

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**

**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER: DECEMBER, 2012**

**TITLE OF PAPER** : **NORMAL MIDWIFERY 1**  
**COURSE CODE** : **MID 110**  
**DURATION** : **TWO (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**

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**NORMAL MIDWIFERY 1 (MID110)**  
**MAIN EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER, DECEMBER; 2012**

**QUESTION 1**

Choose and indicate the most appropriate response; e.g. 1.26 D.

- 1.1 The function(s) of the mature placenta include;
- (a) provides nutrition for the fetus
  - (b) protects the fetus from some infections
  - (c) allows respiratory processes for the fetus
  - (d) All the above
- 1.2 The size of the interspinous diameter is
- (a) 11-11.5 cms
  - (b) 10-10.5 cms
  - (c) 10.5-11cms
  - (d) 11.5-12 cms
- 1.3 The endometrium during pregnancy is called the
- (a) inner cell mass
  - (b) chorion
  - (c) decidua
  - (d) trophoblast.
- 1.4 The placenta develops from the
- (a) inner cell mass
  - (b) chorion
  - (c) trophoblast
  - (d) amnion.
- 1.5 During abdominal examination in pregnancy, Pawlik's grip is done to
- (a) confirm pregnancy
  - (b) confirm breech presentation
  - (c) confirm what is occupying the lower part of the uterine cavity
  - (d) All the above.

- 1.6 The following can be used to assess fetal well being during pregnancy.
- (a) fetal movements as reported by the mother
  - (b) Maternal weight gain
  - (c) Auscultation of the fetal heart
  - (d) All the above
- 1.7 Some of the important investigations done on the first antenatal visit include;
- (a) Full Blood Count
  - (b) HB, FBC, HIV test, and VDRL (RPR)
  - (c) Antibody screening and VDRL (RPR)
  - (d) Antibody screening, VDRL (RPR), and HIV
- 1.8 An early first antenatal booking visit allows the midwife to
- a) calculate a more accurate date of conception
  - b) obtain more accurate baseline data to use when assessing and monitoring the progress of pregnancy
  - c) screen for pre-existing medical conditions which can be detrimental to the mother and fetus
  - d) All the above.
- 1.9 During childbirth; the diameters of the fetal skull are compared to the diameters of the pelvis to....
- a) Estimate the size of the fetus
  - b) Estimate the capacity of the pelvis
  - c) To determine whether the fetus can pass through the pelvis
  - d) None of the above
- 1.10 Benefits of preconception care include
- (a) prevention of fetal abnormality
  - (b) the baby is likely to be delivered at term
  - (c) the mother is assured of good health
  - (d) All the above.
- 1.11 All women are encouraged to book pregnancy during the first trimester to
- (a) allow the midwives to establish accurate baseline observations
  - (b) estimate the possible duration of labour
  - (c) educate women about a possible caesarean section at delivery
  - (d) All the above

- 1.12 The role(s) of the midwife include
- (a) educating the client and her family on childbirth
  - (b) examining the pregnant women
  - (c) educating communities on safer pregnancy and childbirth
  - (d) All the above.
- 1.13 One/some of the physiological change (s) which take place in the gastrointestinal system during pregnancy include
- (a) Cravings due to changes in the sense of smell
  - (b) Ptyalism and reduced gastric emptying
  - (c) Heartburn associated with non-spongy gums
  - (d) None of the above.
- 1.14 The following is / are true as regards physiological changes which take place in the cardiovascular system during pregnancy
- (a) Most women develop pregnancy induced hypertension
  - (b) Increase in plasma volume cause haemodilution and pathological anaemia
  - (c) Most pregnant women develop a physiologic systolic murmur
  - (d) All the above.
- 1.15 The sagittal suture is formed due to incomplete ossification of the
- a) Frontal bones
  - b) Parietal bones
  - c) Occipital bones
  - d) Parietal bones
- 1.16 The mucus plug which protects the fetus against ascending infection through the reproductive tract is called the
- a) Osianders
  - b) Operculum
  - c) The cervical plug
  - d) None of the above
- 1.17 The following is true about the position of the urinary bladder. The urinary bladder lies .....to the uterus.
- a) posteriorly
  - b) laterally
  - c) anteriorly
  - d) inferiorly.

- 1.18 Haemodilution in pregnancy occurs as a result of
- a) Plasma volume increases more than the red cell mass
  - b) Red cell mass remains constant
  - c) The need to supply the fetus
  - d) All the above.
- 1.19 The placenta is kept in position by the .....villi.
- a) Nutritive
  - b) Anchoring
  - c) Both nutritive and anchoring
  - d) None of the above.
- 1.20 Some of the benefits of antenatal care include:-
- a) the mother is assured of good health.
  - b) potential problems during pregnancy to both the mother and the fetus are detected early
  - c) The baby is likely to be delivered at term
  - d) All the above.
- 1.21 Obtaining the client's social history during pregnancy assists the midwife to determine:-
- a) The type of social support the client has or requires
  - b) The place of delivery
  - c) All the possible risk factors in pregnancy
  - d) None of the above.
- 1.22 Midwives are concerned if a client suffers from syphilis during pregnancy because of the possibility of
- a) Spina Bifida
  - b) Ophthalmia neonatorum
  - c) Congenital syphilis
  - d) None of the above.
- 1.23 The bones of the fetal face develop from
- a) Membrane
  - b) Cartilage
  - c) Ossification
  - d) None of the above.

- 1.24 Some of the roles and responsibilities of the midwife include
- a) Advocacy for women and children
  - b) Conducting research and rendering evidence based care
  - c) Continuing education
  - d) All the above.

- 1.25 The following are some of the qualities of a midwife
- a) Honesty and commitment
  - b) Decisiveness and Reflexivity
  - c) Integrity and decisiveness
  - d) All the above.

**[25 marks]**

## **QUESTION 2**

Mrs T is a primigravida at 12 weeks gestation from Shiselweni and has reported at the Mbabane Public Health Unit for the initial antenatal care booking visit. Mrs T has expressed that she will attend all her antenatal care (ANC) visits at the Mbabane PHU.

Based on the World Health Organization goal oriented antenatal care protocol; describe how you as a midwife will structure/organise the goal oriented ANC visits for Mrs T. Refer to the ANC protocol and use the routine care components for antenatal care in planning. Give rationale for all the activities. **(25 marks)**

## **QUESTION 3**

Mrs X is a Primigravida aged 25 years. She has reported at Mbabane Public Health Unit for the initial booking visit at 12 weeks gestation. Midwives believe that pregnancy is a normal developmental stage which causes a lot of physiological changes in the various body systems.

3.1 Describe the physiological changes which take place in the uterus during pregnancy **(10 marks)**.

3.2 Discuss how you as a midwife will prepare Mrs X for labour. **(15 marks)**