

أسئلة تمرير نساء وتوليد ترم ثانى ثالثة



مركز كولدج



Zagazig University

Collage : Faculty of nursing

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Final exam

Subject: Maternal And Newborn Health Nursing

Time: 3 hours

Total score :120marks Number of paper 11

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I . Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false (Total : 40 marks).

- 1 Obstetric trauma is a major risk factor of genital prolapse
- 2 Normally, the uterus is anteverted, retroflexed
- 3 In the 3rd degree uterine prolapse, the cervix descends below its normal level on straining but doesn't protrude from the vulva
- 4 Varicosities during pregnancy may result due to relaxation of the smooth muscles of the veins by the action of progesterone
- 5 The presence of previous uterine scar may determine the route of delivery of the present pregnancy
- 6 Ultrasonography is one of the optional tests that is used during pregnancy.
- 7 The fetal heart rate is auscultated during uterine contractions to assess fetal condition
- 8 When the fundus of the uterus is palpated at the level of the umbilicus, the gestational age is 18 weeks
- 9 Pregnancy decrease liability of stone formation and infection
- 10 Gastric motility decreased during pregnancy by increase progesterone production
- 11 Heart rate increase by 50% during pregnancy
- 12 Anterior pituitary increase in size and activity during pregnancy.
- 13 Renal blood flow increased during pregnancy by 50 % in 2nd trimester .
- 14 Before pregnancy uterus weight 50gm and become 1kgm at full term.
- 15 Severe headache is a danger signs of pregnancy
- 16 Ova are produced by the fallopian tubes in the female body.
- 17 Menstrual flow and urine exit from the female body through the same opening.
- 18 The uterus is anterior to the large bowel

- 19 The most fertile time during the menstrual cycle are days 26-28.
- 20 The first 14 days of the menstrual cycle is the secretory phase.
- 21 Ovulation occurs as a result of a surge in progesterone
- 22 Gonadotrophic releasing hormone (GnRH) is secreted from the hypothalamus.
- 23 The wall of the uterus consists of three layers, perimetrium, myometrium and endometrium
- 24 The perimetrium is shed every month as a result of the menstrual cycle.
- 25 The fetal head has an occipital and two frontal bones
- 26 The signs and symptoms of the active labor include shortening and dilation of the cervix
- 27 -2 or -3 station respectively this mean engagement
- 28 The 2nd stage of labor starts with true labor pain and ends with full cervical dilatations 10 cm
- 29 Cervical dilatation is taking up of the cervix during first stage of labor
- 30 Bloody show is mucous stained with blood
- 31 Effacement is thinning of the cervix , described as a percentage
- 32 Episiotomy is the surgical enlargement of the vagina during birth
- 33 Enlarged or bulging of fetal fontanel may indicate increased intracranial pressure
- 34 In multipara engagement may occur any time before or after the onset of labor due to the laxity of the abdominal & uterine muscles
- 35 Uterine contractions are the primary power of labor during the first stage
- 36 When the cervix is fully dilated 10 cm the woman voluntary pushing with the contractions
- 37 Vaginal examination is indicated when a woman has bleeding
- 38 Station is measured from the level of ischial spine in the maternal pelvis
- 39 Amenorrhea means heavy menstruation
- 40 Uterine contraction during active labor is irregular

4-Multiple Choice: Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question (50mark)

- 41-What is sure signs of pregnancy:
- a- Amenorrhea .
 - b- Breast changes.
 - c- Ultrasound examination.
 - d- Urinary frequency.
- 42- In normal pregnancy what is false in urinary changes:
- a- Increase blood urea.
 - b- Increase urinary stasis.
 - c- frequency of micturition
 - d- Physiological hydro ureter .
- 43- Stroke blood volume during pregnancy:
- a- Increased
 - b- Decreased.
 - c- Doesn't change.
 - d- Doubled
- 44- In normal pregnancy what is false about gastrointestinal tract changes.
- a- Morning sickness.
 - b- Increase salivation
 - c- Constipation .
 - d- Decrease piles
- 45-At 36 week of pregnancy uterus felt at level of :
- Xiphoid process.
 - Midway between xiphoid and umbilicus .
 - Umbilicus .
 - Symphysis pubis.
- 46- In normal pregnancy what is false about skeletal changes :
- a. Kyphosis .
 - b. Low backache.
 - c. Carpal tunnel syndrome.
 - d. Relaxation of pelvic ligament .

47-Warning symptoms of pregnancy include all of the following except

- a. Morning sickness
- b. Swelling of face
- c. Cessation of fetal movement.
- d. Blurring of vision.

48-Pigmentation of face and checks during pregnancy is called

- a. Chadwick signs
- b. Goodlling signs
- c. Cholasma
- d. Melasma

49-A woman is classified as primipara if she has

- a. Delivered a live born baby
- b. Had one abortion
- c. Never been pregnant
- d. Had only one pregnancy

50-Chadwick signs means

- a. Bluish discoloration of vaginal mucous
- b. Uterus palpable at level of umbilicus
- c. Lower uterine segment Softness
- d. Perception of fetal movement

51-The pregnant woman may experience minor ailments, which include the following except:

- a- Nausea and vomiting.
- b- Vaginal bleeding.
- c- Varicosities.
- d- Pica.

52-Abdominal examination is done during pregnancy to determine the following except:

- a- Signs of pregnancy.
- b- The amount of amniotic fluid.
- c- Assess fetal health.
- d- Diagnose the location of the fetal parts.

53-Dark line of pigmentation at the midline between the umbilicus and symphysis pubis that appear during pregnancy , this define the term

- a- Linea nigra
- b- Pjca.
- c- Strae gravidarum.
- e- Cholasma gravidarum.

54-When the fetal lie is transverse, the fetal head is palpated at the:

- a- Fundal grip.
- b- Lateral grip.
- c- First pelvic grip.
- d- Second pelvic grip.

55-Pawlick grip is done after 36 weeks and is used to determine:

- a- Polarity.
- b- Effacement.
- c- Ballotment.
- d- Engagement.

56-When the fetal presentation is cephalic, and the back is palpated at the right umbilical grip the fetal heart rate is auscultated:

- a- Below the umbilicus, on the left side.
- b- Below the umbilicus, on the right side.
- c- Above the umbilicus, on the right side.
- d- Above the umbilicus, on the left side.

57-The fundal height is detected at the symphysis pubis during pregnancy at gestational age:

- a- 18 weeks.
- b- 20 weeks.
- c- 8 weeks.
- d- 12 weeks.

58-Pregnant women in the second trimester should attend antenatal visits :

- a- Every month.
- b- Every 2 weeks.
- c- Every week.
- d- With any complaint.

59-The approximate weight of products of normal pregnancy is:

- a- 11-13 kg.
- b- 6-8 kg.
- c- 15-17 kg.
- 8-10 kg.

60- The dimensions of the non-pregnant uterus are:

- a. 10 cm × 7.5 cm × 5 cm
- b. 7.5 cm × 5 cm × 2.5 cm
- c. 30 cm × 22.5 cm × 20 cm
- d. 8 cm × 6 cm × 3 cm

- 61- The following is a function of the uterus:
- Stores urine prior to voiding
 - Produces hormones regulating the menstrual cycle
 - Prepares of the endometrium for implantation
 - Forms the placenta
- 62- Which hormone is involved in the menstrual cycle?
- Prolactin
 - Progesterone
 - Pepsin
 - Parathyroid hormone
- 63- Gonadotrophic releasing hormone (GnRH) stimulates the release of which hormone of the following?
- Progesterone
 - Estrogen
 - Luteinising hormone
 - Prolactin
- 64- Corpus Luteum is responsible for producing the following hormone
- Estrogen
 - Progesterone
 - Follicle Stimulating Hormone
 - Luteinizing hormone
- 65- Which of the following symptoms do women commonly experience during the menstrual cycle?
- Abdominal pain
 - Nausea and irritability
 - Widespread vesicular rash
 - Photophobia
- 66- Where are Luteinizing hormone (LH) & Follicle Stimulating hormone (FSH) produced?
- Hypothalamus
 - Anterior Pituitary
 - Posterior Pituitary
 - Adrenal Glands

- 67-In a normal 28 day menstrual cycle when to expect the LH surge to occur?
- Days 8-10
 - Days 11-13
 - Days 14-16
 - Days 17-19
- 68-At which day of the menstrual cycle the women is most fertile?
- Days 1-5
 - Days 9-16
 - Days 17-21
 - Days 22-28
- 69-The following are functions of progesterone except
- Inhibition of oestrogen production
 - Stimulation of oestrogen production
 - Initiation of the secretory phase of the endometrium
 - Increase in basal body temperature
- 70-At which stage of the uterine cycle does the menstrual phase occur?
- Days 1-5
 - Days 5-14
 - Days 14-28
 - Days 21-28
- 71-Where does fertilization of the egg by the sperm typically occur?
- Vagina
 - Uterus
 - Fallopian tube
 - Ovary
- 72-During the _____ phase of menstruation, the lining of the uterus rebuilds.
- Menstrual
 - Proliferative
 - Secretory
 - The lining of the uterus rebuilds continually

- 73-The menstrual cycle is triggered each month by
- The release of blood from the uterus
 - The buildup of the lining of the uterus
 - Hormones
 - Sexual intercourse
- 74-The menstrual cycle is a result of
- The female body preparing to give birth
 - The female body preparing for pregnancy
 - The female body preparing to produce milk
 - The female body preparing for old age
- 75-During the ovarian cycle, ovulation occurs
- During the period of menstrual flow
 - During sexual intercourse
 - When estrogen levels are very low
 - During the surge in LH and FSH concentration.
- 76-The uterus return to non-pregnant size in postpartum period within
- 2 weeks
 - 5 weeks
 - 8 weeks
 - Immediately after labor
- 77- The suture lying between the frontal and parietal bones is known as:
- Frontal
 - Sagittal
 - Coronal
 - None of the above
- 78-The average biparietal diameter of a full term fetus is:
- 8.5cm
 - 9.0 cm
 - 9.5 cm
 - 10cm
- 79-The presenting part is characterized by:
- It is the lowermost part of the fetus
 - It is the part felt by abdominal examination
 - It is the face with longitudinal lie
 - It is the elbow with transverse lie

- 80-Which of the following describes the relation of the fetal parts to each other?
- a. Presentation
 - b. Attitude
 - c. Lie
 - d. Position
- 81- The presentation in which the fetal neck is extended is called:
- a. Cephalic
 - b. Vertex
 - c. Breech
 - d. Brow
- 82-The denominator in case of brow presentation is:
- a. Occiput
 - b. Sacrum
 - c. Frontal bone
 - d. Scapula
- 83- The first position In vertex presentation is:
- a. Left occipito-anterior
 - b. Right occipito-anterior
 - c. Right occipito-transverse
 - d. Right occipito-posterior
- 84-Uterine contractions during labor are characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. Start in the upper segment
 - b. Show polarity
 - c. Show fundal dominance
 - d. Are typically in-coordinate
- 85- Peak contraction pressures are generated in the:
- a. Fundus
 - b. Cervix
 - c. Lower uterine segment
 - d. Left cornu
- 86-Onset of labor is indicated by
- a. Uterine contractions
 - b. Cervical dilatation
 - c. Expulsion of the show
 - d. All of the above
- 87-True labor pains are characterized by being:
- a. Regular
 - b. Intermittent
 - c. Radiating to the back
 - d. All of the above

88-The physician asks the nurse to assess the duration of a laboring client's contractions. The nurse assesses the client's contractions by timing from the beginning of one contraction:

- a. Until the time is completely over
- b. To the end of a second contraction
- c. To the beginning of the next contraction
- d. Until the time that the uterus becomes very firm

89-When does labor start?

- a. At the time of full dilation of the cervix
- b. At the time when the maximum circumference of the fetal head has descended below the pelvic rim
- c. At the time when rhythmic, expulsive uterine contractions resulting in the dilation of the cervix begin
- d. At the time of complete cervical dilation when the patient begins to feel the urge to bear down

90-When does the 1st stage of labor start and end?

- a. From the time of full cervical effacement to the delivery of the fetus
- b. From the delivery of the fetus to the expulsion of the placenta
- c. From the start of uterine contractions to the full cervical dilatation effacement of the cervix
- d. This period corresponds to the first 2 hours following the delivery of the placenta

III:- Matching: Match each item with the correct statement

below.(5 marks)

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a. Cervix | e. Menstruation |
| b. Sterility | f. Erection |
| c. Vulva | |
| d. Uterus | |

____. 1 Hollow muscular organ that receives and holds a fertilized ovum.

____. 2 The opening to the uterus.

____. 3 The external female reproductive organs

____. 4 The process of shedding the lining of the uterus

____. 5 Permanent inability to conceive

VI: Answer the following question (15 marks)

- 1) Nursing instruction given to postpartum women before discharge from hospital (6)
- 2) Mrs. Fatma attend to gynecological outpatient complain of something slipping out from vagina when she cough or sneeze.
(Read the above statement carefully and answer the following questions)
 - Write nursing diagnosis(3)
 - What are nursing care instruction that is essential to relive this complain.(6)

Good luck
U.A. Saadiah