



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
SUPPLEMENTARY/SPECIAL EXAMINATION 2021/2022
EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING
HNS 245: FUNDAMENTALS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND NORMAL
PREGNANCY

JUNE- JULY, 2022

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer All Questions in the Answer Booklet provided

SECTION ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The ovum is fertilized at the:
 - a. Cornua
 - b. Isthmus
 - c. Infundibulum
 - d. Ampulla
2. The hormone produced by trophoblast and peaks at 12 weeks is:
 - a. Progesteron
 - b. (GnRH)
 - c. Oestrógen
 - d. (hCG)
3. Innominate bone is divided into: -
 - a. Ilium, ischial spine, sacral promontory
 - b. Ischium, pubis, sacral promontory
 - c. Ilium, ischium, pubis
 - d. Pubis, sacrum, ilium

4. A fontanelle is a membranous, non-ossified area of the foetal skull where three or more sutures meet. Anterior fontanelle is a meeting of: -
 - a. Five sutures
 - b. Four sutures
 - c. Three sutures
 - d. Six sutures
5. Anatomical Anteroposterior diameter of the female pelvis (True conjugate) is measured :
 - a. From tip of sacral promontory to the uppermost point of symphysis pubis
 - b. From sacropromontory to posterior border of symphysis pubis
 - c. Anteroposteriorly from lower border of symphysis pubis to sacral promontory
 - d. Sacral promontory to lower end of coccyx
6. One of the abnormalities of the placenta is succenturiata lobe which is: -
 - a. Placenta which becomes abnormally adherent to the uterine muscle
 - b. Placenta divided into two main lobes
 - c. The chorion is attached to the foetal surface
 - d. A lobe of placenta which is separated from the main placenta
7. The type of pelvis is most favourable for labour and delivery is:
 - a. Android
 - b. Gynaecoid
 - c. Platypelloid
 - d. Anthropoid
8. The structure in foetal circulation that carries oxygenated blood from the umbilical vein to the inferior vena cava is the: -
 - a. Ductus arteriosus
 - b. Ductus venosus
 - c. Foramen ovale
 - d. Pulmonary artery

9. The antverted position of the uterus is maintained by _____ ligaments:
- Broad
 - Uterosacro
 - Round
 - Pubocervical
10. The positive signs of pregnancy includes:
- Fetal heart sounds, morning sickness, fetal movements
 - Fetal movements, fetal parts palpable, visualization of heart pulsation by ultrasound
 - Amenorrhoea, Fetal heart sounds, presence of human chorionic gonadotrophic hormone
 - Softening of isthmus, bladder irritability, amenorrhoea.
11. The hormone responsible for relaxing the pelvic girdle, softening of the cervix and suppressing uterine contractions towards the end of pregnancy is
- Oxytocin
 - Progesterone
 - Oestrogen
 - Relaxin
12. The temporary structure in the foetus that carries pure oxygenated blood is:
- Ductus venosus
 - Umbilical vein
 - Foramen ovale
 - Hypogastric artery
13. The most common indication of a retained succenturiate lobe is:
- A knot on the insertion site of the umbilical cord
 - Centrally inserted umbilical cord into the placental membranes
 - A hole in the placental membranes with blood vessels running into it
 - Umbilical vessels running through the membranes throughout the placenta
14. During pregnancy increased plasma level leads to:
- Palpitations
 - High hemoglobin level
 - High blood pressure
 - Physiological anaemia

15. When assessing a client during her first prenatal visit, the nurse discovers that the client had a reduction mammoplasty. The mother indicates she wants to breast-feed. What information should the nurse give to this mother regarding breastfeeding success?
- a) "It's contraindicated for you to breastfeed following this type of surgery."
 - b) "I support your commitment; however, you may have to supplement each feeding with formula."
 - c) "You should check with your surgeon to determine whether breast-feeding would be possible."
 - d) "You should be able to breastfeed without difficulty."
16. History suggestive of gestational diabetes includes:
- a) Diabetes in family member, recurrent abortions, congenital abnormalities
 - b) Hypertension, recurrent abortions, diabetes in family members
 - c) Large baby, previous gestational diabetes, renal disease
 - d) Unexplained still birth, persistent glycosuria, multiple pregnancy
17. The appropriate management of a pregnant woman suffering from nausea and vomiting include taking:
- a) Milk with a pinch of sugar, avoiding spicy food
 - b) Antacids, taking fatty foods
 - c) Salads and carbohydrates, taking snacks before rising from bed
 - d) Fatty foods, lying flat
18. When performing Leopold's maneuver, the purpose of the first maneuver is to determine: -
- a) Fetal part lying in the fundus and presentation
 - b) Location of fetal back and position
 - c) Engagement of the presenting part
 - d) The degree of flexion of fetal head
19. Positive signs of pregnancy include:
- a) Ultrasound, palpation of fetal parts
 - b) Ultrasound , Uterine growth
 - c) Fetal heart sounds, softened isthmus
 - d) Ultrasound, presence of HCG

20. A client LMP was July 5, 2021. Her EDD should be:

- a) January 2, 2021
- b) January 2, 2022
- c) April 12, 2021
- d) April 12, 2022

SECTION TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (SAQ) 40 MARKS

- 1. Draw and label a diagram of a gynecoid pelvis. (7 marks)
- 2. State Five (5) placenta and cord variations you may expect on examination of the placenta at birth. (5 marks)
- 3. Explain three (3) delays that can increase maternal mortality. (6 marks)
- 4. State five (5) specific components of preconception care. (5 marks)
- 5. State four (4) hormones produced by the placenta. (4 marks)
- 6. Outline five (5) positive signs of pregnancy. (5 marks)
- 7. Explain four (4) minor disorders of pregnancy and their management. (8 marks)

SECTION THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

- 1. A. Explain the concept of reproductive health according to WHO. (2 marks)
B. Explain six pillars of safe motherhood (18 marks)
- 2. Describe the role of midwife at each eight antenatal contact. (20 marks)