

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

TITLE OF PAPER : **ABNORMAL MIDWIFERY II**
COURSE CODE : **MID 121**
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**

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

QUESTION 1

INSTRUCTION: SELECT A SINGLE CORRECT RESPONSE TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

- 1.1 Which one of the following statements is a risk factor for prolonged labour?
- (a) Justo minor pelvis
 - (b) Active phase of labour lasting beyond 12 hours
 - (c) Previous history of obstructed labour
 - (d) A& B are correct responses
 - (e) All of the above is relevant responses
- 1.2 Which one among the following is often the labour outcome for a persistent occipito posterior position?
- (a) Deep transverse arrest
 - (b) Normal breech delivery
 - (c) Face presentation
 - (d) Shoulder presentation
- 1.3 What will you include in your rapid assessment for a client who is having an eclamptic convulsion?
- (a) Respirations, signs of injury, foetal distress
 - (b) Breathing, colour, quality of a convulsion
 - (c) Conscious state, colour and breathing
 - (d) Duration of a fit, drug history and colour
- 1.4 Which one among the listed has been shown to prevent eclamptic convulsions?
- (a) Salbutamol
 - (b) Pethidine
 - (c) Nifedipen
 - (d) Magnesium sulphate
- 1.5 Which one among the listed history should be obtained by a midwife when caring for a client who is diagnosed with eclampsia?
- (a) History of epilepsy
 - (b) Pregnancy history
 - (c) Drug history
 - (d) Dietary history

- 1.6 You are a midwife in charge of a postpartum ward. Siceliwe who gave birth to a large baby is bleeding from the genital tract. Which one among the following may be the cause of post partum haemorrhage?
- (a) Coagulopathy
 - (b) Retained clot
 - (c) Cervical trauma
 - (d) Pelvic infection
- 1.7 An elderly pregnant woman arrives at a health facility with a dangling cord between her legs; which one of the following is an appropriate intervention by a midwife if the foetus is still alive?
- (a) Inform the client about the danger signs of cord prolapse
 - (b) Help client to adopt an exaggerated Sim's position
 - (c) Allow client to ambulate in order to augment labour
 - (d) Monitor maternal heart rate
- 1.8 Which one among the following is the correct definition of postpartum haemorrhage?
- (a) Bleeding which occurs in the entire puerperal period
 - (b) Vaginal bleeding which occurs within the first week following childbirth
 - (c) Bleeding from the genital tract as a result of retained placenta
 - (d) Any bleeding from the genital tract during puerperium, which undermines maternal health
- 1.9 Which one among the following is a rationale for managing post partum haemorrhage?
- (a) Post partum haemorrhage can re-occur in subsequent babies
 - (b) Post partum haemorrhage is not a common problem among African women
 - (c) Post partum haemorrhage is a direct cause of maternal death
 - (d) Post partum haemorrhage occur once in a lifetime
- 1.10 Which one among the following is a direct cause of PPH?
- (a) A full bladder
 - (b) A low haemoglobin
 - (c) Over-distention of the uterus
 - (d) Atony of uterine muscle
- 1.11 A bed-side clotting test is conducted. For which one among the listed conditions is this test done?
- (a) Coagulopathy
 - (b) Diabetes
 - (c) Malaria
 - (d) Infection

1.12 A student midwife is conducting a digital vaginal examination on a woman in labour. She identifies the sagittal suture lying in the transverse diameter of the pelvic midcavity. What is the possible cause of this situation?

- (a) Malpresentation
- (b) Malposition of the occiput
- (c) Face presentation
- (d) Brow presentation

1.13 What is the outcome of the condition identified in 1.12?

- (a) Labour might be obstructed at the midpelvis
- (b) Normal vaginal delivery if the baby weighs 3.8kg
- (c) Labour is obstructed at the pelvic inlet
- (d) Labour is obstructed at the pelvic cavity

1.14 Which one among the listed conditions may report vaginal findings which indicates that a cervix was 'hanging like an empty sleeve' during labour

- (a) Prolonged labour
- (b) Premature labour
- (c) Obstructed labour
- (d) Precipitate labour

1.15 A student midwife is monitoring a woman after the birth of her baby as she might be at risk of post partum haemorrhage. Which one of the following interventions will she employ?

- (a) Administer oxytocic drugs every hour
- (b) Remain with the client until the uterine tone is restored
- (c) Massage the uterus every 15 minutes for the first 2 hours
- (d) Monitor blood loss every hour until bleeding is controlled

1.16 Which one among the recommended 'best practices during labour' may be a risk factor for puerperal infection?

- (a) Excessive blood loss
- (b) Encourage ambulation during labour
- (c) Allowing women to eat and drink during labour
- (d) Encouraging women to adopt a position of their choice during childbirth

1.17 Which one of the following should be included in the maternity policy to prevent infection while still providing continuous support of a woman in labour?

- (a) Allowing only one birth companion to support all women in labour
- (b) Only healthy birth companions are allowed in the labour ward
- (c) Encouraging women to adopt a position which will allow a midwife to practice infection control
- (d) Restricting ambulation

1.18 Which one of the following interventions should be practiced by midwives in order to prevent infection during delivery?

- (a) Use a common delivery tray for all mothers
- (b) Autoclave all equipment used and promote a clean delivery
- (c) Routine rupture of amniotic membranes to enhance progress of labour
- (d) None of the above is correct

1.19 Which one among the following complications may occur following perineal suturing?

- (a) Oedema on the incision due to tight sutures
- (b) Pain and discomfort on the perineum
- (c) Haematoma formation
- (d) A&B are correct responses
- (e) All the responses are correct

1.20 Which one among the following advices should be given to a woman whose perineum was sutured?

- (a) Use a condom when having sexual intercourse for the next seven days
- (b) Do not engage in sexual activity for the next four weeks
- (c) Keep the perineum clean and dry, change pad when using the toilet
- (d) Apply lotion on the perineum to enhance healing

1.21 Which one among the following conditions is a risk factor for uterine inversion?

- (a) Primigravid state
- (b) Grandmultiparity
- (c) Elderly women
- (d) Young women

1.22 Which one among the listed is an essential intervention when a client presents with uterine inversion before the placenta is delivered?

- (a) Administer oxytocin to enhance delivery of the placenta
- (b) Deliver the placenta using active management of the third stage of labour
- (c) Replace the uterus to relieve discomfort
- (d) Lift the foot of the bed to relieve pain and call the doctor for advance management

1.23 Which one among the listed is an essential advice to give to a woman who is recovering from a Caesarian section?

- (a) Ambulate in order to prevent blood clotting disorders
- (b) Remain in bed most of the time to enhance healing of the wound
- (c) Attend a gymnastic programme during the first two weeks of puerperium in order to restore muscle tone
- (d) Lift heavy weights in order to increase the tone of your abdominal muscles

1.24 Which one among the following is essential advice to give to an HIV positive women after the birth of her baby?

- (a) Enroll in Life Long ART if eligible
- (b) Reveal your HIV status to a trusted person for emotional support
- (c) Make every effort to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV
- (d) All the above responses are correct

1.25 Maternal mortality is still high among Swazi women. Which one among the listed is the current United Nations estimated maternal mortality rate?

- (a) 550 per 100,000 live births
- (b) 410 per 100,000 live births
- (c) 320 per 100,000 live births
- (d) 250 per 100,000 live births

QUESTION 2 (a)

Obstetric shock is a condition that is often diagnosed among women in Swaziland. Discuss 4 causes of obstetric shock commonly diagnosed among women in maternity health facilities.

15 marks

QUESTION 2 (b)

Describe in detail how a midwife should manage a woman diagnosed with obstetric shock in a basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care (EmONC facility).

10 marks

QUESTION 3

Deleni is a 22 year old gravida 2 who is admitted in the labour ward. She informs the midwife that she has been in labour for the past 18 hours.

Question 3 (a)

Discuss critical information that should be recorded on Deleni's partograph; give a rationale for your responses.

15 marks

QUESTION 3 (b)

Discuss in detail how you will manage Deleni before she is referred to the obstetrician.

10 marks