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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2024/2025

SECOND YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR
OF SCIENCE IN NURSING (UPGRADING)

NNU 3213 – MIDWIFERY I

DATE: JANUARY 2025

TIME: 3 HOURS

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

SECTION A: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Early in pregnancy, amniotic fluid comes chiefly from all the following Except?
 - A. Fluid filtering into the amniotic sac from Maternal blood as it passes through the uterus
 - B. Fluid filtering into the sac from Fetal blood as it passes through the placenta
 - C. Fluid diffusing into the amniotic sac from the fetal skin and respiratory tract
 - D. When the fetal kidneys begin to function, the fetus urinates into the amniotic fluid
 2. In Focussed Antenatal care, what is the recommended frequency of tetanus vaccination
 - A. One dose only
 - B. Two doses if the woman has not been vaccinated previously
 - C. No tetanus vaccination is recommended
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- D. Annual vaccination for all women
3. The outer cell is ———, which forms the placenta and chorion:
- A. Trophoblast
 - B. Blastocyst
 - C. Syntiotrophoblast
 - D. Endoderm
4. Ductus venosus connects the — ?
- A. umbilical vein to the inferior venacava
 - B. main pulmonary artery to the aorta
 - C. anatomic opening between the right and left atrium
 - D. umbilical arteries in the umbilical cord
5. A mother has just delivered a 3.6kg baby, what is the approximate weight of the placenta? .
- A. 1000g
 - B. 800g
 - C. 600g
 - D. 400g
6. How many minimum antenatal visits are recommended under the Focused Antenatal Care?
- A. 2
 - B. 4
 - C. 6
 - D. 8
7. At what gestational age should the first antenatal visit ideally take place?
- A. Before 12 weeks
 - B. At 20 weeks
 - C. At 28 weeks
 - D. After 32 weeks
8. What feeding option is the safest for HIV- positive mothers in preventing HIV transmission to their infants?
- A. Exclusive formula feeding
 - B. Mixed feeding that is breast feeding and formula
 - C. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months with ART
 - D. No breastfeeding at all
9. When is the highest risk of HIV transmission from the mother to child?
- A. During pregnancy

- B. During childbirth
 - C. During breastfeeding
 - D. All of the above
10. Which nutrient is essential to prevent neural tube defects in the foetus?
- A. Vitamin D
 - B. Iron
 - C. Folic acid
 - D. Calcium
11. Which vitamin helps with the absorption of iron in the body, which is vital during pregnancy?
- A. Vitamin A
 - B. Vitamin B12
 - C. Vitamin C
 - D. Vitamin D
12. What is the pertinent symptom of preeclampsia in pregnancy?
- A. High blood pressure and protein in urine
 - B. Low blood pressure and dizziness
 - C. Excessive weight gain
 - D. Fatigue and nausea
13. What is the primary cause of placenta previa?
- A. Premature separation of the placenta from the uterine wall
 - B. Abnormal foetal growth
 - C. Excessive amniotic fluid
 - D. The placenta partially or completely covering the cervix
14. Which of the following is a common complication of oligohydramnios?
- A. Preterm labor
 - B. Fetal growth restriction
 - C. Gestational diabetes
 - D. Excessive fetal movements]
15. Which complication can occur when the umbilical cord slips through the cervix ahead of the baby, potentially causing reduced blood flow to the baby?
- A. Preterm labour
 - B. Cord prolapse

- C. Placental abruption
D. Polyhydramnios
16. Which maternal condition is most associated with the risk of delivering a large baby?
A. Hyperemesis gravidarum
B. Placenta previa
C. Gestational diabetes
D. Preeclampsia
17. What significant social consequence can result from teenage pregnancy?
A. Higher rates of academic achievement
B. Increased economic independence
C. Higher rates of school dropout
D. Lower rates of social stigma
18. Which of the following trends is increasing in midwifery practice globally?
A. Decreased focus on home births
B. Higher rates of caesarean sections
C. Promotion of normal physiological births
D. Reduced autonomy for midwives
19. True or false questions (2 marks)
A. _____HCG can be detected as early as 7 to 8 days after fertilization and can provide confirmation of pregnancy even before the woman has missed her first menses.
B. _____Progesterone is synthesized by the placenta from maternal cholesterol and is secreted by the corpus luteum in early pregnancy.
20.
A. _____ The amniotic fluid gives the fetus a buoyant, temperature-controlled environment and a fluid wedge to open the cervix during birth.
B. _____fetoplacental circulation involves transportation of oxygenated arterial blood from maternal circulation to intervillous spaces to the basal part of the placenta and then back.

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Define the following common terms in midwifery (8 marks)
a. Gestation period
b. Moulding



- c. Parity
 - d. Expected date of delivery (EDD)
2. Explain 4 components that a nurse will teach a pregnant woman on individual birth plan (8 marks)
3. Explain 4 functions of the placenta (8 marks)
4. Identify 4 nursing assessments of a client on magnesium sulphate that indicates excess administration (8 marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

A client at 16 weeks gestation visits the antenatal clinic for the first time The client states that she is pregnant and the nurse understands the classifications for signs and symptoms indicative of pregnancy.

- a. Describe three classification based on signs and symptoms of pregnancy in diagnosis of pregnancy (20 marks)

