

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER: MAY, 2015

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 When the head of the baby is born, which among the following is the initial management that will be conducted by a midwife at this stage of childbirth?
- (a) Assess for Apgar score
 - (b) Clear the airway
 - (c) Cover the head with a warm hat
 - (d) Count respirations
- 1.2 As the chest of the baby is compressed in the birth canal a midwife notices that meconium stained fluid drains from the baby's mouth, which one of the following should the midwife do soon after the baby is born
- (a) Call for help as the baby will need intubation
 - (b) Clear the airway using a bulb syringe before drying the baby
 - (c) Suction vigorously using electronic devices
 - (d) Wipe the airway with gauze to clear the fluid
- 1.3 As the entire body is completely delivered, why is it important to keep the baby warm?
- (a) To prevent heat loss by evaporation
 - (b) To protect the baby from the air hazards
 - (c) Babies thrive in warm temperature
 - (d) To keep the baby free from infection
- 1.4 The baby's respirations are less than 30 breaths per minute and irregular which of the following interventions is appropriate?
- (a) Ventilate the baby by bag and mask
 - (b) Dry the baby and rub the back to stimulate breathing
 - (c) Clear the airway using electronic devices
 - (d) Observe the baby it will soon establish normal breathing
- 1.5 Baby Lolo is small for gestational age, which is the 'Best practice' that a midwife can teach the mother regarding the care of the neonate?
- (a) Use an incubator to keep her warm
 - (b) Kangaroo mother care
 - (c) Admitting the baby in a neonatal ward
 - (d) Placing the baby in a cot

- 1.6 In a different maternity ward baby Dzingile is born large for gestational age, her mother was diabetic. Which one of the following characteristics should a midwife observe in the first hour of birth?
- (a) Twitching muscles
 - (b) Feeding vigorously
 - (c) Active and demonstrating hunger signs
 - (d) Signs of thriving
- 1.7 Baby Dzingile has a large caput succedenum. Which one of the following signs is a characteristic of caput succedenum?
- (a) It resolves after 3-6 weeks
 - (b) Is circumscribed
 - (c) It does not cross a suture line
 - (d) Oedematous swelling on the presenting part
- 1.8 You are caring for a term neonate who is receiving phototherapy, which one of the following situations require phototherapy?
- (a) Serum bilirubin of more than 250Umol/L
 - (b) When the neonate is diagnosed physiologic jaundice
 - (c) All preterm babies
 - (d) Babies born by primigravid mothers
- 1.9 If the neonate was presenting in a breech presentation, which one of the following skull structures may be traumatized when the after-coming head is born?
- (a) Anterior fontanelle
 - (b) Face
 - (c) Falx cerebri
 - (d) Membraneous bones
- 1.10 Baby Lomadloti aspirated meconium before birth. Which one of the following conditions may have resulted to meconium aspiration syndrome?
- (a) Prematurity
 - (b) Growth retarded postmature neonates
 - (c) Rh iso immunized foetus
 - (d) HIV exposed foetus
- 1.11 Which one of the following conditions is associated with pre-term births (less than 32 weeks of gestation)
- (a) Hyaline membraneous disease
 - (b) Diarrhoea
 - (c) Severe vomiting
 - (d) Normal developmental milestone

1.12. Which one of the following statements forms part of the Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding as recommended by the WHO/UNICEF Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI)?

- (a) Administer culturally appropriate feeding practices
- (b) Encourage mothers to offer mixed feeding
- (c) Early initiation to the breast
- (d) Offer water in between feeds

1.13. Which one of the following signs and symptoms are classified as the 'danger signs' of a neonate?

- (a) Breast feeding more frequently at night
- (b) Passage of meconium in the first day of life
- (c) Severe jaundice
- (d) Passage of 3 yellow stools per week

1.14 A neonate who become cyanosed after feeding may be diagnosed with one of the following conditions, identify the relevant one.

- (a) Heart diseases
- (b) Blood borne diseases
- (c) Abdominal conditions
- (d) Pneumonia

1.15. Which one of the following signs indicate that the neonate has umbilical stump infection?

- (a) Fresh bleeding from the cord stump
- (b) Discoloration of the cord stump
- (c) Dry cord stump
- (d) Foul smelling cord stump

1.16. Which one of the following conditions can result to 'failure to thrive among neonates in Swaziland':

- (a) Diarrhoea and vomiting
- (b) Otitis media
- (c) HIV infection
- (d) Septicaemia

1.17. Which one of the following is an acceptable rationale for keeping a baby warm during resuscitation?

- (a) Glucose is diverted from vital organs to create heat for survival
- (b) Hyperthermia exacerbates hypoxia
- (c) Carbon dioxide is necessary for generating heat
- (d) All of the above responses are relevant

1.18 Baby Delisile is receiving phototherapy, which is the essential care for a neonate under phototherapy?

- (a) Increase fluid intake to prevent dehydration
- (b) Keep mother nearby to maintain bonding
- (c) Expose skin to the light and cover the eyes
- (d) All interventions are correct

1.19. Which one of the following terms describe respiratory rate above 60 breaths per minute:

- (a) Apnoea
- (b) Tachycardia
- (c) Hypotonia
- (d) Tachypnoea

1.20. Which one of the following metabolic conditions can occur to a neonate as a result of being exposed to extreme cold?

- (a) Hypocalcaemia
- (b) Hyponatremia
- (c) Hypothermia
- (d) Hypoglycaemia

1.21 A Rhesus iso- immunized neonate is likely to suffer from which one of the following conditions?

- (a) Severe jaundice
- (b) Difficult in establishing respirations
- (c) Bleeding tendencies
- (d) All of the above responses are correct

1.22 One of the health challenges facing infants and young children in Swaziland is vertical transmission of HIV infection. Which one of the following efforts is implemented by the Swaziland Government?

- (a) Vaccinating all neonates against HIV
- (b) Enrolling HIV + women on Lifelong ART
- (c) Treating all neonates who have developed signs of AIDS
- (d) Promote alternative feeding to all neonates at risk of HIV infection

1.23 What is the significance of the APGAR score?

- (a) A tool used to indicate the need for resuscitation
- (b) A tool used to assess the gestational stage of the neonate
- (c) It identifies neonates at risk for growth retardation
- (d) It determines the health of a neonate at birth

1.24 Which one of the following signs may be present at birth in babies exposed to alcohol during the intrauterine life?

- (a) Microcephaly
- (b) Hydrocephaly
- (c) Mental retardation
- (d) A and B are correct responses

1.25. Which one of the first physiologic compensation for illnesses that impair oxygenation to a newly-born?

- (a) Nasal flaring
- (b) Intercostal retractions
- (c) Cyanosis
- (d) All of the above is correct

Question 2 (a)

Baby Qondzeni is born at term gestation, but she fails to initiate breathing at birth. Explain steps that you will take in order to resuscitate this neonate. Give a rationale for each step taken

18 Marks

Question 2 (b)

Describe how you should manage a baby who has inhaled meconium stained amniotic fluid at birth should be managed

7 marks

Question 3 (a)

Bonisile has given birth to an apparently healthy full term neonate. Describe the essential newborn care that will be offered to the neonate in the first 24 hours of life

15 marks

Question 3 (b)

Baby Bonsile is exposed to HIV infection. Describe how you will care for a neonate in the first six months; make reference to country guidelines on Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission to HIV

(10 Marks)