



UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND  
Faculty of Health Sciences  
Department of General Nursing Science

**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER MAY 2018**

TITLE OF PAPER : PAEDIATRIC NURSING  
COURSE CODE : GNS 318  
DURATION : 2 HOURS  
MARKS : 75

INSTRUCTIONS : READ THE QUESTIONS & INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY  
: THE ARE TWO SECTIONS: A & B.  
:  
: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS  
: WRITE NEATLY & CLEARLY  
:  
: NO PAPER SHOULD BE BROUGHT INTO OR OUT OF THE EXAMINATION ROOM.  
:  
: BEGIN EACH QUESTION ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER.

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

**SECTION A MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

For each of the following questions, choose the most appropriate response and write the corresponding answer in **capital letters** only e.g.45. B. Each correct answer carries 1 mark.

1. Tachypnoea in a child aged 2 – 12 months is defined as a respiratory rate of?
  - A. 60 breaths and above
  - B. 50 breaths and above
  - C. 40 breaths
  - D. 30 breaths
  
2. Infants recovering from acute diarrhea are fed soy-based formulas because?
  - A. Milk-based formulas may cause gastrointestinal bleeding
  - B. Soy protein is fortified with electrolytes
  - C. Their intestines are not able to digest normal fats
  - D. Their lactase activity is decreased
  
3. After receiving an immunization for Pentavalent (Hib) a child develops swelling and tenderness at the injection site, a low grade fever, and malaise. The nurse informs the child's caregiver that:
  - A. The reaction is severe enough and they should bring the child to the hospital
  - B. They should delay future immunizations until the child is seen by an allergist
  - C. This is a mild reaction, and teach them how to manage it
  - D. This is an appropriate reaction, and instructs them to do nothing
  
4. In preparing a school-aged child for an injection, the most appropriate nursing intervention is to
  - A. Allow the child to administer the injection to a doll
  - B. Co-ordinate the child watching a peer receiving an injection
  - C. Have the parents explain the process to the child
  - D. Suggest diversional activities like singing
  
5. A paediatric nurse who is caring for a 12 year old patient with septic shock, perceives a potential complication of fluid resuscitation upon noting
  - A. A heart rate of 50 breaths per minute
  - B. A temperature of 38.8°C
  - C. Complains of leg pain
  - D. Rales and ronchi by auscultation

6. A 7 day old neonate is brought to the Public Health Unit by his mother for initial examination after uncomplicated pregnancy and delivery. The mother has hypothyroidism that is well controlled by levothyroxine and she is worried that the patient might have congenital hypothyroidism. If this condition is present in this patient which of the following finding is most likely to be noted on physical examination?
- A. Bradycardia
  - B. Enlarged fontanel
  - C. Hypothermia
  - D. No abnormalities
7. In addition to irritability, sweating and difficulty in breathing with feeding, the symptom that is most indicative of congenital heart failure in a 3-week old infant is?
- A. Ascites
  - B. Cyanosis
  - C. Cough
  - D. Diminished feeding volume
8. The decreased incidence of enteric infections noted in breastfed infants compared with formula-fed infants is most likely due to which of the following?
- A. Nutritional benefits of human milk on the infant's immune system
  - B. Predominance of Bacteroides and Clostridium in the gut of breastfed babies
  - C. Presence of protective antibodies against enteric infection in human milk
  - D. Sterility of human milk
9. Which of the following is the preferred first line regimen for children living with HIV aged 3 to 5 years and NOT NVP (Nevirapine) exposed?
- A. ABC + 3TC + LPV/r
  - B. ABC + 3TC + EFV
  - C. ABC + 3TC + NVP
  - D. TDF + 3TC + NVP
10. Esther is a 14year old child who is living with HIV and is on an efavirenz based ART regimen. She has been diagnosed with TB. Which of the following anti-TB drugs should not form part of Esther's treatment package?
- A. Delaminid
  - B. Para-amonosalicyclic Acid (PAS)
  - C. Terizidone

D. Linezolid

11. Which of the following childhood disorders improve with increase in age?
  - A. Conduct disorder
  - B. Emotional problems
  - C. Temper tantrum
  - D. Sleep disorder
  
12. Andrea with suspected rheumatic fever is admitted to the pediatric unit. When obtaining the child's history, the nurse considers which information to be most important?
  - A. A fever that started 3 days ago
  - B. A lack of interest in food
  - C. Vomiting for 2 days
  - D. A recent episode of pharyngitis
  
13. When administering an IM injection to an infant, the nurse in charge should use which site?
  - A. Deltoid
  - B. Dorsogluteal
  - C. Ventrogluteal
  - D. Vastus lateralis
  
14. A female child aged 2 years is brought to the clinic after ingesting an unknown number of aspirin tablets about 30minutes earlier. On entering the examination room, the child is crying and clinging to the mother. What data should the nurse obtain first?
  - A. Heart rate, respiratory rate and blood pressure
  - B. Recent exposure to communicable diseases
  - C. Number of immunizations received
  - D. Height and weight
  
15. When performing a physical examination on an infant, the nurse notes abnormally low set ears. This finding is associated with which of the following?
  - A. Otogenous tetanus
  - B. Tracheoesophageal fistula
  - C. Congenital heart defects
  - D. Renal anomalies

16. A mother has recently been informed that her child has Down's syndrome. You have been assigned to take care of the child at shift change. Which of the following characteristics is not associated with Down's syndrome?
- A. Simian crease
  - B. Bradycephaly
  - C. Oily skin
  - D. Hypotonicity
17. A 7 year old child undergoes tonsillectomy for recurrent tonsillitis. Twenty four hours after surgery the child vomits material that resembles coffee grounds. What action by the nurse is appropriate?
- A. Notify the physician
  - B. Maintain nothing by mouth status for the next 24hours
  - C. Maintain nothing by mouth status for the next 30minutes and resume clear liquids
  - D. Place the child in a supine position
18. A nurse is working with a group of parents whose infants have died from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. Which of the following responses by a parent indicate the need for further teaching?
- A. 'I feel so guilty because my baby dies'
  - B. 'If I checked on my baby in the middle of the night he wouldn't have died'
  - C. 'Parents should take pillows and stuffed animals out of the baby's crib'
  - D. 'It would probably be a good idea if I learned CPR'
19. When assessing a child with aspirin overdose, which of the following will be expected?
- A. Metabolic alkalosis
  - B. Respiratory alkalosis
  - C. Metabolic acidosis
  - D. Respiratory acidosis
20. Which of the following respiratory conditions in children is always considered an emergency?
- A. Epiglottitis
  - B. Asthma
  - C. Cystic fibrosis
  - D. Laryngotracheobronchitis

*[Sub-total: 20marks]*

**SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**Question One**

Thembayena is a 6 year old girl who sustained burns on the chest arms and abdomen whilst playing with her friends in the field.

- a. Describe the three (3) zones of burn wounds [6]
- b. Discuss the acute phase of burn management under the following headings
  - i. Fluid and electrolyte management [3]
  - ii. Pain management [5]
  - iii. Wound management [5]

*[Sub-total marks: 19marks]*

**Question Two**

Lenhle is a 3 year old child who lives with her elderly grandmother in the village while her mother works at the industries in Matsapa. She is brought to the hospital for lack of energy. Lenhle is admitted for acute malnutrition

- a. State the four main causes of death from acute malnutrition in children. [4]
- b. Describe the two types of malnutrition [2]
- c. Describe the ten (10) steps to follow when managing acute malnutrition in children. *(Each correct point with a scientific rationale is worth 1 mark)*

[10]

*[Sub-total marks: 16marks]*

**Question Three**

Phuthuma a 9 year old child has been diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis

- a. Discuss the risk factors for TB infection in children [5]
- b. State the reasons why there can be poor treatment outcomes in children treated for TB. [5]
- c. Discuss the approaches to diagnose multi-drug resistant TB in children [10]

*[Sub-total marks: 20marks]*