

Q.P. CODE: 621010

Reg. No:

Sixth Semester B.Sc Nursing Degree Supplementary Examinations

March 2026

Child Health Nursing I & II

(2021 Scheme)

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

- *Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers*
- *Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space*
- *Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers*
- *Draw diagrams wherever necessary*

1. Multiple Choice Questions

(12x1=12)

(Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given)

The responses for MCQ questions (Q.No. i to Q.No. xii) shall be written continuously on the first two writing sheets (ie Page No. 3 & 4) only

- i. What is the leading cause of under-five mortality in developing countries
 - a) Diarrheal diseases
 - b) Congenital malformations
 - c) Childhood cancers
 - d) Accidents
- ii. Which of the following is an intrinsic factor affecting growth and development
 - a) Nutrition
 - b) Genetic inheritance
 - c) Socioeconomic status
 - d) Educational environment
- iii. The Apgar score is assessed at which time intervals after birth
 - a) 1 and 5 minutes
 - b) 2 and 10 minutes
 - c) 5 and 10 minutes
 - d) 1 and 10 minutes
- iv. In maintenance fluid therapy, the amount of fluid required for a child weighing 12kg is
 - a) 2400ml
 - b) 1500ml
 - c) 1200ml
 - d) 1100ml
- v. In diaphragmatic hernia, respiratory distress in a new-born occurs due to
 - a) Collapse of the trachea
 - b) Compression of the lungs by abdominal organs
 - c) Fluid accumulation in the lungs
 - d) Underdeveloped bronchioles
- vi. Boot shaped heart in chest x-ray is a typical sign of
 - a) Tracheoesophageal fistula
 - b) Atrial septal defect
 - c) Tetralogy of Fallot
 - d) Patent Ductus Arteriosus
- vii. The primary cause of death in children who drown is
 - a) Cardiac arrest
 - b) Hypothermia
 - c) Hypoxic brain injury
 - d) Aspiration of water
- viii. Acute rheumatic fever often develop as a complication of
 - a) Viral myocarditis
 - b) Group A β haemolytic streptococcal infection
 - c) Kawasaki disease
 - d) Congenital malformations
- ix. Cerebral palsy is most commonly caused by
 - a) Spinal cord injury
 - b) Perinatal brain damage
 - c) Genetic mutations
 - d) Hypoglycaemia in infancy
- x. The primary mode of transmission for poliomyelitis is
 - a) Vector-borne
 - b) Fecal-oral route
 - c) Airborne droplets
 - d) Blood transfusion

(PTO)

- xi. Nephrotic syndrome in children is characterized by
 - a) Proteinuria, hypoalbuminemia and oedema
 - b) Proteinuria, hyperalbuminemia and oedema
 - c) Proteinuria, haematuria and fever
 - d) Oliguria, Proteinuria and kidney failure
- xii. Which of the following is the most effective approach to managing temper tantrums in children.
 - a) Punishment
 - b) Ignoring the behaviour and providing positive reinforcement for calm behaviour
 - c) Giving the child a time-out immediately
 - d) Using threats to stop the tantrum

Essays

(2x15=30)

- 2. Discuss neonatal respiratory distress syndrome's causes, clinical features, and management.
(2+5+8)
- 3. Outline the identification, management, and prevention strategies for dengue fever in children.
(2+7+6)

Short notes

(5x5=25)

- 4. Explain the changing trends in hospital care for children.
- 5. Kangaroo mother care.
- 6. Nursing management of a child with hydrocephalus.
- 7. Explain the importance of early detection and management of congenital hypothyroidism.
- 8. Discuss the identification and nursing management of a child with autism spectrum disorder.

Give reasons:

(4x2=8)

- 9. Children are more susceptible to infections than adults.
- 10. Play is essential for a child's growth and development.
- 11. Eyeshields should be applied in a newborn receiving phototherapy.
- 12. Abdomen is not palpated in a child with Wilms tumor.
