

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
FINAL EXAMINATION, QUESTION PAPER, DECEMBER, 2008**

TITLE OF PAPER: NORMAL MIDWIFERY

COURSE CODE: MID 110

DURATION: TWO (2) Hours

TOTAL MARKS: 75

- INSTRUCTIONS:**
- 1. THE PAPER CONSISTS OF SECTIONS A and B**
 - 2. SECTION A: ANSWER BOTH QUESTIONS**
 - 3. SECTION B: ANSWER ONLY ONE QUESTION**
 - 4. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS**
 - 5. READ THE QUESTIONS CAREFULLY**
 - 6. FIGURES IN BRACKETS INDICATE MARKS
ALLOCATED TO A QUESTION OR PART OF A
QUESTION**
 - 7. START EACH QUESTION ON A FRESH PAGE**
 - 8. DO NOT CHEAT OR ELSE YOU WILL BE PENALISED**

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GRANTED BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR**

(MID110) NORMAL MIDWIFERY

FINAL EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER, DECEMBER 2008

SECTION A

Answer all questions from this section: Choose the most appropriate response e.g.

1.26 A. Each correct response carries one (1 mark).Total 25 marks.

QUESTION 1

1.1 Preconception care focuses on:-

- a) Dealing with the emotional, psychological and physiological aspects of aspiring parents
- b) The social and psychological aspects of the parents including support systems
- c) Physiological aspect of the woman
- d) a & b

1.2 Some of the benefits of preconception care include:-

- a) The midwife /doctor has a chance to screen for possible fetal abnormality
- b) The mother has an opportunity to plan for pregnancy
- c) The mother is assured of optimum health
- d) All the above

1.3 Fertilisation of the ovum usually takes place in the:-

- a) Uterine cavity
- b) Ampulla of the uterine tube
- c) Interstitial portion of the uterine tubes
- d) Infundibulum

1.4 The basic functional unit of the mature placenta is:-

- a) Chorionic villi
- b) cotyledons
- c) alveoli
- d) all the above

1.5 The function(s) of the pelvic floor muscles is /are:-

- a) Help to maintain the intra abdominal pressure
- b) Assists in the passive movements of the fetus during childbirth
- c) Have no role in supporting abdominal organs
- d) a & b

1.6 The bones which form the vault of the fetal skull are laid down in:-

- a) membrane
- b) cartilage
- c) fibrous tissue
- d) Reticular tissue

- 1.7 The organisms which help to maintain the acidity of the vagina are called:-
- The Ducrey's bacilli
 - The Koch's bacilli
 - The Doderlein's bacilli
 - All the above
- 1.8 The lower uterine segment is formed from:-
- The isthmus
 - The upper part of the uterus
 - The corpus
 - None of the above
- 1.9 A line drawn between the inferior border of the symphysis pubis and the sacral promontory is known as the:-
- The anatomical conjugate
 - The diagonal conjugate
 - The true conjugate
 - None of the above
- 1.10 The uterus in pregnancy allows for:-
- The menstrual flow
 - Allows for space for the growth of the fetus
 - Maintainance of pregnancy till term
 - All the above
- 1.11 The following hormone (s) is/ are produced by the placenta:-
- Oestrogen and progesterone
 - The human chorionic gonadotrophin
 - The human placental lactogen
 - All the above
- 1.12 Some of the functions of the placenta are to:-
- Prevent passage of all pathogenic organisms
 - Excrete urea and other waste products
 - Allow for retention of carbon dioxide
 - All the above
- 1.13 Which of the following statement(s) about the umbilical cord is correct:-
- Oxygenated blood is carried in a vein
 - Contains two arteries
 - Contains two veins
 - None of the above

- 1.13 Which of the following statement(s) about the umbilical cord is correct:-
- Oxygenated blood is carried in a vein
 - Contains two arteries
 - Contains two veins
 - None of the above
- 1.14 The formation of amniotic fluid is not fully understood, but it is thought to come from which of the following sources:-
- Diffusion from the umbilical cord and fluid from the fetal lungs
 - Fetal urine and transudate from the amnion
 - a&b
 - None of the above
- 1.15 In the normal fetal circulation
- The two hypogastric arteries are continuous with the two umbilical arteries
 - The two ventricles communicate through a septal defect
 - The foramen ovale connects the two ventricles
 - All the above
- 1.16 The internal female genitalia is made up of:-
- The ovaries, fallopian tubes and vagina
 - The uterus ,the urethra, the vagina and the cervix
 - The vagina,fallopian tubes and uterus
 - None of the above
- 1.17 In pregnancy the muscle fibres of the uterus increase in size by a process of:-
- Hypertrophy
 - Hypertrophy and hyperplasia
 - Hyperplasia
 - Hyperplasia and autolysis
- 1.18 The important landmarks on the pelvic outlet include:-
- The promontory of the sacrum
 - The alae of the sacrum and ischial spines
 - The ischial spines and the promontory of the sacrum
 - The coccyx, the sub-pubic angle and the ischial spines
 - None of the above
- 1.19 Cephalopelvic disproportion means:-
- A normal sized baby cannot pass through the pelvis
 - A normal sized pelvis cannot allow passage of a normal sized baby
 - The baby is abnormally big to pass through the pelvis
 - There is a disproportion between the pelvis and the size of the fetus
 - None of the above

- 1.21 A pregnant woman who has a history of previous normal delivery and one unexplained stillbirth:-
- a) May be allowed to deliver at home
 - b) May be properly booked for hospital delivery
 - c) Does not require antenatal monitoring
 - d) Is not at high risk
- 1.22 Which of the following are probable signs of pregnancy in the first trimester:-
- a) Fetal movements
 - b) Nausea and vomiting
 - c) Heartburn
 - d) All the above
- 1.23 Pregnancy can be positively diagnosed in the presence of:-
- a) Audible fetal heart sounds
 - b) Palpation of the fetal parts
 - c) Progressive enlargement of the abdomen
 - d) a&b
- 1.24 The physiological increase in blood volume in pregnancy produces:-
- a) Reduction in leucocyte count
 - b) Physiological anaemia
 - c) Reduction in platelets count
 - d) a & b
- 1.25 Which of the following groups of patients has a high priority for confinement in a hospital:-
- a) Women with previous history of postpartum haemorrhage
 - b) Multigravid women under 35 years of age
 - c) Patients in the third trimester
 - d) History of delivering babies of average weight

QUESTION 2

Indicate True or False e.g. 2.26 True. Each correct response carries 1 mark.

- 2.1 The only parts of the true pelvis are the pelvic brim and pelvic outlet True / False
- 2.2 The important landmark on the pelvic cavity is the promontory of the sacrum.
True /False
- 2.3 The ischial spines form an important landmark on the pelvic outlet. True /False
- 2.4 Sharp and prominent ischial spines facilitate passage of the fetus during child birth.
True / False
- 2.5 Some of the important landmarks on the pelvic outlet include the sub pubic angle and the sciatic notch. True / False
- 2.6 The sacral promontory forms part of the pelvic brim. True / False
- 2.7 The obstetrical conjugate, the diagonal conjugate and the oblique diameter are the three diameters measured on the pelvic brim. True / False
- 2.8 The false pelvis is very important in obstetrics. True / False
- 2.9 Other types of pelvis include the gynaecoid pelvis, the android pelvis, the anthropoid pelvis and the platypelloid pelvis. True / False
- 2.10 The deep layer of the pelvic floor muscles consists of the pubococcygeus, Iliococcygeus and ischiococcygeus muscles. True / False

Instructions: Questions 2.11 to 2.25 fill in the missing word(s).

- 2.11 The pelvic floor is perforated by three important openings, namely the, the and the (3marks)
- 2.12 The vaginal secretions are mainly acidic due to the presence of which deters the growth of (2 marks)
- 2.13 Four main functions of the fallopian tubes are identified, namely the fallopian tubes propels thetowards the uterus, receives the as they travel upwards, provides a site for and supplies the with nutrition as it travels towards the uterus. (4marks)
- 2.14 One of the functions of the ovaries is to produce (1 mark)

2.15 Testes produce and, and is responsible for development of the secondary male characteristics (3 marks)

2.16 The secreted by the is responsible for keeping the sperm alive and motile (2 marks)

(Total: 25 marks)

SECTION B

Answer only one question

QUESTION 3

Lolo is 28 weeks pregnant and has come to your clinic for the first antenatal visit. She is Gravida 2 Para 1. No other history is presented.

3.1 Describe how you would assess the general health status of Lolo? (5 marks)

3.2 Describe how you as a midwife will conduct an abdominal examination on Lolo (10 marks).

3.3 List ten (10) risk factors which you as a midwife will screen on Lolo. (5 marks)

3.4 Explain the importance of the following investigations during pregnancy.

3.4.1 Haemoglobin (2 marks)

3.4.2 Screening for HIV (1 mark)

3.4.3 Screening for Syphilis (2marks)

[Total: 25 marks]

QUESTION 4

All pregnant women experience some physiological changes in their bodies during the time they are pregnant. Midwives consider this to be normal. Some of these changes bring about minor disorders of pregnancy.

4.1 Briefly describe two (2) presumptive signs of pregnancy. **(5 marks)**

4.2 Describe the following minor disorders of pregnancy:

4.2.1 Heart burn **(5 marks)**

4.2.2 Nausea and Vomiting (Morning Sickness) **(5 marks)**

4.3 Outline the advice you as a midwife will give to the women experiencing the above mentioned minor disorders of pregnancy.

4.3.1 Advice on Heartburn **(5 marks)**

4.3.2 Advice for Nausea and Vomiting –Morning sickness **(5 marks)**

[Total: 25 marks]

END OF QUESTION PAPER