



# MERU UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

P.O. Box 972-60200 - Meru-Kenya.  
Tel: +254 (0)799529958, +254 (0)799529959, +254 (0)712524293  
Website: [www.must.ac.ke](http://www.must.ac.ke) Email: [info@must.ac.ke](mailto:info@must.ac.ke)

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2023/2024

SECOND YEAR THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF  
SCIENCE IN NURSING

**NNU 3232: PAEDIATRIC NURSING**

**DATE: APRIL 2024**

**TIME: 3 HOURS**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:** *All questions are compulsory*

Ensure that all your answers are properly numbered

Part 1 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs): Write the correct answer on the space provided in the answer booklet. Each MCQ is one mark.

Part 11: Short Answer Questions-Answer questions following each other on the answer booklet

Part 111: Long Answer Questions-Answer the questions on the answer booklet.

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**SECTION A: Multiple Choice Questions (20 MARKS)**

1. Principles of atraumatic care entail;
  - a. Avoid or reduce physical distress, avoid or reduce painful procedures, minimize parent-child interactions
  - b. Avoid or reduce painful procedures, provide child-centred care, avoid or reduce physical distress
  - c. Avoid or reduce painful procedures, avoid or reduce physical distress, minimize child control
  - d. Avoid or reduce painful procedures, avoid or reduce physical distress, use core primary child nursing
2. Which of the following practice by a nurse best describes family centered care:

- a. The nurse takes over total care of the child to relieve family of stress
  - b. The nurse allows the mother to bathe the hospitalized child
  - c. The nurse encourages family dependence on the healthcare provider
  - d. The nurse excludes the family from the decision-making process
3. Indicate whether the following are true or false
- a. Mid-upper arm circumference is an appropriate measure for assessing nutritional status in all paediatric age groups
  - b. Mid-upper arm circumference is used to rule out muscle wasting
4. While assessing growth and development on a 3-month-old infant, which of the following characteristics would be expected?
- a. A strong Moro reflex
  - b. A strong parachute reflex
  - c. Rolling from front to back
  - d. Lifting of head and chest when prone
5. You are preparing a preschool child for collection of a blood specimen. The most appropriate nursing intervention is to:
- a. Suggest diversionary activities like singing
  - b. Allow the patient to administer an injection to a doll
  - c. Coordinate the patient watching a peer receive an injection
  - d. Have the parents explain the process to the patient
6. Which of the following disorders leads to cyanosis from deoxygenated blood entering the systemic arterial circulation?
- a. Aortic stenosis (AS)
  - b. Coarctation of aorta
  - c. Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA)
  - d. Tetralogy of Fallot
7. Pharmacologic closure of patent ductus arteriosus can be achieved through administration of:
- a. Indomethacin
  - b. Digoxin
  - c. Prednisone
  - d. Furosemide
8. When assessing a child for possible intussusception, which of the following would be LEAST likely to provide valuable information?

- a. Stool inspection
  - b. Pain pattern
  - c. Family history
  - d. Abdominal palpation
9. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?
- a. Introduction of complementary foods too early may give rise to allergic reactions
  - b. Delayed introduction of complementary foods may give rise to growth faltering
  - c. Breastfeeding should continue to the age of 2 years or beyond
  - d. Low-fat and high-fibre diets are appropriate for infants under the age of 2
10. Which of the following signs is a child with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) likely to present with?
- a. Erythema
  - b. Bruising
  - c. Jaundice
  - d. Leukopenia
11. Which of the following nursing intervention would take the highest priority in the initial care for a child with acute lymphocytic leukemia?
- a. Instituting infection control precautions
  - b. Encouraging adequate intake of iron-rich foods
  - c. Assisting with coping with chronic illness
  - d. Administering medications intramuscularly
12. A 12-year-old boy has sickle cell anaemia. Which of the following factors can increase the patient's risk for developing sickle cell crisis?
- a. Infection, strenuous exercise, low altitudes
  - b. Infection, low altitudes, hemorrhage
  - c. Dehydration, hypoxia, low altitudes
  - d. Infection, dehydration, hypoxia
13. A predisposing factor for urinary tract infection is?
- a. Frequent emptying of the bladder
  - b. Increased fluid intake
  - c. Voiding shortly after sexual encounter
  - d. A shorter urethra in females
14. Which nursing action is a priority as the plan of care is developed for a seven year-old child hospitalized for acute glomerulonephritis?

- a. Assess for generalized oedema
  - b. Monitor for increased urinary output
  - c. Encourage rest during hyperactive periods
  - d. Note patterns of increased blood pressure
15. A nurse is assessing a 6-months old who has pneumonia. The nurse will recognize "fast breathing" in the child if the respiratory rate is?
- a. 30 breaths per minute or more
  - b. 40 breaths per minute or more
  - c. 50 breaths per minute or more
  - d. 60 breaths per minute or more
16. Concerning asthma management, state whether the following statements are true or false:
- a. A diagnosis of asthma in the preschool years does not mean the child will have asthma forever
  - b. The firstline preventer treatment is an inhaled corticosteroid
17. All the following are possible sequelae in a child following drowning episode except
- a. Reduced intracranial pressure
  - b. Gross electrolyte imbalance
  - c. Cardiac arrhythmias
  - d. Hypothermia
18. Two nurses are providing cardiopulmonary resuscitation on a 6-year-old child. Which of the following actions should the nurses perform?
- a. Perform resuscitation in 30 compressions to 2 breaths ratio
  - b. Compress the child's chest to a depth of 2 inches
  - c. Obtain the automated external defibrillator after 2 minutes
  - d. Continue cardiopulmonary resuscitation for at least 2 hours
19. Priority signs in paediatric triage include:
- a. Diarrhoea with sunken eyes, major trauma, severe pain
  - b. Obstructed breathing, temperature  $> 39.5$  C, restlessness
  - c. Central cyanosis, respiratory distress, severe palmar pallor
  - d. Reported poisoning, temperature  $> 39.5$  C, respiratory distress
20. Which of the following factors should a nurse consider when managing the pain of a terminally ill child?
- a. Pain medications are given on an as-needed schedule, and extra doses for breakthrough pain are available to maintain comfort

- b. Opioid drugs, such as morphine, are given for severe pain, and the dosage is increased as necessary to maintain optimum pain relief.
- c. Addiction is a factor in managing terminal pain in a child, and the nurse plays an important role in educating parents that their child may become addicted.
- d. In addition to pain medication, techniques such as music therapy, distraction, and guided imagery should be used provide the child and family strategies to control pain

**SECTION 11: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs) (30 MARKS)**

1. State three factors that influence growth and development (3marks)
2. State five components of postnatal preventive paediatric care (5marks)
3. Describe the pathophysiology of nephrotic syndrome (8marks)
4. Describe two forms of hydrocephalus based on pathology present (4 marks)
5. Describe the nursing care provided to a child admitted with severe dehydration secondary to diarrhoea (6marks)
6. State four effects of child abuse on the survivors (4marks)

**SECTION 111: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs) (40 MARKS)**

Baby Julie, 2 months, is admitted to the paediatric ward with a diagnosis of bronchiolitis. Formulate 2 nursing diagnosis for baby Julie and draw a complete nursing care plan for her. Include at least 2 nursing interventions for each nursing diagnosis. (20marks)

