



KISII UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING
SECOND SEMESTER 2022/2023
[MAY-AUGUST, 2023]

NUR 337: PAEDIATRIC NURSING II

STREAM: Y3S2

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY: FRIDAY, 2:00 – 5:00 PM

DATE: 28/07/2023

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Do not write anything on this question paper.***

PART I MCQs (20Mks)

1. A clinical feature that distinguishes a hypoglycemic reaction from a ketoacidosis reaction is:
 - a. Blurred vision
 - b. Diaphoresis
 - c. Nausea
 - d. Weakness
2. A nurse went to a patient's room to do routine vital signs monitoring and found out that the patient's bedtime snack was not eaten. This should alert the nurse to check and assess for:
 - a. Elevated serum bicarbonate and decreased blood pH
 - b. Signs of hypoglycemia earlier than expected
 - c. Symptoms of hyperglycemia during the peak time of NPH insulin
 - d. Sugar in the urine
3. An adolescent with DM demonstrates acute anxiety when first admitted for the treatment of hyperglycemia. The most appropriate intervention to decrease the client's anxiety would be to:
 - a. Administer a sedative
 - b. Make sure the client knows all the correct medical terms to understand what is happening
 - c. Ignore the signs and symptoms of anxiety so that they will soon disappear
 - d. Convey empathy, trust, and respect toward the client

4. A nurse is preparing a plan of care for a client with diabetes mellitus who has hyperglycemia. The priority nursing diagnosis would be:
 - a. High risk for deficient fluid volume
 - b. Deficient knowledge: disease process and treatment
 - c. Imbalanced nutrition: less than body requirements
 - d. Disabled family coping: compromised
5. When a client is first admitted with hyperglycemic hyperosmolar nonketotic syndrome (HHNS), the nurse's priority is to provide:
 - a. Oxygen
 - b. Carbohydrates
 - c. Fluid replacement
 - d. Dietary instruction
6. A child with a poor nutritional status and weight loss is at risk for a negative nitrogen balance. To help diagnose this problem, the nurse in charge anticipates that the doctor will order which laboratory test?
 - a. Total iron-binding capacity
 - b. Hemoglobin
 - c. Total protein
 - d. Serum transferrin
7. A female child, age 2, is brought to the emergency department after ingesting an unknown number of aspirin tablets about 30 minutes earlier. On entering the examination room, the child is crying and clinging to the mother. Which data should the nurse obtain first?
 - a. Heart rate, respiratory rate, and blood pressure
 - b. Recent exposure to communicable diseases
 - c. Number of immunizations received
 - d. Height and weight
8. What should be the initial bolus of crystalloid fluid replacement for a pediatric patient in shock?
 - a. 20 ml/kg
 - b. 10 ml/kg
 - c. 30 ml/kg
 - d. 15 ml/kg
9. In which of the neurological disorder have enlargement of head, separation of the cranial suture line, bulging fontanel?
 - a. Meningitis
 - b. Hydrocephalus
 - c. Myocardial Infarction
 - d. Peptic ulcers
10. which is a highly selective semipermeable membrane barrier that separates the circulating blood from the brain and extracellular fluid?
 - a. Dura mater
 - b. Arachnoid mater

- c. Pia mater
 - d. Blood-brain barrier
11. 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.
12. Nurse Elizabeth is administering medication via the intraosseous route to a child. Intraosseous drug administration is typically used when a child is:
- a. Under age 3
 - b. Over age 3
 - c. Critically ill and under age 3
 - d. Critically ill and over age 3
13. When administering an I.M. injection to an infant, the nurse in charge should use which site?
- a. Deltoid
 - b. Dorsogluteal
 - c. Ventrogluteal
 - d. Vastus lateralis
14. During a well-baby visit, Liza asks the nurse when she should start giving her infant solid foods. The nurse should instruct her to introduce which solid food first?
- a. Applesauce
 - b. Egg whites
 - c. Rice cereal
 - d. Yogurt
15. The nurse is evaluating a female child with acute post streptococcal glomerulonephritis for signs of improvement. Which finding typically is the earliest sign of improvement?
- a. Increased urine output
 - b. Increased appetite
 - c. Increased energy level
 - d. Decreased diarrhea
16. How should the nurse prepare a suspension before administration?
- a. By diluting it with normal saline solution
 - b. By diluting it with 5% dextrose solution
 - c. By shaking it so that all the drug particles are dispersed uniformly
 - d. By crushing remaining particles with a mortar and pestle
17. A child is diagnosed with Wilms' tumor. During assessment, the nurse in charge expects to detect:
- a. Gross hematuria
 - b. Dysuria

- c. Nausea and vomiting
 - d. An abdominal mass
18. Baby Jonathan was born with cleft lip (CL); Nurse Barbara would be alert that which of the following will most likely be compromised?
- a. GI function
 - b. Locomotion
 - c. Sucking ability
 - d. Respiratory status
19. A spica cast was put on Baby Betty after an unfortunate incident to immobilize her hips and thighs. Which of the following is the priority nursing action immediately after application?
- a. Keep the cast dry and clean.
 - b. Cover the perineal area.
 - c. Elevate the cast
 - d. Perform neurovascular checks.
20. You have learned that in babies and children with developmental dysplasia (dislocation) of the hip (DDH), the hip joint has not formed normally. Which of the following is the most common form of DDH?
- a. Acetabular dysplasia
 - b. Dislocation
 - c. Preluxation
 - d. Subluxation

PART II SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40Mks)

1. Explain the approaches in management of diabetes mellitus (5Marks)
2. Outline five (5) types of fractures in children (5Marks)
3. State the clinical manifestation of Downs syndrome (5Marks)
4. Explain the three (3) classical manifestation of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) (6Marks)
5. What measures can be put in place to prevent cerebral palsy (4Marks)
6. What is the first aid for a child who is having febrile convulsion “Now” (5Marks)
7. Outline the principle of management in emergency poisoning in children (5Marks)
8. People with autism spectrum disorder have problems in social communication. Explain (5Marks)

PART III LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40Mks)

1. A family plays an important role in the health of a child. Discuss the family influence on the health of a child (20Marks)
2. Leukemia is malignancies of the blood and blood forming tissues of the bone marrow, lymph system and the spleen.
 - a. What are the risk factors to developing leukemia (5Marks)
 - b. Explain the diagnostic criteria of leukemia (5Marks)
 - c. Describe in details the management of a patient with leukemia (10Marks)