



**NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA**  
**UNIVERSITY VILLAGE, NNAMDI AZIKIWE EXPRESS WAY, JABI, ABUJA**  
**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF NURSING SCIENCES**  
**2021\_1 EXAMINATION QUESTIONS ...**

**PROGRAMME: BACHELOR OF NURSING SCIENCE (BNSc)**

**COURSE CODE: NSC 501**

**COURSE TITLE – PUBLIC-COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING IV**

**CREDIT UNITS: 3**

**TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS**

**TOTAL MARKS: 70%**

**INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

1. The partograph is a useful tool for effective monitoring and management of all the events of labour or progress of labour.
  - a. What is a partograph? (2mks)
  - b. List six (6) contraindications to the use of partograph (3mks)
  - c. Describe the use of partograph in management of progress of labour (15mks)
  
2. The management of the third stage of labour is not considered ended until the placenta and its membranes have been examined and found to be complete.
  - a. Define the third stage of labour (1mk)
  - b. State four purposes of placental examination (4mks)
  - c. Describe in details the procedure involved in carrying out placental examination (15mks)
  
3. Maintenance of family health records is one aspect of the total records system of a health agency.
  - a. Explain the concept of family health records (5mks)
  - b. State three (3) purposes of documenting family health history (3mks)
  - c. Outline ten (10) criteria for recording in family health records (10mks)
  - d. What are the two (2) types of family health records (2mks)
  
4.
  - a. List six (6) aims of antenatal care (6mks)
  - b. Explain briefly the role of the midwife in the prevention of malaria in pregnancy (4mks)