Reproductive Health Exam 4

SECTION A MCQs (20 marks)
Instructions
i) Each question in this section has a stem statement followed by four options (a) to (d). A given option(s), when added to the stem statement produces a complete statement
ii) Indicate the correct answer in the answer sheet provided.
iii) A correct response earns you one mark and incorrect response earns you zero mark.

1. Maternal causes of early pregnancy loss include:
A. genetics, chromosomal abnormalities, rubella
B. maternal age, structural abnormities, environmental factors
C. maternal diseases, age, genetics
D. structural abnormities, environmental factors, chromosomal abnormalities

2. Woman presents in the clinic with complains vulva pruritis, on examination introitus is swollen, red and thick cheese appearance discharge. This is an indication of:
A. Chlamydia
B. bacterial vaginosis
C. candidiasis
D. trochomoniasis

3. The most important component of oral contraceptive agents is:
A. Thyroxine
B. LH
C. Progestrone
D. GH

4. Copper-T/ loop prevents
A. Ovulation
B. Fertilization
C. Zygote formation
D. Cleavage

5. The following is a mechanical barrier used in birth control:
A. Copper-T
B. Loop
C. Dalcon shield
D. Diaphragm

6. Which of the following represents a condition where the motility of sperms is highly reduced?
A. Azoospermia
B. Polyspermy
C. Oligospermia
D. Asthenospermia

7. Chancroid is a sexually transmitted disease caused by
A. Treponima
B. Haemophilus
C. Neisseria
D. Trichomonas

8. A patient presents with severe redness and swelling of the labia. What is the possible diagnosis?
A. Cervicitis
B. Vaginitis
C. Bartholinitis
D. Chancroid

9. The high mortality rate is associated with the following factors in the community:
A. Delay in seeking care, low socioeconomic status, lack of support
B. Restrictive policies, inadequate PAC, lack of social support
C. Lack of social support, negative attitude from health workers, delay in seeking care
D. Low socioeconomic status, restrictive policies, negative attitude from community

10. On bimanual examination the uterus is anteverted. It is dangerous to perform MVA on this patient because:
A. Post-abortal syndrome
B. Uterine perforation
C. Incomplete evacuation
D. Tear of the cervix

11. A situation in which an adult threatens, forces or manipulate a child into sexual activity is:
A. Acquaintance rape
B. Statutory rape
C. Child sexual abuse
D. Sexual assault

12. The critical intervention following repair of fistula is:
A. Antibiotics
B. Observe for serosanguineous drainage
C. Bladder irrigation
D. Bladder drainage

13. On vaginal examination you notice that the cervix protrudes from the vagina. This degree of uterine prolapse is
A. First
B. Second
C. Third
D. Fourth

14. Malformation of the trophoblast in which the chorionic villi perforate and become avascular is called:
A. Leiomyomas
B. Hydatidiform mole

C. Choriocarcinoma
D. Tubal mole

15. A situation where there is painless dilatation of the cervix in second or third trimester is:
A. Miscarriage
B. Preterm labour
C. Cervical incompetence
D. Cervical stenosis

16. 18 year old lady presents with severe rhythmical lower abdominal pain, PV bleeding with clots and uterus is tender. This will be documented as:
A. Delayed miscarriage
B. Incomplete abortion
C. Septic abortion
D. Inevitable miscarriage

17. A 24 year old married woman presents to outpatient clinic with history of greenish vaginal discharge with foul smell. As a nurse attending to her, you suspect
A. candida Albican
B. Trochomonas vaginalis
C. Gonorrhea
D. syphilis

18. Chancroid is a sexually transmitted disease caused by
A. Treponima
B. Haemophilus
C. Neisseria
D. Trichomonas

19. The most appropriate intervention for a client with epididymitis
A. administer antiviral medication to fight infection
B. encourage sexual activity to relieve pressure
C. discourage wearing of underpant
D. application of ice and elevate the scrotum to relieve pain

20. The management of incomplete miscarriage is to:
A. replace blood loss
B. administer oxytocin and antibiotics
C. evacuate the uterus and give antibiotics

SECTION B SAQs (40 marks)

Instructions:
Answer the questions

1. Explain five benefits of effective PAC (10 marks)
2. Explain five preventive measures for pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) (10 marks)
3. State seven clinical features of secondary dysmenorrhea (7 marks)
4. Explain how Hormonal-Releasing IUCDs work. (6 marks)

5. State seven risk factors for ectopic pregnancy (7 marks)

SECTION C LAQs (40 marks)

Instructions:
Answer the two questions
1. Describe the following methods of contraception under the headings
i. Advantages
ii. Indications
a) Female condom 10marks
b) Rhythm 10 marks