

TITLE OF PAPER:	THE NEONATE
COURSE CODE:	MID105
FINAL EXAMINATION:	MAY 2010
TIME:	2 HOURS
TOTAL MARKS	75

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- 2. FIGURES IN BRACKETS INDICATE MARKS ALLOCATED TO EACH OR PART OF A QUESTION**
- 3. ANSWER EACH QUESTION ON A NEW PAGE**

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

Question 1 Select the most appropriate response

- 1.1 Which statement is a true reflection of the lung surfactant:
- (a) It is secreted by the blood and lymphatic system
 - (b) Its production is enhanced in early labour
 - (c) It reduces the surface tension in the alveoli
 - (d) Its production is reduced by maternal smoking
- 1.2 A normal newborn may have periods of irregular breathing during the first day. Which advice should a senior midwife give to a student midwife working in the neonatal care unit:
- (a) Apnoea is an abnormality, which requires urgent intervention.
 - (b) Apnoea of less than twenty (20) seconds is not usually of clinical concern
 - (c) Apnoea beyond sixty (60) seconds requires paediatric care.
 - (d) All apnoeic attacks should be reported to the doctor
- 1.3 Brown adipose tissues (BAT) are deposited in the foetus at which stage of foetal development:
- (a) 26 weeks gestation
 - (b) 28 weeks gestation
 - (c) 32 weeks gestation
 - (d) 36 weeks gestation
- 1.4 You are requesting junior midwives to reduce furniture in a delivery suite, in order to prevent heat loss to the infant by:
- (a) Evaporation
 - (b) Conduction
 - (c) Convection
 - (d) Radiation
- 1.5 Hypothermia leads to fat lipolysis in order to restore body temperature; the process consumes:
- (a) Oxygen and carbon dioxide
 - (b) Oxygen and glycogen
 - (c) Oxygen and haemoglobin
 - (d) Oxygen and lipids
- 1.6 A preterm baby has inadequate fat stores and is at risk of developing one of the following conditions:
- (a) Hyperthermia
 - (b) Hypemagnesium
 - (c) Hypothermia
 - (d) Hypoplasia

- 1.7 Identify the immunoglobulin that is transferred to the placenta and provides passive immunity in the first six (6) months of life:
- (a) IgG
 - (b) IgM
 - (c) IgA
 - (d) IgD
- 1.8 Colostrum and breast milk contributes to the development of protective gut flora by creating an acid enteral environment, which favours growth of:
- (a) Macrophages and neutrophils
 - (b) Lactobacillus and Bifidobacterium
 - (c) Lactoferrin
 - (d) Lysozyme
- 1.9 A day three (3) postnatal woman complains of fullness of breasts, a midwife advises her to:
- (a) Stop breastfeeding until the condition is resolved
 - (b) Breastfeed 4 hourly and allow breast to rest in between feeds
 - (c) Alternate breast and formula feeding
 - (d) Breastfeed frequently and ensure that breasts are empty.
- 1.10 A mother whose infant is diagnosed with cleft lip, intact palate requires your advice regarding the ideal feeding practice: the midwife advises her to:
- (a) Spoon-feed the baby with expressed breast milk.
 - (b) Bottle feed baby with expressed breast milk.
 - (c) Breastfeed the baby exclusively
 - (d) Offer breast milk by gastric tube
- 1.11 A mother is concerned about the sticky, greenish-black stool which is passed by the baby in the first days of life; a midwife advises the mother that passing of meconium indicates:
- (a) Patent gastro-intestinal tract
 - (b) Patent lower bowel
 - (c) Patent upper bowel
 - (d) Bowel obstruction
- 1.12 In response to a loud noise, a newborn baby may demonstrate one of the following reflexes:
- (a) Moro reflex
 - (b) Stepping response
 - (c) Rooting reflex
 - (d) Sucking reflex

1.13 A test which examines the hip joints for laxity, a risk factor for dislocation is called:

- (a) Ortolani's test
- (b) Barlow's test
- (c) Hip traction test
- (d) Walking test

1.14 All the following are danger signals requiring medical attention, except for:

- (a) Neonatal convulsions
- (b) In-drawing of chest when breathing
- (c) Pink body colour
- (d) Scanty urine output

1.15 One of the risk factors for sudden infant death syndrome is:

- (a) Maternal obesity
- (b) Maternal diabetic state
- (c) Maternal HIV status
- (d) Maternal cigarette smoking

1.16 The drug used to reverse respiratory depression in a newly born baby who is considered to be depressed by opiates given to the mother during labour is:

- (a) Naloxone
- (b) Adrenalin
- (c) Sodium bicarbonate
- (d) Glucose

1.17 A midwife working in a rural clinic is teaching mothers about neonatal jaundice, since there is no laboratory service to establish the bilirubin level the midwife tells mothers that severe jaundice can be diagnosed when:

- (a) Jaundice is seen on the infants lips
- (b) Jaundice can be identified on the abdomen
- (c) Urine is yellow
- (d) Jaundice is observed on the sclera of the eyes

1.18 The initiation of milk production in the breast is called:

- (a) Mammogenesis
- (b) Lactogenesis
- (c) Galactopoesis
- (d) Let down reflex

- 1.19 The Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) ensures that hospitals are:
- (a) Code compliant
 - (b) Upholding breastfeeding status
 - (c) Train health care workers on the initiative
 - (d) All of the above is correct
 - (e) B and C are correct responses
- 1.20 Hypoglycaemia is a metabolic condition associated with all the following situations except for:
- (a) Hypoxia
 - (b) Maternal diabetes mellitus
 - (c) Cardiac conditions
 - (d) Hypothermia
- 1.21 Identify the benefits of colostrum from the following statement:
- (a) It facilitates the growth of bacteria
 - (b) Enhances the growth of gut flora
 - (c) It aggravates hypoglycaemia
 - (d) Causes colicky pain
- 1.22 Risk practices associated with neonatal ear infections are all except for:
- (a) Bottle feeding
 - (b) Woollen baby's hat
 - (c) Exposure to viral infections
 - (d) Generous use of antibiotics
- 1.23 Immature babies usually vomits after feeds, the rationale for this behaviour is:
- (a) Immature cardiac sphincter and nervous control of the stomach
 - (b) Delayed gastric emptying time and stomach irritants
 - (c) Over feeding due to limited stomach capacity
 - (d) Nausea due to swallowed blood and amniotic fluid
- 1.24 The most common outcome of cephalopelvic disproportion on the foetal skull is:
- (a) Caput succedaneum
 - (b) Cephalhaematoma
 - (c) Subaponeurotic haemorrhage
 - (d) Fractured skull
- 1.25 One of the major causes of neonatal death in Swaziland is:
- (a) Jaundice
 - (b) Immunizable diseases
 - (c) Infections
 - (d) Cod death syndrome

Question 2 (a)

A midwife is teaching antenatal mothers about baby care. Discuss in detail important issues, which mothers should know regarding maintenance of baby's body temperature, during and after birth.

10 Marks

Question 2 (b)

A midwife is examining a newborn infant (24 hours old). Discuss in detail the relevancy of the following:

- (a) Obtaining history (5 marks)
- (b) Conducting measurements (5 marks)
- (c) Examining specific areas (chest, heart, head, abdomen and lower limbs) (5 marks)

15 marks

Question 3

A midwife is assigned to work in a rural maternity unit, she noted that the hospital statistics reflect high neonatal mortality ratio. Discuss in detail measures that a midwife will take in order to control neonatal mortality.

25 marks