



UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2014/2015 ACADEMIC YEAR

**3rd YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
SCIENCE IN NURSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH**

COURSE CODE/TITLE: HNS 304: PAEDIATRIC NURSING

END OF SEMESTER: I

DURATION: 3 HOURS

DAY/TIME: MONDAY: 8.00 - 11.00 AM

DATE: 15/12/2014 (PL9)

Instructions:

Answer all questions.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. A 1 year and 4-month-old child weighing 12.4 kg is admitted for traction to treat congenital hip dislocation. When preparing the patient's room, the nurse anticipates using which traction system?
 - a) Buck's extension traction
 - b) Overhead suspension traction
 - c) Bryant's traction
 - d) 90-90 traction

2. A child has third-degree burns of the hands, face, and chest. Which nursing diagnosis takes priority?
 - a) Ineffective airway clearance related to edema
 - b) Disturbed body image related to physical appearance
 - c) Impaired urinary elimination related to fluid loss
 - d) Risk for infection related to epidermal disruption

3. Zawadi, age 12 months, is recovering from surgery to remove Nephroblastoma. Which of the following findings best indicate that the child is free from pain?
 - a) Decreased appetite
 - b) Increased heart rate
 - c) Decreased urine output
 - d) Increased interest in play

4. Which of the following substances can be infused via an intraosseous needle?
- All medications and intravenous fluids
 - All medications except sodium bicarbonate and dextrose
 - Fluids or medications that are not acidic
 - Only medications and fluids that have a neutral pH
5. An 8-year-old boy fell 7 feet out of a tree, landing on his right arm and falling to his right side. He is crying and appears agitated. Assessment reveals that he has pale, warm skin, multiple abrasions on his right shoulder and hip, and a deformed right forearm. After completing your initial assessment, the first step in caring for this patient is to:
- Manually stabilize the cervical spine to reduce the risk of spinal injury.
 - Initiate hyperventilation to reduce the accumulation of acids in the body.
 - Cover him with blankets to prevent heat loss.
 - Place him in a position of comfort to decrease anxiety.
6. Which of the following organisms is responsible for the development of rheumatic fever?
- Streptococcal pneumonia
 - Haemophilus influenza
 - Group A β -hemolytic streptococcus
 - Staphylococcus aureus
7. Which of the following blood study results would the nurse expect as most likely when caring for the child with iron deficiency anemia?
- Increased hemoglobin
 - Normal hematocrit
 - Decreased mean corpuscular volume (MCV)
 - Normal total iron-binding capacity (TIBC)
8. Which of the following congenital heart disorders cause increased pulmonary blood flow
- Ventricular septal defect ,Atrial septal defect , Atrioventricular canal defect
 - Patent ductus arteriosus , Pulmonary stenosis , Aortic stenosis
 - truncus arteriosus, Atrial septal defect, Tricuspid Atresia
 - Pulmonary stenosis , Aortic stenosis , Coarctation of the aorta.
9. Which of the following statements is true about pyloric stenosis
- It is four times more common in females than males
 - Presents with bilious projectile vomiting
 - Classically presents in a 1st born male between 3-6 weeks of age
 - Mortality is more likely in females after pyloromyotomy.

10. When providing postoperative care for the child with a cleft palate, the nurse should position the child in which of the following positions?
- a) Supine
 - b) Prone
 - c) In an infant seat
 - d) On the side
11. When assessing a child for possible intussusception, which of the following would be least likely to provide valuable information?
- a) Stool inspection
 - b) Pain pattern
 - c) Family history
 - d) Abdominal palpation
12. Which of the following is the most important responsibility of a nurse in the prevention of necessary deaths from pneumonia and other severe diseases?
- a) Giving of antibiotics
 - b) Taking of the temperature of the sick child
 - c) Provision of Careful Assessment
 - d) Weighing of the sick child
13. Which of the following conditions is NOT true about contraindication to immunization?
- a) do not give DPT2 or DPT3 to a child who has convulsions within 3 days of DPT1
 - b) do not give BCG if the child has known hepatitis .
 - c) do not give OPT to a child who has recurrent convulsion or active neurologic disease
 - d) do not give BCG if the child has known AIDS
14. When developing a plan of care for a hospitalized child, nurse Mica knows that children in which age group are most likely to view illness as a punishment for misdeeds?
- a) Infancy
 - b) Preschool age
 - c) Scholl age
 - d) Adolescence
15. If the child has sunken eyes, drinking eagerly, thirsty and skin pinch goes back slowly, the classification would be:
- a) no dehydration
 - b) moderate dehydration
 - c) some dehydration
 - d) severe dehydration

16. Which of the following is true regarding Hodgkins lymphoma
- a) Histologically there is starry-sky appearance
 - b) majority of cells involved are B cells.
 - c) Lymphadenopathy is fixed and persists with antibiotics
 - d) There is presence of reed stein berg cell.
17. Regarding growth and development
- a) Weight triples by 18 months
 - b) Head circumference equals chest circumference at 6 months to 1 year of age
 - c) Birth length doubled by 9 years
 - d) IgG and IgM antibody production becomes mature at about 6 months of age.
18. Behavioral warning signs of cerebral palsy include
- a) Poor head control after 3 months of age.
 - b) Floppy or limp body posture
 - c) Extreme irritability or crying
 - d) Pushing away or arching back
19. During assessment you typically gag children to inspect the back of their throat. When is it important NOT to solicit a gag reflex?
- a) when a girl has a geographic tongue
 - b) when a boy has a possible inguinal hernia
 - c) when a child has symptoms of epiglottitis
 - d) when children are under 5 years of age
20. The ideal site for vitamin K injection in the newborn is:
- a) Right upper arm
 - b) Left upper arm
 - c) Either right or left buttocks
 - d) Middle third of the thigh
21. The following are diagnostic criteria for juvenile rheumatoid arthritis EXCEPT?
- a) age of onset younger than 5 years
 - b) Arthritis in one or more joints
 - c) Duration of arthritis for 6 weeks or longer
 - d) Exclusion of other forms of arthritis.

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

22. Explain the application of the following concepts used in paediatric nursing (6 marks)
- a) Child oriented environment
 - b) Atraumatic care
23. Explain two (2) main types of child abuse (5 marks)
24. Outline the five (5) major clinical manifestations of rheumatic fever (5 marks)
25. Formulate four (4) nursing diagnoses in a patient with gastroenteritis (4 marks)
26. Outline the specific nursing management in nephrotic syndrome (5 marks)
27. Outline health messages to share with a parent of a child with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (5 marks).
28. Briefly describe the pathophysiology of bronchial asthma (5 marks)
29. Outline five (5) modalities of preventing malaria infection in children (5 marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

30. Master X is brought to the paediatric ward in a sicklooking condition. After a thorough history taking and other investigations he is diagnosed to be in sickle cell crisis.
- a) Describe the pathophysiology of sickle cell disease (5 marks)
 - b) Outline the clinical manifestations of sickle cells crisis (4 marks)
 - c) Describe the specific management of master X including health messages on discharge (11 marks)
31. Ms Pendo, 3 years old is admitted to the paediatric ward in a sicklooking condition. After history taking and physical examination a diagnosis of severe pneumonia is made. Applying the nursing process, describe the specific management of Ms Pendo in the next 72 hours (20 marks).