

T.Y.B.Sc (Nursing) 2007 Course : Winter - 2018  
SUBJECT : CHILD HEALTH NURSING

Day : Thursday  
Date : 11-10-2018

W-2018-4027

Time : —  
Max. Marks : 15

N. B. :

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Put a  $\sqrt{\quad}$  mark in the appropriate box.
- 3) Use **BLUE / BLACK** ball point pen only.
- 4) Section – I should be completed within **20** minutes.
- 5) Each question carries **ONE** mark.
- 6) Students will not be allotted marks if he or she overwrites, strikes or put on the cross once marked.

Seat No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Total Marks Obtained: \_\_\_\_\_

Jr. Supervisor's signature \_\_\_\_\_

Examiner's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION – I

MCQs:

Q. 1 The characteristics play of an infant is \_\_\_\_\_

- a)  Parallel play
- b)  Associative play
- c)  Solitary play
- d)  Co-operative play

Q. 2 Exclusive breast feeding is recommended for \_\_\_\_\_

- a)  4 months
- b)  9 months
- c)  6 months
- d)  1 year

Q. 3 Flag sign is seen in \_\_\_\_\_

- a)  Kwashiorkor
- b)  Marasmus
- c)  Pellagra
- d)  Hypothyroidism

Q. 4 The commonest route of transmission of HIV from the mother to baby is \_\_\_\_\_

- a)  Vertical transmission during pregnancy
- b)  During delivery
- c)  Breast milk
- d)  Contact touch and handling

P. T. O.

- Q. 5** The commonest cause of respiratory infection in a child is \_\_\_\_\_
- a)  Respiratory syncytial virus
  - b)  Adenovirus
  - c)  Influenza
  - d)  Para influenza
- Q. 6** The commonest cause of convulsion in children between 1 – 3 years is \_\_\_\_\_
- a)  Meningitis
  - b)  Encephalopathy
  - c)  Febrile convulsions
  - d)  Altered Metabolism
- Q. 7** One of the major problem associate with spina bifida with meningocele is \_\_\_\_\_
- a)  Hydrocephalus
  - b)  Cataract
  - c)  Deafness
  - d)  Encephalitis
- Q. 8** The treatment of choice of the congenital hypertropic pyloric stenosis is \_\_\_\_\_
- a)  Cimefidine
  - b)  Ramstedt operation
  - c)  Cisapride
  - d)  Intravenous fluid
- Q. 9** What is the treatment of choice for secondary apnea?
- a)  Tactile stimulation
  - b)  Oxygen
  - c)  Positive pressure ventilation
  - d)  Theophylline
- Q. 10** The early clinical feature of vitamin A deficiency
- a)  Bitot spot
  - b)  Xerophthalmia
  - c)  Night blindness
  - d)  Phrenoderma

- Q. 11** The toxin produced by Tetanus Bacillus \_\_\_\_\_
- a)  Tetanospasmin
  - b)  Tetarolytic
  - c)  Tetanokinine
  - d)  None of the above
- Q. 12** A preterm baby has gestational age less than \_\_\_\_\_
- a)  28 weeks
  - b)  37 weeks
  - c)  41 weeks
  - d)  42 weeks
- Q. 13** Which of the following findings confirms esophageal atresia?
- a)  Radiographs showing air in the stomach and intestine
  - b)  Abdomen is flat and scaphoid
  - c)  Repeated history of pneumonia
  - d)  Inability to pass a radio- opaque catheter
- Q. 14** In septicemia bacteria is present in \_\_\_\_\_
- a)  Urine
  - b)  CSF
  - c)  Blood
  - d)  Ascitic fluid
- Q. 15** Zero dose or OPV is given at \_\_\_\_\_
- a)  Birth
  - b)  3 months
  - c)  1 month
  - d)  9 months

\* \* \* \* \*

**T.Y. B.SC. (NURSING) (2007 COURSE) : WINTER - 2018**

**SUBJECT : CHILD HEALTH NURSING**

Day : Thursday  
Date : 11/10/2018

Time : 10.00 A.M. TO 01.00 P.M.

Max. Marks : 60

W-2018-4027

**N. B. :**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figure to the right indicates **FULL** marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer books.

**SECTION – II**

**Q. 1** Write short notes on **ANY FIVE** of the following: **(15)**

- a) Role of pediatric nurse in child care
- b) Signs of upper respiratory tract infection
- c) Hypospadiasis in children
- d) Play therapy
- e) Prevention of accidents in children
- f) Principles of growth and development
- g) Stages of Psychosexual theory by Sigmund Freud

**Q. 2** Answer the following questions:

Master Raj 4 years old child is admitted in paediatric ward with complaints of anorexia and significant weight loss and is diagnosed as PEM

- a) Define Protein Energy Malnutrition. **(02)**
- b) Enlist the etiological factors & discuss the health education for this child during discharge. **(06)**
- c) Explain in detail the management of this child in detail. **(07)**

**OR**

Baby Shifa, admitted in NICU with coughing, choking and cyanosis and is being diagnosed as TEF (Tracheo Esophageal Fistula)

- a) Explain the term Tracheo Esophageal Fistula. **(02)**
- b) Classify the types of TEF with diagram. **(06)**
- c) Explain in detail the surgical and nursing management of this child. **(07)**

**SECTION – III**

**Q. 3** Write short notes on **ANY FIVE** of the following: **(15)**

- a) Temper tantrums in toddlers
- b) Principles of IMNCI
- c) Atrial Septal Defect
- d) Management of drowning in children
- e) Signs and symptoms of anemia of children
- f) Child guidance clinic
- g) Jone's criteria in Rheumatic Heart Disease

**Q. 4** Answer the following questions:

Ms. Rakhi 13 year old child admitted in paediatric ward with paleness and is a known case of thalassemia. She is receiving intermittent blood transfusion.

- a) Define thalassemia. **(02)**
- b) Enlist the types and clinical manifestations of thalassemia. **(06)**
- c) Explain the medical and nursing management of thalassemia. **(07)**

**OR**

Master Siddharth admitted in NICU with a sacral sac filled with fluid and is diagnosed as Meningomyelocele.

- a) Define Meningomyelocele. **(02)**
- b) Enlist the etiology and clinical manifestations of Meningomyelocele. **(06)**
- c) Explain the pre and post operative care of Meningomyelocele. **(07)**

\* \* \* \* \*