



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2011/2012
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
SCIENCE (NURSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

HNS 221(N): REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND SAFE MOTHERHOOD VI

DATE: Monday 2nd April 2012

TIME: 2.00p.m – 4.00p.m

INSTRUCTIONS:

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER (1MARK EACH

1. The following are true about preterm labour except
 - a) Term pregnancy is between 37-40 weeks gestation
 - b) Preterm labour is between 20-37 weeks gestation
 - c) Spontaneous preterm labour accounts for the highest percentage
 - d) Increased morbidity and mortality

2. The following are the true about preterm labour diagnosis except
 - a) Transvaginal sonography, cervical length of less than 50mm prior to term is abnormal
 - b) Foetal fibrorecting found in cervical fluid 18-36 weeks gestations put a woman at his risk of preterm labour.
 - c) Cervical changes of 1cm long or more, and dilatation of 2cm or more
 - d) Uterine contractions of 4 in 20 minutes or 6-8 in 1 hour.

3. One of the following is true of variable lie
 - a) Caused by lax uterine muscles
 - b) Caused by oligohydramnious
 - c) External cephalic version is contradiction
 - d) Avoid artificial rupture of membranes

4. The following are correct about variable lie management except
- a) Empty bladder and rectum frequently
 - b) Assess descent of head
 - c) Abdominal assessment is done to ensure the lie is longitudinal
 - d) Caesarean section is scheduled electively regardless of the lie
5. The following are the course and outcomes of occipital Posterior position except
- a) Long internal rotation: occiput rotates 3/8 of a circle
 - b) Short internal rotation: occiput rotates 2/8 of a circle
 - c) Undiagnosed face to pubis
 - d) Deep transfers arrest
6. The following are true of post maturity except
- a) Post term depends on the accuracy of dates and first trimester ultrasound
 - b) Placenta becomes calcified
 - c) Placenta is more efficient because of aging
 - d) There are no known tests to predict foetal outcome post term
7. Immediate delivery of post dated pregnancy should be done in the following cases except
- a) Reduced amniotic fluid on scan
 - b) Foetal growth is increasing
 - c) Reduced foetal movements
 - d) Cardiotography (CTG) is not reassuring
8. The following are true of Intrauterine foetal death (IUFD) except
- a) Stillborn is foetal loss after 24 weeks gestation
 - b) Foetal death weighing above 800grams
 - c) Caused by cord accidents
 - d) Can occur in post term pregnancies
9. The following are true of vulva haematoma except
- a) Results from injury to blood vessels from birth trauma
 - b) Results from inadequate haemostasis at site of repair of incision
 - c) Haematomas in this area occur rapidly due to high resistance of the tissue
 - d) Antibiotics are usually indicated

10. In obstructed labour the following are correct except
- a) When there is no advancement of presenting part despite adequate contractions
 - b) Caused by deep transverse arrest
 - c) Arise despite proper diagnosis and managed labour.
 - d) Malpresentation can be a cause
11. In trial of labour due to cephalopelvic disproportion, the following are true except
- a) Offered to women with minor degree of cephalopelvic disproportion (CPD)
 - b) Depends on effectiveness of uterine contractions
 - c) Depends on extension of foetal head
 - d) Depends on degrees of moulding of the foetal head
12. In cephalopelvic disproportion the following are true except
- a) Foetus is larger than pelvic chambers
 - b) Occurs in abnormal fetal presentation and positions
 - c) Maternal anthropoid pelvic type
 - d) Dangers of cord prolapsed.
13. Hypertonic uterine contractions causes the following except
- a) Increase discomfort to the woman
 - b) Improve coping abilities due to good labour progress
 - c) May result in foetal cephalhaematoma
 - d) They are ineffective in dilating the cervix
14. In precipitate labour, the following are true except
- a) Labour that lasts less than 6 hours
 - b) Due to multiparity
 - c) It is unexpected, sudden and often unattended
 - d) Labour may last less than 3 hours
15. The following are maternal risk of hypotonic uterine contractions except
- a) Stress on coping abilities
 - b) Endometritis
 - c) Post partum haemorrhage
 - d) Foetal distress

16. In Cervical distocia, the following are correct except
- a) It occurs frequently in labour
 - b) Often acquired as a consequence of trauma
 - c) The cervix fails to dilate even with effective contractions
 - d) Caused by cervical congenital abnormalities
17. In cord presentation the following is correct
- a) Immediately perform artificial rupture of membranes
 - b) Do continuous electronic monitoring
 - c) Conduct frequent vaginal examination to rule out cord prolapse
 - d) Position the mother on an upright position to increase tissue perfusion
18. In uterine inversion the following are correct except
- a) Potentially life threatening event
 - b) Acute inversion occurs within the first 24 hours
 - c) In first degree the fundus reaches the external cervical OS
 - d) Total inversion is the most serious
19. The following are true of uterine rupture except
- a) Incomplete rupture involves tearing of uterine wall but not the myometrium
 - b) High parity is a risk factor
 - c) Maternal tachycardia is a sign
 - d) Uterine contractions may stop following rupture
20. In regard to trial of labour after caesarean section, the following criteria is correct except
- a) Availability of emergency facilities
 - b) Sufficient progress of labour
 - c) Time limits for duration of trial is set
 - d) Mild degree of cephalopelvic disproportion is diagnosed

PART B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Explain the following
- a) Premature rupture of membranes (PROM) [1mark]
 - b) Preterm premature rupture of membrane (PPROM) [1mark]
 - c) Spontaneous premature rupture of membrane (SPROM) [1marks]

- d) Prolonged rupture of membrane [1mark]
2. State the five stages of grieving by Kubler Ross. [5marks]
3. Explain the following
- a) Frank breech [1mark]
 - b) Complete breech [1mark]
 - c) Breech presentation [1mark]
 - d) Footling breech [1mark]
4. Outline the mechanism of right occipitoposterior position long rotation [8mark]
5. Explain eight steps taken in case of cord prolapsed diagnosis [8marks]
6. State the pathophysiology of amniotic fluid embolism [6marks]
7. State five contraindications of vaginal birth after caesarean section. [5marks]

PART C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS: START EACH QUESTION ON A NEW PAGE. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

Start every question on a new page answer all questions

1. Mrs. K has just delivered. Immediately after delivery of the placenta, she started bleeding profusely.
 - a) State the four causes of post partum haemorrhage. [4marks]
 - b) Describe the immediate management of Mrs K until bleeding is controlled. [16 marks]
2. Mrs S was admitted in labour with foetal distress
 - a) State five causes of foetal distress. [5marks]
 - b) Describe the management of baby with foetal distress for the first 24 hours [15marks]