

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER JULY, 2006

TITLE OF PAPER : NORMAL MIDWIFERY

COURSE CODE : MID 101

DURATION : TWO (3) HOURS

TOTAL MARKS : 100

INSTRUCTIONS : 1. ANSWER ALL FOUR (4) QUESTIONS

2. THIS PAPER IS DIVIDED INTO TWO SECTIONS, A and B

3. FIGURES IN BRACKETS INDICATE MARKS ALLOCATED FOR EACH QUESTION OR PART OF A QUESTION

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

SECTION A

INSTRUCTION: SELECT THE MOST CORRECT RESPONSE IN EACH QUESTION. IN YOUR ANSWER SHEET, WRITE THE LETTER AGAINST THE CORRESPONDING NUMBER e.g. 16 – D

Question 1.1

Spermatogenesis takes place under the influence of:

- A. The follicle stimulating hormone and testosterone
- B. The follicle stimulating hormone and leutenizing hormone
- C. Progesterone and follicle stimulating hormone
- D. Testosterone and oestrogen

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Question 1.2

Cleavage of a fertilized ovum is made possible by the action of:

- A. The trophoblast
- B. The cytotrophoblast
- C. The syncytiotrophoblast
- D. The blastocyst

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Question 1.3

Women, who are short, heavily-built and tend to be hairy, almost always have a Pelvis.

- A. Platypelloid
- B. Android
- C. Anthropoid
- D. Justo-minor

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Question 1.4

Of the pelvic landmarks that are given below, which one denotes the beginning of the pelvic outlet?

- A. *Anatomical conjugate*
- B. Obstetric conjugate
- C. Ischial spines
- D. Ischial tuberosities
- E. Sacro- tuberos ligaments

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Question 1.5

When the gametes, one from a man, another from his wife unite in the process of fertilization, cell division occurs until the stage where the fetus develops. The fetus therefore, forms from the:

- A. Blastocyst
- B. Blastocele
- C. Inner cell mass
- D. Outer cell mass
- E. Syncytiotrophoblast

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Question 1.6

Which statement can make a midwife to believe that the mother has accepted her pregnancy?

- A. I am pregnant
- B. I had to be pregnant because my husband wants a baby
- C. I am pregnant, however, it is alright
- D. I am doing nothing this year that is why I fell pregnant

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Question 1.7

In the fetal circulation, the carries blood that is rich in nutrients:

- A. Ductus arteriosus
- B. *Inferior vena cava*
- C. Umbilical vein
- D. Portal vein

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Question 1.8

In the formation of the fetus, the cells differentiate into three layers, each of which will form particular parts of the fetus. Such layers are:

- A. Syncytiotrophoblast, morula and cytotrophoblast
- B. Syncytiotrophoblast, mesoderm and morula
- C. Ectoderm, amniotic cavity and yolk sac
- D. Ectoderm, endoderm, mesoderm

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Question 1.9

The lower uterine segment forms from:

- A. The cervix
- B. The cornua
- C. The isthmus
- D. The corpus
- E. A and C

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Question 1.10

At 38 weeks gestation, the nurse-midwife advises Thandekile to rest in the afternoons. The rationale for this advice is to:

- A. Encourage placental blood flow
- B. Prevent excessive fetal movements
- C. Lower the maternal blood pressure
- D. Reduce occult oedema

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Question 1.11

An HIV positive woman has approximately 30% chance of transmitting HIV to her infant. This may occur during:

- A. *Childbirth*
- B. Pregnancy
- C. Breastfeeding
- D. All of the above
- E. B and C

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Question 1.12

Which amongst the following groups of people is the fastest growing with AIDS?

- A. Men
- B. Women
- C. Children
- D. Drug abuse people

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Question 1.13

In the normal presentation, the part of the fetus that the midwife uses to determine the position is:

- A. The fetal head
- B. The vertex
- C. The occiput
- D. The posterior part of the anterior bones

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Question 1.14

During the active phase of the first stage of labour, the cervix of a primigravida dilates by cm per hour:

- A. 0.5
- B. 1
- C. 1.25
- D. 1.5
- E. 2

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Question 1.15

A true sign of the second stage of labour is:

- A. Feeling tenseness between coccyx and anus
- B. Presenting part that shows at the vulva
- C. An urge to bear down
- D. The cervix being fully dilated

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Question 1.16

The woman who is in labour must be fed on:

- A. Soft porridge and soup
- B. Glucose water or plain cool water
- C. Rice and water
- D. Macaroni and jelly

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Question 1.17

Which tear involves the fouthette superficial perineal muscles and in some cases the pubococcygeous?

- A. First degree
- B. Second degree
- C. Third degree
- D. Fourth degree

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Question 1.18

Which of the following hormones plays NO role in the initiation of labour?

- A. Progesterone
- B. Relaxine
- C. Oxytocin
- D. Fetal corticosteroids

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Question 1.19

Which of the following functions is NOT performed by the amniotic fluid?

- A. Aids in cervical dilatation
- B. Cleanses the birth canal
- C. Protects the fetus from injury
- D. Provides the fetus with antibodies

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Question 1.20

The timing of contractions can best be accomplished by:

- A. Exposing the clients abdomen and closely watching the rise and fall of the abdomen
- B. Questioning the client about the amount of pain she is having
- C. Noting the expression on the client's face
- D. Placing the hand on the client's abdomen

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Question 1.21

Syntometrine is an oxytocic agent widely used in maternity units. One (1) ml syntometrine contains:

- A. 5 units syntocinon and 0.2mg ergometrine
- B. 2 units syntocinon and 0.5mg ergometrine
- C. 5 units syntocinon and 0.5mg ergometrine
- D. 3 units syntocinon and 5.0mg ergometrine

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Question 1.22

The third stage of labour is also referred to as the stage of:

- A. Recovery from stress of labour
- B. Return of reproductive organs to pregravid state
- C. Childbirth
- D. Haemorrhage

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Question 1.23

During the postpartum period, the position of the uterus may be influenced by:

- A. Distension of the bladder
- B. Tone of the uterus
- C. Distension of the rectum
- D. All of the above

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Question 1.24

Research indicates that early mother-infant relationship is vital to future mental health. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Ambivalence and anxiety about mothering are common
- B. A rejected pregnancy will result in a rejected infant
- C. A good mother experiences neither ambivalence nor anxiety about mothering
- D. Maternal love is fully developed within the first week after birth

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Question 1.25

Immediately after delivery of the placenta and membranes, the nurse-midwife's first priority is to:

- A. Give the baby to its mother to hold
- B. Inspect the perineum for lacerations
- C. Examine the placenta
- D. Check that the uterus is well contracted

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TOTAL MARKS = 25

SECTION B

Question 2

Describe the course of the fetal circulation

(25)

Question 3

The physiological changes of pregnancy tend to be systemic in nature.

3.1 Describe the physiological changes which occur in the gastrointestinal system during pregnancy

(15)

3.2 How may a pregnant woman attach or bond positively to her fetus, discuss.

(8)

3.3 State any two (2) advantages of active management of the third stage of labour

(2)

TOTAL MARKS = 25

Question 4

4.1 Explain the importance of antenatal education to a group of expectant mothers

(15)

4.2 Write about the following topics:

4.2.1 Moulding of the fetal skull

(5)

4.2.2 Syntometrine

(5)