



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

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MAIN EXAMINATION

JANUARY – APRIL 2022

SCHOOL OF NURSING

REGULAR PROGRAMME

NUR/UNUR 211: PEDIATRICS AND CHILD HEALTH NURSING-II

Date: APRIL 2022	Duration: 3 Hours
INSTRUCTIONS: i) All questions are compulsory	
ii) Indicate the answers in the answer booklet provided	

PART -I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs) (20 MARKS):

1. The most common form of cancer in children is:
 - a) AML (Acute Myelogenous Leukemia)
 - b) ALL (Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia)
 - c) CLL (Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia)
 - d) CML (Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia)
2. A 6 year old male is diagnosed with nephrotic syndrome. In your nursing care plan you will include which of the following as a priority of nursing diagnosis for this patient?
 - a) Overflow urinary incontinence
 - b) Deficient fluid volume
 - c) Risk for infection
 - d) Constipation
3. Aspirin has been ordered for the child with rheumatic fever (RF) in order to:
 - a) Keep the patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) open.
 - b) Reduce joint inflammation.
 - c) Decrease swelling of strawberry tongue.

- d) Treat ventricular hypertrophy of endocarditis.
4. When creating a teaching program for the parents of a child who is diagnosed with pulmonic stenosis, Nurse John 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. A client's blood gases reflect diabetic acidosis. Which finding supports that the client has diabetic acidosis?
- a) Increased pH
 - b) Decreased PO₂
 - c) Increased PCO₂
 - d) Decreased HCO₃
6. You're collecting a urine sample on a patient who is experiencing proteinuria due to nephrotic syndrome. As the nurse, you know the urine will appear:
- a) Tea-colored
 - b) Orange and frothy
 - c) Dark and foamy
 - d) Straw-colored
7. Sally, 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) A fever that started 3 days ago
 - b) Lack of interest in food
 - c) A recent episode of pharyngitis
 - d) Vomiting for 2 days
8. Which of the following would a nurse identify as the priority nursing diagnosis during a child's vaso-occlusive sickle cell crisis?
- a) Excess fluid volume related to infection
 - b) Decreased cardiac output related to abnormal hemoglobin formation
 - c) Ineffective coping related to the presence of a life-threatening disease

- d) Pain related to tissue anoxia
9. The common causative agent of OTITIS MEDIA in children is:
- a) Streptococcus pneumonia
 - b) Haemophilus influenzae
 - c) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
 - d) Staph aureus
10. Which of the following disorders leads to cyanosis from deoxygenated blood entering the systemic arterial circulation?
- a) Tetralogy of Fallot
 - b) Coarctation of aorta
 - c) Aortic stenosis (AS)
 - d) Patent ductus arteriosus
11. Which of the following organisms is the most common cause of urinary tract infection in children?
- a) Klebsiella
 - b) Pseudomonas
 - c) Staphylococcus
 - d) Escherichia coli
12. When a client is diagnosed with aplastic anemia, the nurse monitors for changes in which of the following physiological functions?
- a) Bowel function
 - b) Peripheral sensation
 - c) Bleeding tendencies
 - d) Intake and output
13. In children diagnosed with sickle cell disease, tissue damage results from which of the following?
- a) Air hunger and respiratory alkalosis due to deoxygenated red blood cells.
 - b) Local tissue damage with ischemia and necrosis due to obstructed circulation
 - c) A general inflammatory response due to an autoimmune reaction from hypoxia
 - d) Hypersensitivity of the central nervous system due to elevated serum bilirubin levels

14. Mr. and Mrs. Simon's son was diagnosed with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura. They should be aware that the drug to be avoided is:
- a) Acetaminophen
 - b) Aspirin
 - c) Codeine
 - d) Morphine
15. A physician prescribes an IV solution of 500 ml 0.45% Saline with an incorporation of 20mEq potassium chloride for a child with dehydration. The nurse should check which of the following before administering this IV prescription?
- a) Blood pressure
 - b) Height
 - c) Weight
 - d) Urine output
16. The physician orders a patient with suspected iron-deficiency anemia a blood smear test to assess the quality of the red blood cells. How would the red blood cells appear if the patient had iron- deficiency anemia?*
- a) Hyperchromic and macrocytic
 - b) Hypochromic and microcytic
 - c) Hyperchromic and macrocytic
 - d) Hypochromic and macrocytic
17. In pernicious anemia, intrinsic factor is not being secreted by the _____ cells which are found in the gastric mucosa.
- a) Visceral
 - b) Langerhan
 - c) Parietal
 - d) Chief
18. What is an early sign of congestive heart failure that nurse should recognize?
- a) tachypnea
 - b) bradycardia
 - c) inability to sweat

- d) increased urinary output
19. A child under insulin treatment for type-1 diabetes is at risk for which type of electrolyte?
- a) Calcium
 - b) Magnesium
 - c) Phosphorus
 - d) Potassium
20. A client who has been newly diagnosed with leukemia is admitted to the hospital. Avoiding which potential problem takes priority in the client's nursing care plan?
- a) Fluid overload (over-hydration)
 - b) Hemorrhage
 - c) Hypoxia
 - d) Infection

PART-II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs) (40 MARKS):

1. Explain the pathophysiology of nephrotic syndrome (9 marks).
2. A 9 years old child is diagnosed with Acute Glomerulo-nephritis.
- a) Formulate four (4) priority Nursing diagnoses for this child (4 marks).
 - b) Outline four (4) specific nursing interventions for this child (4 marks).
3. Describe four (4) nursing interventions for a child with aplastic anaemia (9 marks).
4. List four (4) minor and four (4) major diagnostic Criteria for rheumatic fever (4 marks).
5. Regarding osteomyelitis:
- a) Formulate five (5) priority actual nursing diagnoses for the child who is suffering from acute osteomyelitis (5 marks).
 - b) State five (5) specific nursing interventions for the child who is suffering from acute osteomyelitis (5 marks).

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs) (40 MARKS)

1. A 12-years old child is suffering from Sickle cell crisis.
- a) Describe five (5) types of sickle-cell crisis (10 marks)
 - b) Formulate five (5) priority actual nursing diagnoses for the child who is suffering from Sickle cell crisis (5 marks).

- c) Outline five (5) specific nursing interventions for the child who is suffering from Sickle cell crisis **(5 marks).**
2. Burns in children is a common life threatening accident and a significant causes of childhood morbidity and disability.
- a) Using a diagram, describe the application of **Rule 9** in children to estimate the affected total body surface area (TBSA) **(9 marks).**
- b) Formulate three (3) nursing diagnoses for a child with 35% of TBSA **(6 marks).**
- c) Explain five specific nursing interventions for a child with 35% of TBSA **(5 marks).**

DTE APRIL 2022

END