**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – MIGORI CAMPUS**

**END OF YEAR I SEMESTER I EXAMINATION – SEPTEMBER 2015, KRCHN CLASS**

**INTRODUCTION TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND MIDWIFERY**

**AND NORMAL MIDWIFERY**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
3. Answer questions on Communication Skills on Different Pages apart from Sociology/Anthropology questions.
4. Cheating in the examination is NOT ALLOWED.
5. Each part of this paper will be marked out of 70 marks.

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

1. Which of the following is a reproductive health goal
2. Maintain equitable access to reproductive health services
3. Control quality, efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery
4. Improve responsiveness to clients’ needs
5. Regulate population growth rate
6. Competency in recognizing the anatomy of normal pelvis is important to midwifery practice because it
7. Provide information on viability of the pelvis
8. Give relationship of the foetus to certain pelvis landmarks
9. Improves the understanding of reproductive processes and hormonal regulation
10. Help in educating the woman on the types of the pelvis
11. Which of the following forms the innominate bone of the pelvis
12. Ischium,sacrum,pubis
13. Ilium,pubis,coccygeal
14. Iscium,ilium,pubis
15. Sacrum, coccygeal, ischium
16. Progesterone hormone is dominant during the
17. Menstrual phase of the cycle
18. Proliferative phase of the cycle
19. Secretory phase of the cycle
20. Follicular phase of the cycle
21. One of the following is an adolescent barrier to provision of youth friendly services
22. Services are free and accessible
23. Staffs using adolescent clients as good models
24. Adult treating adolescents problems and concerns with privacy and confidentiality
25. Fear of health facilities with mixed clientele
26. Which of the following is the primary function of pelvis girdle
27. Reproduction
28. Provide shape to the body
29. Movement of the body
30. Contain and protect the pelvic organ
31. The main function of the epididymis is for
32. Contraction during ejaculation pushing the sperms out
33. Secretion of sticky semen that nourishes the sperms
34. Stores and, matures and transports sperms
35. Secretes an alkaline fluid that neutralizes the acid found in the male urethra
36. Placental separation
    1. In Schultze method the placenta separates from the centre
    2. The retroplacental clot is formed in the Matthews duncun method
    3. The process of placental separation normally starts during the third stage of labour
    4. The Mathew Duncun method of plaental separation
37. On mechanisms of labour
    1. Which ever part of the fetus that lead will rotate backwards at the pelvic floor
    2. In normal labour the position is always left occipito anterior
    3. Lateral flexion allows the head to be born
    4. During Extension of the head the head pivots on the suboccipital region.
38. Vaginal Examination,
    1. Is done two hourly on a woman in labour
    2. The consistency of the cervix can not be assesed
    3. It is an aseptic procedure
    4. Is used to asses the progress of labour
39. On Abdominal examination
    1. Is most effective if the woman is consistently in the same position at each antenatal visit
    2. The fundal height will be determined by the position the woman adopts during examination
    3. Cold hands enhance an acute sense of touch
    4. Fundal palpation will confirm the lie of the fetus
40. Concerning Embryology
    1. The gonards develop in the fifth week of pregnancy
    2. The glands develop from the 14th week gestation
    3. Surfactantincreases the surface tension of the alveoli
    4. The digestive system is completely formed and functioning by 4th week gestation
41. The foramen ovale
    1. Connects the pulmonary artery to the aorta
    2. Is an opening between the right and left ventricle
    3. Becomes the foramen ovale upon delivery of the baby
    4. The hypogastric artery is an adjacent structure to it
42. Birth rate is,
    1. The number of births per 1000 population
    2. The number of births per 10000 mothers aged between 14-55 years
    3. The number of births per 10000 population
    4. The number of births per 1000 mothers aged between 14-55 years
43. The following are parameters of infants statistics
    1. Arbortion,indirect maternal death rate, non maternal death rate
    2. Neonatal mortality rate, fetal death rate, infant mortality rate
    3. Birth rate , perinatal mortality rate, non maternal death rate
    4. Infantmortality rate, neonatal mortality rate , birth rate

**Answer True or false for Qs 16-20**

* 1. Spermatogenesis is the process in which spermatozoa are produced from the male gametes
  2. Vas deference is an organ that secretes the lubricant of the male reproductive organ
  3. Skilled attendants are a major strategy in implementation of the safe motherhood initiative
  4. Family mores and Laws limit womens decision-making concerning their rights on child bearing
  5. The subcutaneous fat layerof the baby is thick enough to provide insulation
  6. Heat will be lost by convection if the babies body is in contact with cold surfaces
  7. The babys cord is usually cut 2-3 cm from the attachment of the placenta
  8. Stimulation to breathe should be initiated through gentle stimulation and drying of the baby
  9. Breast care advice is an important component of post partum care
  10. Targeted post partum care schedule starts at 1-2 weeks post partum

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

1. Define the following terms **(3marks)**
   1. Reproductive health
   2. Youth friendly services
   3. pueperium
2. State ***four (4)*** priority component of reproductive health (**4marks)**
3. List ***three(3)*** joints of the pelvis (**1.5 marks)**
4. Explain why gynaecoid pelvis is the best type for child bearing (**1.5 marks)**
5. State ***three(3)*** models of providing youth friendly services **(3 marks)**
6. State ***five(5)*** interventions to priority child survival **( 5 marks)**
7. Draw a well labeled diagram of the spermatozoa **( 5marks)**
8. Describe the phases of spermatogenesis **(4 marks)**
9. State the cardinal signs of separation of the placenta **( 3marks)**
10. Differentiate between the anterior and posterior fontanelles **(2 marks)**
11. Describe normal findings in the first examination of the neonates face  **(3marks)**
12. Outline ***four(4)*** minor complications of pueperium  **(2 marks)**
13. State the ***three(3)*** types of lochia loss of a woman in pueperium **(3 marks)**

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

1. Ndako sub county hospital secured support to establish youth friendly services, describe the recommendation you would inform management to be put in place during preparation **(10marks)**
2. Describe ***three(3)*** phases of Ovarian cycle (**10 marks)**
3. Mrs X aged 30 years comes to the maternal unit on 3rd march 2016. On assessment you conclude that she is in established Labour at 38 weeks gestation.
   1. State ***four(4 )***signs of Normal Labour **(4marks)**
   2. Describe the four phases of labour **(8 marks)**
   3. State the nursing interventions from admission to the end of the first phase of labour **(8 marks)**

**The End**