

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER, JULY, 2014

TITLE OF PAPER : **THE NEONATE**
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION
COURSE CODE : **MID 105**
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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INSTRUCTIONS: IDENTIFY THE MOST APPROPRIATE RESPONSE

QUESTION 1

1.1 Ophthalmia neonatorum is a condition that is acquired during:

- (a) Pregnancy
- (b) Childbirth
- (c) Labour
- (d) Puerperium

1.2 The causative organism for ophthalmia neonatorum is:

- (a) Gonorrhoea
- (b) Streptococci
- (c) Staphylococci
- (d) Virus

1.3 Thermal instability occurs to neonates who are:

- (a) Large for dates
- (b) Preterm
- (c) Small for gestational age
- (d) None of the above is relevant

1.4 A neonate whose body temperature is below 32 degrees Celsius is at risk of which metabolic condition:

- (a) Hypermnatremia
- (b) Hypoglycaemia
- (c) Hypothermia
- (d) Hypercalcemia

A midwife is preparing to conduct childbirth, she warms the room and closes the windows.

Question 1.5-1.10 relates to this scenario

1.5 The midwife quickly dries the neonate to prevent heat loss by:

- (a) Radiation
- (b) Conduction
- (c) Evaporation
- (d) Convection

1.6 The midwife removes an extra bath scale and cot which was standing in the delivery room to prevent heat loss by:

- (a) Evaporation
- (b) Radiation
- (c) Conduction
- (d) Convection

1.7 The midwife replaces a wet surgical towel which was used to dry the neonate, with a dry ward blanket to prevent heat loss by:

- (a) Convection
- (b) Evaporation
- (c) Radiation
- (d) Conduction

1.8 As labour was prolonged, the woman requested that a fan be turned on to cool her, the midwife was mindful that if she accedes to the request of the client, the neonate may lose heat through:

- (a) Convection
- (b) Evaporation
- (c) Conduction
- (d) Radiation

1.9 The midwife realizes that the neonate that was delivered is a premature and quickly places her in a warm incubator as the neonate may lose heat because of:

- (a) Abundant brown adipose tissues
- (b) Presence of lanugo
- (c) Immature heat regulating centre
- (d) Thin reddish skin

1.10 If the neonate was exposed to HIV which laboratory test will be ideal soon after birth:

- (a) Dry blood sample
- (b) Full blood count
- (c) HIV test
- (d) None of the above is relevant

A midwife is screening neonates who are eligible to be discharged home. Question 1.11-1.15 relates to this scenario

1.11 Why is it important for neonates to be examined before they are discharged home?

- (a) To confirm the health status of the neonate
- (b) To screen for congenital disorders
- (c) To offer immunizations
- (d) To educate mothers about risk conditions

1.12 Some mothers are unsure about their quantity of breast milk and ask for the opinion of a midwife, the midwife responds by saying:

- (a) Breast milk will be sufficient once you are at home and relaxed
- (b) When in doubt, offer glucose feeds and visit the nearest health care centre
- (c) Breast feed more often to stimulate the production of milk
- (d) Offer non-human milk if the neonate show signs of hunger after a feed

1.13 The midwife educate mothers about the danger signs which neonates may develop at home, they are all the following EXCEPT for:

- (a) Abdominal distension
- (b) Diarrhoea and vomiting
- (c) Rapid respirations
- (d) Abnormal bowel sounds

1.14 A dehydrated neonate is admitted in the ward, laboratory results indicates that appropriate amounts of fluid and electrolytes are lost and the serum sodium level remains normal ; this type of dehydration is called:

- (a) Isotonic
- (b) Hypotonic
- (c) Hypertonic
- (d) Electronic imbalances.

1.15 The ideal fluid replacement would be ----- intravenous fluids

- (a) ½ strength Darrows solution
- (b) Ringer's lactate
- (c) 5% Dextrose in water
- (d) Saline solution

- 1.16 One of the danger signs which may occur to a baby and require urgent admission to hospital is:
- (a) Sternal retraction when neonate is breathing
 - (b) Mild fever during the day
 - (c) Abdominal pain after meals
 - (d) Change in stools
- 1.17 How can a working mother suspect that her neonate is sexually abused?
- (a) The neonate will cry when mother is breastfeeding her
 - (b) The neonate may have vaginal or anal offensive discharge
 - (c) The neonate may refuse feeds
 - (d) Neighbors may give a history of sexual abuse
- 1.18 A mother has given birth to twins, the most essential care for neonates is to:
- (a) Introduce artificial feeds since mother's milk will be insufficient for both neonates
 - (b) Allocate each breast to one neonate to ensure that each neonate feeds successfully on her breast
 - (c) Breast feed neonates at the same time, to monitor feeding patterns
 - (d) Feed the noisy one and rest before attending to the other one
- 1.19 Which is the appropriate care for a woman who has experienced a stillbirth?
- (a) Encourage her to see the stillborn in order to grieve normally
 - (b) Focused midwifery management is encouraged
 - (c) Isolate the woman and allow her to grieve privately
 - (d) The midwife should offer physical and emotional care in a semi private room
- 1.20 The woman is allowed to view her stillbirth, in order to promote:
- (a) Bonding
 - (b) The normal grieving process
 - (c) Emotional detachment
 - (d) Bereavement

1.21 Perinatal death is usually a result of obstetric complications which have occurred during ---- period:

- (a) Prenatal
- (b) Antenatal
- (c) Intrapartum
- (d) Puerperium

1.22 Maternal ingestion of alcohol pre-disposes the neonate to one of the following conditions:

- (a) Intra uterine malnutrition
- (b) Respiratory distress syndrome
- (c) Alcoholism
- (d) Abnormal behaviour

1.23 Birth injuries affecting the right side of the foetal skull may result to tearing of the:

- (a) Falx cerebri
- (b) Tentorium cerebelli
- (c) Great cerebral vein of Galen
- (d) Confluence of sinuses

1.24 One of the events leading to cot death syndrome is:

- (a) Limited health educational on risk conditions to society
- (b) Poor adherence to routine treatment
- (c) Infrequent use of traditional medicines
- (d) Inappropriate medical intervention

1.25 One of the causes of neonatal mortality in Swaziland is:

- (a) Poor infant feeding practices
- (b) Mother to child transmission of HIV
- (c) Dehydration
- (d) Pyrexia

QUESTION 2

- (a) Write about the significance of an APGAR score (8 marks).
- (b) Differentiate between cephalhaematoma and caput succedenum (10 marks).
- (c) Write short notes on physiologic jaundice (write a definition, causes, signs and symptoms
(7 marks).

Total marks 25

QUESTION 3

A midwife is in charge of a neonatal unit, discuss in detail how she/he will care for a preterm baby in the first 24 hours of life.

Total marks 25