**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**SEPTEMBER 2015 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**MIDWIFERY CAT**

DATE: 25/1/2016 TIME:…………………..

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
3. ALL questions are compulsory.
4. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet and each MCQ is one (1) mark.
5. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
6. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
7. Omission of and or wrong numbering of a question or part of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
8. Do NOT use a pencil.
9. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

For Examiner:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCQS** | **SAQS** | **LAQS 1** | **LAQS 2** | **TOTAL** |
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**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) MIDWIFERY– 20 MARKS**

Q.1. The relationship between the long axis of the fetus and the axis of the uterus is referred to as:

1. Attitude.
2. Lie.
3. Flexion.
4. Position.

Q.2. In physiological changes in pregnancy which terms is used to refer to pulsation of the fornices:

1. Hegar’s sign.
2. Chadwick’s sign.
3. Osiander’s sign.
4. Goodell’s sign.

Q.3. During antenatal care, the midwife teaches the woman on the following major risk factors:

1. Vaginal bleeding, baby moving less, severe headache.
2. Heart burn, constipation, vaginal bleeding.
3. Laboured breathing, abdominal pains, frequency in micturation.
4. Fainting, muscle cramps, feeling very tired.

Q.4. The term meloasma is best described as:

1. Stretching of the collagen.
2. Reddening of the palms.
3. Minute red elevations on the skin.
4. Pigmentation of the face causing a facial mask.

Q.5. Which statement best describes the vertex region of the fetal skull:

1. Lies between the foramen magnum and posterior fontanelle.
2. From the anterior fontanelle and the coronal sutures to the orbital ridges.
3. Bounded by the posterior fontanelle, the anterior fontanelle and the two parietal eminencies.
4. From the orbital ridges and the root of the nose to the junction of the chin and the neck.

Q.6. When performing examination of the placenta, the midwife finds the cord inserted at the edge of the placenta, which is this anatomical variation?

1. Battle dore.
2. Velamentous.
3. Circumvallate.
4. Succenturiate.

Q.7. Which of the following structures bound the uterus posteriorly?

1. Utero-vesical pouch and the bladder.
2. Utero-vesical and the rectum.
3. Recto-uterine pouch and the rectum.
4. Recto-uterine pouch and the bladder.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) MIDWIFERY– 20 MARKS**

Q.8. Which of the following uterine support maintains the anteverted position of the uterus:

1. Transverse cervical ligament.
2. Broad ligament.
3. Ovarian ligament.
4. Round ligament.

Q.9. One of the following includes hormones that are produced by the placenta:

1. Luteinizing hormone, prolactin, oxytocin, oestrogen.
2. Human chorionic gonadotrophic hormone, oestrogen, progesterone, human placenta lactogen.
3. Follicle stimulating hormone, luteinizing hormone, prolactin, oestrogen.
4. Relaxin, prostaglandins, oxytocin, oestrogen.

Q.10. After alteration of the fetal circulation which temporary structure becomes ligamentum Teres?

1. Ductus arteriosus.
2. Ductus venosum.
3. Umbilical vein.
4. Foramen ovale.

Q.11. During history taking a woman gives history of having had one previous delivery to a viable pregnancy. Which term could be used to describe her?

1. Primigravida.
2. Multipara.
3. Nullipara.
4. Primipara.

Q.12. Lightening is diagnosed when:

1. A woman experiences painless uterine contractions.
2. When the woman experiences the first fetal movement.
3. When the fundus reaches the xiphesternum.
4. When there is descent of the fetal head into the pelvic brim leading to lowering of the fundal height.

Q.13. One of the following is a probable sign of pregnancy:

1. Visualization of the fetal heart rate pulsation on ultra sound.
2. Palpable fetal movement.
3. Presence of human chorionic gonadotrophic hormone in urine.
4. Palpable fetal parts.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) MIDWIFERY– 20 MARKS**

Q.14. During antenatal care, the fundus is palpable at the xiphesternum. What is the fundal height?

1. 36/40.
2. 24/40.
3. 12/40.
4. 18/40.

Q.15. Part of the presentation that determine the position of the fetus is referred to as:

1. Denominator.
2. Mentum.
3. Occiput.
4. Sacrum.

Q.16. Areas of concern when assisting women to formulate individual birth plan include:

1. Danger signs in pregnancy, identifying a birth companion, rest and exercise.
2. Identifying sign of true labour, ensuring availability of funds, ensuring availability of a balanced diet.
3. Danger sign in pregnancy, knowing when the baby is due, identifying a skilled birth attendant.
4. Planning for transport, use of unprescribed drugs, knowing when the baby is due.

Q.17. Which of the following is the outer layer of the blastocyst that has a nucleated protoplasm capable of breaking the decidua?

1. Syncitiotrophoblast.
2. Cytotrophoblast.
3. Blastocele.
4. Mesoderm.

Q.18. Preventable services offered during antenatal care include:

1. Insecticide treated nets, haemoglobin levels, counsel on diet.
2. Folic acid, ferrous sulphate, blood group.
3. Tetanus toxoid, sulphadoxine pyrimethamine, mebedazole.
4. Blood group, rhesus factor, haemoglobin levels.

Q.19. When performing a pelvic assessment eliciting a heart shaped brim, narrow fore pelvis, convergent sidewalls, prominent ischial spines and an acute subpubic angle is diagnostic of:

1. Gynaecoid pelvis.
2. Platypelloid pelvis.
3. Android pelvis.
4. Anthropoid pelvis.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) MIDWIFERY– 20 MARKS**

Q.20. Which of the following is not a part of the innominate bone?

1. Ischium.
2. Pubic bone.
3. Ilium.
4. Sacrum.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – MIDWIFERY – 40 MARKS**

Q.1. Draw a well labelled diagram of the saggital section through the female pelvis. 6 marks

Q.2. Outline five (5) reasons why there is an increase of blood volume during pregnancy.5 mark

Q.3. Outline how weight gained in pregnancy is distributed. 4 marks

Q.4. State five (5) aims of performing abdominal examination. 5 marks

Q.5. Draw a well labelled diagram of the aerial view of the fetal head. 5 marks

Q.6. By using a flow chart, illustrate the differentiation of a blastocyst. 4 marks

Q.7. Outline five (5) aims of focussed antenatal care. 5 marks

Q.8. Outline five (5) functions of the placenta. 5 marks

Q.9. State six (6) longitudinal diameters of the fetal skull stating their measurements. 6 marks

Q.10. State five (5) components of reproductive health. 5 marks