

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER: MAY, 2017**

**TITLE OF PAPER** : **NORMAL LABOUR AND INTRAPARTUM CARE**  
**COURSE CODE** : **MID409**  
**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 the correct answer and write the letter that corresponds with it next to the question number, in your answer sheet. Example: 2. B

### Part A

1. True onset of labour is defined by which one of the following?
  - A. Passage of bloody show
  - B. Occurrence of uterine contraction
  - C. Cervical dilatation and effacement
  - D. Excessive foetal movement
  
2. True contractions are characterised by all of the following except:
  - A. Occur at regular intervals
  - B. Intervals gradually get smaller
  - C. Intensity increases
  - D. Pain stops with sedation
  
3. All of the following are false contractions (Braxton Hicks) characteristics except:
  - A. Occur at regular intervals
  - B. Intensity does not change
  - C. Pain is felt primarily in the lower abdomen
  - D. Cervix dilate
  
4. Which of the following is true about retraction?
  - A. Relaxation after a uterine contraction
  - B. Intensity of uterine contraction in upper and lower segments
  - C. The myometrium of the upper uterine segment becomes shorter after a contraction
  - D. The pacemaker in the right cornu of the uterus
  
5. Regarding the stages of labour:
  - A. First stage of labour ends with birth of the baby
  - B. Second stage of labour is divided into latent and active phases
  - C. Third stage of labour lasts one hour
  - D. Third stage of labour begins immediately after the birth of the infant and ends with placental delivery.

6. A laboring client is in the first stage of labour and has progressed from 4 to 7 cm in cervical dilation. In which one of the following phases of the first stage does cervical dilation occur most rapidly?
- Preparatory phase
  - Latent phase
  - Active phase
  - Transition phase
7. A multiparous client who has been in labour for 2 hours states that she feels the urge to move her bowels. How would you respond?
- Let the client get up to use the potty
  - Allow the client to use a bedpan
  - Perform a pelvic examination
  - Check the fetal heart rate
8. Labour is a series of events affected by the coordination of the five essential factors. One of these is the passenger (foetus). Which are the other four factors?
- Contractions, passageway, placental position and function, pattern of care
  - Contractions, maternal physiological response, placental position, psychological response
  - Passageway, contractions, placental position and function, psychological response
  - Passageway, placental position and function, paternal response, psychological response
9. A G4 P3 is admitted to the labor and delivery unit. You perform a vaginal exam and realise that her membranes have ruptured. Which observation would you be expected to make immediately.
- Fetal heart tones of 160bpm
  - A moderate amount of straw-colored fluid
  - A small amount of greenish fluid
  - A small segment of the umbilical cord
10. Ms. Z is admitted to the labour unit. A vaginal exam reveals that she is 2cm dilated. Which of the following statements would the midwife expect her to make?
- "We have a name picked out for the baby."
  - "I need to push when I have a contraction."
  - "I can't concentrate if anyone is touching me."
  - "When can I get my epidural?"

**Total marks = 10**

**Part B**

Describe the physiologic changes that occur in the uterus during the first stage of labour? **(15 marks).**

**Total marks = 25**

**Question 2**

You have been monitoring Mrs. G, gravida 3 Para 2, who has been admitted into labour in the past six hours. She suddenly shouts, “ nurse the baby is coming out”. You examine her and found that the cervix is fully dilated and the station is +4.

2.1 Discuss your intervention until the baby is born. **(20 marks)**

2.2 Describe five probable signs of the second stage of labour. **(5 marks)**

**Total marks 25**

**Question 3**

Describe the third stage of labour (including the physiology of separation of the placenta and membranes) highlighting the major points of the delivery of the placenta and membranes. **(25 marks)**