

UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MIDWIFERY SCIENCE
FINAL EXAMINATION: NOVEMBER 2019

TITLE OF PAPER: FOUNDATIONS OF MIDWIFERY

COURSE CODE: MWF401/MID401

DURATION: 2 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS: 75

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

- 2. FIGURES IN BRACKETS INDICATES MARKS ALLOCATED FOR EACH OR PART OF QUESTION**

- 3. START EACH QUESTION ON A NEW PAPER**

- 4. THE QUESTIONS DO NOT CARRY EQUAL MARKS**

- 5. USE BULLETS FOR EACH POINT IN YOUR ANSWER WHERE POSSIBLE**

**DO NOT TURN THIS PAPER UNTIL YOU HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED BY THE
INVIGILATOR**

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the most appropriate response from each of the following statements and write the number and letter which you think is best. For example 40.A

- 1.1 Which of the following organizations was key to the development of Midwifery as an independent profession?
 - A. Independent Midwifery Organization
 - B. International Confederation of Midwives
 - C. World Health Organization
 - D. Confederation of Global Midwives

- 1.2 Which Midwifery attribute allows you to be a woman's advocate?
 - A. Kindness
 - B. Intuition
 - C. Empathy
 - D. Objectivity

- 1.3 In the 18th century childbirth remained informal and births were managed by women. The knowledge and skills were passed from generation to generation through?
 - A. Apprenticeship
 - B. Older women to younger girls
 - C. Church programs guided by priests
 - D. Family appointments

- 1.4 In which century did the European countries such as Sweden, France and Belgium acknowledged traditional birth attendants' need for specialist education, skill development and supervision?
 - A. 15th Century
 - B. 16th Century
 - C. 17th Century
 - D. 18th Century

- 1.5 At which hospital did missionaries conduct the first Institutional birth in Eswatini?
 - A. Piggs Peak Hospital
 - B. Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital
 - C. Mbabane Government Hospital
 - D. Good Shepherd Mission Hospital

- 1.6 According to the History of Midwifery in Eswatini, who was Eva Mthethwa?
- A. She assisted missionaries to conduct the first institutional births in Eswatini
 - B. She was the first Liswati educator who introduced basic nursing education in the 1930s
 - C. The publisher of the first procedure manual for Swazi nurses
 - D. She advocated for the standardization of nursing and midwifery education in the three British Protected countries (Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho)
- 1.7 Which of the following statements best describes the vision of ICM?
- A. ICM envisions a world where every childbearing woman has access to a midwife's care for herself and her new born.
 - B. ICM envisions improved standards of care provided to women throughout the world through the development, education and appropriate utilization of the professional midwife
 - C. ICM envisions women being acknowledged as persons, seeking justice for all people and equity in access to health care, and is based on mutual relationships of respect and trust.
 - D. ICM envisions strengthened member associations and advancement of the profession of midwifery globally by promoting autonomous midwives as the most appropriate caregivers.
- 1.8 One of the codes of professional conduct for Midwives according to ICM is 'The professional responsibilities of Midwives'. Which of the following statements reflects this code?
- A. Empower women/families to speak for themselves on issues affecting their health within their culture/society.
 - B. Ensure that the advancement of your midwifery knowledge is based on activities that protect the rights of women as persons
 - C. Act as effective role models of health promotion for women throughout their life cycle, for families and for other health professionals
 - D. Refuse to participate in activities for which you hold deep moral opposition without depriving women of essential health services.

- 1.9 Eswatini has a high percentage of unmet need for contraceptives especially among adolescents. Which of the following factors below could best contribute to such high incidence?
- A. Non consenting parents of adolescents
 - B. Societal and health professionals perception
 - C. Lack of age appropriate contraceptive methods
 - D. Lack of funds to access contraceptives
- 1.10 When was Safe motherhood launched?
- A. 1967
 - B. 1977
 - C. 1987
 - D. 1997
- 1.11 Which of the following represents the goal of cultural safety in midwifery?
- A. To enable midwives to reflect on her culture and how it impacts on women, families and society
 - B. To ensure that the safety and overall well-being of the woman is of foremost concern to the midwife
 - C. To involve women and their families in all parts of the decision-making process and in developing a cultural sensitive plan of care
 - D. To absorb one's culture and form one cultural group of the society
- 1.12 Which of the following is true about the medical care model?
- A. Describes birth as a social event and involves the woman, partner and family
 - B. Defines the birth process as holistic process which is led by woman
 - C. Accepts that birth should take place in a familiar environment
 - D. Neglects the cultural aspect of birth
- 1.13 In the communication process, what is the person sending the message also known as?
- A. Coder
 - B. Decorder
 - C. Encorder
 - D. Receiver
- 1.14 What does decoding of a message imply in the communication process?
- A. The process of interpreting and giving meaning to the written message
 - B. The selection of appropriate mode of effective communication
 - C. The use of different conventions such as signs or symbols to communicate
 - D. The process of interpreting and giving meaning to the encoded message

- 1.15 Which of the following is classified as a barrier to communication?
- A. Medical barrier
 - B. System design
 - C. Distance
 - D. Poor channel

Counselling is a facilitative process in which the counsellor working within the framework of a special helping relationship uses specific skills to assist clients to self-knowledge, emotional acceptance, essential growth, and personal resources. Question 1.16 -1.17 refers to this statement.

- 1.16 Developing an increased understanding of the problem is in which phase of counselling?
- A. First phase
 - B. Second phase
 - C. Third phase
 - D. Fourth phase
- 1.17 Which of the following is a counselling skill essential for the phase identified in question 1.16 above?
- A. Partializing skill
 - B. Problem solving skill
 - C. Concreteness skill
 - D. Tracking skill
- 1.18 A patient whom during the stay in hospital comes into contact with new infectious agent and get contaminated is said to have acquired?
- A. Auto-infection
 - B. Self-infection
 - C. Endogenous infection
 - D. Exogenous infection
- 1.19 Contaminated obstetric objects are an example of which mode of transmission?
- A. Direct transmission
 - B. Indirect transmission
 - C. Airborne transmission
 - D. Droplet infection

1.20 In which class of pathogenic germs does HIV virus fall into?

- A. Conditional pathogens
- B. Opportunistic pathogens
- C. Immunity pathogens
- D. Conventional pathogens

(20)

Short Answer questions

1.21 Define the following midwifery terms

1.20.1 Midwifery standards (3)

1.20.2 Midwifery models of care (1)

1.22 Outline Five (5) roles and responsibilities of a professional midwife (5)

1.23 Describe Six (6) elements of the communication process that will take place in a conversation between you and a client (6)

(15)

[35marks]

QUESTION 2

As a midwife, you are taking care of a woman from another culture. She speaks a different language and there is poor communication between you but she is in active labour. In such instances, you may be required to practice cultural assimilation

2.1 What do understanding by cultural assimilation? (1)

2.2 State Two (2) goals of cultural safety that you need to be aware of as you take care of the client (4)

2.3 Describe Five (5) potential communication barriers that may be present when communicating with the client in the scenario (10)

[15marks]

QUESTION 3

Discuss in detail 5 factors which undermine women's health globally [25marks]

TOTAL [75 marks]