



UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER

JULY 2007

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| TITLE OF PAPER: | NORMAL MIDWIFERY |
| COURSE CODE: | MID 101 |
| DURATION: | THREE (3) HOURS |
| TOTAL MARKS: | 100 |

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:

For the first fifteen (15) questions select the MOST CORRECT response in each question. In your answer sheet write the letter against the corresponding number e.g. 1.5 - B

Question 1.1

Cleavage of a fertilized ovum is made possible by the action of:

- A. The trophoblast
- B. The syncytiotrophoblast
- C. The cytotrophoblast
- D. The blastocyst

[1]

Question 1.2

Which of the following functions does the corpus albicans perform?

- A. Produce hyaluronidase to make penetration of the zona pellucida easy.
- B. Facilitate cell division shortly following fertilization.
- C. Continues to produce progesterone after fertilization thus maintaining the pregnancy till the placenta is formed.
- D. Secretes the lactose that nourishes the fertilized ovum on its way to the uterine cavity.

[1]

Question 1.3

Which of the following is NOT a positive sign of pregnancy?

- A. Fetal movement as felt by the midwife
- B. Fetal skeleton seen on x-ray
- C. Fetal heart heard with a Doppler
- D. Presence of human chorionic gonadotrophin in the urine of a woman

[1]

Question 1.4

Routine antenatal blood tests include examination of maternal antibodies to:

- A. German measles
- B. Measles
- C. Whooping cough
- D. Chicken pox

[1]

Question 1.5

Vulnerability of women to HIV/AIDS is due to:

- 1. A lack of adequate HIV/AIDS education
- 2. Lack of interest to HIV/AIDS education
- 3. Lack of retroviral drugs
- 4. Lack of support from the spouse

[1]

CHOOSE The answer from the alphabets below:

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

Question 1.6

The formation of amniotic fluid is not fully understood but it is thought to come from the following sources EXCEPT:

- A. Secretion from the decidua.
- B. Fetal Urine
- C. Diffusion through the umbilical cord
- D. Transudate from the amnion

[1]

Question 1.7

During pregnancy if the fundus of the uterus is palpated just above the umbilicus the woman is said to be:

- A. 20 weeks pregnant
- B. 24 weeks pregnant
- C. 30 weeks pregnant
- D. 34 weeks pregnant

[1]

Question 1.8

Plasma volume increases during pregnancy and reaches its maximum level by the:

- A. 28 – 31st week
- B. 32 – 34th week
- C. 35 – 37th week
- D. 38 – 40th week

[1]

Question 1.9

A client tells you she has had 2 abortions, 3 live babies and 1 stillborn baby. She is again pregnant. This client is a:

- A. Gravida 7, para 3
- B. Gravida 6, para 4
- C. Gravida 7, para 4
- D. Gravida 5, para 3

[1]

Question 1.10

One of the physiological changes in the cardio-vascular system in the early postnatal period is:

- A. Hypovolaemia
- B. Hypervolaemia
- C. Haemodilution
- D. Haemoconcentration

[1]

Question 1.11

Signs of onset of labour include:

- A. Engagement of the fetal head
- B. Uterine contractions
- C. Cervical dilatation
- D. Nausea and vomiting

[1]

Question 1.12

By placing your hand on a client's uterine fundus and feeling the uterus contract, you determine the frequency of the contractions by timing the interval from:

- A. The end of one contraction to the beginning of the next
- B. The end of one contraction to the end of the next
- C. The beginning of one contraction to the beginning of the next
- D. The beginning of one contraction to the end of the next

[1]

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Question 1.13

In the normal first stage of labour the fetal head:

- A. Usually enters the pelvis in the antero-posterior diameter
- B. Rotates when it comes into contact with the pelvic floor
- C. Rotates when it enters the pelvic brim
- D. Extends in the mid-cavity

[1]

Question 1.14

Immediately after delivery of the placenta and membranes, the midwife's first priority must be to:

- A. Give the baby to its mother to hold
- B. Inspect the perineum for lacerations
- C. Examine the placenta
- D. Check that the uterus is well contracted

[1]

Question 1.15

At what height can the midwife expect the uterus to be approximately 12 hours after delivery when progress of involution is normal?

- A. Slightly above the level of the umbilicus
- B. Midway between the umbilicus and the symphysis pubis
- C. Barely palpable above the upper margin of the symphysis pubis
- D. No specific height, there's great individual variation amongst patients

[1]

INSTRUCTION: For the next question, **COMPLETE THE BLANKS.** In your answer book write the whole passage inserting the correct responses appropriately

Question 1.16

In the fetal circulation blood with the highest oxygen concentration is in the _____ which joins the _____. Blood is diverted from the right atrium to the left atrium through an opening called the _____. As the lungs are not functioning as respiration organs, only a little blood flows through the pulmonary artery, most is directed through the _____ which joins the aorta. The _____ carry the deoxygenated blood back to the vessels in the umbilical cord.

[5]

INSTRUCTION: For the next nine (9) 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. 1.13 – False

Question 1.17

During the first stage of labour the upper uterine segment contracts more strongly than the lower uterine segment.

[1]

Question 1.18

The cervix dilates as a result of lengthening of the upper uterine segment.

[1]

Question 1.19

The sub-pubic arch has an angle of less than 90 degrees in a gynaecoid pelvis.

[1]

Question 1.20

A third degree laceration if not correctly repaired can lead to a recto-vaginal fistula.

[1]

Question 1.21

A sign of onset of labour is rupturing of the membranes.

[1]

Question 1.22

During a uterine contraction, oxygen supply to the placental site is decreased.

[1]

Question 1.23

Uterine contractions begin in the lower uterine segment and spread over the rest of the uterus.

[1]

Question 1.24

Postnatal exercises will strengthen the pelvic floor and help to prevent uterine prolapse in later life.

[1]

Question 1.25

Placental cotyledons are composed of chorionic villi

[1]

Total = 29 marks

SECTION B

Question 2

- 2.1 At the booking clinic, a number of histories are obtained among which is the family history. Why is it important to collect the family history? [8]
- 2.2 Write about the physiological changes which occur in the gastro-intestinal tract during pregnancy. [10]
- 2.3 At the booking visit, a blood sample is always obtained for various tests. Mention any eight such tests and give the reasons why. [8]

Total = 26 marks

Question 3

Describe the anatomy of the vault of the fetal skull. Do not include the measurements.

[24 marks]

Question 4

- 4.1 Write concisely about the following:
- 4.1.1 Factors that minimize or decrease the pain of labour [7]
- 4.1.2 The lochia [14]

Total = 21 marks