

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MIDWIFERY
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER, May, 2005

TITLE OF PAPER : **THE NEONATE**
COURSE CODE : **MID 105**
TIME ALLOWED : **TWO (2) HOURS**
TOTAL MARKS : **75**
INSTRUCTIONS : **1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

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

CHOOSE THE MOST APPROPRIATE RESPONSE FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING. WRITE ONLY THE ANSWER eg. 1(d). EACH RESPONSE CARRIES 1 MARK.

1.1 There are three primitive layers in the fertilized ovum and each layer is responsible for development of some fetal parts. Which layer forms the fetal circulatory system?

- (a) The ectoderm
- (b) The trophoblast
- (c) The entoderm
- (d) The mesoderm

1.2 The term embryo is used when the period of gestation ranges from:

- (a) 20th week until birth
- (b) 10th week until the 36th week
- (c) 6th week to the 24th week
- (d) 3rd week to the 8th week

1.3 The effect of teratogenic drugs on the embryo/fetus depends on:

- (a) The length of time the mother took the drug
- (b) The stage of pregnancy when the drug was taken
- (c) The degree of sensitivity of the mother to the drug
- (d) The dosage of the drug

1.4 The hormone that plays part in mobilizing glucose that is necessary for fetal growth is:

- (a) Cortisole
- (b) Oestrogen
- (c) Human chorionic gonadotrophin
- (d) Human placental lactogen

1.5 The fetal blood initially originates from:

- (a) Its liver
- (b) Its spleen
- (c) The placenta placental
- (d) The placental site

1.6 Surfactant in the fetal lungs serves to reduce the surface tension in the alveoli thus facilitating gaseous exchange. Surfactant is a:

- (a) Lipid
- (b) Protein
- (c) Lipoprotein
- (d) Glyceride

1.7 Which of the four temporary structures in the fetal circulation will not close when oxygen concentration in the blood stream falls?

- (a) Ductus venosus
- (b) Ductus arteriosus
- (c) Foramen ovale
- (d) Hypogastric arteries

1.8 When identifying a newborn baby in the labour ward, a midwife should:

- (a) Double check the identification band with the mother 's chart
- (b) Double check the identification band with another midwife
- (c) Have the mother read that which is written on the band
- (d) Read what is written on the band to the mother

1.9 It is crucial for the midwife to conserve heat when attending to the newborn baby as the temperature in utero is different from that outside the uterus. The temperature in utero is:

- (a) 21.1 Degree Celsius
- (b) 30.7 Degree Celsius
- (c) 37.2 Degree Celsius
- (d) 37.7 Degree Celsius

1.10 The midwife should suspect the presence of an occult congenital abnormality where there is polyhydramnios, the possible abnormality is:

- (a) Choanal atresia
- (b) Oesophageal atresia
- (c) Duodenal atresia
- (d) Intestinal atresia

1.11 Which of the following signs does not signify neurological damage?

- (a) Excessive somnolence
- (b) Irregular breathing
- (c) A tense fontanelle
- (d) Grunting respirations

1.12 A long bone that is commonly fractured (on the baby) when assisting during a delivery is the:

- (a) Ulna
- (b) Radius
- (c) Clavicle
- (d) Humerus

1.13 Erbs palsy is injury to the upper brachial plexus that involves the cervical nerve roots:

- (a) Fourth and fifth
- (b) Fifth and sixth
- (c) Sixth and seventh
- (d) Seventh and eighth

1.14 A convulsion is a sign of neurological disturbance. These can present quite differently in the neonate and can be more difficult to recognise than those of later infancy, this is related to:

- (a) lack of organization and development of neuronal contacts
- (b) Lack of myelination in neurons
- (c) The fact that the brain stem is in control
- (d) A and B are correct responses

1.15 Convulsions in the neonate are hard to analyse or define, however, a midwife must not ignore movements that have been found to be indicative, such as:

- (a) Clonic movements of the chin and suckling lips
- (b) Downward movements of the eyes and blinking
- (c) Sticking the tongue out and cycling movements of the legs
- (d) AB and C are correct responses

1.16 Of the conditions given below, which one does not cause convulsions in the newborn baby?

- (a) Phenylketonuria
- (b) Galactosaemia
- (c) Narcotic withdrawal
- (d) Cold injury

1.17 Klumpke's palsy refers to damage to the lower brachial plexus, this involves the cervical nerve roots:

- (a) Tenth and ninth
- (b) Ninth and eighth
- (c) Eighth and seventh
- (d) Seventh and sixth

1.18 In utero, the fetus experiences periods of wakefulness and sleep. During deep sleep the fetal heart rate pattern reflects:

- (a) A loss of baseline variability
- (b) A normal baseline variability
- (c) A type 1 deceleration

(d) A type 2 deceleration

1.19 Small for gestational age babies tend to suffer -----
-----which predisposes them to jaundice

- (a) Hyperthermia
- (b) Polycythermia
- (c) Hypernatraemia
- (d) Hypocalcaemia

1.20 A baby may contract Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) through:

- (a) Contact with maternal blood at birth
- (b) Virus passing through placental barrier
- (c) Breast milk
- (d) A,B and C

1.21 Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV is attained by administration of Nivarapine at ----- weeks of pregnancy:

- (a) 28
- (b) 30
- (c) 32
- (d) 34

1.22 A baby that is born of a mother who is HIV positive, has antibodies in his/her blood, these give a false HIV positive result. Such antibodies should clear off at ----- months after birth.

- (a) 6
- (b) 10
- (c) 14
- (d) 16
- (e) 18

1.23 Exclusive breastfeeding is advisable when an HIV positive mother chooses the method of feeding for her baby especially in the third world countries. This method of feeding must be practiced over a period of ----- months:

- (a) 3
- (b) 6
- (c) 9
- (d) 12

1.24 Problems that are associated with pallor in a newborn baby are:

- (a) Respiratory disorderes
- (b) Anaemia and shock
- (c) Cardiac anomalies
- (d) A,B and C

1.25 This is an acquired disease of the small and large intestines caused by ischaemia of the intestinal mucosa. It occurs more often in prematue babies, may also occur in term infants who have been asphyxiated at delivery. The disease is:

- (a) Meconium ileus
- (b) Necrotizing enterocolitis
- (c) Hirschsprung's disease
- (d) Duodenal atresia

(TOTAL MARKS 25)

QUESTION 2

2.1 Describe the nursing care of an infant receiving phototherapy

(Marks 15)

2.2 Differentiate between physiological and pathological jaundice by means of a description of each one. Tabulate your answer.

(Marks 10)

TOTAL MARKS 25

QUESTION 3

3.1 Mrs Moyo has a problem with her first (3 weeks old) baby who cries a great deal. Write down the advice you would give her to manage this problem.

(Marks 10)

3.2 The birth of pre-term babies is a common occurrence in Swaziland. Describe any ten (10) complications that may arise in this category of newborns

(Marks 10)

3.3 Outline the management of cephalhaematoma

(Marks 5)

TOTAL MARKS 25