



**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

**FINAL EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER**

**MAY 2007**

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<b>TITLE OF PAPER:</b>	<b>NORMAL MIDWIFERY</b>
<b>COURSE CODE:</b>	<b>MID 101</b>
<b>DURATION:</b>	<b>THREE (3) HOURS</b>
<b>TOTAL MARKS:</b>	<b>100</b>

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. Answer all four (4) questions**
- 2. This paper is divided into two sections, A and B**
- 3. Figures in brackets indicate marks allocated for each question or part of a question.**

**THIS PAPER SHOULD NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN  
GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR**

## SECTION A

### INSTRUCTION:

In the first 20 questions, select the MOST CORRECT response in each question. In your answer sheet write the letter against the corresponding number e.g. 1.2 – D

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### Question 1.1

In order for fertilization to occur following sexual intercourse, the semen loaded with spermatozoa should be deposited into the seminal pool. This is the:

- A. Anterior fornix of the vagina
- B. Lateral fornix of the vagina
- C. Posterior fornix of the vagina
- D. Cervix

(1)

### Question 1.2

There are three primitive layers in the fertilized ovum. Which of the three is responsible for the formation of the skin and the nervous system?

- A. The ectoderm
- B. The endoderm
- C. The mesoderm
- D. The trophoblast

(1)

### Question 1.3

The most important supports of the uterus are:

- A. The cardinal ligaments and the pelvic floor
- B. The broad ligament and the vagina
- C. The round ligaments and the vagina
- D. The fallopian tubes and the broad ligament

(1)

### Question 1.4

Which of the following is a normal symptom of pregnancy in the first trimester?

- A. Dyspnoea
- B. Braxton hicks contractions
- C. Nausea and vomiting
- D. Heartburn

(1)

**Question 1.5**

The physiological increase in blood volume in pregnancy produces:

- A. Reduction in platelet count
- B. Reduction in leukocyte number
- C. Decrease in hemoglobin level
- D. Increased fluid retention in the tissues

(1)

**Question 1.6**

In pregnancy the muscle fibres of the uterus increase in size by a process of:

- A. Hypertrophy
- B. Hypertrophy and Hyperplasia
- C. Hyperplasia and autolysis
- D. Aplasia

(1)

**Question 1.7**

Which of the following combinations have two positive signs of pregnancy?

- A. Amenorrhea and breast enlargement
- B. Abdominal enlargement and quickening
- C. Softening of the cervix and uterine enlargement
- D. Fetal heart heard, fetal movements felt by examiner

(1)

**Question 1.8**

In the normal presentation, the part of the fetus that the midwife uses to determine the position is:

- A. The fetal head
- B. The vertex
- C. The occiput
- D. The posterior part of the anterior bone

(1)

**Question 1.9**

A woman who is 8 weeks pregnant complains of frequency of micturition, the cause of this is:

- A. Relaxing effect of progesterone on the pelvic floor
- B. Relaxing effect of progesterone on the bladder
- C. Cystitis
- D. At this stage of pregnancy the uterus becomes more anteverted And anteflexed and presses on the bladder.
- E. All of the above

(1)

**Question 1.10**

You are recording a pregnant woman's history, she tells you she has had 4 pregnancies, one of these pregnancies terminated at 10 weeks and one child was stillborn, the other two children are alive and well, this woman is described as a:

- A. Gravida 5, para 3
- B. Gravida 5, para 4
- C. Gravida 5, para 2
- D. Gravida 4, para 2

(1)

**Question 1.11**

Amniotic fluid:

- 1. In early pregnancy resembles maternal plasma
- 2. Contains protein
- 3. Contains fetal urine after about 20 weeks
- 4. Acts as a shock absorber
- 5. Is bacteriocidal

**CHOOSE** the answer from the alphabets below:

- A. 1,2,3
- B. 2,3,4
- C. 3,4,5
- D. 1,2,3,4
- E. 2,3,4,5

(1)

**Question 1.12**

The **MAIN** cause of varicose veins in pregnancy is:

- A. Heavy uterus pressing on the pelvic veins causing congestion in the lower limbs.
- B. The effect of progesterone on the smooth muscles of the veins.
- C. Increase in body weight.
- D. Delay in venous return from lower limbs due to increased venous return from the pelvic organs.

(1)

**Question 1.13**

The position of the fetus refers to:

- A. The relationship of the long axis of the fetus to the mother
- B. The relationship of fetal parts to one another
- C. The relationship of the presenting part to six points on the maternal pelvis.
- D. The part of the fetus, which lies over the pelvic brim.

(1)

**Question 1.14**

In a normal pregnancy, the fetal presenting diameters are the:

- A. Sub-occipito bregmatic and parietal
- B. Bi-parietal and sub-mento bregmatic
- C. Occipito-frontal and bi-temporal
- D. Sub-occipito bregmatic and bi-temporal

(1)

**Question 1.15**

During pregnancy, the woman needs to provide an additional 500 mg of iron, this she obtains from the following **EXCEPT**:

- A. Daily diet
- B. Her liver stores
- C. Conservation of iron due to amenorrhea
- D. Recycling of iron following destruction of leucocytes
- E. Supplementary iron given routinely to all pregnant women

(1)

**Question 1.16**

Labour is classified into:

- A. Latent and active
- B. Separation and expulsion
- C. Stages and phases
- D. Normal and abnormal

(1)

**Question 1.17**

Initiation of labour involves an increased:

- A. Placental oestradiol production
- B. Placental progesterone production
- C. Fetal cortisol production
- D. Both fetal cortisol and placental oestradiol production

(1)

**Question 1.18**

The partograph is:

- A. The best tool to be used in the management of labour
- B. Successfully used traditionally by birth attendants
- C. Best used by obstetricians
- D. All of the above

(1)

**Question 1.19**

The fetus goes through a sequence of maneuvers during labour. With a vertex presentation, the normal sequence is:

- A. Descent, flexion, external rotation, extension
- B. Engagement, external rotation, flexion expulsion
- C. Internal rotation, descent, engagement, restitution, expulsion
- D. Engagement, descent, flexion, internal rotation, extension, external rotation, expulsion

(1)

**Question 1.20**

After delivery a midwife must examine:

- A. The placenta
- B. The woman
- C. Ragged membranes
- D. Whether the suture line is straight

(1)

**INSTRUCTION:**

For the next Five (5) questions, you need to indicate whether each statement is TRUE or FALSE. In your answer book write the correct response against the corresponding number e.g. 1.11 - False

**Question 1.21**

Displacement of the urinary bladder during the second stage of labour may contribute to urinary retention in early puerperium.

(1)

**Question 1.22**

The stasis of urine, which occurs during pregnancy, subjects women to urinary tract infection in the early puerperium.

(1)

**Question 1.23**

Lochia rubra contain leucocytes from the placental site

(1)

**Question 1.24**

Postnatal examination should utilize only senses of sight and touch to facilitate the composition of a thorough assessment.

(1)

**Question 1.25**

The phenomenon that is known as involution is brought about by a process known as hydrolysis.

(1)

**[25 MARKS]**



## SECTION B

### Question 2

Early (first trimester) antenatal attendance is of paramount importance in pregnancy.

- 2.1 During history taking, you are required to obtain essential information pertaining to the past or previous obstetric history. What information will you collect from your client? (12)
- 2.2 You are giving a health talk to a group of expectant mothers about the human immuno-deficiency virus (HIV). What would you say? (13)

**= [25 MARKS]**

### Question 3

You admit a gravida 3, para 2 already in the active phase of labour. Cervical dilatation is 4cm. Give an account of your management of this labour throughout the first stage.

**[30 marks]**

### Question 4

- 4.1 A client returns for postnatal check-up six weeks after a spontaneous delivery. Outline the care and assessment she will receive. (16)
- 4.2 Define the following terms:
- Primary powers
  - Secondary powers
  - Passenger
  - Passage

(4)

**[20 marks]**