

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER: MAY, 2016

TITLE OF PAPER:	EMERGENCY OBSTETRIC AND NEONATAL CARE
COURSE CODE:	MID 504
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 from the options provided.

A midwife has just completed assisting a woman who was giving birth. When examining the placenta she observes that the placenta has a missing lobe. Question 1-5 relates to this scenario.

- 1.1 What is the emergency management of a client whom the midwife realised that there is a missing lobe in the placenta?
- (a) Wait for the obstetrician to review the client
 - (b) Attempt to remove the lobe
 - (c) Administer a 2nd dose of oxytocic drug and massage the uterus
 - (d) Apply pressure on the fundus to forcefully expel the lobe
- 1.2 If the woman is bleeding profusely from the genital track which is the next step that a midwife should take in an effort to control postpartum haemorrhage?
- (a) Apply fundal pressure to control bleeding
 - (b) Infuse Ringers Lactate with syntocinon 20-40 units added in the drip
 - (c) Repeat a 3rd dose of oxytocic
 - (d) Encourage the client to rub her uterus until bleeding is controlled
- 1.3 If bleeding is not controlled despite interventions mentioned in 1.2, which further emergency management should be employed by a midwife transporting the client to the next level of care?
- (a) Teach the client to massage her uterus every 15 minutes
 - (b) Suture identified lacerations
 - (c) Infuse 0 positive blood
 - (d) Apply bimanual compression of the uterus
- 1.4 If the uterus is well contracted but there is fresh continuous bleeding noted from the genital tract, identify the cause of bleeding from the list provided.
- (a) Ruptured uterus
 - (b) Vaginal laceration
 - (c) Perineal tear
 - (d) Haematoma
- 1.5 If the woman still bleeds despite all the interventions mentioned above, what could be the cause of postpartum haemorrhage?
- (a) Deficiency in the clotting factor
 - (b) Trauma of the birth canal
 - (c) Poor uterine contraction
 - (d) Low haemoglobin level

1.6 Which one among the listed conditions/situation is a direct cause of postpartum haemorrhage among women in health care facilities in Swaziland?

- (a) Low immune status of clients
- (b) Atonic uterus
- (c) Adherent placenta
- (d) Full bladder

A single pregnant adolescent report in the clinic for the initial antenatal care, she weighs 98kg and is oedematous in her lower limbs. Question 1.7- 1.10 relates to this scenario

1.7 You examine the woman and confirm that she is 37 weeks pregnant, her blood pressure reading is 160/115 and she complains of severe frontal headache. Which of the following diagnoses applies to this client?

- (a) Diabetes Mellitus
- (b) Chronic hypertension
- (c) Eclampsia
- (d) Pregnancy-induced hypertension

1.8 Which among the listed is the most serious sign of the condition identified in 1.7

- (a) Headache
- (b) Nausea and vomiting
- (c) Onset of labour
- (d) Albumen in urine

1.9 If this woman is bleeding from the genital track, which among the listed conditions may cause bleeding?

- (a) Placenta praevia
- (b) Placenta abruption
- (c) Placental haemorrhage
- (d) Haematoma

1.10 Early delivery of the neonate is advisable to this client, this recommendation is based on the fact that the condition mentioned in 1.7 may result to:

- (a) Foetal demise
- (b) Placental haemorrhage
- (c) Degeneration of the decidua
- (d) Depletion of hormones

- 1.11 Which one among the following danger signs will cause a midwife to omit the administration of Magnesium Sulphate to this client?
- (a) Blood pressure of 180/110
 - (b) Urine output of 30 ML per hour
 - (c) Respiratory rate of less than 16 breaths per minute
 - (d) A & C are correct responses
- 1.12 Which one among the listed drugs is recommended to reduce the blood pressure
- (a) Diazepam
 - (b) Hydralazine
 - (c) Magnesium sulphate
 - (d) All responses are correct
- 1.13 Identify the recommended drug for controlling an eclamptic fit:
- (a) Nifedipin
 - (b) Phenobarbitone
 - (c) Hydrallazine
 - (d) Magnesium sulphate
- 1.14 If a client who is diagnosed with severe pre-eclampsia complains of epigastric pain, which one among the listed is the cause for this condition?
- (a) Gastro-intestinal diseases
 - (b) Cerebral oedema
 - (c) Oedema of the uterus
 - (d) Oedema of the capsule of the liver
- 1.15 Identify one condition/situation which may result to obstetric shock from the list provided
- (a) Sudden emptying of an over-distended uterus
 - (b) Severe infection
 - (c) Intrapartum haemorrhage
 - (d) B and C are correct responses
 - (e) All of the above are relevant responses
- 1.16 Shock and sudden onset of lower abdominal pain soon after childbirth is associated with which one of the following conditions?
- (a) Acute inversion of the uterus
 - (b) Sudden relief of an over-distended uterus
 - (c) Postpartum haemorrhage
 - (d) Obstructed labour

1.17 A Bands' ring may be diagnosed in which one of the following conditions/situations

- (a) Disordered uterine contractions
- (b) Obstructed labour
- (c) Transverse lie
- (d) Precipitate labour

1.18 Identify the correct definition for shoulder dystocia among the list provided?

- (a) Difficult delivery of the shoulders
- (b) Impacted shoulders
- (c) Shoulders that are too large to be delivered
- (d) Failure of the shoulders to transverse after delivery of the head

1.19 Identify the recommended technique that should be used by midwives to relieve shoulder dystocia.

- (a) Woods manoeuvre
- (b) Mc Robert's manoeuvre
- (c) Zavanelli manoeuvre
- (d) Rubin manoeuvre

1.20 Which one among the listed is the indirect cause of maternal mortality among women in Swaziland, as stated by the Confidential Enquiry into maternal death report (2014)?

- (a) Postpartum haemorrhage
- (b) Grand-multiparity
- (c) HIV infection
- (d) Poor use of family planning practices

1.21 One of the causes of mortality among neonates in Swaziland is:

- (a) Asphyxia neonatorum
- (b) Jaundice
- (c) Malnutrition
- (d) Respiratory distress syndrome

1.22 Neonatal death is responsible for ----- under-five mortality rate as stated by the Ministry of Health (2014) report:

- (a) 10%
- (b) 20%
- (c) 30%
- (d) 40%

1.23 Baby Grace is severely asphyxiated, which one among the following signs will be diagnosed from her?

- (a) Muscle tone poor, respiratory effort poor, heart rate 100bpm, reflex grimace, colour central cyanosis
- (b) Muscle tone poor, colour blue, respiratory effort minimal, heart rate 101bpm, grimace
- (c) No muscle tone, colour pale, no respiratory effort, no heart rate, no reflex response
- (d) Muscle placid, colour pale, heart rate 89bpm, no reflex response, no respiratory effort

1.24 When a neonate is having a convulsion, which among the listed drugs is the essential drug to administer?

- (a) Diazepam
- (b) Phenergan
- (c) Cortisone
- (d) Dextrose 10 %

1.25. Meconium aspiration syndrome is common among which gestational age neonates?

- (a) Postmature neonates
- (b) Normal term neonates
- (c) Large for gestational age
- (d) All neonates are prone to meconium aspiration syndrome

QUESTION 2

Zandile is admitted in active labour, term gestation with singleton pregnancy. While she was collecting a specimen of urine her amniotic membranes ruptured and the umbilical cord prolapses.

- (a) Discuss your emergency interventions when amniotic membranes rupture and the umbilical cord prolapses (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss why spontaneous rupture of membranes during labour and prolapsed cord is an obstetric emergency (10 marks)

QUESTION 3

Zocile, a para 10 gave birth at home about 30 minutes ago, she reports that her labour was of short duration, she gave birth to a normal size neonate and she is bleeding profusely vaginally.

- (a) Discuss four causes of postpartum haemorrhage with reference to Zocile's scenario (15 Marks)
- (b) Briefly explain emergency interventions that a midwife will employ in order to save Zocile's life (10 marks)