



UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF THE
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING
FIRST SEMESTER 2022/2023
[JANUARY-APRIL, 2023]

NUR 336: PAEDIATRIC NURSING

STREAM: Y3S1

TIME: 3 HOURS

DAY: TUESDAY, 9:00 – 12:00 PM

DATE: 11/04/2023

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do not write anything on this question paper.

1. 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. A recent episode of pharyngitis
 - d. Vomiting for 2 days
2. 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
3. When developing a plan of care for a hospitalized child, nurse Mary knows that children in which age group is most likely to view illness as a punishment for misdeeds?
 - a. Infancy
 - b. Preschool age
 - c. School age
 - d. Adolescence
4. When creating a teaching program for the parents of Jessica who is diagnosed with pulmonic stenosis (PS), Nurse Alex would keep in mind that this disorder involves which of the following?
 - a. A single vessel arising from both ventricles
 - b. Obstruction of blood flow from the left ventricle
 - c. Obstruction of blood flow from the right ventricle

- d. Return of blood to the heart without entry to the left atrium
5. Which of the following would Nurse Tony supposed to regard as a cardinal manifestation or symptom of digoxin toxicity to his patient Clay diagnosed with heart failure?
- Headache
 - Respiratory distress
 - Extreme bradycardia
 - Constipation
6. Which of the following disorders leads to cyanosis from deoxygenated blood entering the systemic arterial circulation?
- Aortic stenosis (AS)
 - Coarctation of aorta
 - Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA)
 - Tetralogy of Fallot
7. Which of the following disorders leads to cyanosis from deoxygenated blood entering the systemic arterial circulation?
- Aortic stenosis (AS)
 - Coarctation of aorta
 - Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA)
 - Tetralogy of Fallot
8. Alice is rushed to the emergency department during an acute, severe prolonged asthma attack and is unresponsive to usual treatment. The condition is referred to as which of the following?
- Status asthmaticus
 - Reactive airway disease
 - Intrinsic asthma
 - Extrinsic asthma
9. When assessing a child's cultural background, the nurse in charge should keep in mind that:
- Heritage dictates a group's shared values
 - Physical characteristics mark the child as part of a particular culture
 - Cultural background usually has little bearing on a family's health practices
 - Behavioral patterns are passed from one generation to the next
10. A child diagnosed with intellectual disability (ID) is under the supervision of Nurse Tasha. The nurse is aware that the signs and symptoms of mild ID include which of the following?
- Few communication skills
 - Lateness in walking
 - Mental age of a toddler
 - Noticeable developmental delays
11. Nurse Emma is planning a client education program for sickle cell disease (SCD); What topic should be included in the plan of care?
- Aerobic exercise to improve oxygenation
 - Fluid restraint to 1 qt (1 L)/day
 - A high-iron, high-protein diet
 - Proper hand washing and infection avoidance

12. In children diagnosed with sickle cell disease (SCD), tissue damage results from which of the following?
 - a. Air hunger and respiratory alkalosis due to deoxygenated red blood cells.
 - b. Hypersensitivity of the central nervous system (CNS) due to elevated serum bilirubin levels
 - c. A general inflammatory response due to an autoimmune reaction from hypoxia
 - d. Local tissue damage with ischemia and necrosis due to obstructed circulation
13. A nurse provides medication instructions to a first-time mother. Which statement made by the mother indicates a need for further instructions?
 - a. "I should mix the medication in the baby food and give it when I feed the child".
 - b. "I should administer the oral medication sitting in an upright position and with the head elevated".
 - c. "I will give my child a toy after giving the medication".
 - d. "I will offer my child a juice drink after swallowing the medication".
14. You can classify that a child aged 2 years has fast breathing if he has a respiratory rate of :
 - a. 50bpm or more
 - b. 40bpm or more
 - c. 60 bpm or more
 - d. 24 bpm or more
15. When developing a plan of care for a male adolescent, the nurse considers the child's psychosocial needs. During adolescence, psychosocial development focuses on:
 - a. Becoming industrious
 - b. Establishing an identity
 - c. Achieving intimacy
 - d. Developing initiative
16. Parents bring their infant to the clinic, seeking treatment for vomiting and diarrhea that has lasted for 2 days. On assessment, the nurse in charge detects dry mucous membranes and lethargy. What other findings suggest a fluid volume deficit?
 - a. A sunken fontanel
 - b. Decreased pulse rate
 - c. Increased blood pressure
 - d. Low urine specific gravity

17. When evaluating a severely depressed adolescent, the nurse knows that one indicator of a high risk for suicide is:
 - a. Depression
 - b. Excessive sleepiness
 - c. A history of cocaine use
 - d. A preoccupation with death
18. Which of the following is the **best** method for performing a physical examination on a toddler?
 - a. From head to toe
 - b. Distally to proximally
 - c. From abdomen to toes, then to head
 - d. From least to most intrusive
19. In ductus arteriosus, there is an abnormal opening between the:
 - a. Aorta and pulmonary artery
 - b. Right and left atria
 - c. Right ventricle and aorta
 - d. Right and left ventricle
20. On some occasions, hypothermia is used in open heart surgery in order to;
 - a. Minimize post op complications
 - b. Reduce the metabolism and body oxygen requirement
 - c. Maintain normal respiration during anaesthesia
 - d. Reduce cardiac activity

PART II SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs) -40Mks

1. State the content difference between pediatric and adult history (4marks)
2. Explain the three (3) principles of Atraumatic Care (6Marks)
3. Highlight any three (3) types of Child abuse (3Marks)
4. State the advantages of breast milk as the best nutrition for the first 6 months of life (5Marks)
5. State the danger signs as per the IMNCI concept (5Marks)
6. List any six (6) priority signs according to the concept of Emergency Triage Assessment and treatment (ETAT) (3Marks)
7. Explain the pathophysiology of Hemophilia that leads to painful stiff joints (5Marks)
8. State the major signs of rheumatic fever (5Marks)

9. Outline the clinical symptoms of Nephrotic syndrome (4Marks)

PART III LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs) - 40Mks

1. Master K, 10 years old is admitted with vaso occlusive sickle cell crisis.

a. Explain the pathophysiology of sickle cell that leads to painful joint pain (5Marks)

b. What are the precipitating factors to sickle cell crisis (5Marks)

c. Describe the management of master K till discharge (10Marks)

2. Baby P is diagnosed with tetralogy of Fallots (TOF)

a. Explain the four (4) heart defects that lead to Blue baby syndrome (6Marks)

b. List any four (4) investigations that can be carried out to diagnose TOF (2Marks)

c. What are the risk factors to congenital heart conditions (4Marks)

d. Describe the management of baby P till discharge (8Marks)