



(Knowledge for Development)

KIBABII UNIVERSITY

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2023/2024
ACADEMIC YEAR**

FIRST YEAR THIRD TRIMESTER

MAIN EXAMINATION

FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING DEGREE

COURSE CODE: NUR 231

COURSE TITLE: PAEDIATRIC AND CHILD HEALTH NURSING II

DATE: 17/07/2023

TIME: 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

**Answer ALL Section one (1) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS and ALL
Section two (2) SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS and any one (1) section THREE
(3) LONG ANSWER QUESTION.**

TIME: 3 Hours

This paper consists of 8 printed pages. Please Turn Over
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SECTION 1 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (50 MARKS)

1. which disease is not transmitted mainly by Fecal-Oral route_
 - a. Enteric fever
 - b. Measles
 - c. Hepatitis A
 - d. Cholera
2. Positive Brudzinski and Kernig's sign are the symptoms of_
 - a. Meningitis
 - b. Encephalitis
 - c. Pneumonia
 - d. Glomerulonephritis
3. Kernicterus, which may occur as a complication of jaundice, is a pathological condition of___
 - a. Liver
 - b. Brain
 - c. Kidney
 - d. Heart
4. What is the most common cause of death due to diarrhea___
 - a. vomiting
 - b. Dehydration
 - c. Abdominal pains
 - d. Lethargy
5. Molly, with suspected rheumatic fever, is admitted to the pediatric unit. When obtaining the child's history, the nurse considers which information to be most important?
 - a. A fever that started 3 days ago
 - b. Lack of interest in food
 - c. A recent episode of pharyngitis
 - d. Vomiting for 2 days
6. The following is not one of the causes of Asthma
 - a. Medication
 - b. Excessive exercises
 - c. Allergen grains
 - d. Sex
7. The most common causes of cardiac arrest is
 - a. Coronary artery diseases.
 - b. Respiratory
 - c. Myocardial Hypertrophy
 - d. Valvular Heart Disease
8. Inflammation of the middle ear is called
 - a. Otitis externa
 - b. Otistis media
 - c. Otagia
 - d. Frunculosis
9. The following are diagnostic tests for otitis media except
 - a. Audiometry
 - b. Otoscopic examination
 - c. Tympanometry
 - d. Opotometry

10. Swimmer's ear is
- Otitis Media
 - Otitis Externa
 - Furunculosis
 - Otalgia
11. One of the following is the main cause of otitis externa
- prolonged exposure to moisture in the ear
 - Prolonged exposure to heat in the ear
 - Prolonged exposure to high pitched sound
 - Prolonged exposure of the ear to cold air.
12. Bronchiolitis is the common disease of the lower respiratory tract in the first year of life. The main cause is
- Respiratory syncytial virus
 - Congenital heart disease
 - Neuromuscular disease
 - Immunodeficiency
13. Acute energy failure due to inadequate glucose substrate delivery or mitochondrial failure at cellular level is called
- Shock
 - Dehydration
 - Mitochondrial haemorrhage
 - Lethargy
14. One of the following is not a type of shock
- Obstructive
 - Distributive
 - Hypovolaemic
 - Hyperplasia
15. Inflammation of the hollow cavities in the skull is
- Sinusitis
 - Hypovolemic
 - Sarcoidosis
 - Toxoplasmosis
16. 24. Wilms' tumour is
- Kidney stones
 - Nephroblastoma
 - Oedema
 - Acidity
17. Partial or complete inability to hear sounds in one or both ears is;
- Deafness
 - Tinnitus
 - Otalgia
 - Nostalgia
18. The following are causes of hydrocephalus **EXCEPT**
- Sarcoidosis
 - Toxoplasmosis
 - Head injury
 - Septicaemia

19. A congenital abnormality resulting from a defect in the formation of the skeletal arch enclosing the spinal cord is
- Microcephaly
 - Spina bifida
 - Hydrocephalus
 - Naevus
20. Type 1 diabetes is also known as
- insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) and juvenile diabetes mellitus
 - Adult disease
 - Beta cells disease
 - Ketoacidosis
21. The following are complications of hypoglycaemia **EXCEPT**
- Seizure
 - Coma
 - Death
 - Septicemia
22. One of the following is a sign of hypoglycaemia
- Confusion
 - Headache
 - Hyperactivity
 - Double vision
23. - is a complication of hypoglycaemia
- Dementia
 - Headache
 - Abdominal pains
 - Nausea
24. Wilms' tumour is
- Kidney stones
 - Nephroblastoma
 - Oedema
 - Acidity
25. Lack of enough nutrients and calories or not be able to absorb enough nutrients and calories is referred to
- Failure to thrive
 - Malnutrition
 - Kwarshiokor
 - Delayed milestones
26. subjective sensation of sound in the absence of any external sound in the ears.
- Otalgia
 - Tinnitus
 - Nostalgia
 - Ringing sounds
27. - is a complication of Failure to thrive
- Thinking problems in school
 - Tantrums
 - Down syndrome
 - Identity issues

28. A systemic condition that arises from a bacterial, viral or fungal origin is;
- Malaria
 - Failure to thrive
 - Septicemia
 - Cellulitis
29. Forms of child abuse include the following **EXCEPT**
- Physical
 - Emotional
 - Neglect
 - Separation
30. One of the outcome of child abuse is
- Withdrawal and suicidal tendencies
 - Failure to thrive
 - Death
 - Coma
31. Severe allergic reactions is one of the causes of
- Asthma
 - Bronchiolitis
 - Croup
 - Influenza
32. Elements in our body which aid in impulse and electric transmission are
- Electrolytes
 - Vitamins
 - Isotopes
 - Cations
33. One of the following is not an electrolyte
- Ascorbic acid
 - Potassium
 - Sodium
 - Magnesium
34. ---Is a complication of Electrolyte imbalance
- Cardiac arrest.
 - Blurred vision
 - Nausea
 - Vomiting
35. The following is a test used to detect common drugs of abuse
- Toxicology screen
 - CT Scan
 - Culture and sensitivity
 - Bloat test
36. Drugs used either to prevent the poison from working or reverse the effect of a poison are
- Antidotes
 - Reversal drugs
 - Acetyl cystein
 - Allergens

37. _____ is a type of manoeuvre used to release an obstructing object from the airway in older children
- Estein's
 - Heimlich
 - Bronchoscopy
 - Endoscopy
38. Nephroblastoma arises from
- Embryonic tissue that gives rise to the kidney, known as the metanephric blastema
 - Abdominal swelling or mass
 - High blood pressure
 - Fatigue
39. Diffuse, obstructive pulmonary disease that produces Inflammation of the mucous membranes is
- Asthma
 - Bracheotracheolitis
 - COPD
 - Influenza
40. Toxidromes are
- Contraction syndrome due to toxins
 - Acetaminophen
 - Toxicology
 - Autoimmunes
41. Assessing the risk of genetic conditions by evaluating the likelihood that the child or family member has an inherited genetic condition.
- Assessing genetic counseling
 - Genetics
 - Supportive care
 - Genetic exposure
42. Congenital Heart disease include
- Asthma
 - Bronchiolitis
 - Tetralogy of Fallot
 - COPD
43. One of the following is a congenital heart disease
- Meningocele
 - Myelocele
 - Hydrocephalus
 - Tetralogy of Fallot
44. Hairy patch depression covered by hair over the spinal defect and can easily be missed is
- Naevus
 - Spina bifida
 - Hydrocephalus
 - Meningocele
45. Herniation of meninges is termed as
- Myomeningocele
 - Meningocele
 - Hydrocephalus
 - Naevus

46. Protrusion of the meninges, nerve tissue and cerebral spinal fluid is
- Myelomeningocele
 - Meningocele
 - Hydrocephalus
 - Naevus
47. A common developmental defect of the central nervous system occurring in the lumbosacral region among new-born infants is
- Naevus
 - Spina bifida
 - Regurgitation of aorta
 - Hydrocele
48. The following are Causes of Tracheobronchitis(TB) except
- Bacteria
 - Environmental irritants
 - Allergens
 - Fungi
49. Risk factors for developing tracheo bronchitis include
- Smoking
 - Unprotected sex
 - Obesity
 - High blood pressure
50. The following are primary measures to prevent spread of airborne diseases among children except
- Good antenatal care
 - Immunization
 - Balanced diet
 - Chemoprophylaxis

SECTION 2: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS). ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Define juvenile diabetes (2mks)
2. State four (4) risk factors for juvenile diabetes (8mks)
3. Discuss the pathophysiology of juvenile diabetes (4mks)
4. List six (6) signs and symptoms of airway obstruction (6mks)
5. List the four types of children at risk of airway obstruction (4mks)
6. State the three (3) types of poisoning common among children (6)

SECTION 3: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS). CHOOSE ANY ONE QUESTION

Master John was brought in the outpatient of hospital X. On assessment, he was diagnosed with juvenile diabetes

1. a) Briefly outline the signs and symptoms of juvenile diabetes (5mks)
b) Using the nursing process, describe the management of master X (15mks)
2. Septicaemia/sepsis neonatorum is a common childhood infection
 - a. Define septicaemia/sepsis neonatorum(2mks)
 - b. Outline any eight (8) risk factors for septicaemia/sepsis neonatorum (8mks)
 - c. Using the nursing process, describe the management of septicaemia/sepsis neonatorum (10mks)