



KISII UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

**THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING
FIRST SEMESTER, 2021/2022
(FEBRUARY - JUNE, 2022)**

NUR 336: PAEDIATIC NURSING

STREAM: Y3 S1

TIME: 3 HOURS

DAY: THURSDAY, 9:00 – 12:00 P.M.

DATE: 12/05/2022

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do not write anything on this question paper.

PART 1 MULTIPLE ANSWER QUESTIONS (MCQs) 20MKS

1. Neonatal period extend up to:
 - a. 1 year of life
 - b. 30 days of life
 - c. 5 years of life
 - d. 28 days of life
2. Abstract thinking in children occurs at the age of:
 - a. 2 years
 - b. 3 years
 - c. 9 years
 - d. 12 years
3. The commonest cause of enuresis in a child is:
 - a. Urinary tract infections
 - b. Spina bifida
 - c. Psychological stress
 - d. Diabetes mellitus
4. Fetal growth is maximally affected by:

- a. Insulin
 - b. Thyroxin
 - c. Cortisol
 - d. Growth Hormone
5. IQ between 50-70 is described as
- a. A mild mental retardation
 - b. Moderate mental retardation
 - c. Severe mental retardation
 - d. Profound mental retardation
6. Delayed speech in a 5 year old child with normal motor and adaptive development is most likely due to:
- a. Mental retardation
 - b. Cerebral palsy
 - c. Kernicterus
 - d. deafness
7. 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. Fever that started 3 days ago
 - b. Lack of interest in food
 - c. Recent episode of pharyngitis
 - d. Vomiting for 2 days
8. The nurse is aware that the most common assessment finding in a child with ulcerative colitis is:
- a. Intense abdominal cramps
 - b. Profuse diarrhea
 - c. Anal fissures
 - d. Abdominal distention
9. A pediatric nurse instructs parents who are concerned about the spread of illness at their children's daycare centers to inquire about the facilities':
- a. CPR training for staff.
 - b. Infection control practices.
 - c. Reported cases of diarrhea during the previous year.
 - d. Staff-to-child ratios.
10. A four-year-old patient has been diagnosed with leukemia. The patient's parents follow the Jehovah's Witness faith and inform the physician that they will not approve any type of blood transfusions. The pediatric nurse is aware that:
- a. In an emergency, a court order can be obtained for the patient to receive blood transfusions.

- b. The patient can only receive blood that has been donated by family members.
 - c. The patient can receive volume expanders.
 - d. Under no circumstances will the patient receive blood products.
11. An adolescent with chronic asthma, who has been hospitalized several times during the winter with severe asthmatic exacerbations, confides, "I wish I could stay here in the hospital because every time that I go home, I get sick again!" The pediatric nurse's best response is:
- a. "I think that you should consider participating on a swim team to improve your pulmonary function."
 - b. "Let's talk about preventing and managing your asthma on a daily basis at home."
 - c. "Why don't I speak with your parents about what they are doing at home to help control your asthma?"
 - d. "Your insurance company does not pay for any additional days of hospitalization that are not medically necessary."
12. While caring for a patient who is hospitalized for acute gastroenteritis and dehydration, a pediatric nurse notes the parent keeping packets of herbs by the patient's bedside. Suspecting that the parent may be administering the herbs to the patient, the nurse's first action is to:
- a. Ask the parent in a nonjudgmental manner about the herbs.
 - b. Coordinate a nursing care conference to discuss the patient's plan of care.
 - c. Discuss the risks of using alternative therapies with the parent.
 - d. Refer the family to a social worker for possible nonadherence with the healthcare regimen.
13. A pediatric nurse, who is caring for a 12-year-old patient with septic shock, perceives a potential complication of fluid resuscitation upon noting:
- a. A heart rate of 50 beats/min.
 - b. A temperature of 102°F (38.8°C).
 - c. Complaints of leg pain.
 - d. Rales and rhonchi by auscultation.
14. For a patient with gastroesophageal reflux symptoms, the purpose of esophageal pH monitoring is to evaluate for:
- a. Esophagitis from the reflux.
 - b. Frequency of the reflux.
 - c. Gastric emptying delays.
 - d. Possible obstructions.
15. . When a patient participates in a research study, the pediatric nurse's primary concern is to ensure that the:

- a. Parent or guardian has given verbal consent for the patient's participation.
 - b. Quality of care that the patient receives will not be affected if the patient chooses to withdraw from the study.
 - c. Research meets the developmental needs of the patient.
 - d. Research will directly benefit the patient.
16. A 14-year-old girl is brought to the office for follow-up regarding recently diagnosed polycystic ovarian syndrome. The patient was initially examined because of hirsutism, amenorrhea, and virilization. These findings are most likely due to the effect of which of the following agents?
- a. Estrogen
 - b. Follicle-stimulating hormone
 - c. Luteinizing hormone
 - d. Testosterone
17. A male neonate is delivered vaginally at term, and neonatal examination and testing confirms the diagnosis of sickle cell disease. On the basis of this finding, the most appropriate initial step is administration of which of the following?
- a. Erythromycin
 - b. Hydroxyurea
 - c. Oxygen
 - d. Penicillin
18. A 2-year-old child has had diarrhoea for several days. He is not dehydrated, but the mother is alarmed because she saw blood in his stool this morning. Your treatment includes:
- a. Start antibiotic for dysentery and ORS in the clinic, re-assess in 4 hours, give the mother ORS to continue at home, advise on feeding and fluids, zinc supplement and tell her to return in 5 days
 - b. Start antibiotic for cholera , advise on feeding and fluids and send home
 - c. Start antibiotic for dysentery, give antibiotic to take home, advise on feeding and fluids, zinc supplement, and tell her to return in 2 days
 - d. Start antibiotic for cholera, give vitamin A, give antibiotic to take home, advise on feeding and fluids and tell her to return in 3 days
19. The diabetic child is told to vary the injection site for insulin because:
- a. Tissue necrosis may occur
 - b. Fat atrophy may occur
 - c. It is less painful
 - d. It is easier for the child to manage

20. Epilepsy in children can be due to the following except:
- A genetic predisposition
 - Head injury
 - Brain tumor
 - Hyperglycemia

PART II SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs) 40MKS

- State five (5) qualities of a paediatric nurse [5 marks]
- Explain the three (3) principles of Atraumatic care [6 marks]
- Highlight how chronic illness and frequent hospitalization can affect growth in a school going children [5 marks]
- State the measures taken to enhance health in paediatrics:
 - Antenatal measures [3 marks]
 - Postnatal measures [3 marks]
- Outline the general danger signs in IMNCI [5 marks]
- State the signs of Attention Deficit Hyper Activity Disorder (ADHD) [5 marks]
- Explain the clinical classification of cerebral palsy [6 marks]
- List four (4) emergency sign as described in Emergency Triaging, Assessment and Treatment (ETAT) [2 marks]

PART III LOG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs) 40MKS

- A 10 months old baby in children's ward develops severe diarrhoea.
 - What immediate action should the nurse take? [5 marks]
 - State 4 clinical signs of dehydration of babies of this age [5 marks]
 - Describe the nursing care and treatment of this baby during his stay in the ward [10 Marks]
- A seven year old has been admitted in your ward with a provisional diagnosis of acute lymphocytic leukemia.
 - State 5 clinical features likely to be present in this child [5 marks]
 - Explain the management of acute leukemia in children [10 marks]
 - What health message will you share with the child and guardian on discharge [5 marks]