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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2024/2025

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

NND 3324 – PEDIATRIC NURSING

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: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS MCQ (20 MARKS)

1. The primary goal of family-centered care in paediatric nursing is?
 - A. To promote treatment of the child with minimal parental involvement
 - B. To ensure the family's needs and preferences are considered in the care of the child
 - C. To provide care according to clinical guidelines
 - D. To minimize parental influence on treatment decisions
 - 2.A 2 year-old child cries when her mother leaves her with the baby sitter. This child is demonstrating?
 - A. Temper tantrums
 - B. Separation protest
 - C. Temperaments
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- D. Stranger anxiety
3. Which of the following statement is correct about growth and development:
 - A. Growth of peripheral body parts precedes growth of the central parts
 - B. Growth of the head occurs before growth of the toes
 - C. Each developmental milestone is met by a specific age
 - D. Growth proceeds from the specific to general
 4. Which of the following is a primary responsibility of a nurse in monitoring a child's growth and development?
 - A. Administering vitamin A
 - B. Assessing developmental milestones
 - C. Providing nutrition education
 - D. Scheduling vaccinations
 5. For assessment of growth and development during the first year of life, the nurse understands that head circumference should be measured?
 - A. At each visit
 - B. Every 3 months
 - C. Every 6 months
 - D. Once a year
 6. Fine motor skills include:
 - A. Drawing
 - B. Jumping
 - C. Balancing on one foot
 - D. Standing
 7. A nurse is assessing the development of a child who is 12 months of age. Which of the following developmental milestones is typically expected by this age?
 - A. Walking independently
 - B. Saying 2-3 words
 - C. Sitting without support
 - D. Crawling
 8. The primary goal of preventive healthcare in paediatrics is?
 - A. To promote healthy growth and development
 - B. To treat developmental disorders
 - C. To provide emergency care

- D. To assess the environment in which children grow
9. For optimum dental health in a child, which dietary habit can a nurse advise the parents to adopt for their child?
- A. Frequent ingestion of sugary snacks
 - B. Regular soda intake
 - C. Eating a balanced diet rich in fruits and vegetables
 - D. Skipping of meals to avoid lodging of food debris on teeth
10. In paediatric patient assessment, the primary purpose of assessing capillary refill time is?
- A. To measure blood pressure
 - B. To check for anaemia
 - C. To assess hydration status
 - D. To check for peripheral circulation
11. A nurse is preparing to give an intramuscular injection to a 2-year old child. The nurse understands that the site with the biggest muscle mass is:
- A. Deltoid site
 - B. Dorsogluteal site
 - C. Vastus lateralis site
 - D. Ventrogluteal site
12. One of the key nursing interventions for a child diagnosed with bronchopneumonia is?
- A. Placing the child in a supine position
 - B. Administering bronchodilators
 - C. Encouraging fluid intake
 - D. Limiting physical activity
13. A nurse is teaching a parent about laryngotracheobronchitis. The nurse would tell the parent that:
- A. Laryngotracheobronchitis can be prevented by vaccination
 - B. It is a highly contagious and isolation is recommended
 - C. It usually resolves without complications
 - D. Admission to hospital is necessary even for mild cases of laryngotracheobronchitis
14. A typical symptom associated with bronchiolitis is?
- A. Hyperpyrexia
 - B. Barking cough

- C. Productive cough with green sputum
 - D. Wheezing and difficulty breathing
15. Which one of the following is a priority nursing intervention for a child with a urinary tract infection?
- A. Monitoring bowel movements
 - B. Administration of antipyretics
 - C. Enhancing bed rest
 - D. Encouraging fluid intake
16. Which of the following should a nurse emphasize about dietary modifications for a patient with nephrotic syndrome?
- A. High protein intake
 - B. High carbohydrate intake
 - C. Low sodium intake
 - D. Potassium-rich foods
17. After surgical ventriculoperitoneal shunt, which of the following nursing assessments will take the highest priority?
- A. Checking for signs of dehydration
 - B. Monitoring for signs of infection
 - C. Assessment of nutritional intake
 - D. Random blood sugar monitoring
18. At birth, the main concern for a child with cleft lip and palate is:
- A. Feeding difficulty
 - B. Difficulty breathing
 - C. Speech problems
 - D. Problems of teeth development
19. When providing care to a child with lymphoma, a critical nursing intervention will be?
- A. Administering live vaccinations
 - B. Encouraging isolation from peers
 - C. Monitoring for signs of infection
 - D. Daily body weight measurement
20. A nurse is assessing a child brought to the IMNCI room by his mother. Which of the following questions should the nurse ask to check for "general danger signs" in a 10-month-old child with cough for 2 days?

- A. Has this child been very irritable since illness started?
- B. How many times has he vomited in the last 24 hours?
- C. Is he able to drink or breastfeed?
- D. Has he had convulsions in the past month?

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. State five strategies that a nurse can employ to minimize the psychological distress experienced by a hospitalized child. (5 marks)
2. Describe the pathophysiology of rheumatic heart disease. (5 marks)
3. State, with rationale, five nursing interventions to a child with symptomatic atrial septal defect. (5 marks)
4. State five general nursing interventions in the care of a child with a chronic condition. (5 marks)
5. Highlight five common complications related to leukemia and its treatment that children face and state the how these complications can be prevented or mitigated (10 marks)
6. State any five roles played by the nurse in implementation of integrated management of newborn and childhood illnesses (IMNCI) (5 marks)
7. Outline five factors predisposing a child to abuse (5 marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Mitei, 2 years, is brought to the paediatric emergency unit with a 2-day history of cough. A diagnosis of severe pneumonia is made.
 - a) List any six emergency signs that he may present with (3 marks)
 - b) State five nursing assessments that would be performed to this patient. (5 marks)
 - c) Describe the emergency management that will be provided to this patient (8 marks)
 - d) Outline four preventive measures of pneumonia in children (4 marks)
2. Kavuu, 4 years old, has just been admitted to the paediatric ward with a diagnosis of gastroenteritis. The child has had acute diarrhoea for 2 days, and four loose motions in the last 12 hours. The child is not able to drink and capillary refill time is more than 2 seconds. He weighs 16 kilograms.



REQUIRED:

Formulate 2 priority nursing diagnosis for Kavu and draw a nursing care plan for her. Include at least three assessment cues for each nursing diagnosis and at least 2 nursing interventions for each nursing diagnosis with their rationales. You should not include evaluation in your solution.

(20 marks)

