

Course No: DNUR 2311  
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Using Calculator (No)

University of  
Palestine



Final Exam  
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Using Dictionary (No)

**I- MCQ:** (one mark for each)

**1- Lochia normally progress in which of the following pattern?**

- a. Rubra, serosa, alba
- b. Rubra, alba, serosa
- c. Serosa, rubra, alba
- d. Alba, rubra, serosa

**2- At what point in the menstrual cycle is fertilization most likely?**

- a. During menstruation
- b. Between 12 and 16 days
- c. After 20 days
- d. Between 25 and 28 days

**3- The nurse is caring for a 16-year-old pregnant client. The client is taking an iron supplement. What should this client drink to increase the absorption of iron?**

- a. A glass of milk
- b. A liquid antacid
- c. A cup of hot tea
- d. A glass of orange juice

**4- Lochia rubra is**

- a. Yellow color 4days post natally
- b. Red color 1-6 days after delivery
- c. Uterus is firm & contracted.
- d. b & c are correct.

**5- The common type of anemia during pregnancy is:**

- a. Iron deficiency anemia.
- b. Thalasemia.
- c. Sickle cell anemia.
- d. Hemophilia.

**6- The Nurse should instruct a pregnant woman with severe pregnancy induced hypertension regarding symptoms of impending eclampsia includes which of the following:**

- a. Sever headache.
- b. Vomiting and epigastric pain.
- c. Visual disturbances.
- d. All of these.

**7- In case of cord prolapse the most appropriate position to relief pressure is:**

- a. Knee chest position.
- b. Lateral position.
- c. Semi fowler position.
- d. Squatting position.

**8- When the placenta completely covers the internal os it said to be:**

- a. Partial placenta previa.
- b. Marginal placenta previa.
- c. Total placenta previa.
- d. low lying placenta.

**9- Amal 31 years old admitted to obstetric department and diagnosed as premature rupture of membrane the nurse should particularly important to assess symptoms of:**

- a. Uterine rupture.
- b. Infection.
- c. Amniotic fluid embolism.
- d. None of these.

**10- In managing diabetic case during pregnancy. You as a nurse should monitor the followings:**

- a. Blood sugar several times during the day
- b. Insulin requirement may remain the same or increase accordingly
- c. Monitor signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia
- d. All the above

**11- Abruptio Placenta is:**

- a. Premature separation of the normally implanted placenta before the birth of the fetus.
- b. The abnormal implantation of the placenta in the lower uterine segment, partially or completely
- c. A placenta that attaches itself too deeply and too firmly into the wall of the uterus.
- d. Placenta that bleeds all the pregnancy period

**12- What is polyhydramnios?**

- a. Excessive vomiting during pregnancy
- b. Excessive maternal hair growth
- c. Excessive maternal swelling
- d. Excessive fluid around the fetus

**13- An episiotomy is:**

- a. An incision in the perineum to enlarge the vaginal outlet.
- b. Can be a source of post partum infection.
- c. May be median, lateral or medio-lateral.
- d. All the above are correct.

**14- Which of the following are clinical manifestations of hydatidiform mole pregnancy:**

- a. Uterus size is more the gestational age.
- b. Hyperemesis gravidarum.
- c. Marked increase in HCG titer.
- d. All the above.

**15- All of the complications listed below are common during the puerperium period EXCET:**

- a. Mastitis.
- b. Endometritis.
- c. Hepatitis.
- d. Cystitis.

**16- All of the following are characteristic of HELLP syndrome EXCEPT:**

- a. Increase Platelets
- b. Hemolysis of RBCs.
- c. Elevated Liver enzymes.
- d. Is a severe complication of pregnancy-induced hypertension.

**17- When assessing a client 1 hour after vaginal delivery, the nurse notes blood gushing from the vagina, pallor, and a rapid, thready pulse. What do these findings suggest?**

- a. Uterine involution
- b. Placental separation
- c. Cervical laceration
- d. Postpartum hemorrhage

**\* Situation:**

**A primigravida is admitted to the hospital at 11 weeks gestation, she has abdominal cramping and bright red vaginal spotting, her cervix is not dilated. (Questions 18, 19, 20).**

**18- Based on the client's symptoms, the nurse determines that the client is most likely experiencing a:**

- a. Missed abortion
- b. Threatened abortion
- c. Inevitable abortion
- d. Incomplete abortion

**19- After the client passes some of the products of conception, she returns to the hospital for a dilatation and curettage (D&C). The nurse determines that the client is most likely experiencing which type of abortion?**

- a. Missed
- b. Induced
- c. Incomplete
- d. Threatened

**20- Postoperatively, the nurse finds the client crying. Which of the following comments by the nurse would be best in this situation?**

- a. Why are you crying?
- b. Will a pill help your pain?
- c. I'm sorry you lost your baby?
- d. You can always try again to get pregnant?

**\* Situation:**

**A 30-year-old multigravida at 10 weeks gestation is receiving prenatal care in a high risk clinic, she is an insulin dependent diabetic (Questions 21, 22 ).**

**21- The nurse discusses the importance of keeping blood glucose levels near normal throughout the pregnancy. The nurse explains to the client that as pregnancy progresses, her insulin needs will:**

- a. Increase
- b. Decrease
- c. Remain constant
- d. Cannot be predicted

**22- After explaining the complications of pregnancy that occur with diabetes, the nurse determines that the client needs further instructions when she says that one complication is:**

- a. Infection
- b. Ketoacidosis
- c. Oligohydramnios
- d. Pregnancy-induced hypertension

**23- Symptoms of placenta previa would include:**

- a. Sharp pains in the absence of bleeding
- b. Spotting in the early months of pregnancy
- c. Painless bleeding in the last months of pregnancy
- d. Watery discharge prior to birth

**24- The majority of ectopic pregnancy are:**

- a. Tubal
- b. Abdominal
- c. Ovarian
- d. Cervical

**25- When the uterus is firm and contracted after delivery but there is vaginal bleeding, the nurse should suspect:**

- a. Laceration of soft tissues of the cervix and vagina
- b. Uterine atony
- c. Uterine inversion
- d. Uterine hypercontractility

**26- A gravida-cardiac mother is advised to observe bed rest primarily to**

- a. Allow the fetus to achieve normal intrauterine growth
- b. Minimize oxygen consumption which can aggravate the condition of the compromised heart of the mother
- c. Prevent perinatal infection
- d. Reduce incidence of premature labor

**27- Which of the following best describes preterm labor?**

- a. Labor that begins after 24 weeks gestation and before 37 weeks gestation
- b. Labor that begins after 15 weeks gestation and before 37 weeks gestation
- c. Labor that begins after 24 weeks gestation and before 28 weeks gestation
- d. Labor that begins after 28 weeks gestation and before 40 weeks gestation

**28- The term involution mean:**

- a. Return uterus to its normal position.
- b. Lochia is heavy.
- c. Retained placenta.
- d. Ante partum hemorrhage.

**29- Which drug should not be given to mother with cardiac disease?**

- a. Methrgin
- b. Oxytocin
- c. Pethidine
- d. Scobutyle.

**30- In case of Mgso4 toxicity, which of the following antidote its action:**

- a. Hydrazine.
- b. Calcium gluconate.
- c. Dopamine.
- d. Apresoline.

**II- Match the following:**

(one mark for each)

( )	<b>Caesarean section</b>	1- Is metabolic disorder of carbohydrate during pregnancy.
( )	<b>Gestational diabetes</b>	2- The period following delivery of the baby and placenta to about 6-8 weeks.
( )	<b>Placenta previa</b>	3- Is an abnormal increase amount of amniotic fluid more than 1500 ml.
( )	<b>Therapeutic abortion</b>	4- Is the presence of placental tissue over or adjacent to the cervical os.
( )	<b>Postpartum</b>	5- Termination of pregnancy related to medical reasons.
( )	<b>Induction of labor</b>	6- Is an operation done to deliver the women through the abdominal cavity.
( )	<b>Prolonged pregnancy</b>	7- Is the complete or partial separation of a normally situated placenta from its uterine site after the 28th week of gestation until the 2nd stage of labour?
( )	<b>Cord prolapse</b>	8- Is the initiation of labour by artificial means, for medical reasons.
( )	<b>Abruptio placenta</b>	9- Or post term pregnancy which continuo for over than 42 weeks.
( )	<b>Polyhydramnios</b>	10- The cord lies in front of the presenting part and the membranes are ruptured

**III- Answer the following questions:**

**1- What is the clinical picture of placenta previa? (6 marks)**

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**2- What is the nursing care after CS? (7 marks)**

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**3- puerperal sepsis is a major health problem that could appear in the postpartum period, what are the measures you could take to prevent this problem? (7 marks)**

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