



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2011/2012
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
SCIENCE (NURSING)
HNS 227(N): NEONATOLOGY

DATE: TUESDAY, 3RD APRIL 2012

TIME: 2.00 P.M. – 4.00 P.M.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- i. Answer ALL Questions.**
- ii. SECTION A – Circle the CORRECT answer on the Question Paper.**
- iii. SECTION B & C – Answer on the booklet provided.**

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

1. A neonate at greatest risk for acquiring a systematic infection include those:
 - a) With intrauterine growth retardation
 - b) Born to a diabetic mother
 - c) Born preterm and with very low birth weight
 - d) Born post term and small for gestational age
2. In examining a preterm neonate with possible sepsis, the most sensitive laboratory indicator is:
 - a) Total white blood cell count
 - b) Absolute neutrophil count
 - c) Absolute band count
 - d) Metamyelocyte count
3. A 1 – week neonate has a firm, asymmetrical area of edema on the parietal bone that does not cross the suture line. This is a diagnosis of:
 - a) Caput succedaneum
 - b) Craniosynostosis
 - c) Cephalohematoma
 - d) Hydrocephalus
4. In the low- birth weight, preterm infant finding of direct (conjugated) hyperbilirubinemia is most often related to:
 - a) Cholestasis
 - b) Electrolyte imbalance
 - c) Thrombocytopenia
 - d) Necrotizing enterocolitis
5. The most common cause of sepsis in the neonate is:
 - a) Escherichia coli
 - b) Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - c) Herpes simplex virus
 - d) Group B streptococcal infection

6. Poor sucking reflex, irritability, seizures, and a shrill, high-pitched cry are typical symptoms of:
- a) Cleft lip
 - b) Intracranial hemorrhage
 - c) Down's syndrome
 - d) AIDS
7. Which of the following neurologic reflexes would not be observed in the full term newborn
- a) Spontaneous stepping reflex
 - b) Tonic neck reflex
 - c) Horizontal following
 - d) Blinking
8. An indirect coombs test is ordered for an Rh-negative woman. This test indicates
- a) Previous exposure to Rh-positive antigens
 - b) The amount of Rh – negative antigens in the mother's blood
 - c) ABO incompatibility of the mother and fetus
 - d) The presence of antibody-coated Rh-positive RBC's in the fetus
9. Severe, permanent brain damage caused by large accumulations of bilirubin in the brain is called:
- a) Hydropsfetalis
 - b) Phenylketonuria
 - c) Kernicterus
 - d) Narcosis
10. newborns screened for phenylketonuria should take place:
- a) in the first 24 hours of life
 - b) on the second day of life
 - c) after 3 days of age
 - d) at 4-6 weeks of age
11. Which of the following physical characteristic would the nurse observe in the post term infant?
- a) Dry, peeling skin
 - b) Minimal hair on the head
 - c) Short, rough nails
 - d) Abundant lanugo on the body
12. Post term infants are at risk because;
- a) The placenta does not function adequately as it ages
 - b) They are always large
 - c) Delivery is more difficult
 - d) There is less amniotic fluid.
13. Phototherapy is used as a treatment for jaundice because:
- a) The infant relaxes under the lights, which improves circulation
 - b) The heat of the light improves circulation
 - c) Bilirubin breaks down faster in the presence of light
 - d) Liver functions improves with the warming effect of the lights

14. A contributing cause of meconium aspiration is;
- a) Perinatal stress
 - b) Post-dates
 - c) Pulmonary hypoplasia
 - d) Pneumothorax
15. A cause of bronchopulmonary dysplasia is:
- a) Congenital anomalies
 - b) Poor nutrition
 - c) Prolonged assisted ventilation
 - d) Hyaline membrane disease
16. The fetal shunt connecting the pulmonary artery and the aorta is;
- a) Ductus arteriosus
 - b) Ductus venosus
 - c) Foramen ovale
 - d) Right to left shunt
17. Cold stress can lead to:
- a) Anemia
 - b) Hypertension
 - c) Increased oxygen consumption
 - d) Jaundice
18. The following clinical presentation is abnormal during the transition period.
- a) Cyanosis and weak pulses in the lower extremities
 - b) Facial bruising and petechiae following a rapid delivery
 - c) Pink room air with moist rales and a respiration of 60
 - d) Heart rate of 120/min
19. Vitamin K is required for activation of the following clotting factors.
- a) I, III, IV, and VI
 - b) V and VIII
 - c) II, VII, IX, and X
 - d) I and X
20. A frequently observed neonatal seizure is
- a) Multifocal clonic
 - b) Subtle
 - c) Tonic
 - d) Focal clonic

SECTION B. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. State immediate adjustment to extrauterine life of a newborn. (4 marks)
2. Explain pathophysiology and of apnea (4 marks)
3. Explain pathophysiology and nursing management of respiratory distress syndrome. (6 marks)
4. State causes neonatal sepsis (5 marks)
5. State management of infant of diabetic mother (5 marks)
6. Explain nursing management of a neonate with necrotizing enterocolitis (4 marks)
7. Classify high risk infant giving (one) 1 examples of each. (6 marks)
8. Explain current issues and trends in neonatal care (6 marks)

SECTION C: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Baby A is admitted in nursery as a result of prematurity. He was born at 33 weeks of gestation
 - a) State characteristics of preterm newborn. (4 marks)
 - b) Describe nursing care of preterm newborn. (16 marks)
2. While working in newborn unit (nursery) you discover that one of your patients has hyperbilirubinemia.
 - a) Explain pathophysiology of hyperbilirubinemia. (4 marks)
 - b) Describe management of hyperbilirubinemia. (16 marks)