

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
FINAL EXAMINATION: DECEMBER 2016

TITLE OF PAPER : NORMAL PUERPERIUM AND POST PARTUM CARE
COURSE CODE : MWF 403
DURATION : TWO (2) HOURS
TOTAL MARKS : 75

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- 2. FIGURES IN BRACKETS INDICATE MARKS ALLOCATED TO EACH PART OF A QUESTION**
- 3. START EACH QUESTION ON A NEW PAGE**
- 4. QUESTIONS DO NOT CARRY EQUAL MARKS**
- 5. KINDLY USE BULLETS FOR EACH POINT IN YOUR ANSWER**
- 6. THIS PAPER SHOULD NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR**

Question 1- Multiple choice questions

Choose the most appropriate response from each of the following statements and write the letter that corresponds with it next to the question number in your answer sheet. For example, 18. A

1.1 A nurse midwife in the delivery room is assisting with the delivery of the neonate. After childbirth, what should the nurse midwife prepare in order to prevent heat loss in the newborn resulting from evaporation?

- A. Warming the crib bed
- B. Turning the overhead radiant heater
- C. Closing the doors to the room
- D. Drying the neonate in a warm blanket

1.2 By keeping the nursery temperature warm and wrapping the neonate in blankets, the nurse-midwife is preventing which type of heat loss?

- A. Conduction
- B. Convection
- C. Evaporation
- D. Radiation

1.3 When performing midwifery care for a neonate after birth, which intervention has the highest midwifery priority?

- A. Obtain dextrostix
- B. Give initial bath
- C. Give vitamin K injection
- D. Cover the neonates' head with a cap

1.4 A 3.5 kg neonate was delivered vaginally at 39/40 gestation. At 1 minute of life the neonate has a heart rate of 111bpm, respiratory rate of 45bpm with intermittent grunting, flaccid tone, no response to stimulation and pale white in colour. What is the infant's Apgar score?

- A. 6/10
- B. 5/10
- C. 4/10

D. 3/10

1.5 What is the primary critical observation for Apgar scoring?

- A. Heart rate
- B. Respiratory rate
- C. Presence of meconium
- D. Evaluation of the Moro reflex

1.6 The use of infant formula has been found to have numerous health problems for babies. Which one of the following does **NOT** increase the risk of developing if the baby is formula fed?

- A. Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes
- B. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)
- C. Obesity
- D. Neonatal jaundice

1.7 The nurse midwife prepares to administer vitamin K injection to the newborn. The mother asks the midwife why her newborn needs the injection. What would be the best response?

- A. "Your baby needs vitamin K to develop immunity"
- B. "Newborn infants are deficient in vitamin K, and this injection prevents your infant from abnormal bleeding"
- C. "The vitamin K will protect your infant from jaundice"
- D. "Newborn infants have sterile bowels, and vitamin K promotes the growth of bacteria in the bacteria"

1.8 Which of the following Immunoglobulin G antibody fractions transfers trans-placental?

- A. Streptococci
- B. Causative organism of dysentery
- C. Haemophilus influenza
- D. Measles

1.9 Where would the weight of an appropriate for gestational age neonate fall?

- A. Between 1000g to 1999g
- B. Between 2500g to 3500g
- C. Between 2000g to 2499g
- D. Between 4000g to 4999g

1.10 What is the name of the liver enzyme responsible for conjugation of bilirubin in the neonate?

- A. Aspartate aminotransferase
- B. Alanine amino transferase
- C. Alkaline phosphate
- D. Glucuronyl transferase

1.11 What happens to the glomerular filtration rate of the newborn immediately after birth?

- A. Decreases sharply after birth and in the first week of life
- B. Increases sharply after birth and in the first two weeks of life
- C. Decreases steadily after birth and in the first two weeks of life
- D. Increases steadily after birth and in the first week of life

1.12 Which of the following is **NOT** a distinct component of a positive Moro reflex in an infant?

- A. Spreads out the arms and legs
- B. Cries and then pulls the arms and legs back in

C. Closes the eyes

D. Throws back the head

1.13 A newborn has small, whitish, pinpoint spots over the nose which the nurse midwife knows are caused by retained sebaceous secretions. When charting the observations, what does the nurse-midwife identify the minor disorder as?

A. Vernix

B. Lanugo

C. Milia

D. Whiteheads

1.14 A neonate has been diagnosed with caput succedaneum. Which of the following statements is correct about this condition?

A. It usually resolves in 3-6 weeks

B. It does not cross the cranial suture line

C. It is a collection of blood between the skull and the periosteum

D. It involves swelling of tissue over the presenting part of the presenting head

1.15 A mother of a term neonate asks what the thick, white, cheesy coating is on his skin. Which correctly describes the finding?

A. Nevus flammeus

B. Lanugo

C. Vernix

D. Milia

1.16 Miss Y brings her fourteen weeks old neonate to the child welfare clinic. The new immunization guidelines inform you to add the inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) to the other vaccines that had been given to babies all along. Which site should you give the vaccine on?

- A. Upper outer thigh right
- B. Upper outer thigh left
- C. Oral
- D. Left upper arm.

[16 marks]

Question 2

Describe the physiological changes of the neonate immediately after birth, with specific reference to the following systems:

2.1 Cardiovascular system (10 marks)

2.2 Respiratory system (10 marks)

[20 Marks]

Question 3

3.1 Miss Y is HIV positive and on ART. She gives birth to a 3kg neonate with Apgar score 9/10-10/10 at 1 and 5 minutes respectively. Describe the care and investigations for the neonate immediately after birth to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV. Give rationales for your interventions (8 marks)

3.2 You are working in the community clinic and Miss M presents at the clinic for her 7 days post-natal care. When you ask her how breastfeeding is going, she seems a little upset and feels uncomfortable with her breasts. What would your discussion with her include? (7 marks)

3.3 Miss F is a 17 year old para 1 who gave birth more than six hours ago. She comes to you crying because she is not able to put the baby on the breast since the baby has been delivered. On assessment, you identify that the neonate is hungry and that Miss F is not putting the baby on the breast appropriately. Explain how you would assist Miss F to establish breastfeeding successfully? (7 marks)

3.4 One of the parameters of BUBBLE HE postnatal tool assessment requires the nurse-midwife to assess the Homan's sign. Describe how you would go about assessing a woman for the Homan's sign in the postnatal ward (3 marks)

[25 Marks]

Question 4

Tracy is a 24 year old Para 2 woman who has just given birth to a live neonate with Apgar score of 8/10-10/10 at 1 and 5 minutes respectively, birth weight of 3kg. You have delivered the placenta and it was complete with the membranes. According to the hospital policy, you have to keep Tracy and her baby in the delivery room for the fourth stage of labour. The circulating nurse renders the routine care to the neonate.

4.1 Describe the midwifery care you would render to Tracy during the fourth stage of labour. Give rationales for your actions (14 marks)

[14 Marks]