

Jordan University of Science and Technology
Faculty of Nursing
Maternal Health Nursing theory, Nur 342
Final Theory Exam Form A
Second Semester 2010- 2011

St.Name.....

Section #.....

ID#.....

Teacher Name.....

***Circle the best answer**

1. All of the following are functions of amniotic fluid **except**

- a. Provide nutrition and oxygen for the fetus**
- b. Maintain constant temperature
- c. Provide a room for fetal movement
- d. Prevent fetus from adhering to membranes
- e. None of above

2. Which of the following is **not** a normal physiologic change in pregnancy?

- a. Amenorrhea
- b. Urine incontinence
- c. Braxton Hick's contraction
- d. Decreased RBCs**
- e. None of above

3. Which of the following disorders is considered a multifactorial inheritance?

- a. Cleft lip
- b. Pyloric stenosis
- c. Down syndrome
- d. Neural tube defect
- e. a&b&d**

4. An increased level of Alpha feto protein (AFP) during pregnancy may indicate what abnormalities

in the fetus

- a. Esophageal obstruction
- b. Down syndrome
- c. Hydronephrosis
- d. Neural tube defect
- e. All except b**

5. Which of the following is a phase of ovarian cycle of menstruation?
- Secreteroy phase
 - Follicular phase**
 - Proliferative phase
 - Menstrual phase
 - c&d
6. Excessive weight gain during pregnancy may lead to
- Macrosomia
 - Dystocia
 - Asphyxia
 - All of above**
 - a&b
7. Which of the following manifestations indicate concealed bleeding of abruption placenta?
- Increase in fundal height**
 - Intermittent aching abdominal pain
 - Visible vaginal bleeding
 - low uterine baseline tone on electronic monitoring strip
 - a&b
8. Mrs. Sawsan is 16 GWK pregnant admitted to the hospital complains from heavy vaginal bleeding, open cervical OS, severe uterine cramping. Based on this case Mrs. Sawsan is probably has
- Missed abortion
 - Threatened abortion
 - Incomplete abortion**
 - Complete abortion
 - Placenta previa
9. The lie of fetus refers to
- The relation ship of the spine of the mother to the spine of the fetus**
 - The relation ship of fetal parts to each others
 - The relation ship of presenting parts to right or left side of mother's pelvis
 - None of above
10. Eclampsia is mostly characterized by
- Generalized edema
 - Oliguria
 - Convulsion and coma
 - Elevated blood pressure**

11. Which of the following is considered as possible cause of spontaneous abortion?

- a. Maternal hypertension
- b. Chromosomal abnormalities**
- c. Primigravida status
- d. None of above

12. Test for Isoimmunization for RH negative woman is done in pregnancy during

- a. 29-32 GWK
- b. 34-38 GWK
- c. 26-28 GWK**
- d. 16-23 GWK

13. The required management for hyperemesis gravidarum at hospital includes all of the following **except**

- a. Keep client NPO with I.V fluid administration
- b. Give Anti emetics (Phenergan) as prescribed
- d. Instruct client to drink ginger when fluids allowed
- c. Encourage intake of diet high in fat and protein when food is allowed**
- e. None of above

14. Mrs. Salma is pregnant in her 30 GWK. She started to develop excessive fatigue, and palpitation during rest according to New York Heart Assosiation Ms Salma is having which class of heart disease

- a. Class III
- b. Class II
- c. Class IV**
- d. Class I

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15. All of the following are fetal and neonatal complications of gestational diabetes **except**

- a. Macrosomia
- b. Neonatal hyperglycemia**
- c. Polycythemia
- d. Hyperbilirubinemia
- e. b&d

16. The first stage of labor is considered to be finished when

- a. The baby is born
- b. The cervix is full effaced and dilated**
- c. The membrane is ruptured
- d. True contraction is started

17. During the second stage of labor the nurse should encourage the woman to do which of the following
- Bear down when the cervix reached 8 cm dilation
 - Curve her body in a C shape**
 - Holding breath as much as she can to expel the fetus
 - None of above
18. Which of the following suggest to the nurse that the mother is in the latent phase of the first stage of labor?
- Fear to loss control, irritability
 - The woman may have the urge to push down
 - Woman is sociable and experiencing contraction pain**
 - Leg tremors, nausea and vomiting
 - All of above
19. Final delivery preparation for primipara to prevent injury should be done when
- The cervix is fully effaced and dilated
 - Crowning is 3 to 4 cm diameter**
 - The mother said "the baby is coming"
 - The cervix is 8 cm dilation
20. Which of the following condition indicate that the fetus is compromised in labor?
- Contraction length about 60seconds
 - Absence of variability in FHR
 - Interval between contractions less than 60 seconds
 - Decreased in FHR during contraction
 - b&c**
21. Dark green color of amniotic fluid during labor indicates
- Infection
 - Bleeding
 - Transient hypoxia**
 - Cephalic presentation
 - Normal finding
22. Which of the following findings is considered **normal** during the fourth stage of labor?
- Boggy uterus
 - After pain**
 - Excessive lochia rubra
 - Voiding per time of 100 ml
 - b&c**

23. Which of the following is **correct** regarding food and fluid intake during labor?
- a. **Solid food should be limited**
 - b. Continuous IV fluid should be started with glucose saline
 - c. Ice chips and small amount of liquid such as a cup of milk is permitted
 - d. All of above
24. All of the following factors may cause abnormalities in sperm number and structure **except**
- a. Infection of genital tract
 - b. Varicocele
 - c. Excessive alcohol intake
 - d. Immunologic factors
 - e. **None of above**
25. All of the following is considered an abnormalities in fallopian tube lead to infertility **except**
- a. Adhesion
 - b. Poor movement of the tube
 - c. Endometritis
 - d. **Inadequate progesterone**
 - e. c&d
26. All of the following condition may lead to repeated pregnancy loss **except**
- a. Chromosomal abnormalities
 - b. Uterine myoma
 - c. Systemic lobus erythromatosis
 - d. Excessive alcohol intake
 - e. **None of above**
27. Which of the following is a cervical factor that leads to female infertility?
- a. Polyps
 - b. Infection
 - c. Low progesterone level
 - d. **All of above**
 - e. a&b
28. Injecting the prepared sperm directly into the uterus to by pass the cervix is called:
- a. Invitro fertilization
 - b. Gamete intra fallopian tube transfer
 - c. Surrogate parenting
 - d. Zygote intra fallopian tube transfer
 - e. **None of above**

29. Which of the following can lead to male infertility caused by abnormal ejaculation?

- a. **Excessive alcohol**
- b. Cigarette smoking
- c. Obesity
- d. All of above

30. Which of the following statement is **true** about postpartum hemorrhage?

- a. It is the loss of blood that exceeds 500ml after vaginal delivery
- b. It is the loss of blood that exceeds 1000ml after C/S
- c. A drop in hematocrit of 10% after delivery
- d. **All of the above**

31. All of the following are causes of early postpartum hemorrhage **except**

- a. Uterine atony
- b. Uterine inversion
- c. **Subinvolution of the uterus**
- d. Coagulation abnormalities

32. Which one of the following cases is **not** at risk of developing postpartum hemorrhage?

- a. Leena diagnosed with placenta previa
- b. Lama who delivered by C/S
- c. Lana who delivered normally and give birth to a 4300 gram baby
- d. **Dina who gave birth to her second baby**

33. When assessing miss Laila (who was delivered 6 hours ago) who complained to you that she had changed two saturated peripad of bright red color in the last half an hour, you found that the uterus is firm, based on these manifestations, miss Laila would probably have

- a. Uterine atony
- b. **Perineal laceration**
- c. Full bladder
- d. All of the above

34. Which of the following medication should **not** be given for a hypertensive client who has postpartum hemorrhage?

- a. Oxytocin IV
- b. Intrauterine prostaglandine
- c. **Methylergonovine**
- d. All of above

35. Which of the following manifestations indicate uterine subinvolution
- Prolonged discharge of lochia
 - Pelvic pain and heaviness
 - Fatigue and persistent malaise
 - All of above**
36. You are a nurse working in postnatal ward, during your routine round of the ward, the vital sign of patient who had C/S 4 days ago was temp 39C, pulse 95 b/m, RR 20c/m according to the previous information all of the following is true except
- This is normal finding and nothing is needed**
 - Notify physician
 - Assess incisional wound
 - Assess mother's breast
37. All of the following are correct S/S of mastitis except
- Fever
 - Malaise
 - Bilateral breast tenderness**
 - Swelling
 - None of above
38. Which one of the following is a characteristic of invisible hematoma
- Results from hematoma in the vulva
 - Characterized by deep, severe pain relieved by pain medication
 - Characterized by feeling of pressure that are unrelieved by pain medications**
 - Appears as bulging mass sensitive to touch
39. All of the following nursing instructions is correct regarding breast abscess that is ruptures except
- Continue breast feeding every 2-3 hour**
 - Continue breast bumping
 - Apply cold packs to reduce edema
 - Apply breast support
40. All of the following cases are at higher risk for developing postpartum infection (puerperal sepsis) except the woman who:
- Developed postpartum hemorrhage
 - Transferred to C/S after ROM

c. **Delivered within less than "18" hour**

d. Delivered vaginal delivery assisted by forceps

41. Which statement is **true** regarding after pain:

a. After pain is Self limiting increase after 48 hours

b. **Intermittent contraction caused by over distended uterus**

c. Intermittent contraction increased with primipara woman

d. Analgesics does not affect after pain

42. Third degree laceration of birth canal involves:

a. Superficial vaginal mucosa or perineal skin

b. Vaginal mucosa, perineal skin, and deeper tissue may include muscle of perineum

c. **Vaginal mucosa, perineal skin, and deeper tissue may include muscle of perineum and anal**

sphincter

d. Superficial vaginal mucosa and rectal mucosa

43. The immediate post partum care that should be given for a post partum mother regarding episiotomy care in the first 24 hour include

a. **Apply ice pack to the episiotomy site**

b. Stay in bed for at least 12 hour to prevent separation of sutures

c. Drinking at least 8 glasses of fluid daily

d. Encourage urination in shower or sitz baths to increase wound healing

44. Post partum mother must be catheterized if she has

a. Persistent abdominal tenderness

b. Feeling of pelvic fullness or pressure

c. Persistent perineal pain

d. **The fundus is elevated or displaced from midline**

e. b&d

45. Which of the following statement represent normal physiological changes in cardiovascular system during the postpartum period

a. Decreased clotting factors

b. Increased CO persist for 24 hour and return to normal within 6-12 week

c. Urine out put of 3000ml /day 2to5 days post partum is common

d. Heart rate is 100b/m in the second day post delivery

e. b&c

46. Which of the following is considered abnormal finding when assessing a mother during the first 24 hour after delivery?

a. Respiratory rate 25

- b. Temperature is 38
- c. Pulse is 100b/m
- d. BP is 110/70
- e. a&c

47. Mrs Rehab is planning to use the calendar method as a family planning method. If you know that her longest cycle is 34 days and the shortest cycle is 30 days, then what is the unsafe period for Mrs Rehab?

- a. Day12-23
- b. Day 10-22
- c. Day 16-19
- d. Day 18-25

48. Which of the following is **correct** about Depo-Provera injections:

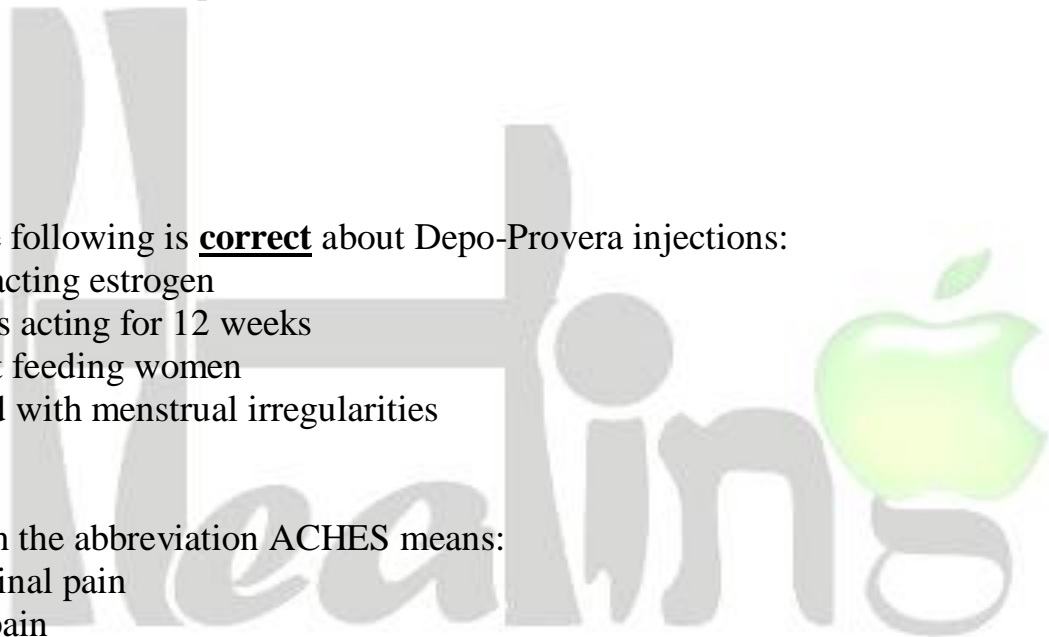
- a. Contain long acting estrogen
- b. The injection is acting for 12 weeks
- c. Safe for breast feeding women
- d. Not associated with menstrual irregularities
- e. b&c

49. The letter S in the abbreviation ACHES means:

- a. Severe abdominal pain
- b. Severe chest pain
- c. Severe eye pain
- d. Severe headache
- e. None of above

50. Which of the following is a complication results from using IUD?

- a. Pelvic infection
- b. Ectopic pregnancy
- c. Menorrhagia
- d. a&b
- e. All of above



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<Q>as a nurse, what would be your consideration regarding a woman complaining of afterpain

<C>instruct the mother for lateral position

<C>usually analgesics is not needed

<C>it is self limiting after the first 72 hours

<C>all of the above

<C++>**non of the above**

<Q>which of the following statement is not true regarding the physiological changes in endocrine system during the postpartum

<C> resumption of ovulation and menstruation for non breast feeding woman occurs within 7-9weeks

<C++> **prolactine return to non pregnant level by 2 weeks for breast feeding women**

<C> resumption of ovulation and menstruation for breast feeding woman occurs early as 8 weeks or late as 18 months

<C> First few cycles for both may be anovulatory

<Q>assuming you are a nurse giving teaching to a group of mothers regarding normal physiological changes in integumentary system, what would you tell her

<C>Linae nigra and cholasma and stria disappear

<C>The phenomenon of hair loss is abnormal and need careful assessment

<C>All of the above

<C++>**Non of the above**

<Q>which of the following statement is not true

<C>Bilateral and frontal headache are common in the first postpartum week

<C>Headache with blurred vision and proteinurea are serious and need investigation

<C++> **Sever proteinurea is usually the result of catabolic process involved in uterine involution**

<C>Acetones suggest dehydration during labor

<Q>which of the following statement is true regarding birth canal laceration

<C++> **second degree laceration involves vaginal mucosa, perineal skin, and deeper tissue**

<C>fourth degree laceration involve anal sphincter only

<C> third degree lacerations involves rectal mucosa

<C>all of the above

<Q> identify the correct statement that indicate normal physiological changes in the urinary system

<C>A woman who had a stress incontinence that developed during pregnancy or postpartum will continue to have this complain

<C>decreased bladder capacity, lost muscle tone leads to urinary retention

<C++>**incomplete emptying of the bladder increased maternal risk for having UTI**

<C>all of the above

<Q>which of the following is not a risk factor for postpartum infection

<C++>**Precipitated labor**

<C>Forceps delivery

<C>Multiple vaginal examination

<C>Ruptured membrane

<Q>which of the following is considered abnormal finding when assessing a mother during the first 24 hour after delivery

<C++>**Respiratory rate 22**

<C>Temperature is 38

<C>Pulse is 60b/m

<C>BP is 110/70

<Q>Auscultation of breath sound is needed in which of the following cases

<C>cytotoxic drug administration

<C++>**post C/S**

<C>All of the above

<C>None of the above

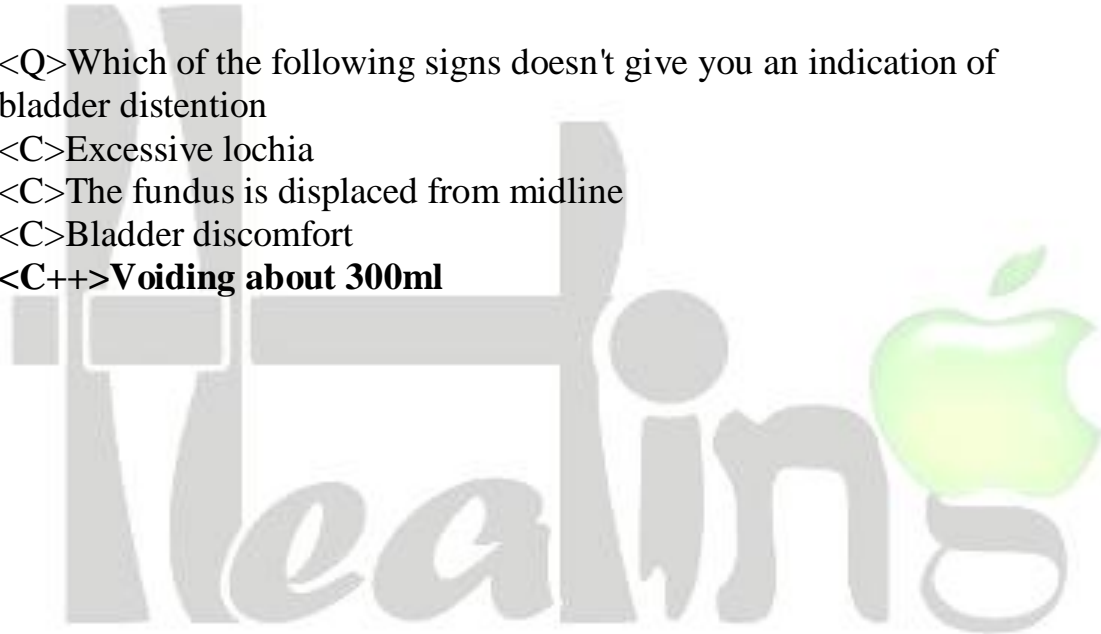
<Q> you are assessing fundus, you find that the uterus is boggy. What will be your action

<C>Assess bladder for distention

- <C>Start fundal massage
- <C>Notify physician
- <C++>**All of the above**

- <Q>which of the following is true about lochia
- <C>Excessive lochia always indicate un-contracted uterus
 - <C++>**Lochia is described as an earthy odor**
 - <C>Lochia is absent in patient undergo C/S
 - <C>All is correct

- <Q>Which of the following signs doesn't give you an indication of bladder distention
- <C>Excessive lochia
 - <C>The fundus is displaced from midline
 - <C>Bladder discomfort
 - <C++>**Voiding about 300ml**



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