



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

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REGINA PACIS INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

MAIN EXAMINATION

JANUARY – APRIL 2019 TRIMESTER

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

REGULAR PROGRAMME

NUR 211: PAEDIATRIC AND CHILD HEALTH NURSING II

Date: APRIL 2019

Duration: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL Questions

PART -I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

(20 MARKS):

- Q1. The most common preventable cause of valvular heart disease is:
- Congenital disease acquired intrauterine
 - Calcium deposits and thrombus formation
 - Marfans syndrome
 - Beta-hemolytic streptococcal infection
- Q2. A child aged two years presents with anemia. Peripheral smear shows hypochromic/microcytic picture with Hb of 6gm. The child is suffering from:
- Aplastic anemia
 - Iron deficiency anemia
 - Megaloblastic anemia
 - Pernicious anemia
- Q3. The nurse is conducting an admission assessment of a client with vitamin B12 deficiency. Which finding reinforces the diagnosis of B12 deficiency?
- Enlarged spleen
 - Elevated blood pressure
 - Bradycardia
 - Beefy tongue
- Q4. A client is being evaluated for possible acute leukemia. Which inquiry by the nurse is most important?
- Have you noticed a change in sleeping habits recently?

- b) Have you had a respiratory infection in the last six months?
 - c) Have you lost weight recently?
 - d) Have you noticed changes in your alertness?
- Q5. The cardinal signs and symptoms of nephritic syndrome are?
- a) Gross hematuria, proteinuria, and fever
 - b) Hypertension, edema, hematuria
 - c) Poor appetite, proteinuria, edema
 - d) Hypertension, edema, proteinuria
- Q6. Which of the following diseases have been classified as Philadelphia positive chromosome?
- a) Acute lymphocytic leukaemia (ALL)
 - b) Chronic lymphocytic Leukaemia (CLL)
 - c) Acute Myelogenous Leukaemia (AML)
 - d) Chronic Myelogenous Leukaemia(CML)
- Q7. A child with nephrotic syndrome who has ascites and difficulty breathing is probably most comfortable sleeping in which position?
- a) Supine
 - b) Sims' position
 - c) Prone
 - d) Fowler's
- Q8. The primary bacteria involved in the pathogenesis of dental caries is:
- a) Lactobacillus sp
 - b) Streptococcus mutans
 - c) Shigella
 - d) Escherichia coli
- Q9. A nurse is collecting data on a 6-year-old child admitted with a possible urinary tract infection. Which of the following vital signs might indicate the possibility of an infection?
- a) Respirations 22 per minute
 - b) Blood Pressure 100/70
 - c) Pulse rate 135 bpm
 - d) Pulse oximetry 93% on room air
- Q10. Acute osteomyelitis is commonly caused by:
- a) Staph aureus.
 - b) S. pyogenes.
 - c) H. influenzae.
 - d) Salmonella
- Q11. A classic sign indicating coarctation of the aorta is:
- a) A higher systolic BP in the arm as compared to the leg

- b) Continuous flow murmur
 - c) A higher systolic BP in the leg as compared to the arm.
 - d) Vegetation growth on the surface of aortic valve
- Q12. Gastroenteritis in children
- a) Is most often caused by viruses
 - b) Is never treated with antibiotics
 - c) Most often requires intravenous fluids
 - d) Caused by rotavirus is preventable by vaccine
- Q13. A child with sickle cell anemia develops severe chest pain, fever, a cough, and dyspnea. The first action by the nurse is to:
- a) Administer 100% oxygen to relieve hypoxia.
 - b) Administer meperidine to relieve symptoms.
 - c) Notify the practitioner because chest syndrome is suspected.
 - d) Notify the practitioner because child may be having a stroke.
- Q14. The most common causative agent of Ophthalmia Neonatorum is:
- a) Neisseria gonorrhoeae
 - b) Staphylococcus aureus,
 - c) Staphylococcus epidermidis,
 - d) Streptococcus pneumonia
- Q15. The MOST important nursing consideration when caring for a child with sickle cell anemia is to:
- a) Teach parents and child how to minimize crises.
 - b) Refer parents and child for genetic counseling.
 - c) Help the child and family to adjust to a short-term disease.
 - d) Observe for complications of multiple blood transfusions.
- Q16. A school nurse is caring for a boy with hemophilia who fell on his arm during recess. What supportive measure should the nurse take until factor replacement therapy can be instituted?
- a) Apply warm, moist compresses
 - b) Apply pressure for at least 1 minute
 - c) Elevate area above the level of the heart
 - d) Begin passive range of motion unless pain is severe
- Q17. What are the most common signs and symptoms of leukemia related to bone marrow involvement?
- a) Petechiae, infection, fatigue
 - b) Headache, papilledema, irritability
 - c) Muscle wasting, weight loss, fatigue
 - d) Decreased intracranial pressure, psychosis, confusion

- Q18. A child with hemophilia A fell and injured a knee while playing outside. The knee is swollen and painful. Which of the following measures should be taken to stop the bleeding?
- The extremity should be mobilized.
 - The extremity should be elevated.
 - Warm moist compresses should be applied to decrease pain.
 - Passive range-of-motion exercises should be administered to the extremity.
- Q19. A nurse is caring for a child with sickle cell anemia who has a vaso-occlusive crisis. Which of the following interventions should improve tissue perfusion?
- Limiting oral fluids.
 - Administering oxygen.
 - Administering antibiotics.
 - Administering analgesics.
- Q20. Which nursing action is a priority as the plan of care is developed for a 7-year-old child hospitalized for acute glomerulo-nephritis?
- Assess for generalized edema
 - Monitor for increased urinary output
 - Encourage rest during hyperactive periods
 - Note patterns of increased blood pressure

PART-II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs)

(40 MARKS):

- Q1. Describe four (4) specific nursing interventions for a child with sickle-cell crisis **(8 marks)**
- Q2. Explain the Pathophysiology of Burns in children **(8 marks)**
- Q3. Describe the role of direct sun light, Vitamin-D and Calcium in the prevention of childhood rickets **(8 marks)**
- Q4. Outline six (6) nursing interventions for a 13 years old child with urinary tract infection **(6 marks)**
- Q5. State five (5) differences between iron deficiency anemia and aplastic anemia **(5 marks)**
- Q6. Draw five (5) nursing diagnoses for a child with Nephrotic syndrome **(5 marks)**

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs)

(40 MARKS)

- Q1. Jared, 8 years old boy, has been admitted in the hospital with a diagnosis of aplastic anemia.
- Outline five key features of this disorder **(5marks)**

b) Formulate three priority nursing diagnoses for Jared **(3marks)**

c) Explain a nursing care plan for his management using the nursing diagnoses identified above **(12marks)**

Q2. Diarrhea among children under five is a major public health problem in developing countries.

a) Describe four (4) types of diarrhea **(6 marks)**

b) Describe four main complications of diarrhea in children **(6 marks)**

c) Write six (6) nursing interventions for a child with persistent diarrhea **(8 marks)**

END