

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER: MAY, 2011**

**TITLE OF PAPER** : **THE NEONATE**  
**COURSE CODE** : **MID 105**  
**DURATION** : **TWO (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**

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## QUESTION 1

Select a single appropriate response

1.1 The risk associated with preterm infants is:

- (a) Congenital abnormalities
- (b) Low birth weight
- (c) Respiratory distress syndrome
- (d) Kernicterus jaundice

1.2 An infant who is diagnosed physiological jaundice should be closely monitored for:

- (a) Hyperthermia
- (b) Hypebilirubinemia
- (c) Hypernatraemia
- (d) Hypercalcaemia

1.3 Low fluid and caloric intake during the colostrial phase of breast milk may causes a slower intestinal transit time resulting to neonates developing:

- (a) Hypoglycaemia
- (b) Neonatal convulsions
- (c) Neonatal vomiting
- (d) Physiological jaundice

1.4 Skin infection in the neonate is commonly caused by one of the listed organism:

- (a) Staphylococcus aureus
- (b) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- (c) Haemophilus influenza
- (d) Escherichia coli

1.5 A baby who has sustained injury to the renal and adrenal glands is likely to have been presenting by:

- (a) Brow
- (b) Breech
- (c) Sholder
- (d) Vertex

1.6 A neonate that is delivered outside a maternity care facility is likely to suffer from:

- (a) Bleeding disorders
- (b) Infection
- (c) Hypoglycaemia
- (d) Hypothermia

1.7 A student midwife is advised to reduce furniture in a delivery ward in order to prevent heat loss by:

- (a) Convection
- (b) Radiation
- (c) Evaporation
- (d) Conduction

1.8 A neonate who is circumcised with un-sterile equipments is at risk of acquiring which condition:

- (a) HIV infection
- (b) Bacterial infection
- (c) Tetanus
- (d) Meningitis

1.9 Which of the following ethical principles should be applied by a midwife when rendering post humorous care to a stillborn baby:

- (a) Withdrawal of care is ideal
- (b) Uphold justice at all times
- (c) Observe legal rights of the neonate
- (d) Dignity and respect should be applied

1.10 A diabetic mother has given birth to an apparently healthy neonate at home; a midwife working in a rural health centre is examining the neonate an hour after delivery to find that the neonate is having jittery movements. The most appropriate intervention is to:

- (a) Allow mother to breastfeed her baby as the infant is hungry
- (b) Administer 10% glucose intravenously
- (c) Refer the client to a paediatrician to render advanced care
- (d) Abort the fit by giving diazepam syrup

1.11 An Orphan and Vulnerable Child (OVC) is at risk of one of the following social problem:

- (a) Intra-uterine growth retardation
- (b) Poor educational attainment
- (c) Abuse and exploitation
- (d) Poor health

A midwife is conducting the first detailed examination of an infant and records that an infant can walk and grip objects with hands. She concludes that the infant is performing above her developmental milestone. Question 12-15 relates to this scenario.

1.12 What is the term given to these reflexes which are demonstrated at birth?

- (a) Permanent reflexes
- (b) Primitive reflexes
- (c) Transit reflexes
- (d) Primary reflexes

1.13 The reflex mentioned in question 1.12 is used to:

- (a) Determine the gestational age of the neonate
- (b) Establish how the neonate adapts to extra-uterine life
- (c) Evaluate the wellbeing of the neonate
- (d) Consider the feeding method of the infant

1.14 A startle reflex is sometimes referred to as the:

- (a) Sucking reflex
- (b) Walking reflex
- (c) Prone reflex
- (d) Moro reflex

1.15 An overactive Moro reflex may indicate one of the following conditions:

- (a) Kernicterus jaundice
- (b) Cerebral haemorrhage
- (c) Low birth weight
- (d) Drug withdrawal syndrome

1.16 Cyanosis in the newborn baby generally originates from four major organ systems which are:

- (a) Respiratory, cardiac, haematologic or neurologic
- (b) Neurologic, haematologic, respiratory or muscular
- (c) Nervous, cardiac, haematologic or abdominal
- (d) Cardiac, respiratory, neurologic and neuro-muscular

1.17 Breastfeeding is contra-indicated to newborn babies diagnosed with:

- (a) Jaundice
- (b) Infectious diseases
- (c) Galactosemia
- (d) Hypoglycemia

1.18 Phototherapy treatment has been shown to be an effective means of treating:

- (a) Septicemia
- (b) Mother to Child Transmission of HIV
- (c) Hypothermia
- (d) Hyperbilirubinemia

1.19 See-saw respirations are commonly diagnosed on babies suffering from:

- (a) Hyperpyrexia
- (b) Respiratory distress syndrome
- (c) Diabetic babies
- (d) Congenitally abnormal babies

1.20 One of the first physiologic compensation for illnesses that impair oxygenation to a newly-born baby is:

- (a) Grunting respirations
- (b) Intercostal retractions
- (c) Nasal flaring
- (d) Cyanosis

1.21 Passage of meconium in utero may be a response to:

- (a) Intra-uterine malnutrition
- (b) Hypoxia
- (c) Congenital pneumonia
- (d) Vertical transmission of HIV

1.22 Diagnosis of Rubella infection is made by the detection of specific ----- in cord blood

- (a) IgG
- (b) IgI
- (c) IgD
- (d) IgM

1.23 Varicella-zoster infection during pregnancy can have significant effects on the developing foetus, one of the complications is:

- (a) Hydrocephaly
- (b) Microcephaly
- (c) Anacephaly
- (d) Achondroplasia

1.24 A Midwife should document all interventions done to a neonate:

- (a) For communication to members of the multidisciplinary team
- (b) For legal purposes
- (c) For continuity of care
- (d) A and C are relevant responses
- (e) All of the above is relevant

1.25 When a baby develops acrocyanosis a midwife should:

- (a) Administer oxygen
- (b) Refer the neonate to the paediatrician for advanced care
- (c) Observe the neonate in the neonatal unit for 24 hours
- (d) Inform the mother about the physiological adaptation to extra-uterine environment

**QUESTION 2 (a)**

Explain the significance of an Apgar Score

10 marks

**QUESTION 2 (b)**

A midwife is advising pregnant women of an unknown HIV status, regarding safe infant feeding practices. Discuss critical issues that should be covered in the discussion in order for a woman to make an informed infant feeding choice.

15 marks

**QUESTION 3**

A midwife in charge of a neonatal unit is admitting baby Dudu who was delivered 20 minutes ago, birth weight 1.8Kg. Discuss the history that a midwife should obtain from the mother in order to render care to this neonate.

10 marks

Describe how a midwife should render care to baby Dudu in the next 24 hours.

15 Marks