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REGINA PACIS INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

MAIN EXAMINATION

JANUARY – APRIL 2019 TRIMESTER

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

REGULAR PROGRAMME

**UNUR / NUR 305: GENDER, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND
GYNAECOLOGY**

Date: APRIL 2019

Duration: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL Questions

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION (MCQS) (20 MARKS)

- Q1. The endometrial carcinomas association with oestrogen therapy
- a) Are well differentiated
 - b) Are deeply invasive
 - c) Are sensitive to progesterone therapy
 - d) Have a high recurrence rate
- Q2. Jane a 21 year old primigravida present with vaginal bleeding, abdominal pain and syncope. Assessment reveals she has an ectopic pregnancy. What is the most common site for this pregnancy?
- a) Isthmus
 - b) Fimbrial end
 - c) Ampulla
 - d) Cervix
- Q3. Which of the following statement is true concerning menopause:
- a) The postmenopausal ovary secretes more oestrogen than the premenopausal ovary.
 - b) The 'Hot flushes' are more frequent and severe during the day.

- c) Mean age for menopause is 42 years
 - d) The flush coincides with a surge in Luteinising Hormone (LH).
- Q4. During routine antenatal checkup, Mary is found to have a large cystic ovarian tumor. Which is the most common complication she is likely to encounter?
- a) Torsion
 - b) Rupture
 - c) Infection
 - d) Haemorrhage
- Q5. Karimi, a 40 years old lady para 6, presents to you with complaint of post coital bleeding for the past 3 months. What should be your first investigation to order for:
- a) Dilatation & curettage
 - b) Pap smear.
 - c) Cone biopsy of the cervix
 - d) Colposcopy.
- Q6. The commonest cause of rectovaginal fistula in Kenya is:
- a) Crohn's disease
 - b) Obstetrical injuries
 - c) Endometriosis.
 - d) Irradiation of the pelvis.
- Q7. A 45 years old multiparous woman complains of involuntary loss of urine associated with coughing, laughing, lifting or standing. This history is suggestive of:
- a) Fistula
 - b) Urge incontinence
 - c) Urethral diverticulum
 - d) Stress incontinence
- Q8. A 28 year old patient complains of amenorrhea after dilatation and curettage. The most likely diagnosis is:
- a) Kallman's Syndrome.
 - b) Turner's syndrome.
 - c) Asherman's Syndrome
 - d) Anorexia nervosa
- Q9. Nthenya, a 20 year old nursing student presents with 5 years history of weight gain, irregular periods and worsening facial hair growth. This is suggestive of:

- a) Hydatidiform mole
- b) Hypothyroidism
- c) Polycystic Ovary disease
- d) Cushing's Syndrome

Q10. The following Most pathognomonic sign in gestational trophoblastic disease

- a) Vomiting
- b) Fever
- c) Uterine prolapse
- d) passage of vesicles

Q11. The most common symptom of endometrial hyperplasia is:

- a) Per Vaginal Discharge
- b) Per Vaginal bleeding
- c) Amenorrhea
- d) Pelvic pain

Q12. A Couple presented in outpatient department with history of infertility for the last 2 years. The husband semen analysis was advised. What is the WHO criterion for minimum sperm count in normal semen?

- a) 10 million
- b) 20 million
- c) 30 million
- d) 40 million

Q13. The uterus is mainly supported by:

- a) Uterosacral ligaments
- b) Round ligament
- c) Transverse cervical ligament
- d) Broad Ligament

Q14. Concerning Bartholin's gland cyst

- a) All are due to infections
- b) All should be excised
- c) Is due to dilatation of the duct
- d) Is due to the dilatation of the gland

Q15. Which is the most likely cause of uterine bleeding in a 13 years old girl:

- a) Uterine cancer
- b) Ectopic pregnancy
- c) Systemic bleeding diatheses
- d) Anovulation

Q16. Concerning prostate cancer

- a) The majority of prostatic cancers are adenocarcinomas.
- b) Majority of cases have neuroendocrine morphology.
- c) The cancer spreads to bone is late
- d) Larger tumors usually have a low Gleason grade

Q17. The following are causes of adult communicating hydrocele:

- a) Epididymitis
- b) Hypoalbuminemia
- c) Tuberculosis
- d) Ventriculoperitoneal shunt

Q18. Concerning genital ulcer diseases

- a) may be due gonorrhoea
- b) are not associated with an increased incidence of HIV
- c) if painful and associated with lymphadenopathy, are likely to be due to chancroid
- d) if poorly-defined and rugged dirty ulcer, are likely to be due to granuloma inguinale

Q19. A newly married girl comes to gynecology outpatient department with history of pain and burning sensation during urination, and sores in perineum. Is suggestive

- a) Genital herpes
- b) Honey moon cystitis
- c) Trichomoniasis
- d) Candidiasis

Q20. Which of the following is used to take cervical smear:

- a) Ayre's spatula
- b) Laparoscope
- c) Forceps
- d) Colposcope

PART-II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs)

(40MARKS)

Q1. State seven (7) components of reproductive health **(7 marks)**

Q2. Outline the five (5) risk factors associated with development of choriocarcinoma **(5 marks)**

Q3. Outline seven (7) causes of secondary infertility in women **(7 marks)**

- Q4. State five (5) laboratory investigations used in evaluation of male Infertility **(5 Marks)**
- Q5. Describe four (4) risk factors for breast cancer **(6 marks)**
- Q6. State six (6) types of abortions **(6 marks)**
- Q7. Outline (4) causes of primary amenorrhea **(4marks)**

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

- Q1. Linda, a 42 year old female, comes to gynecology OPD, with history vaginal discharge for 6 months, bleeding during coitus for 3 months and weight loss for 3 months. On physical examination she has a large cervical mass. After lab investigation, she confirmed to be suffering from cervical cancer.
- a) What are the likely etiological and 3 predisposing factors to her condition **(4 marks)**
- b) Which investigations should be carried out on her in order to confirm the diagnosis **(4 marks)**
- c) Discuss the staging of cervix cancer **(6 marks)**
- d) Outline six (6) complications of the condition **(6 marks)**
- Q2. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is still a public problem in Kenya.
- a) Define FGM **(2 marks)**
- b) Outline the classification of FGM **(4 marks)**
- c) Outline the preventive strategies of FGM **(6marks)**
- d) State 4 long and 4 short complications of FGM **(8 marks)**

END