Reproductive Health Exam 6

MCQs

1. The developing fetus after implantation until 8 weeks is known as
A. morula
B. blastocyst
C. trophoblast
D. embryo

2. At term amniotic fluid measures
A. 800 mls
B. 1000 mls
C. 1200 mls
D. 1500 mls

3. The aim of preconception care is to
A. prepare the woman for labour
B. ensure the couple are in optimal state of physical and emotional health
C. Prepare man as birth companion
D. prepare woman for breast feeding

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. low calcium and increase phosphate serum levels
C. increase calcium and phosphate serum levels
D. increase calcium and low phosphate serum levels

6. Midwife perform pelvic palpation in order to identify
A. pole of the fetus in the pelvis
B. pole of the fetus in the fundus
C. position
D. fetal heart

7. The denominator in breech presentation is
A. mentum
B. occiput
C. sacrum
D. sinciput

8. Cervical effacement is define as

A. thinning of cervix
B. shorten and thick
C. taking up of cervix
D. cervix is lose

9. On vaginal examination, you find the cervix is fully dilated. What stage off labour is it?
A. first
B. second
C. third
D. fourth

10. Which features indicate good progress of labour:
a) effacement, cervical dilatation and descent
b) regular foetal heart rate, cervical dilatation and descent
c) contractions, cervical dilatation and effacement
d) Descent, uterine contraction and foetal heart rate.

11. The relationship of the foetal presenting part to imaginary line at ischial spines:
a) Attitude
b) Engagement
c) Position
d) Station

12. Which is the most effective technique of assessing intensity of uterine contraction
a) Auscultate with Doppler ultrasound
b) observe woman's facial expression
c) palpating the uterus until it relaxes
d) asking the woman to rate the intensity

13. The position in which the occiput points to the right sacroiliac joint, Sagittal suture in the right oblique diameter of the pelvis:
a) right occipitoanterior
b) left occipitoanterior
c) right occipitoposterior
d) left occipitoposterior

14. Women tend to experience severe afterpains during breast feeding because of
A. sitting position during breast feeding
B. production of oxytocin in relation to let-down response
C. poor technique of place baby on breast
D. relaxin tend to inhibit flow of lochia

15. While assessing uterine involution the midwife should identify the following EXCEPT
A. amount of PV loss
B. position and location of fundus
C. state of uterine muscles
D. tenderness on palpation

16. Drug given routinely to newborns as haemorrhagic prophylaxis is

A. tetracycline ointment
B. vitamin A
C. konakion
D. vitamin E

17. Gasping breathing movement triggered by hypoxia may cause
A. metabolic acidocis
B. respiratory alkalosis
C. bradycardia
D. meconium-aspiration

18. When clearing the airway the midwife should ensure that
A. inserted tip of catheter is not more than 3 cm and suction not more than 8 seconds
B. inserted tip of catheter is not more than 5 cm and suction not more than 5seconds
C. inserted tip of catheter not more than 4 cm and suction not more than 4 seconds
D. inserted tip of catheter not more than 3 cm and suction not more than 3 seconds

19. Two main positions for a mother to adapt during breast feeding are
A. lying on her side and sitting up on chair
B. sitting up on bed and lying on her back
C. lying on her side and sitting on stool
D. lying on her side and sitting on floor

20. It is important to support the baby across his shoulders so as to
A. draw baby close to breast
B. maintain bonding
C. maintain slight extension of the neck
D. mother assess baby easily

SECTION II SAQs (40 marks)
1. explain 5 anatomical variations of the placenta (10 marks)
2. Outline five regions of the skull (5 marks)
3. Explain five specific aims of abdominal examination for pregnant mother (10 marks)
4. Explain four aims of resuscitation of the newborn (8 marks)
5. State seven feeding difficulties associated with baby (7 marks)

SECTION III LAQs (40 marks)
1. Describe general care and observation of normal newborn (20 marks)
2. Explain how you will perform examination of the placenta (20 marks)