

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

TITLE OF PAPER: THE NEONATE (SEMESTER 2)

COURSE CODE: MID 105

FINAL EXAMINATION: MAY, 2009

TIME ALLOWED: 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.**
- 4. DO NOT CHEAT, IF YOU CHEAT YOU WILL BE PENALISED**

THIS PAPER SHOULD NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

QUESTION 1

**MULTIPLE CHOICE: SELECT THE MOST APPROPRIATE RESPONSE
WRITE THE NUMBER AND THE APPROPRIATE ALPHABET
CORRESPONDING TO THE RESPONSE**

1. A newly born baby may loose heat by being in contact with cold surfaces, this is called:
 - (a) Convection
 - (b) Radiation
 - (c) Conduction
 - (d) Evaporation

2. The new born baby is endowed with brown adipose tissues which assists in the rapid mobilisation of heat resources in cold times, this mechanism is referred to as the:
 - (a) Shivering mechanism
 - (b) Non-shivering thermogenesis
 - (c) Thermal adaptation
 - (d) Circulatory adaptation

3. The primitive reflex which occurs in response to sudden stimulus is called:
 - (a) Stepping reflex
 - (b) Rooting reflex
 - (c) Moro reflex
 - (d) Corneal reflex

4. A condition whereby an effusion of blood under the periosteum occurs due to friction between the foetal skull and maternal pelvis is called:
 - (a) Caput succedaneum
 - (b) Cephalhaematoma
 - (c) Subpneurotic haemorrhage
 - (d) Skull fracture

5. The main characteristic of a caput succedaneum is that it:
 - (a) Never crosses a suture
 - (b) If a double caput occurs, it is usually bilateral
 - (c) Disappears within 36 hours
 - (d) Is circumscribed

Mrs Zola has just delivered a low birth weight baby, weighing 1.8 kg; question 6-11 relates to the scenario presented:

6. If the baby was small for gestational age, the mother would have reached a gestational period of:

- (a) Below 32 weeks
- (b) 33-34 weeks
- (c) 35-36 weeks
- (d) 37-40 weeks

7. The problems associated with low birth weight babies and small for gestational age babies are almost similar, though small for gestational age babies are prone to:

- (a) Hypothermia
- (b) Hypoglycaemia
- (c) Polycythermia
- (d) Respiratory distress syndrome

8. Respiratory distress syndrome is commonly diagnosed in preterm babies, the cause of this condition is:

- (a) Deficiency of pulmonary surfactant
- (b) Poor development of lungs
- (c) Inefficient development of the pulmonary system
- (d) Absence of the lungs

9. Jaundice is a common complication to premature babies; this condition occurs as a consequence of:

- (a) Low bilirubin level
- (b) Kerner's jaundice
- (c) Immature bilirubin conjugation mechanism
- (d) Immature spleen

10. The preterm baby has a greater heat loss than a full term baby due to:

- (a) Immaturity
- (b) Insufficient subcutaneous fat
- (c) Excessive exposure
- (d) The cold environment

11. Preterm babies are not likely to benefit from which of the following immunoglobulins which is capable of crossing the placenta at term ?

- (a) IgG
- (b) IgA
- (c) IgD
- (d) IgM

12.If levels of IgM are elevated at birth, this is suggestive of:

- (a) Perinatal infection
- (b) Intrapartum infection
- (c) Post natal infection
- (d) Intrauterine infection

13.The immunoglobulin which is present at birth provides which type of immunity:

- (a) Active
- (b) Passive
- (c) Both active and passive
- (d) Ongoing immunity

14.Breast milk, especially colostrums, provides the infant with passive immunity in the form of:

- (a) Lactobacillus bifidus
- (b) The bifidus factor
- (c) Neutrophils
- (d) Macrophages

15.Newborn babies acquire maternal gonorrhoea:

- (a) Vertically
- (b) During the first stage of labour
- (c) During the second stage of labour
- (d) During the third stage of labour

16.A damage of the upper roots of the brachial plexus may lead to a condition called:

- (a) Klumpke's paralysis
- (b) Brachial plexus palsy
- (c) Erb's palsy
- (d) Facial palsy

17. An infant who is delivered on the way to hospital is at risk of developing which one of the following metabolic disorders?

- (a) Hypothermia
- (b) Hypocalcaemia
- (c) Hyperglycaemia
- (d) Hyponatraemia

18. The term used to describe a baby whose birth weight is more than 4.5 kg is:

- (a) Microsomia
- (b) Macrosomia
- (c) Microcondria
- (d) Macrocondria

19. A baby delivered by a mother who is beyond the childbearing years is likely to suffer from Trisomy 21 better known as:

- (a) Edward's syndrome
- (b) Patau's syndrome
- (c) Down's syndrome
- (d) Turner's syndrome

20. A midwife is looking after a baby who has infected eyes, the following advice will be given to the mother:

- (a) Instil breast milk directly on the eyes to enhance healing
- (b) Instil traditional medicine to eyes because it is more effective than hospital drugs
- (c) Clean eyes using shared towels
- (d) Use separate toiletry and enforce hygienic principles

21. The drug that is used as a prophylactic measure to haemorrhagic diseases of the newborn is:

- (a) Konakion 1 mg
- (b) Penicillin 2.5 mg
- (c) Vitamin B complex
- (d) Neonatal narcaïn

22. What is the Apgar score for a baby whose heart rate is less than 100, respiratory effort slow and irregular, muscle tone limp, reflex response to stimuli minimal and colour blue

- (a) 3/10
- (b) 5/10
- (c) 7/10

(d) 10/10

23. The main difference between cows milk protein and human milk protein is that cows milk contains 90% of :

- (a) Lactalbumin
- (b) Caseinogen
- (c) Lipase
- (d) Soya

24. When delivering a client diagnosed with shoulder dystocia, the baby is likely to sustain fracture of the:

- (a) Femur
- (b) Spine
- (c) Clavicle
- (d) Humerus

25. The most commonly used drug to manage convulsions of the newborn is:

- (a) Phenobarbitone
- (b) Diazepam
- (c) Neonatal narcane
- (d) 10% Glucose

25 marks

QUESTION 2

Discuss in detail how a midwife should prevent infection in the neonatal ward

25 marks

QUESTION 3

A midwife in charge of the neonatal department is screening newborn babies and some of them are due for discharge home.

- (a) Explain in detail what criteria a midwife is going to use in order to select candidates for discharge.

10 marks

- (b) One of the infants is yellow in colour and mother reports that she is not feeding well; the doctor ordered that the baby should be nursed under the phototherapy. Discuss in detail how a midwife should manage a baby who is receiving phototherapy treatment

15 marks