



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

**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER
MAY 2019**

TITLE OF PAPER : PAEDIATRIC NURSING

COURSE CODE : GNS 318

DURATION : 2 HOURS

MARKS : 75

INSTRUCTIONS : READ THE QUESTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS
CAREFULLY

: THERE ARE TWO SECTIONS: A AND 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 question, chose the most appropriate response and write the corresponding letter only, in **capital letters**, e.g. 27 B. Each correct answer carries 1 mark.

1. Which of the following is a sign of atypical gross motor skills development in a child?
 - A. The child cannot raise his or her head by 2 months when lying on the stomach
 - B. The child cannot pull up on furniture to stand by 9 months
 - C. The child cannot walk independently past the age of 24 months
 - D. The child cannot sit up without support by 5 months

2. Which of the following milestones in normal language development occurs latest?
 - A. Babies turn to look at the direction of the sounds that they hear
 - B. Babies use their eyes to follow the directions of sounds they hear
 - C. Babies develop different crying sounds to express different needs
 - D. Babies make gurgling sounds when playing with parents alone

3. You are a school health paediatric nurse, and a student with a diagnosis of Asperger's is brought into your consultation room. Which of these features will be accurate for your patient?
 - A. The student will have more intellectual impairments than others on the spectrum disorder
 - B. The student has a diagnosis of a separate disorder that is not part of autism spectrum disorders
 - C. The student is more likely to function highly than many others do in the spectrum disorder
 - D. The student is more impulsive and has a shorter attention span than others in the spectrum disorder

4. While feeding a 3-month-old infant who has Tetralogy of Fallot, you notice that the infant's skin begins to have a bluish tint and respiratory rate has increased. Which of the following will be your immediate nursing action?
- A. Continue feeding the infant and place the infant on oxygen
 - B. Stop feeding the infant and provide suctioning on low intermittent pressure
 - C. Stop feeding the infant and place the infant on knee-chest position and administer oxygen
 - D. Assess the infant's heart rate and rhythm
5. A child aged 3 years is brought to your clinic with a history of having ingested paraffin kept in a soft drink container. On entering the clinic, the child is crying and clinging to the mother. Which data should the nurse obtain first?
- A. Heart rate, respiratory rate and blood pressure
 - B. Recent exposure to communicable diseases
 - C. Height and weight
 - D. Immunization status
6. A 4-year-old child is brought to the clinic with severe anaemia. He is diagnosed to have haemolytic anaemia due to congenital defect in metabolism. Which of the following is the inborn error in metabolism that causes premature destruction of red blood cells?
- A. Celiac disease
 - B. Homocystinuria
 - C. G6PD deficiency
 - D. Phenylketonuria
7. Protein-energy malnutrition (PEM) refers to a state where the infant's dietary intake is insufficient in:
- A. Protein
 - B. Overall calories
 - C. Carbohydrates
 - D. Calories and proteins
8. Physical characteristics associated with Down Syndrome include:
- A. Wide, round eyes
 - B. A single palmar crease on one or both hands
 - C. Large ears, mouth, hands and feet
 - D. Underdeveloped teeth

9. A 4-year-old patient whose parents are practising strict vegan diet undergoes a well-child examination. The paediatric nurse is alert to the patient's potential deficiency of?
- A. Niacin
 - B. Thiamine
 - C. Cobalamin
 - D. Vitamin B6
10. A female adolescent who has pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) inquires about the effect of the condition on her ability to conceive in future. Which of the following is the paediatric nurse's appropriate response?
- A. The occurrence of spontaneous abortion during pregnancy increases with PID
 - B. There is an increased risk of ectopic pregnancy or infertility
 - C. There is an increased risk of placenta praevia
 - D. There should be no problem with your ability to conceive.

[Sub-total Marks: 10]

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Question One

1.1 You are assessing a 4-month-old baby on a well child visit and you suspect that she has Down syndrome

- (a) State any 4 physical assessment findings you will observe on the baby that are associated with Down syndrome (*1/2 mark each*) [2]

- (b) Describe the following concepts relating to Down syndrome
 - i. Translocation Downs syndrome [2]
 - ii. Mosaic Down syndrome [2]

- 1.2 Discuss the classification of anaemia on the basis of cause [9]

- 1.3 Describe physiologic anaemia of infancy [3]

[Sub-Total Marks: 18]

Question 2

Discuss the following paediatric concepts. In your discussion include how you will ensure each of these to promote effective nursing care of the paediatric client admitted in your ward;

- (a) Family centred care [3]

- (b) Child oriented environment [3]

- (c) Play during hospitalization [3]

[Sub-Total Marks: 9]

Question 3

Mary brings her 7-month-old baby to the clinic with a history of watery diarrhoea for the past 3 days. She reports that the baby was on exclusive formula feeding since birth and she added solids at 6 months. On examination the baby is restless and irritable, with sunken eyes, and skin pinch that goes back slowly.

- (a) State the risk factors for diarrhoea present in this patient [2]

- (b) State the classification for dehydration for this patient [1]

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(c) Describe the 2 common mechanisms by which acute watery diarrhoea occurs [5]

(d) Using the principles of Integrated Management of Childhood and Neonatal Infection (IMNCI), discuss how you will manage this patient [15]

[Sub-Total Marks: 23]

Question 4

4.1 A caregiver leaves home to fetch water in a nearby stream, leaving her 3-year-old child behind. Upon return, she finds the child playing in her medicine cabinet. Outline the health education you would give to the caregiver on poison prevention [4]

4.2 A 24-month-old child is admitted into the paediatric unit with a history of intermittent diarrhoea, and failure to gain weight. On examination the child has sores on the skin, oedema of the feet and legs and a round 'moon' face.

(a) State the likely diagnosis of this child [1]

(b) Discuss the nursing and medical management of this child. *Each intervention and accompanying explanation is worth ½ a mark.* [10]

[Sub-Total Marks: 15]