

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER
JULY 2008**

TITLE OF PAPER:	NORMAL MIDWIFERY
COURSE CODE:	MID 111
DURATION:	TWO (2) HOURS
TOTAL MARKS:	75

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ANSWER ALL (3) QUESTIONS
2. THIS PAPER IS DIVIDED INTO 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 EACH QUESTION, SELECT THE MOST CORRECT RESPONSE.
IN YOUR ANSWER SHEET WRITE THE LETTER AGAINST THE CORRESPONDING NUMBER
e.g. 1.6 - D

Question 1.1

The antero-posterior diameter of the pelvic brim that denotes the available space for passage of the fetus is.

- A. Anatomical conjugate
- B. Diagonal conjugate
- C. True conjugate
- D. Obstetrical conjugate

1

Question 1.2

The latent phase of the first – stage of labour lasts for _____ hours.

- A. 3 - 5
- B. 4 - 6
- C. 6 - 8
- D. 9 - 10

1

Question 1.3

Which of the following is important to do first during the initial interview with a woman in labour?

- A. Conduct an unhurried comprehensive interview to foster a positive lasting impression
- B. Encourage the woman to ask questions in order to determine her areas of concern

- C. Interview quickly and skillfully to recognize the woman in active labour or with precipitous history
 - D. Use an indirect method of questioning so the woman can verbalise from her own frame of reference
- 1

Question 1.4

During the active phase of the first stage of labour the cervix of a primigravida dilates by _____ cm per hour

- A. 0.5
- B. 1
- C. 1.5
- D. 2

1

Question 1.5

Normal labour is manifested by the following:

- A. Fetus, placenta and membranes are expelled
- B. It is a strenuous ordeal
- C. Fetus has adopted a longitudinal lie
- D. Involves physical and emotional distress

1

Question 1.6

During labour vaginal examinations are done to ascertain all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Station
- B. Dilatation and effacement
- C. Beginning separation of low lying placenta
- D. Bi – spinous diameter

1

Question 1.7

All of the following indicate that Thoko is making progress in labour EXCEPT:

- A. Increased blood stained vaginal discharge
- B. Increasing frequency of the contractions
- C. Decreasing length of the cervical stalk

- D. Increasing duration of the contractions
- E. Lengthening of the interval between contractions 1

Question 1.8

The degree of moulding in which fetal skull bones override and fall back on alignment with pressure is rated as:

- A. Trace
- B. +
- C. ++
- D. +++ 1

Question 1.9

During one of Sibongile Dlodlu's contractions, the midwife observes that the fetal heart rate lowers briefly to 100 beats per minute. This indicates which occurrence below?

- A. Early deceleration
- B. Fetal bradycardia
- C. Late deceleration
- D. Sinusoidal pattern 1

Question 1.10

False labour contractions are likely to:

- A. Increase the period of labour
- B. Be irregularly spaced and fail to cause dilatation of the cervix
- C. Cause rupture of the uterus
- D. Result in haemorrhage after delivery 1

Question 1.11

The duration of labour is calculated from the time when:

- A. The membranes rupture
- B. Backache is first noted
- C. Mucus is passed
- D. Regular contractions begin 1

Question 1.12

The obstetrician orders that Mrs. Dlamini have only fluids during labour; his primary reason most likely being that:

- A. Her appetite can be expected to be poor
 - B. The body normally has a sufficient store of energy to make eating solid foods during labour unnecessary
 - C. The digestion process is normally slower during active labour
 - D. Solid food tends to cause nausea and vomiting during labour
- 1

Question 1.13

The nurse-midwife performs a medio-lateral episiotomy on Mrs. Hlophe. This procedure is performed for all of the following reasons EXCEPT to:

- A. Prevent perineal lacerations
 - B. Avoid stretching and tearing the perineum
 - C. Shorten the third stage of labour
 - D. Reduce the incidence of subsequent perineal relaxation with cystocele or rectocele
- 1

Question 1.14

About 15 minutes after delivery Mrs. Gama begins to complain about chills. Her husband worries that she may have a fever. The MOST appropriate action by the nurse-midwife would be to:

- A. Notify the obstetrician of the problem
 - B. Cover her with a blanket
 - C. Find out if she has experienced this particular problem in the past
 - D. Invite the husband to cuddle her for warmth
- 1

Question 1.15

Moulding is:

- A. The shedding of the vernix caseosa
- B. The shedding of the fine facial and body hair that is often present at birth
- C. The result of female hormone transmission from mother to infant

- D. Compression of the soft bones of the head during passage through the birth canal 1

Question 1.16

The third stage of labour:

1. Begins with separation of the placenta and ends with delivery of the placenta and membranes
2. Is associated with the control of bleeding
3. Is accompanied by an average blood loss of 600 mls
4. Is normally actively managed
5. Is best actively managed

CHOOSE the answer from the alphabets below:

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

1

Question 1.17

The puerperium is the period following delivery during when all organs and systems return to their pre-gravid state, it lasts for:

- A. 2 weeks
- B. 2 – 4 weeks
- C. 4 – 6 weeks
- D. 6 – 8 weeks

1

Question 1.18

Choose the statements concerning the bladder of postpartum client that are true:

1. A full bladder may cause postpartum haemorrhage
2. Sensation to void may be diminished
3. Bladder capacity is increased
4. There is decrease in urinary output at this time

CHOOSE the answer from the alphabets below:

- A. 1 and 4

- B. 1, 2 and 3
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

1

Question 1.19

Syntometrine:

1. Contains 0.5mg of ergometrine and 5 units of syntocinon
2. Contains 5mg of ergometrine and 0.5 units of syntocinon
3. Given I.M. is effective in 7 minutes
4. Given I.M. is effective in 2 to 3 minutes

CHOOSE the answer from the alphabets below:

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

1

Question 1.20

A newly delivered mother is vulnerable to infection as the raw placental site measures _____ cm at the end of one week.

- A. 12.5
- B. 7.5
- C. 6.5
- D. 5.5
- E. 2.5

1

Question 1.21

The diet of a puerperal woman should be nourishing, varied and balanced. The client should therefore be advised to eat;

- A. Meat, chicken, milk and beans daily
- B. Fruits and vegetables daily
- C. The usual starch, animal protein, fruits or vegetables daily
- D. Milk products only

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Question 1.22

What nutrient is recommended for puerperal women to aid tissue renewal and milk production?

- A. Vitamin C
- B. Protein
- C. Iron
- D. Carbohydrates

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Question 1.23

Of the following responses, which one is NOT a minor disorder of the puerperium?

- A. After pains
- B. Engorged breasts
- C. Breast abscess
- D. Haemorrhoids

1

Question 1.24

When you take Nokuthula's temperature twelve hours after delivery, you note that it is slightly elevated (37.6°C). This is most likely due to the following?

- A. Dehydration
- B. Exhaustion
- C. Anxiety
- D. Haemorrhage
- E. Infection

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Question 1.25

The way in which an individual client reacts to labour pain is influenced by the following factors EXCEPT for:

- A. Age
- B. Personality
- C. Previous bad experience
- D. Palpitations
- E. A and B

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TOTAL = 25 MARKS

SECTION B

Question 2

- 2.1 Why is vaginal examination performed during?
- I. Labour, give seven reasons (7)
 - II. The first 48 hours of the postpartum period, give two reasons(2)
- 2.2 A midwife, in her actions, is compelled to examine a woman in labour per vaginum. Discuss the findings obtained from this procedure (16)

25 MARKS

Question 3

- 3.1 In table format, define and contrast the following terms:
- 3.1.1 Contraction and retraction
 - 3.1.2 Taking up of the cervix and no cervix felt
 - 3.1.3 Presentation and position
 - 3.1.4 Restitution and external rotation (8)
- 3.2 Give ten (10) indications for performing an episiotomy during delivery (10)
- 3.3 During childbirth, a perineum is susceptible to tearing. State any seven (7) signs which would signify imminent tearing of the perineum (7)

25 MARKS