



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

**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER  
JULY 2016**

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 AND 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. An infant is hospitalized for treatment of non-organic failure to thrive. Which nursing action is appropriate for this infant?
  - A. Encouraging the infant to hold the bottle.
  - B. Keeping the infant on bed rest to conserve energy
  - C. Rotating caregivers to provide more stimulation
  - D. Maintaining a consistent and structured environment
  
2. While preparing to discharge an 8 month-old infant who is recovering from gastroenteritis and dehydration, the nurse teaches the parents about their infant's fluid requirements. The nurse should include which other topic in the teaching session?
  - A. Nursery schools
  - B. Toilet training
  - C. Safety in the home
  - D. Preparation for surgery
  
3. David, aged 15 months, is recovering from surgery to remove Wilms' tumor. Which findings best indicates that the child is free from pain?
  - A. Decreased appetite
  - B. Increased heart rate
  - C. Decreased urine output
  - D. Increased interest in play
  
4. Gracie, a 3 month old infant is brought to the clinic by the mother who states that the child has diaper rash. What is the most appropriate advice that the nurse should give to Gracie's mother?
  - A. Switch to cloth diapers until the rash is gone
  - B. Use baby wipes with each diaper change
  - C. Offer extra fluids to the infant until the rash improves.
  - D. Leave the diaper off while the infant sleeps.

5. Nurse Kelly is teaching the parents of a young child how to handle poisoning. If the child ingests poison what should the parents do first?
  - A. Administer ipecac solution
  - B. Call an ambulance immediately
  - C. Punish the child for being bad
  - D. Call the poison centre
  
6. A 12 year old child is admitted into the hospital with third degree burns of the face, chest and hands. Which nursing diagnosis takes priority?
  - A. Ineffective airway clearance related to oedema
  - B. Disturbed body image related to physical appearance
  - C. Impaired urinary elimination related to fluid loss
  - D. Imbalanced nutrition (less than body requirements) related to loss of appetite.
  
7. The parents of a child aged 6 who will begin school in the New Year ask the nurse for anticipatory guidance. The nurse should explain that a child of this age:
  - A. Still depends on the parents
  - B. Rebels against scheduled activities
  - C. Is highly sensitive to criticism
  - D. Loves to play and explore
  
8. An adolescent who sustained a tibia fracture in a motor vehicle accident has a plaster of Paris cast and complains about severe itching. What should the nurse do to help relieve the itching?
  - A. Apply cool air under the cast with a blow-dryer
  - B. Use sterile applications to scratch the site
  - C. Apply cool water under the cast
  - D. Apply hydrocortisone under the cast using sterile applicator.
  
9. Christina, a mother of a 4 year old child tells the nurse that her child is a poor eater. What would be the nurse's best recommendation for helping the mother increase her child's nutritional intake?
  - A. Allow the child to feed herself
  - B. Use specially designed dishes for children, for example a plate with the child's favourite cartoon character.
  - C. Only serve the child's favourite foods
  - D. Allow the child to eat at a small table and chair by herself

10. Sheena, a 20month-old child has been brought to the clinic by her mother because the child looks sick and has loss of appetite. On observation, you notice that the child is periodically pulling the pinna of the ear. What is the likely diagnosis for Sheena?
- A. Itching of the pinna
  - B. Otitis media
  - C. Otitis externa
  - D. Mastoiditis
11. Sheena's mother reports that she wants to begin toilet training her child. The most important factor for the nurse to stress to the mother is:
- A. Developmental readiness of the child
  - B. Consistency in approach
  - C. The mother's positive attitude
  - D. Developmental level of the child's peers
12. A parent brings a toddler Zizwe, aged 19 months to the clinic for a regular well child visit. When palpating the toddler's fontanel, what should the nurse expect to find?
- A. Closed anterior fontanel and open posterior fontanel.
  - B. Open anterior fontanel and closed posterior fontanel
  - C. Closed anterior and posterior fontanel
  - D. Open anterior and posterior fontanel
13. Nurse Betty should begin screening for lead poisoning when the child reaches which age?
- A. 6 months
  - B. 12 months
  - C. 18 months
  - D. 24 months
14. Olivia is a 6weeks-old HIV exposed baby who is brought to the clinic for a well child visit. Which immunizations is Olivia due to receive today?
- A. OPV, measles
  - B. OPV, Pentavalent, Pneumococcal
  - C. OPV, Pentavalent, Pneumococcal and rotavirus
  - D. Tetanus toxoid, Diphtheria and OPV

15. Which of the following is the rationale for elevating an extremity after a soft-tissue injury such as a sprained ankle?
- A. Elevation increases the pain threshold
  - B. Elevation increases metabolism in the tissues
  - C. Elevation produces deep tissue vasodilation
  - D. Elevation reduces edema formation
16. Which of the following vaccine-preventable diseases is caused by a virus?
- A. Tetanus
  - B. Haemophilus influenza type B
  - C. Pneumococcal disease
  - D. Measles
  - E. Diphtheria
17. Andrea, with suspected rheumatic fever is admitted into the paediatric unit. When obtaining the child's history, the nurse considers which information to be important?
- A. A fever that started 3 days ago
  - B. Lack of interest in food
  - C. A recent episode of pharyngitis
  - D. Vomiting for 2 days
18. When developing a plan of care for a male adolescent, the nurse considers the client's psychosocial needs. During adolescence, psychosocial development focuses on:
- A. Becoming industrious
  - B. Establishing an identity
  - C. Achieving intimacy
  - D. Developing initiative
19. Zoe's mother asks the nurse if her child's iron deficiency anaemia is related to the child's frequent infections. The nurse responds based on an understanding of which of the following?
- A. Little is known about iron-deficiency anaemia and its relationship with infection in children
  - B. Children with iron deficiency anaemia are more susceptible to infection than other children.
  - C. Children with iron deficiency anaemia are less susceptible to infection.
  - D. Children with iron deficiency anaemia are equally susceptible to infection as other children.

20. Nurse Betty is reviewing laboratory results of a chemistry blood test. Which of the following statements is correct about the chemistry laboratory results of a child with iron deficiency anaemia?
- A. An elevated haemoglobin level.
  - B. Red blood cells that are macrocytic and hyperchromic
  - C. Red blood cells that are microcytic and hypochromic
  - D. An elevated red blood cell count

*[Total 20 Marks]*

**SECTION B SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS****Question 1**

Senteni, a 10 year old girl has been admitted into the paediatric unit with a history of coughing for 2 weeks, weight loss and fever. On examination: stunted growth, round chest, use of accessory muscles during breathing and palpable supraclavicular lymph nodes.

(a) What is the likely diagnosis for Senteni? [2]

(b) Using three (3) nursing diagnoses, develop a nursing care plan for Senteni. [15]

*[Sub-total marks: 17]*

**Question 2**

Simile is a 1 month-old child who is brought to the clinic by the caregiver who reports that the child has had two episodes of watery diarrhoea since morning. The child also vomits after meals. Using the IMCI approach, discuss how you would manage baby Simile and the caregiver. [15]

*[Sub-total marks: 15]*

**Question 3**

A mother brings her 14 month-old son into the hospital with complaints of choking and gagging after eating potato chips 15-20 minutes ago. His mother is unsure if he had eaten anything else with the potato chips and does not think the child turned blue during the choking and gagging episode. He returned to his normal activity shortly after the episode occurred, but since then, he has had a few intermittent coughing spells.

Exam: VS T 37.2°C, P 103, R 28, BP 98/55, height/weight/head circumference are all 25-50 percentile. He is walking around the exam room in no acute distress. He has a normal physical exam except for an occasional low-pitched, monophonic expiratory wheeze heard best over the sternal notch.

(a) Describe the three clinical phases of foreign body aspiration. [6]

- (b) Discuss the nursing management of this child. Give a scientific rationale for implementation. [10]
- (c) Why should a blind finger sweep never be done on a child with foreign body aspiration? [4]
- (d) Mention three (3) other conditions that can present like foreign body aspiration in children. [3]

*[Sub-total marks: 23]*

