



# **MAASAI MARA UNIVERSITY**

## **REGULAR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR THIRD YEAR FIRST TRIMESTER**

### **SCHOOL OF PURE, APPLIED AND HEALTH SCIENCES BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING**

#### **COURSE CODE: NUR 3104 COURSE TITLE: PEDIATRIC NURSING**

**DATE: 20/4/2023**

**TIME: 0830-1130 HRS**

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#### **INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES**

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL Questions

Section B: Short Answer Questions. Answer ALL Questions

Section C: Long Answer Questions. Answer Question ONE and any other ONE question.

*This paper consists of 6 printed pages. Please turn over.*

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. The following childhood disorders improve with increase in age?
  - A. Sleep disorder
  - B. Temper tantrum
  - C. Emotional problems
  - D. Conduct disorders
  
2. A normal infant sit leaning forward on her hands, reaches and grasps a cube and transfers it from one hand to the other. She babbles but cannot wave goodbye nor can she grasp objects with the fingers and thumbs. Her age is:
  - A. 4 months
  - B. 7 months
  - C. 10 months
  - D. 14 months
  
3. When assessing a child's cultural background, the nurse in charge should keep in mind that:
  - A. Cultural background usually has little bearing on a family's health practices
  - B. Physical characteristics mark child as part of a particular culture
  - C. Heritage dictates a group shared values
  - D. Behavioral patterns are passed from one generation to the next
  
4. The nurse is assessing a newborn who had undergone vaginal delivery. Which of the following findings is least likely to be observed in a normal newborn?
  - A. Heart rate 80 bpm
  - B. Uneven head shape
  - C. Respirations are irregular, abdominal 30-60pbm
  - D. Positive moro reflex
  
5. The nurse is assessing a 9-month-old boy for a well-baby checkup. Which of the following observations would be of most concern?
  - A. The mother has not given him finger foods

- B. The child does not sit unsupported
- C. The child cries when the mother goes out
- D. The baby cannot say “mama” when he wants his mother

6. A 3-year-old child is brought to the pediatric emergency room with sudden complete upper airway obstruction. A brief history reveals that the child had a severe sore throat with difficulty in swallowing and drooling, a barking cough and fever. The nurse suspects that the child has;

- A. A massive foreign body obstructing the airway and esophagus
- B. Laryngotracheobronchitis
- C. Epiglottitis
- D. Bronchiolitis

7. Nursing diagnoses for the child with nephrotic syndrome may include:

- A. Excess Fluid Volume related to fluid retention.
- B. Pain related to operative procedure.
- C. Impaired Physical Mobility related to use of a brace.
- D. Disturbed Body Image related to loss of hair.

8. Which of the following organisms is responsible for the development of rheumatic fever?

- A. Streptococcal pneumonia
- B. Staphylococcus aureus
- C. Group A  $\beta$ -hemolytic streptococcus
- D. Haemophilus influenza

9. The following statements is not a reflection of the key aspects of Family Centered Care?

- A. Facilitating parent-professional collaboration at all levels of health care
- B. Recognizing family strengths and individuality and respecting different methods of coping.
- C. C. In cooperating the medical and nursing care to the child’s family depending on their educational background
- D. Designing health care that is flexible, culturally competent and responsible to family needs

10. A child with Tetralogy of Fallot will squat as soon as they get dyspneic to:

- A. Decrease the level of muscle metabolism and oxygen demand

- B. Facilitate airway patency and oxygenation
- C. Minimize the Right to Left shunting of blood and increase pulmonary circulation
- D. All the above

11. Development of arm movement before fine-motor finger skills is an example of which pattern of development

- A. Cephalocaudal
- B. Mass-to-specific
- C. Differentiation
- D. Proximodistal

12. Which of the following reflexes is a survival reflex?

- A. Babinski
- B. Rooting
- C. Palmar Grasp
- D. Moro

13. Which instructions should a nurse give to a parent of a 2 year old child who wakes in the night with a barking cough?

- A. Provide humidified air for the child to breathe
- B. Call her an ambulance immediately
- C. Place the child in a warm, dry room
- D. Begin rescue breathing at once.

14. A child has been recovering from an operation of the cleft lip. What is your priority nursing care?

- A. Wound care
- B. Bleeding tendency
- C. Airway patency
- D. Risk for Infection

15. A Baby aged 3 weeks and has been diagnosed with Hirschsprungs disease. What are some of the MOST likely symptoms that led the child's parents to seek treatment?

- A. Diarrhea
- B. Projectile vomiting
- C. Regurgitation of feeds
- D. Foul smelling ribbon-like stools

16. Which of the following is the most likely sign of esophageal atresia with tracheoesophageal fistula?

- A. Incessant crying
- B. Coughing at night time
- C. Choking with feedings
- D. Severe projectile vomiting

17. A child with hemophilia has a nosebleed. Which nursing action is most appropriate to control the bleeding?

- A. Place the client in a sitting position with the head hyperextended
- B. Apply ice packs to the forehead and back of the neck
- C. Pack the nares tightly with gauze to apply pressure to the source of bleeding
- D. Pinch the soft lower part of the nose for a minimum of 5 minutes

18. Which of the following would you include in the physical assessment of a client with vitamin B12 deficiency?

- A. Examine the tongue
- B. Palpate the spleen
- C. Examine the feet for petechiae
- D. Take the blood pressure

19. You are teaching a 14-year-old with osteogenesis imperfecta. Which information if verbalized would cause the **most** concern?

- A. Likes to play football
- B. Has two sisters with sickle cell trait
- C. Drinks several carbonated drinks per day
- D. Is taking paracetamol when necessary for pain control

20. When talking with the parents of a Down syndrome child, which of the following goals would be most appropriate for the child and family?

- A. Encouraging self-care skills in the child
- B. Establishing more lenient behavior standards
- C. Teaching the child one new thing everyday
- D. Achieving age-appropriate social skills

**SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS. [40 MARKS]**

- 1. Describe any four (4) factors that affect Growth and Development (8 Marks).
- 2. Explain the three aspects of Pediatric Nursing Practice (6 Marks)

3. Describe the three (3) major stressors of Hospitalization (6 Marks)
4. Outline the Priority Management of a child diagnosed with Pneumonia. (6 Marks)
6. State Four (4) priority nursing diagnosis in a child diagnosed with acute glomerulonephritis (4 marks)
6. Outline the Staging of Wilms tumor [6 marks]
7. State the four (4) components of the Tetralogy of Fallot (4 Marks)

**SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 Marks)**

**QUESTION ONE IS COMPULSORY, THEN CHOOSE EITHER QUESTION 2 OR 3.**

1. A child is admitted into the pediatric ward with a diagnosis of Rheumatic fever .
  - (a) Explain the pathophysiology of rheumatic fever (5Marks )
  - (b) State five (5) major manifestations of Rheumatic fever (5Marks)
  - (c) Describe the management of this child from admission until discharge (10 Marks )
2. While working at the comprehensive Care Center, you note that the number of children seeking HIV Care is on the rise.
  - a. Outline the world health organization [WHO], Staging of HIV in children indicating the manifestations in each stage. [10marks]
  - b. Outline the ten (10) steps in the management of malnutrition in children [10marks].
3. A 10-year-old Child has been admitted to the pediatric ward with sickle cell crisis.
  - a. Outline four symptoms of sickle cell disease [2 Marks]
  - b. Discuss his Management to include discharge follow up [12 Marks ]]
  - c. State Three (3) Actual Nursing diagnoses in sickle cell disease and its interventions [6 Marks]

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