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**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2022/2023 ACADEMIC  
YEAR**

**SECOND YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER**

**MAIN EXAMINATION**

**FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING DEGREE**

**COURSE CODE: NUR 221**

**COURSE TITLE: PAEDIATRIC AND CHILD HEALTH NURSING 1**

**DATE: 27/03/23**

**TIME: 9am-12pm**

**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**

**SECTION 1 (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) (50 MARKS)**

1. The reflex that appears about 6-9 months and persists thereafter is
  - a. Suck reflex
  - b. Parachute reflex
  - c. Moro reflex
  - d. Palmar reflex
2. Declaration of Rights of Children is adopted by
  - a. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
  - b. United Nations (UN)
  - c. World Health Organization (WHO)
  - d. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDSS)
3. Wasted appearance with old man look is typical in
  - a. Marasmus
  - b. Kwashiorkor
  - c. Anemia
  - d. Worm infestation
4. Temper tantrum is a behavior problem typically seen among
  - a. Infants
  - b. Toddlers
  - c. Pre-schoolers
  - d. Schoolers
5. Birth weight quadruples by
  - a. 5 months
  - b. 1 year
  - c. 18 months
  - d. 2 years
6. Height for neonate doubles by
  - a. 4 years
  - b. 3 years
  - c. 2 years

- d. 1 year
- 7. The lung capacity of a newborn is
  - a. 100 mL
  - b. 350 mL
  - c. 500 mL
  - d. 150 mL
- 8. A child can copy a circle at
  - a. 2 years
  - b. 1.5 years
  - c. 4 years
  - d. 3 years
- 9. A child grasps fingers when palm touched occurs at the age of
  - a. 4 months
  - b. 6 months
  - c. 9 months
  - d. 3 months
- 10. Which of the following disease is not transmitted by fecal-oral route
  - a. Enteric fever
  - b. Measles
  - c. Cholera
  - d. Hepatitis A
- 11. What is the common cause of death due to diarrhea?
  - a. Vomiting
  - b. Dehydration
  - c. Abdominal pain
  - d. Lethargy
- 12. During infancy which is the commonest cause of myocarditis?
  - a. *Haemophilus Influenza*
  - b. *Streptococci*
  - c. *Staphylococci*
  - d. *Pneumococci*
- 13. Kernicterus, which may occur as a complication of jaundice is a pathological condition of
  - a. Liver
  - b. Brain
  - c. Kidney
  - d. Heart
- 14. Which of the following is a hereditary hemolytic anemia
  - a. Aplastic anemia
  - b. Thalassemia
  - c. Megaloblastic anemia
  - d. All
- 15. Cryptorchidism means
  - a. Enlargement of the testes
  - b. Inflammation of testes
  - c. Small testes

- d. Undescended testes
16. Positive Brudzinski and Kernig's sign are symptoms of
- a. Meningitis
  - b. Encephalitis
  - c. Pneumonia
  - d. Glomerulonephritis
17. Which of the following is a developmental task at the age of 6-12 years old?
- a. Learning physical games, ordinary play
  - b. Learning to walk
  - c. Accepting a masculine/ feminine role
  - d. Developing intellectual skills
18. For children in the age of 2-8 years old, the pattern of development include
- motor, social, emotional, cognitive and
- a. Adaptability skills
  - b. Communication skills
  - c. Language skills
  - d. Writing skills
19. Which of the following statement is correct about the process of development of an individual?
- a. It is uni-dimensional in nature
  - b. It is influenced only by heredity of an individual
  - c. There is cultural diversity in the process of development
  - d. Development is only based on environmental factors
20. Which of the following play/s an important role in the development of moral values in a child?
- a. Prayer assembly
  - b. Proper socialization
  - c. Intellect
  - d. All
21. What does development imply?
- a. Unfolding to individual's inherent traits
  - b. Qualitative changes
  - c. Quantitative changes
  - d. Increase in height, weight and length
22. Which of the following is NOT the other name of adolescence?
- a. Transitional period of childhood to adulthood
  - b. Problem age
  - c. Stage of stress, strain and storm
  - d. Smart age
23. Which of the following is true of the processes of growth and development?
- a. Both are natural processes
  - b. Growth is natural while development needs external intervention
  - c. If growth is satisfactory, development follows
  - d. Both processes go together without any external intervention
24. Maturation is a
- a. Developmental process

- b. Experiential process
  - c. Socialization process
  - d. Adjustment process
25. Which of the following is not a characteristic of early childhood (2-6 years old)
- a. Pre-gang age
  - b. Imitative age
  - c. Questioning age
  - d. Play age
26. On the first day of life, which of the following supplemental vitamins should be administered to a term newborn, regardless of future plans to breastfeed or offer formula
- a. Vitamin D
  - b. Vitamin E
  - c. Vitamin K
  - d. Vitamin B
27. You bump into a new father in a pediatric aisle of your pharmacy which is within a large grocery store. He is looking at the infant cereals and wants to know if he should buy some. Which of the following represents the MOST important parameters to assess in order to answer his question accurately?
- a. Can your baby sit unsupported and is he/she at least 6 months old?
  - b. Is your baby receiving formula which contains Vitamin D?
  - c. Does your baby have reflux and is he/she less than 6 months old?
  - d. Can your baby hold his/her head upright and roll over?
28. Developmental disorders can be broadly categorized into the following categories
- a. Infant depression and attention deficit/ hyperactivity disorder
  - b. Autism and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder
  - c. Learning difficulties and childhood schizophrenia
  - d. Learning difficulties, autism and attention deficit/ hyperactivity disorder
29. A child with dyslexia but with no other difficulties would be classified as having
- a. A learning difficulty
  - b. Autism
  - c. A specific learning difficulty
  - d. Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder
30. The most common causes of learning difficulties are
- a. Deprived upbringing
  - b. Postnatal trauma (eg encephalitis)
  - c. Genetics (eg Down's syndrome)
  - d. Perinatal Infection (eg rubella)
31. Autism is characterized by impairments in which of the following areas?
- a. Patterns of behavior
  - b. Social interaction
  - c. Communication
  - d. All of the above
32. Which of the following has **NOT** been suggested to be a cause of autism?

- a. Genetics
  - b. Metal metabolism disorder
  - c. Overproduction of the neurotransmitter serotonin
  - d. The measles, mumps and rubella vaccine
33. Within attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, which of the following is not classified as a problem relating to poor attention?
- a. Appears routinely forgetful
  - b. Experiences difficulties in waiting to turn
  - c. Easily distracted
  - d. Dislikes tasks involving mental effort eg homework
34. Within attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, which of the following is not classified as a problem relating to hyperactivity, impulsivity?
- a. Does not appear to listen when being told something or spoken to
  - b. Talks excessively
  - c. Rather than sitting still, squirms in seat and fidgets
  - d. Experiences difficulties in playing quietly
35. Which of the following are perinatal risk factors associated with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)?
- a. Maternal alcohol misuse
  - b. Maternal stress
  - c. Low birth weight
  - d. All of the above
36. The most widely prescribed pharmacological treatment for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is
- a. Lithium
  - b. Ritalin
  - c. Risperdone
  - d. Diazepam
37. Immunizations work by stimulating the body's
- a. Innate immunity
  - b. Passive immunity
  - c. Active immunity
  - d. Humoral immunity
38. At which stage of development are children apt to believe in the reversibility of death?
- a. Adolescent
  - b. Preschool age
  - c. School age
  - d. Toddler
39. The physical manifestations of fetal alcohol syndrome include
- a. Cleft lip and palate
  - b. Hepatomegaly, hypotonia and microphthalmia
  - c. Hyperbilirubinemia, jaundice and failure to thrive
  - d. Microcephaly, short philtrum and prenatal growth retardation

40. After receiving an immunization for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis, a patient develops swelling and tenderness at the infection site, a low grade fever and malaise. The pediatric nurse informs the patient's parents that
- The reaction is severe enough the they should bring the patient to the emergency department
  - They should delay future immunizations until the patient sees an allergist
  - This is a mild reaction and teaches them how to manage it
  - This is an appropriate reaction and instructs them to do nothing
41. In preparing a pre-school age patient for an injection, the most appropriate nursing intervention is to
- Allow the patient to administer an injection to a doll
  - Coordinate the patient watching a peer receive an injection
  - Have the patients explain the process to the patient
  - Suggest diversionary activities like singing
42. During the first two years of life, patients with bronco pulmonary dysplasia requiring hospitalization are likely to be diagnosed with
- Electrolyte disturbances
  - Immune deficiencies
  - Pulmonary hypertension
  - Respiratory tract infections
43. A four year old patient whose family follows a strict vegetarian diet undergoes a prekindergarten physical examination. The pediatric nurse is alert to the patient's potential deficiency of
- Niacin
  - Thiamin
  - Vitamin B6
  - Vitamin B12
44. Mothers living with HIV/AIDS are **NOT** allowed to exclusively breastfeed their babies for 6 months
- True
  - False
45. He/she invented the theory of cognitive development
- Sigmund Freud
  - Jean Piaget
  - Erick Erickson
  - Kohlberg
46. You are observing a 5 month old for development skills. Which of the following skills would concern you if the infant was not demonstrating?
- Follows objects with eyes.
  - Crawling.
  - Sitting with support.
  - Grasps objects.
47. When developing a plan care for a hospitalized child, nurse knows that children in which age group are most likely to view illness as a punishment for misdeeds?

- a. Infancy
- b. Preschool age
- c. School age
- d. Adolescence

48. 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 toe to head
- d. From least to most intrusive

49. The developmental stage of Toddler Development is the period of:

- a. 1 to 3 years
- b. 3 to 6 years
- c. 6 to 10 years
- d. 13 to 18 + years

50. The Nurse received newborn and performed APGAR assessment in the first ONE minute which is more than 4. The interpretation of this score by the Nurse is:

- a. The Neonate is in severe distress
- b. The Neonate has moderate difficulty in adjustment to extra uterine life.
- c. There is no difficulty for the neonate to adjust extra uterine life.
- d. There is mild difficulty in adjusting to extra uterine life.

## SECTION 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS) (30 MARKS)

1. Congenital heart defect is a problem with the structure of the heart that a child is born with. Describe three (3) congenital heart defects (6 Marks)
2. Nephrotic syndrome is a group of symptoms that indicate the kidneys are not working properly. State three (3) risk factors and three (3) symptoms (6 Marks)
3. State the four (4) primary components of nutritional assessment (4 Marks)
4. According to the core set of indicators for the *WHO's Global Nutrition Monitoring Framework*. State the four (4) primary outcome indicators in children aged under 5 years (4 Marks)
5. The types of cancers that occur most often in children are different from those seen in adults. Describe five (5) common cancers of children (10 Marks)