

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MIDWIFERY**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER, MAY 2005**

**TITLE OF PAPER** : **INTRODUCTION TO MIDWIFERY**

**COURSE CODE** : **MID 100**

**TIME ALLOWED** : **TWO (2) HOURS**

**TOTAL MARKS** : **75**

**INSTRUCTIONS** : **1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.**

**2. FIGURES IN BRACKETS INDICATE MARKS ALLOCATED TO EACH QUESTION.**

**3. ANSWER EACH QUESTION ON A NEW PAGE.**

**THIS QUESTION PAPER SHOULD NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

## Question I

**Instructions:** Chose the correct alternative from the items listed below. There is only one correct answer. Write the correct answer for example: 1 (b)

1.1. Midwifery Legislation Board was established as a statutory body for Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in the year:

- (a) 1965
- (b) 1945
- (c) 1935
- (d) 1908

(1)

1.2. The Institute of Health Sciences started training Midwifery students in the year:

- (a) 1968
- (b) 1976
- (c) 1981
- (d) 1971

(1)

1.3. The vagina is kept moist by:

- (a) Doderleins bacilli
- (b) Vaginal glands
- (c) Cervical glands and transudation of serous fluid from the blood vessels.
- (d) Squamous cells.

(1)

1.4. Before puberty and after menopause the vagina is subject to infections because of:

- (a) Ph 7
- (b) Ph 9
- (c) Ph 4.5
- (d) Ph 8.5

(1)

1.5. The superficial layer of the uterus which changes its thickness constantly and sheds it during menstruation is called:

- (a) Stroma
- (b) Arbor Vitae
- (c) Corporeal Endometrium
- (d) Endometrium

(1)

1.6. Muscle fibres around the fallopian tubes and cervix are arranged:

- (a) Criss-cross, to form living ligatures.
- (b) Longitudinal, to aid in the expulsion of the baby.
- (c) Oblique, to aid in the contraction and retraction of the uterus.
- (d) Circular, to aid in the movement of the oocyte and expulsion of the baby.

(1)

1.7. During the proliferative phase

- (a) The uterine glands become tortuous and produce secretions.
- (b) Endometrium thickens and glands lengthen.
- (c) Endometrium thickens and glands become tortuous.
- (d) Endometrium sheds off.

(1)

1.8. Meiosis is all except:

- (a) Reduction division.
- (b) Cell division that starts in female foetus completes before puberty.
- (c) Cell division that starts at puberty in males.
- (d) It is the same as mitosis.

(1)

1.9. Capacitation is a process where in:

- (a) Cell membrane undergoes a number of modifications including removal of certain molecules added during ejaculation.
- (b) The Zona pellucida seals off to prevent more spermatozoa to fertilize the oocyte.
- (c) The spermatozoa become inactivated so that other sperm can be able to go ahead and fertilize the Oocyte.
- (d) The spermatozoa is able to penetrate the Oocyte.

(1)

1.10. The foetus develops from:

- (a) Mesoderm
- (b) Endoderm
- (c) Ectoderm
- (d) Inner cell mass

(1)

1.11. Bones, muscles, heart and blood vessels and other internal organs develop from:

- (a) Mesoderm
- (b) Endoderm
- (c) Ectoderm
- (d) Inner cell mass.

(1)

1.12. Mucus membranes and glands develop from

- (a) Mesoderm
- (b) Endoderm
- (c) Ectoderm
- (d) Inner Cell Mass

(1)

1.13. The skin and nervous system develop from:

- (a) Mesoderm
- (b) Endoderm
- (c) Ectoderm
- (d) Inner cell mass

(1)

1.14. Mrs Mkhize is G4 P3+0. This means:

- (a) She is now pregnant for the fourth time and had three deliveries without an abortion.
- (b) She is now pregnant for the fourth time and had three deliveries and all children are alive.
- (c) This is her fourth pregnancy with three children alive.
- (d) She is Gravida 4, Para 3, and no death of a baby.

(1)

1.15. Mrs Mkhize says that her last menstrual period is August 19, 2003. This means that:

- (a) Mrs Mkhize finished her period on 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2003.
- (b) She started having her menstrual flow on 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2003.
- (c) She has been bleeding on and off so the last time she bled was 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2003.
- (d) It could be when she started bleeding or when she finished bleeding. The point is that she is no longer bleeding.

(1)

1.16. If her last menstrual period is 19<sup>th</sup> August 2003 then it means that expected date of delivery is:

- (a) May 26, 2004
- (b) April 26, 2004
- (c) May 25, 2004
- (d) April 25, 2004

(1)

1.17. Menstrual flow indicates that ovulation occurred:

- (a) 14 days ago.
- (b) 12 days ago.
- (c) 16 days ago.
- (d) Or will occur 14 days to come.

(1)

1.18. During history taking the midwife seeks the following categories of history:

- (a) Social history, General health history, menstrual history, labor history, medical history and family history.
- (b) Social history, present health history, menstrual history, labor history, medical history and family history.
- (c) Medical history, general particulars, present health history, labor history and family history.
- (d) General particulars/social history, medical history, surgical history, present history, present pregnancy/menstrual history, previous/obstetrical history and family history.

(1)

1.19. Grande multipara is a woman who:

- (a) Has given birth four times or more.
- (b) Has been pregnant four times or more.
- (c) Has given birth five times or more.
- (d) Has been pregnant five times or more.

(1)

1.20. In Swaziland tests that are usually performed on a pregnant woman (despite lack of stock supplies) are all the following except:

- (a) Urinalysis for ketones, glucose and protein.
- (b) Blood tests for haemoglobin, rapid plasma reaction (RPR).
- (c) Blood tests for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (if she decides to test after pre-test counselling).
- (d) Blood tests for Rubella Immune Status.

(1)

1.21. During pelvic palpation:

- (a) The pelvic cavity is assessed to determine whether the baby will be delivered normally.
- (b) The lower part of the abdomen is palpated.
- (c) The whole abdomen is examined.
- (d) The examiner does per vaginum examination while the other hand is on the abdomen.

(1)

1.22. Functions of the Amniotic fluid include the following except

- (a) Allows the foetus to grow and move freely.
- (b) To provide water for the thirsty foetus.
- (c) It equalises pressure and protect foetus from injury
- (d) Protects placental cord from pressure of uterine contractions.

(1)

1.23. In pregnancy blood pressure changes as follows:

- (a) Is higher than before pregnancy
- (b) Is lower than before pregnancy
- (c) Remains the same through pregnancy.
- (d) Changes throughout different trimesters.

(1)

1.24. Right obliquity of the uterus is caused by:

- (a) Where felt the back of the foetus during palpation.
- (b) Occupation of colon in the left part of the pelvis.
- (c) The fact that the heart is occupying the right side of the chest
- (d) The restricting effect of the broad ligaments.

(1)

1.25. A pregnant woman is protected from infections because of the:

- (a) Increase in viral resistance.
- (b) Increase in production of IgA, IgG and IgM.
- (c) Increase in Neutrophils.
- (d) Decrease in all the above.

(1)

**TOTAL MARKS (25)**

## QUESTION 2

- 2.1. Define the following concepts:
- 2.1.1 Presumptive signs of pregnancy (1)
  - 2.1.2 Probable signs of pregnancy (1)
  - 2.1.3 Positive signs of pregnancy (1)
- 2.2. List and describe and explain seven (7) Probable signs of pregnancy. (14)
- 2.3. List and describe four (4) positive signs of pregnancy. (8)
- Total Marks (25)**

## QUESTION 3

- 3.1. Describe the physiological changes that take place in the newborn immediately after birth. (13)
- 3.2. Discuss problems a pregnant adolescent might experience under the following:
- (a) Immediate problems (8)
  - (b) Problems that might develop later on in life (4)
- Total Marks (25)**