

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER: MAY, 2016

TITLE OF PAPER: THE NEONATE WITH COMPLICATIONS
COURSE CODE: MID 508
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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QUESTION 1

Select a single appropriate response from the options provided.

A midwife is conducting the first detailed examination to a newly born neonate, to determine its gestational age. Question 1.1-1.3 relates to this scenario.

The neonate is of normal length; skull bones ossified have long finger nails and have minimal fat distribution on her skin.

1.1 Which among the listed classification of gestational age is appropriate for this neonate?

- (a) Large for gestational age
- (b) Premature
- (c) Postmature
- (d) Small for gestational age

1.2 Which among the listed conditions was the neonate in 1.1 prone to during labour?

- (a) Asphyxia neonatorum
- (b) Hypoxia
- (c) Intracranial haemorrhage
- (d) Hypothermia

1.3 Which among the listed conditions is the neonate at risk of developing after birth?

- (a) Meconium aspiration syndrome
- (b) Hyaline membranous disease
- (c) Hyperthermia
- (d) Extra uterine growth retardation

1.4 A neonate who is born by a diabetic mother will display one of the following characteristics; identify one from the list presented?

- (a) Small for gestational age
- (b) Large for gestational age
- (c) Immature systems
- (d) Both B&C are correct responses
- (e) All responses are correct

1.5 Which among the listed is a risk condition for neonates born by diabetic mothers?

- (a) Hyperthermia
- (b) Hypocalcaemia
- (c) Hypoglycaemia
- (d) Hypernatremia

- 1.6 The neonate from a diabetic mother is managed as one of the following neonates, identify the relevant grouping from the list provided
- (a) Post term neonate
 - (b) Normal neonate
 - (c) A diabetic neonate
 - (d) Preterm neonate
- 1.7 If the neonate was preterm; which among the listed characteristics will the neonate display
- (a) Lanugo abundant, planter creases poorly defined
 - (b) Well curved pinna, readily recoil
 - (c) Raised breast areola, wrinkled skin
 - (d) Lanugo mostly bald, testes penbulous with deep rugae
- 1.8 Identify one of the risk condition common to immature neonates
- (a) Physiologic jaundice
 - (b) Respiratory distress syndrome
 - (c) Calcaemia
 - (d) Enlarged adrenal glands
- 1.9 Which one among the following is regarded as 'quality improvement care' for maintaining warmth on preterm neonates?
- (a) Nurse neonates in an incubator
 - (b) Keep neonates in mothers bed (bedding in)
 - (c) Kangaroo Mother Care
 - (d) Nurse neonate in a ventilator
- 1.10 Identify the benefit of using the method identified in 1.9 from the list provided
- (a) The volume of breast milk is increased
 - (b) Apnoeic attacks are minimised
 - (c) Infection incidents are minimised
 - (d) All of the above statements are relevant responses
- 1.11 Identify the neonate that displays one of the characteristics at birth; wasted, dehydrated look; thin, long and wizened in appearance.
- (a) Normal full term neonate
 - (b) Congenitally deformed neonate
 - (c) Neonate diagnosed with Down syndrome
 - (d) Small for gestational age neonate

- 1.12 Which among the listed neonatal infections can be transmitted to the foetus during the intra-uterine life?
- (a) Congenital Syphilis
 - (b) Human Immune-deficiency Virus
 - (c) German measles
 - (d) A and B are correct responses
 - (e) All the above responses are relevant
- 1.13 Identify one neonatal infection that can be acquired during birth
- (a) Gonorrhoea
 - (b) Syphilis
 - (c) Cord infection
 - (d) Pneumonia
- 1.14 Which among the listed infective organisms cause Tetanus neonatorum?
- (a) *Monilia tetani*
 - (b) *Chlamydia trachomatis*
 - (c) *Clostridium tetani*
 - (d) Coxsackie virus
- 1.15 Identify one of the Evidence-Based Care/Best Practices recommended by the Ministry of Health (2015) to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV
- (a) Prescribe efficient ART when maternal CD4 cell count is below 350 cells/mm
 - (b) Administer prophylactic Life Long ART irrespective of the CD4 cell count
 - (c) Prescribe AZT 300 mg orally stat
 - (d) Give daily Neverapin
- 1.16 Which one among the listed conditions can be managed by efficient neonatal resuscitation soon after birth?
- (a) Respiratory distress syndrome
 - (b) Convulsions
 - (c) Asphyxia neonatorum
 - (d) Meconium aspiration syndrome
- 1.17 Identify one of the acquired immunoglobulin which provides protection to the neonate soon after birth
- (a) IgA
 - (b) IgM
 - (c) IgG
 - (d) IgD

- 1.18 Cord blood which contains IgM indicates that a neonate has acquired intrauterine infection from one of the following conditions, identify the relevant one
- (a) Cytomegalovirus
 - (b) Gonorrhoea
 - (c) Measles
 - (d) Tetanus
- 1.19 Lack of hyaline membrane in the alveoli occurs to neonates born at which gestational stage?
- (a) At term
 - (b) Postmature
 - (c) Premature
 - (d) All of the above is correct
- 1.20 Typically a neonate diagnosed with hyaline membranous disease will present with one of the following symptoms, identify one from the list provided.
- (a) Difficulty in expiration
 - (b) Difficulty in inspiration
 - (c) Difficult in both inspiration and expiration
 - (d) Breathing failure
- 1.21 Identify the features of Cephalhaematoma from the list provided
- (a) Present at birth, disappears in 24 hours, crosses a suture line
 - (b) Circumscribed, appears after 24 hours, takes 6 weeks to resolve
 - (c) Caused by a vacuum extraction cup, may be infected
 - (d) Causes increased intracranial pressure, fracture may be depressed
- 1.22 A neonate presents with fractured spine after delivery; identify the presentation that is associated with this complication, from the list presented
- (a) Face
 - (b) Brow
 - (c) Shoulder dystocia
 - (d) Frank breech
- 1,23 A high pitched cry is associated with which one of the listed conditions?
- (a) Fever
 - (b) Hunger
 - (c) Cerebral irritation
 - (d) Neonatal cold injury

1.24. Identify one of the characteristics of a perinatal death

- (a) The neonate gasps at birth and dies within an hour
- (b) The neonate does not show signs of life at birth
- (c) The neonates dies within the first year of life
- (d) The neonate dies within the first six months of life

1.25 From the list provided, identify neonates that are at risk of cot death syndrome

- (a) Thriving neonates
- (b) Neonates with drug withdrawal syndrome
- (c) Neonates whose mothers return to work soon after childbirth
- (d) Neonates diagnosed with chronic conditions

QUESTION 2

A midwife is working in a rural clinic and assesses a neonate who has acquired an infection.

- (a) Describe the signs and symptoms of septicaemia that will be displayed by the neonate.

15 marks

- (b) Discuss how a midwife will manage a neonate with septicaemia before referral to a high level care unit.

10 marks

QUESTION 3

Baby Zola, a full term neonate has just been born, you note that the neonate does not breathe at birth.

- (a) Define asphyxia neonatorum (2 marks)
(b) Describe steps that you will take to ensure that baby Zola breathes within the '**Golden minute**' of life (15 marks)
(c) Discuss how a midwife will care for Zola after resuscitation (8 marks)