

Course Title: Maternal and Neonatal Health Nursing

Year: 3rd year (2016-2017)
Time: 3 hrs.

Date: 8/1/2016
Total Marks: 80 Mark

I. Define Only Three Terms of the Followings: (Total 6 Marks)

1. Antenatal Care:

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2. Abortion:

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3. Labor:

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4. Braxton hicks contraction:

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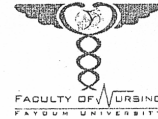
II. Read Properly the Following Questions and Choose the Best Answer: (30 Marks)

1. Which of the following reproductive organs contains perimetrium, myometrium and endometrium?

- a. Uterus.
- b. Ovaries.
- c. Vagina.
- d. Fallopian tubes.

2. The best type of female pelvis for normal delivery is:

- a. Android
- b. Gynecoid.
- c. Platepelloid.
- d. Anthropoid



3. Which of the following include the bones that make up the pelvis?
 - a. Ilium, Ischium, and pubis.
 - b. Sacrum, Ischium, Ilium, and pubis.
 - c. Ilium, Ischium, Pubis, Sacrum, and coccyx
 - d. Trochanter, Sacrum, Coccyx, Ilium, and pubis.
4. The longest diameter in pelvic inlet is:
 - a. Oblique diameter.
 - b. Diagonal conjugate.
 - c. Transverse diameter.
 - d. Antero-posterior diameter.
5. The line that start sacral promontory to the upper surface of symphysis pubis is called:
 - a. True conjugate.
 - d. Oblique diameter.
 - c. Diagonal conjugate.
 - b. Obstetric conjugate.
6. During pelvic examination, the color of the cervix for the pregnant mother is bluish. This is called:
 - a. Goodell's sign
 - b. Chadwick's sign
 - c. McDonald's sign
 - d. Braxton Hicks contraction.
7. A soft, sound that is synchronous with the maternal pulse and heard over the uterus is called:
 - a. Fetal soufflé.
 - b. Borborygmus.
 - c. Uterine soufflé.
 - d. Maternal femoral vessel bruit.
8. TORCH is an acronym for maternal infections; it is associated with conditional malformation and disorders. Which of the following disorders does the H represent?
 - a. Hemophilia.
 - b. Hepatitis b virus.
 - c. Herpes simplex virus.
 - d. Human immunodeficiency virus.



9. Mrs. Soad is a primigravida woman, her LMP was July first 2017. The expected date of delivery (EDD) is approximately.
- May 8.
 - April 8.
 - March 8.
 - January 8.
10. At the 6th month of normal pregnancy the uterus is palpable:
- Abdominally.
 - At the level of the xiphoid.
 - Just over the symphysis pubis.
 - Above the level of the umbilicus by two cm.
11. The common skin changes during normal pregnancy are due to stimulation of melanocyte hormone, they include:
- Striae and chloasma.
 - Striae and Linea nigra.
 - Linea nigra and chloasma.
 - Spider angiomas and palmar erythema.
12. Changes in the urinary tract during normal pregnancy include :
- Decrease in renal plasma flow (RPF).
 - Marked increase in both GFR and RPF.
 - Decrease in glomerular filtration rate (GFR).
 - Increase in the amount of dead space in the urinary tract.
13. Physiologic anemia during pregnancy is a result of:
- Decreased dietary intake of iron.
 - Increased blood volume of the mother.
 - Decreased erythropoiesis after the first trimester.
 - Increased detoxification demands of the mother's liver.
14. Frequency of urination during pregnancy often occurs because the capacity of the bladder is affected by:
- Atony of the uterus or muscle.
 - Compression by the gravid uterus.
 - Compromise of the autonomic reflexes.
 - Constriction of the ureteral entrance at the trigone.
15. The characteristic posture of pregnancy is:
- Kyphosis.
 - Lordosis.
 - Scoliosis.
 - Hyperextension.



- 16. Changes that occur in the cervix during pregnancy include:**
- Generalized paralysis.
 - Retraction of cervical canal.
 - Softening and bluish discoloration.
 - Progressive hypertrophy and enlargement.
- 17. Hyperplasia in the antenatal growth exist in the:**
- First trimester.
 - Third trimester.
 - Second trimester.
 - Implantation period.
- 18. When assessing the fundal height at the 12th weeks' expected to be at level :**
- Umbilicus.
 - Slightly above symphysis pubis.
 - Slightly below ensiform cartilage.
 - Halfway between symphysis and umbilicus.
- 19. Which of the followings fetal position is best for birth?**
- Vertex position.
 - Transverse position.
 - Frank breech position.
 - Occipito-posterior position of the fetal head.
- 20. The purpose of episiotomy is to:-**
- Permit easier passage of the fetus.
 - Prevent rectal incontinence after delivery.
 - Prevent urinary stress incontinence after delivery.
 - Make the perineum cosmetically more attractive by preventing tears.
- 21. A nurse assesses a rise in the fundal height of post partum client, she found a sudden gush of blood from the vagina 5 minutes after birth, this could be interpret the finding as:**
- Delivery of the placenta.
 - Separation of the placenta.
 - Late postpartum hemorrhage.
 - Immediate postpartum hemorrhage.
- 22. A prenatal client is admitted to the clinic with unexplained bleeding, cramping and backache 2 days ago. A pelvic examination revealed a closed cervix. What type of abortion does these data indicate?**
- Imminent.
 - Missed abortion.
 - Threatened abortion.
 - Incomplete abortion.

23. All of the followings are considered risk factors for a pregnant women EXCEPT?

- a. Primigravida.
- b. Age in 20s or 30s.
- c. Low socioeconomic.
- d. Prior ectopic pregnancy.

24. When a nurse assesses pregnant women at the first trimester and found her Hemoglobin is 10.8 g/dl. She should :

- a. Give her Iron supplementation.
- b. Evaluate the client for signs of infection.
- c. Refer the client for nutritional counseling.
- d. Obtain an order for type and cross match.

25. Which of the following assessments should be performed routinely in the postpartum client:

- a. Patellar reflex.
- b. Homans' sign.
- c. Antibody screen.
- d. Babinski's reflex.

26. The postpartum days that the pregnant women expect lochia serosa:

- a. 3rd and 4th.
- b. 3rd to 10th.
- c. 10th to 14th.
- d. 14th to 42nd.

27. A score of 3 or less is obtained by using the Apgar Score for evaluating the newborn indicates that:

- a. No special care is needed.
- b. Special care may be postponed.
- c. Emergency measures are indicated.
- d. Scoring error has been made and repeat assessment is indicated.

28. The difference between pre-eclampsia and eclampsia is that eclamptic patient complains from:

- a. Oliguria.
- b. Headache.
- c. Convulsions.
- d. Visual disturbance.



29. When administrating MgSo₄ for treating PIH, which one of the following findings raise nursing concern?

- Deep Tendon Reflex +2.
- Irritability and nervousness.
- Sixteen respirations per minute.
- Urinary output less than 20 cc/ 1hour.

30. A woman delivered 24 hours ago, the nurse should expect to palpate the fundus, approximately at:

- 1 cm above the umbilicus.
- 1 cm below the umbilicus.
- 2 cm below the umbilicus.
- 2 cm above the umbilicus.

III. Match Each Statement in Column (A) with Column (B) : (10 Marks).

Column (A)	Column (B)
1. Hormone that Stimulates development of the follicle.	A. LH.
2. Hormone that building up of the endometrium.	B. Occurs when the presenting part of the fetus has settled into the pelvis at the level of the ischial spines
3. Hormone that Causes ovulation and develops the corpus luteum .	C. It is the recovery period after delivery of the fetus (1-2 hrs).
4. Attitude.	D. FSH
5. Fourth Stage of Labor	E. The placenta starts separation centrally and is delivered like inverted umbrella.
6. Engagement.	F. Estrogen.
7. Schultze's mechanism.	G. The degree of the fetus flexion represents the relation of the fetal parts to each other.
8. Labor.	H. Occurs when the fetal presenting part begins to descend into the maternal pelvis.
9. Lightening.	I. A series of events by which uterine contractions expel the fetus and placenta out of the uterus.
10. Power	J. Relationship of fetal parts to one another.
	K. Supplied by the fundus of the uterus and supplemented by abdominal muscle result in expulsion of the fetus from the uterus.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

VI- Match Questions:

(Total 16 Marks)

a- Match for each of the minor discomfort during pregnancy listed below; indicate when it usually occurs with the letter (A) for the first trimester, (B) for second trimester, and (C) for the third trimester. (6 Marks)

1. ----- Ankle edema.
2. ----- Breast tenderness.
3. ----- Frequency of micturation
4. ----- Constipation.
5. ----- Heartburn.
6. ----- Varicosities and Hemorrhoid.

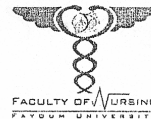
b- Match the following singe and symptoms to its diagnosis pregnancy categories as (A) for probable singe , (B) for presumptive symptoms and (C) for positive singe (10 Marks)

1. Nausea and vomiting ()
2. quickening ()
3. ballottement ()
4. positive pregnancy test ()
5. Auscultation of fetal heart tone ()
6. Fatigue ()
7. Skin changes ()
8. Funic shuffle ()
9. Chadwick singe ()
10. Observation of fetus by U/ S ()

V. Give an account on All of the followings: (18 Marks, one for each point)

1. Mention four of the importance of antenatal care?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.



2. List Four of the main nursing management for a pregnant woman with threatens abortion?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

3. List Four nursing management for eclamptic pregnant woman during convulsion

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

6. List Four of the early warning signs for IUD?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

7. Mention Two effects of diabetes on the pregnant woman and neonate?

Pregnant woman	Neonatal
1.	1.
2.	2.

Examiners:

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GOOD LUCK