



# UNIVERSITY OF EMBU

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE  
(NURSING)

HNS 135: MIDWIFERY I

**DATE: AUGUST 9, 2018**

**TIME: 2:00-5:00PM**

**INSTRUCTIONS :**

**Answer:**

**All MCQs in Section A;**

**All Short-answer Questions in Section B**

**All Long-answer Questions in Section C**

**Cancelled work should be done neatly by crossing with a single line in the essay and by use of X in the MCQs**

**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (TOTAL: 20 MARKS)**

**Choose (CIRCLE/TICK) only one correct answer from the following questions**

1. You performed the Leopold's maneuver and found the following: breech presentation, fetal back at the right side of the mother. Based on these findings, you can hear the fetal heart beat BEST in the:
  - a) Left lower quadrant
  - b) Right lower quadrant
  - c) Left upper quadrant
  - d) Right upper quadrant
2. The hormone responsible for the maturation of the Graafian follicle is:
  - a) Follicle stimulating hormone
  - b) Progesterone
  - c) Estrogen
  - d) Luteinizing hormone

**Reg No.**

3. The findings in a woman that would be consistent with a pregnancy of two months duration are
  - a) Weight gain of 3-4.5 kg and presence of striae gravidarum
  - b) Fullness of the breast and urinary frequency
  - c) Braxton Hicks contractions and quickening
  - d) Increased respiratory rate and ballottement
4. A positive sign of pregnancy is
  - a) Fetal movement felt by the mother
  - b) Enlargement of the uterus
  - c) Positive pregnancy test
  - d) ultrasound
5. When a pregnant woman experiences leg cramps, the correct nursing intervention to relieve the muscle cramps is:
  - a) Allow the woman to exercise
  - b) Let the woman walk for a while
  - c) Let the woman lie down and dorsiflex the foot towards the knees
  - d) Ask the woman to raise her legs
6. A 25-year-old client with diabetes type I visits the clinic to discuss her and her husband's desire to conceive. The client:
  - a) Should be discouraged from becoming pregnant
  - b) Has a greater risk of complications during pregnancy
  - c) Should be informed about treatment for infertility
  - d) Will be able to carry out a completely normal pregnancy
7. A nurse is collecting data during the admission assessment of a client who is pregnant with twins. The client also has a 5-year-old child. The nurse would document gravida and parity status on this client as
  - a) G1P1
  - b) G2P1
  - c) G2P2
  - d) G3P2

8. During a prenatal visit, the nurse checks the fetal heart rate of a client in the third trimester of pregnancy. The nurse determines that the FHR is normal if it is
- 80 beats per minute
  - 100 beats per minute
  - 150 beats per minute
  - 180 beats per minute
9. The nurse is caring for a primigravida at about 2 months and 1-week gestation. After explaining self-care measures for common discomforts of pregnancy, the nurse determines that the client understands the instructions when she says:
- Nausea and vomiting can be decreased if I eat a few crackers before arising
  - If I start to leak colostrum, I should cleanse my nipples with soap and water
  - If I have a vaginal discharge, I should wear nylon underwear
  - Leg cramps can be alleviated if I put an ice pack on the area
10. A pregnant client with sickle cell anemia is at an increased risk for having a sickle cell crisis during pregnancy. Aggressive management of sickle cell crisis includes:
- Antihypertensive agents
  - Diuretic agents
  - I.V fluids
  - Acetaminophen (Tylenol) for pain
11. A patient in her 14<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy has presented with abdominal cramping and vaginal bleeding for the past 8 hours. She has changed pads several times. The priority nursing diagnosis for this patient is
- Knowledge deficit
  - Fluid volume deficit
  - Anticipatory grieving
  - Pain
12. A pregnant woman would frequently experience this urinary symptom during the first trimester:
- Dysuria
  - Frequency
  - Incontinence
  - Burning urination

**Reg No.**

13. A pregnant client states that she “waddles” when she walks. The nurse’s explanation is based on:
- The large size of the fetus
  - Pressure on the pelvic brim
  - Relaxation of the pelvic joints
  - Excessive weight gain
14. The hormone responsible for the development of the ovum during the menstrual cycle is:
- Estrogen
  - Progesterone
  - Follicle stimulating hormone
  - Luteinizing hormone
15. The phase of the menstrual cycle ideal for implantation of a fertilized egg to occur is:
- Ischemic phase
  - Menstrual phase
  - Proliferative phase
  - Secretory phase.
16. Excessive vomiting in a client with hyperemesis gravidarum will result in:
- Bowel perforation
  - Electrolyte imbalance
  - Miscarriage
  - Pregnancy-induced hypertension
17. The complication that a pregnant adolescent client is at risk for is:
- Gestational diabetes
  - Low-birth-weight infant
  - Macrosomic infant
  - Placenta previa
18. The change in respiratory function that is considered normal during pregnancy is:
- Increased tidal volume
  - Increased expiratory volume
  - Decreased inspiratory capacity
  - Decreased oxygen consumption
19. The function of the corpus albicans is to:
- Produce hyalurodinase to make penetration of the zona pellucida easy
  - Facilitate cell division shortly following fertilization
  - Continues to produce progesterone after fertilization thus maintaining the pregnancy till the placenta is formed
  - Secretes the lactose that nourishes the fertilized ovum on its way to the uterine cavity

20. The best description of the position of the fetus is .....
- a) The way the denominator relates to the ilio-pectineal line
  - b) The relationship between the denominator and the ilio-pectineal eminence
  - c) The way the denominator relates to the sacrum and the pubis
  - d) The way the denominator relates to the land marks on the maternal pelvic brim

**SECTION B: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (40 MARKS; USE THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED)**

- 1. State 2 fetal complications associated with maternal diabetes in pregnancy (2 marks)
- 2. Draw and label the anteroposterior diameters of the fetal skull (8 marks)
- 3. Explain the phases of the menstrual cycle (6 marks)
- 4. Explain 4 presumptive signs of pregnancy (8 marks)
- 5. Explain the 4 pillars of Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission PMTCT of HIV (8 marks)
- 6. Explain 4 normal cardiovascular changes during pregnancy (8 marks)

**SECTION C: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (40 MARKS; USE THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED)**

- 1. Mrs. G is 30 years old para 2, gravida 3. She reports at the clinic for antenatal care
  - a) Describe the obstetric history the midwife will obtain from Mrs. G. give rationale for each point (12 marks)
  - b) Outline the screening tests that will be done for Mrs. G on the initial visit and give rationale for each (8 marks)
- 2. Mrs. M is brought to the hospital by relatives, her BP is 140/90, HR 100/min, Respirations 24/min. Her relatives say that she had a convulsion before they brought her to hospital.
  - a) Define the condition Mrs. M has and give justification (4 marks)
  - b) Using the nursing process, manage Mrs M. (16 marks)

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