intra-abdominal pressure increases.
 - b) The loss is of small amount of urine when intra-abdominal pressure increases.
 - c) Inability to control the bladder of all urine
 - d) Inability to pass urine

2. 38 years old multigravida women complains of the painless loss of urine, beginning immediately after coughing, laughing, lifting, or straining. Immediate cessation of the activity stops the urine loss. this history is must suggestive of:
 - a) Fistula
 - b) Stress incontinence
 - c) Urge incontinence
 - d) Urethral incontinence.

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

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

5. Menorrhagia occurring at the age of puberty may be due to:
 - a) Folic acid deficiency anemia.
 - b) Congenital adrenal hyperplasia.

- c) Von Willbrand's disease. (Congenital coagulopathy)
 - d) Androgen insensitivity disease.
6. A woman with symptomatic endometriosis is likely to complain of all of the following EXCEPT:
- a) Dyspareunia.
 - b) Mood swings.
 - c) Painful defecation.
 - d) Severe dysmenorrhea.
7. The Commonest uterine fibroid to cause excessive bleeding is :
- a) Submucous fibroid.
 - b) Subserous fibroid.
 - c) Intramural fibroid.
 - d) Cervical fibroid.
8. These are possible symptoms caused by fibroids EXCEPT:
- a) Pelvic pain.
 - b) Subfertility.
 - c) Pressure symptoms.
 - d) Deep vein thrombosis.
9. Regarding Adenomyosis:
- a) Is the presence of endometrial glands and stroma outside the uterus
 - b) Can be diagnosed by D&C
 - c) Can be detected by hysteroscopy
 - d) Can cause severe dysmenorrhea
10. The following are TRUE about Leiomyomas EXCEPT:
- a) Usually, multiple.
 - b) Usually, malignant.

- c) Usually, discrete.
- d) Usually spherical or irregular lobulated.

11. Fibromyoma of the uterus:

- a) Is pre malignant tumor
- b) Symptoms are related to the site
- c) Estrogen dependent tumor
- d) Can be associated with endometriosis & endometrial hyperplasia.

12. Ovarian neoplasm most commonly arise from:

- a) Ovarian epithelium.
- b) Ovarian stroma.
- c) Ovarian germ cells.
- d) Ovarian sex cords.

13. Which of the following is an early symptom of ovarian cancer?

- a) Pelvic pain.
- b) Bloating.
- c) Constipation.
- d) It's usually asymptomatic.

14. Which of the following hormones is most likely to be produced by Granulosa- Cell tumors:

- a) Estrogen.
- b) Inhibin.
- c) Both of them.
- d) None of them.

15. Risk of endometrial cancer include all EXCEPT:

- a) Nulliparity
- b) Delayed menopause

- c) Patient with poly cystic ovarian cancer
- d) History of oral contraceptive pills

16. Risk factors of cervical cancer include all the following, EXCEPT:

- a) Nulliparity
- b) Multiple sexual partner
- c) History of papilloma virus infection
- d) Smoking

17. 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

18. Significant risk factor for cervical cancer are all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) 1st sexual intercourse at a young age
- b) Multiparity
- c) Cigarette smoking
- d) Human papilloma virus

19. Risk Factors of gestational trophoblastic disease include all of the following, EXCEPT:

- a) Far East Asian
- b) age under 20
- c) Diet high Folic acid
- d) Age above 40

20. A 25 –year- old patient with amenorrhea of 18 weeks duration had an elevated serum hCG, and absent fetal heart & movement and uterine size is 28 weeks, which of the following would be the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Normal pregnancy
- b) Hydatiform mole
- c) Twin pregnancy
- d) Missed abortion

21. Regarding missed abortion, all of the followings are correct EXCEPT:

- a) The patient may present with loss of pregnancy symptoms.
- b) Per vaginal bleeding may be one of the presenting symptoms.
- c) Immediate evacuation should be done once the diagnosis is made.
- d) DIC may occur as a sequel.

22. Regarding cervical incompetence, all of the following are true, EXCEPT:

- a) Typically causes painful abortions
- b) Typically causes mid-trimester abortions
- c) Is treated by Shirodkar suture (cervical cerclage) which is best preformed early in the second trimester
- d) May lead to premature rupture of the membrane

23. All the following are possible causes of menorrhagia, EXCEPT

- a) Uterine fibroid
- b) Pelvic inflammatory disease
- c) Endometrial hyperplasia
- d) Combine oral contraceptive pills

24. The combined contraceptive pills: Which is true?

- a) Pre-dispose to pelvis inflammatory disease
- b) Predispose to ovarian cyst
- c) Predispose to benign breast cyst
- d) Contra indicated in a patient with history of DVT

25. Intra uterine contraceptive device (IUCD)

- a) Reduces pelvic inflammatory disease
- b) Inhibits ovulation
- c) Increases incidence of endometrial cancer
- d) If pregnancy occurs there is increased risk of ectopic pregnancy

26. The most common cause of menstrual abnormality in reproductive-aged women is:

- a) Ectopic pregnancy.
- b) Uterine leiomyomas.
- c) Adenomyosis.
- d) Anovulation.

27. When the cervix protrudes well beyond the introitus, in a case of uterine prolapse, the prolapse is called which of the following:

- a) 1ST degree
- b) 2ND degree
- c) 3RD degree
- d) Procidentia

28. In case of threatened abortion;

- a) Fetal heart is present
- b) Cervix is dilated
- c) Patients' needs immediate evacuation
- d) No need to give anti-D for Rhesus negative mothers

29. Clinical symptoms of uterine prolapse include the following EXCEPT:

- a) Cervical ulcer.
- b) Dyspareunia.
- c) Amenorrhea.
- d) Low back ache.

30. Secondary amenorrhea can be due to the following EXCEPT:

- a) Asherman syndrome.
- b) Sheehan's syndrome.
- c) Galactorrhea.
- d) Sickle cell anemia.

31. The initial evaluation in an infertile couple should include:

- a) Ovarian biopsy.
- b) Semen analysis.
- c) D & C.
- d) Laparoscopy.

32. A 38-year-old woman is seen for the evaluation of a swelling in her right vulva. She has also noted pain in this area when walking and during coitus. On examination a mildly tender fluctuant mass was noticed just outside the introits in the right vulva. What the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Bartholin's abscess.
- b) Lymphogranuloma venerum.
- c) Chancroid.
- d) Vulva carcinoma.

33. Recto-vaginal fistula result from all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) obstetrical delivery
- b) Irradiation to the pelvis
- c) Carcinoma
- d) Obesity

34. In ectopic pregnancy:

- a) The ovarian ectopic pregnancy is the most common site
- b) More than 90% of ectopic pregnancies occurs in the fallopian tube

- c) The most common symptoms of ectopic pregnancy is vaginal bleeding without abdominal pain
- d) Pregnancy test is negative more than 90% of the cases

35. All the following infection can be transmitted through sexual intercourse, EXCEPT:

- a) Genital herpes
- b) Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- c) Chlamydia
- d) Vaginal Candidiasis

36. Combined oral contraceptive pills containing estrogen & progesterone produce the following effects, EXCEPT:

- a) Act by preventing ovulation.
- b) Can cause venous thrombosis.
- c) Usually cause amenorrhea.
- d) Increase the viscosity of cervical mucous.

37. Regarding Progesterone only pills preparation:

- a) Affect the cervical mucous.
- b) Reliably inhibit ovulation.
- c) Are contraindicated in mild hypertension.
- d) Are reliable as the combined preparation.

38. Which of the following is an absolute contraindication to the use of COCP?

- a) Varicose veins.
- b) DM.
- c) Seizure disorders.
- d) Recent history of deep venous thrombosis.

39. IUCD may prevent pregnancy by all of the following mechanism EXCEPT:

- a) Creating chronic endometritis.

- b) Inhibiting ovulation.
- c) Altering tubal motility.
- d) Destroying sperm.

40. The combined oral contraceptive pill, besides being used as a method of contraception, can be used to treat the following, EXCEPT:

- a) Ovulation pain.
- b) Menorrhagia.
- c) Dysmenorrhea.
- d) Mucinous ovarian cyst

41. Complication of IUCD include all the following EXCEPT:

- a) Premenstrual –spotting
- b) Dysmenorrheal
- c) Pelvic infection
- d) Failure rate are twice that expected in the patients taking progestin only pill.

42. What are the causes of first trimester abortion

- a) Chromosomal abnormalities
- b) Cervical incompetence
- c) Bicornuate uterus
- d) Gestational hypertension

43. Regarding incomplete abortion, all are true, EXCEPT:

- a) There is a history of tissue passed per vagina
- b) The cervix is open on vaginal examination
- c) Ultrasound shows retained product of conception
- d) Ultrasound shows intact gestational sac non- viable fetus

44. 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

45. Etiological factors in spontaneous abortion include:

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

46. Regarding Cervical incompetence, one is true:

- a) Cone biopsy is not a predisposing factor
- b) Cerclage is contraindicated
- c) Is not encountered with uterine anomalies
- d) Best diagnosed by Hx

47. Early bleeding in pregnancy may be caused by the following, EXCEPT:

- a) Cervical cancer
- b) Threatened abortion
- c) Ectopic pregnancy
- d) Vasa praevia

48. Regarding ectopic pregnancy, all of the following are true, EXCEPT:

- a) Is associated with uterine enlargement
- b) Is situated in the ovary in about 0.5% of all cases
- c) Is more dangerous when it is situated in the isthmus of the fallopian tube
- d) Can only be diagnosed after it has ruptured

49. 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

50. The most common symptom of ectopic pregnancy is :

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

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

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

52. 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

53. The investigations for a patient with incontinence include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Culture & sensitivity
- b) Stress test
- c) pelvis U/S
- d) Cystometric study

54. 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.

55. A 39 years old women Para 6 has presented with complaint of post coital bleeding for the past three months. Your first investigation should be:

- a) Dilatation & Curettage.
- b) Cone biopsy of cervix.
- c) Pap smear.
- d) Colposcopy.

56. A 40 years old multiparous woman complains of involuntary loss of urine associated with coughing, laughing, lifting or standing. The history is most suggestive of:

- a) Fistula.
- b) Stress incontinence.
- c) Urge incontinence.
- d) Urethral diverticulum.

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

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

58. A 25 years old school teacher Para 1 wants to use oral contraceptive pills for contraception. She is asking about the mode of action of oral contraceptive pills. The mechanism of action of oral contraceptive pills is:

- a) Inhibiting ovulation by suppression of serum FSH.
- b) Inducing endometrial atrophy.
- c) Increasing cervical mucous hostility.
- d) Inducing endometritis.

59. Which of the pelvic ligament runs from the sacrum to the ischial spine

- a) Sacrotuberous ligament
- b) Sacrospinous ligament
- c) Sacrococcygeal ligament
- d) Sacroiliac ligament

60. The following are features of menopause EXCEPT;

- a) Menopause is a natural event that normally occurs between the age of 45 and 55
- b) The symptoms of menopause are caused by changes in estrogen and progesterone level
- c) Hot flashes and sweats are at their worst for the first 2-3 years after the last period
- d) Menopause symptoms may last 5 or more years

SECTION II:

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. State four consequences of rape (4 Marks)
2. State four consequences of abortion (4 Marks)
3. State four causes of primary amenorrhea (4 Marks)
4. State four causes of reproductive fistulas (4 Marks)
5. List 8 causes of male infertility (4 Marks)

SECTION III:

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Mrs. Ann is admitted in a hospital with Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
 - a) Draw a diagram of female reproductive organs, showing the possible sites/location of ectopic pregnancy (5 Marks)
 - b) State three cardinal signs of Ectopic pregnancy (3 Marks)
 - c) Describe the management of Mrs. ANN who is admitted in gynecological ward (12 Marks)