Reproductive Health Exam 3

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. Sperms produce an enzymatic substance for dissolving egg coverings. It is called
A. Hyaluronic acid
B. Hyaluronidase
C. Androgamone
D. Diastase

2. Uterine contractions can occur because of the interplay of the contractile enzyme adenosine triphosphate and the influence some hormones. Which of the following least likely contributes to the occurrence of uterine contractions?
A. Oxytocin
B. Estrogen
C. Prolactin
D. Prostaglandin

3. Discomforts during pregnancy are often discussed by the nurse to the client. Which of the following, when complained by the client would alert the nurse?

A. Easy fatigability
B. Nausea and vomiting
C. Edema of the lower extremities
D. Heartburn

4. The following are features of the fetus at 24-28 weeks gestation EXCEPT
A. Survival may be expected if born
B. Eyelids reopen
C. Begins to store fat
D. Respiratory movement

5. Leg cramp occurring in third trimester of pregnancy is associated with
A. Low calcium and phosphate serum levels
B. Increase calcium and phosphate serum levels
C. Low calcium and increase phosphate serum levels
D. Increase calcium and low phosphate serum levels

6. The nurse assisted Mrs. Donna to a dorsal recumbent position and is about to assess the fetal heart rate (FHR). Which of the following apparatus should the nurse use in auscultating for the FHR?

A. Doppler apparatus
B. Fetoscope
C. Ultrasound
D. Stethoscope

7. Mrs. Donna asked the nurse, when a fetal heart starts beating. The nurse correctly respones by stating:
A.20 weeks
B. 22 weeks
C.24 weeks
D. 28 weeks

8. On your assessment for a preconception woman is <20 BMI. As a midwife, you tell that is:
A. Overweight
B. Obese
C. Underweight
D. Normal weight

9. When should the nurse transport the multiparous client from the labor room to the delivery room?
A. When the cervical dilatation is 8 cm.
B. When the cervical dilatation is 10 cm.
C When the cervical dilatation is 9 cm.
D. When the client feels the urge to push.

10. Monitoring contractions is very important during labor. To monitor uterine contractions, what should the nurse do?
A. Observe the client's facial expression to know that the contraction has started or stopped.
B. Instruct the client take note of the duration of her contractions.
C. Offer health messages to the woman.
D. Spread the palm lightly over the fundus to monitor the contraction.

11. When membranes rupture the midwife observes the liquor amnii to ascertain:
A. Progress of labour
B. Stage of labour
C. Foetal wellbeing
D. Maternal welbeing

12. Immediately after delivery the baby loses heat through:
A. Radiation
B. Evaporation
C. Conduction
D. convection

13. Which of the following actions should a midwife takes after delivery?:
A. Bath the baby with warm water
B. Cover baby's head with a hood
C. Wrap in warm blanket
D. Wipe the nose and mouth

14. "Station" is defined as:
A. The relationship of the foetal presenting part to imaginary line at ischial spines
B. The relationship of the long axis of the foetus to long axis of the mother
C. Foetal head relating to ischial tuberosity
D. The relationship of the foetal presenting part to the pelvic brim

15. Haemorrhagic disorders are one of the most common complications in babies of difficult labour. In order to prevent this occurrence the midwife should administer:
A. vitamin A
B. Vitamin B
C. konakion
D. vitamin E

16. A variability in foetal heart rate associated with supine position or excessive uterine activity is:
A. Acceleration
B. Deceleration
C. Early deceleration
D. Late deceleration

17. The positions in which a mother tend to feel comfortable during breast feeding are:
A. Lying on her side and sitting on stool
B. Lying on her side and sitting up on chair
C. Sitting up on bed and lying on her back
D. Lying on her side and sitting on floor

18. The midwife advices the mother to support the baby across his shoulders in order to:
A. Draw baby close to breast
B. Maintain bonding
C. Maintain slight extension of the neck
D. Mother assess baby easily

19. On vaginal examination the sagittal suture runs in anterioposterior diameter of the pelvis and occiput points to the symphysis pubis. The position is:
A. Direct occipitoaterior
B. Direct occipitoposterior
C. Right occipitoanterior
D. Left occipitoposterior

20. The neuromuscular harmony of uterine segment during labour is:
A. Fundal dominance
B. Polarity
C. Contraction
D. retraction

SECTION B SAQs (40 marks)
Instructions:

i. Answer all the questions

1. Explain physiological changes in third stage of labour (8 marks)
2. Explain any four positions that may be use to enhance woman's coping ability in first stage of labour (8 marks)
3. Explain any four physiological caused by increased plasma volume (8 marks)
4. Explain four aims of resuscitation of the newborn (8 marks)
5. Outline complications of labour (8 marks)

SECTION C LAQs (40 marks)

Instructions
i. Answer all the questions

1. Describe general care and observation of normal newborn
2. Describe nursing care for postnatal mother in the first 24 hours (20 marks)