UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MIDWIFERY SCIENCE

FINAL EXAMINATION: DECEMBER 2017

COURSE TITLE: FOUNDATIONS OF MIDWIFERY

COURSE CODE: MID/MWF 401

TIME ALLOCATED: 2 HOURS

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

2. USE THE PROVIDED ANSWER BOOKLET FOR ALL YOUR ANSWERS

3. START ALL QUESTIONS ON A NEW PAGE

4. USE BULLETS FOR EACH POINT IN YOUR ANSWERS (DO NOT INVENT YOUR OWN NUMBERING)

5. CHECK THAT YOUR QUESTION PAPER HAS 7 PRINTED PAGES

6. DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE CHIEF INVIgilATOR
QUESTION 1: Multiple Choice Questions

For each of the following questions, in your answer sheet, write clearly the letter that corresponds with the most appropriate answer e.g. 1. D

1.1 Which one of the following actions by a midwife does not include adhering to standard precautions?
   A. Washing hands before and after contact with the client
   B. Appropriate handling of contaminated clinical waste
   C. Use of aseptic technique
   D. Use of gloves and gowns at all times

1.2 You are taking care of a woman within the first 24 hours after delivery. During one of your 4 hourly monitoring of her vital signs, you find her temperature to be normal. What implications does this have in the subsequent care of this client?
   A. You do not have to wear gloves during client care
   B. She does not have an infection
   C. Her linen should be changed only once a week
   D. You need to use standard precautions during client care

1.3 In which of the following cases is a midwife at risk of developing Hepatitis C?
   A. If she/she comes in contact with infected saliva
   B. If she/he has liver cirrhosis
   C. If she/he comes in contact with infected blood
   D. If she/he is a Hepatitis C carrier

1.4 Which one of the following statements is true about the treatment of TB for a pregnant woman, based on your knowledge of universal standard precautions?
   A. It is the best way to prevent spreading the disease.
   B. Is not necessary unless she has active TB.
   C. Can be discontinued when she feels better.
   D. Usually lasts for 10 to 14 days.

1.5 The midwife providing care to a woman during labour should practice standard precautions in all the following situations, EXCEPT:
   A. when handling blood
   B. when handling secretions and excretions
   C. when handling sweat
   D. wiping the baby
1.6 In which of the following situation(s) should a midwife perform hand hygiene in the maternity wards?
A. before and after contact with a client
B. when moving from clean to contaminated body sites during client care
C. immediately after removing gloves
D. Both A and C

1.7 All the following are part of the personal protective equipment of the midwife, EXCEPT:
A. The midwife’s uniform
B. Gowas
C. Masks
D. Respirators

1.8 Which of the following statements is/are true about wearing gloves during care of clients in the maternity ward?
A. Each client interaction requires a clean pair of gloves and should always be changed prior to moving to from a clean surface to a contaminated one.
B. Activities such taking vital signs and changing IV fluids do not require the use of gloves as long as the potential contact with body fluids is present.
C. Double gloving is recommended if the midwife is going to be exposed to blood or body fluids
D. All of the above

1.9 By wearing a mask, a midwife prevents:
A. inhaling small-particle aerosols, which usually travel short distances
B. small particle droplet nuclei, which can remain suspended in the air and travel longer distances
C. inhaling large-particle aerosols, which usually travel long distances
D. small particle droplet nuclei, which can remain suspended in the air and travel shorter distances
1.10 Which of the following are NOT destroyed during disinfection of re-usable equipment?
A. Bacteria
B. Fungi
C. Spores
D. None of the above

1.11 The most effective way for midwives to protect themselves, and their clients from flu is to:
A. Wear a surgical mask at all times in the maternity ward
B. Stay at home if they have respiratory symptoms
C. Get an annual flu shot and encourage their co-workers and clients to get the flu vaccine annually
D. Take leave and not go to work from April to July every year

1.12 Which of the following is not considered a portal of entry for bacteria?
A. Intact skin
B. Eyes
C. Nose
D. Mouth

1.13 All the following statements are true about basic principles of linen management in the maternity ward, EXCEPT:
A. Used linen should be placed in appropriate bags at the point of generation
B. All linen should be handled with minimum agitation to avoid aerosolization of pathogenic micro-organisms
C. All linen to be supplied in operating rooms should be autoclaved
D. Used linen can be washed in cold water with detergent, rinsed and dried, preferably in a dryer or in the sun
1.14 A midwife is working on a Friday night and several clients become symptomatic with vomiting and diarrhea. What is the correct action by the midwife in this situation?

A. Wait till Monday morning and then contact infection control
B. No action is required; the day shift will sort it out
C. Place the patients on contact precautions, chart symptoms and follow your facility's procedure for reporting a suspected outbreak
D. Ignore the situation and pretend you did not notice anything out of the ordinary

1.15 What should the midwife do when using alcohol-based hand rub?

A. Apply the hand rub and wave hands until dry
B. Apply a sufficient quantity of hand rub and rub hands for at least 15 seconds, being sure to cover all areas: front, back, between fingers, nail beds and thumbs
C. Apply the hand rub and rub palms together for 19 seconds
D. Apply hand rub when you see infection control staff on the unit

For each of the following, in your answer sheet, only write “T” for True and “F” for False:

1.16 It doesn’t matter in what order you remove personal protective equipment (PPE), as long as you remove it and perform hand hygiene before going to care for another patient.
F

1.17 If your hands are visibly soiled, hand hygiene using alcohol-based hand rub is the preferred method.
T

1.18 If you wear gloves while providing care, hand hygiene is not required.
F

1.19 If you find a used needle, cap it immediately and put it in your pocket until you can put it in a puncture-resistant container.
F

1.20 Instead of shaking dirty linen, and placing them in a hamper, you should roll them up before placing them in a hamper.
T

[Total: 20 marks]
QUESTION 2

2.1 State the model of care that is illustrated in each of the following situations: [5]

2.1.1 a midwife is responsible for all clients in a shift
2.1.2 the task done by an appropriate/designated midwife
2.1.3 a team leader is assigned a group of midwives who offer midwifery care and the leader is accountable for the care
2.1.4 a midwife is in charge of a client from admission to discharge
2.1.5 clients are placed in different units on the basis of their mode of delivery, and also depending on whether the client is a high risk or not, and by the midwives' areas of specializations

2.2 State the services you can provide to help ensure a safe motherhood for all women who fall pregnant in your community. [7]

2.3 Is there a difference between a nurse-midwife and a midwife? Justify your answer. [4]

2.4 As a professional body, the International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) set a code that addresses the midwife's ethical mandates in achieving the aims and objectives of ICM. Briefly explain what the ICM Code is all about. [4]

2.5 Explain the functions of the Swaziland Nursing Council in relation to regulation of midwifery education and practice in Swaziland. [10]

[Total: 39 marks]
QUESTION 3

You are counselling a client who is a victim of domestic violence. As a professional midwife, explain how you would demonstrate each of the following during the counselling session:

3.1 Respect [8]
3.2 Congruence [9]
3.3 Empowerment and self-responsibility [8]

[Total: 25 marks]