



Year 2019/2020	Obstetrics and gynecology critical care Nursing (Nur603)
First Term - Final exam	Third year
Date: : 8 / 1 /2020	Total Marks: 50
Time allowed: 2 hours	- DR/ Nagat Salah -DR/ Dr. Fatma Zaki

I- Choose the best correct answer: (Marks : 25):-

1 Patients with high risk pregnancy should have:

- a. Follow-up in ante-natal care (ANC) every 6 weeks b Fetal kick chart
c. Fetal maternal transfusion d Uterine atony

2 In which of the following types of spontaneous abortions would the nurse assesses dark brown vaginal discharge and negative pregnancy tests?

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

3 Which of the following is the sign of inevitable miscarriage?

- a. Mild vaginal bleeding b vaginal bleeding with closed cervical os
c. severe vaginal bleeding with opening of the cervical os d Abdominal pain and cramping

4 A client with severe preeclampsia is admitted with of BP 160/110, proteinuria, and severe pitting edema. Which of the following would be most important to include in the client's plan of care?

- a. Daily weights b Seizure precautions
c. Right lateral positioning d Stress reduction

5 A patient in the third trimester of pregnancy is seen in the emergency room and while being examined has a convulsion. The nurse should immediately:

- a. Obtain neurologic consultation b Obtain psychiatric consultation
c. Give IV valium d Protect the patient from self harm

6 Mean arterial blood pressure of a woman whose systolic is 140, diastolic is 90, is-----

- a. 100 b 104
c. 108 d 106

7 A patient who is gravida 8 present with missed period for 7 weeks. P.V. bleeding. cervical excitation, lower abdominal pain, fainting 2 times yesterday. You diagnosis is:

- a. Ectopic pregnancy b Elective abortion
c. Pancreatitis d Non of the above.

8 Which of the following symptoms occurs with a hydatidiform mole?

- a. Heavy, bright red bleeding every 21 days b Fetal cardiac motion after 6 weeks gestation
c. Benign tumors found in the smooth muscle of the uterus d "Snowstorm" pattern on ultrasound with no fetus or gestational sac

9 In ectopic pregnancy, which of the following is always important:



- b Amenorrhea for 8 weeks b Pregnancy test
d Shoulder tip pain d Pain before vaginal bleeding
- 10 Which of the following would the nurse identify as a classic sign of PIH?**
b Edema of the feet and ankles b Edema of the hands and face
d Early morning headache d Weight gain of 1 k/week
- 11 Regarding obstructed labor, Which is true?**
a. Diagnosis only when the cervix is fully dilated b Usually predicted before onset of labor
c. More common in developed countries d Mento-posterior position could be a cause
- 12 Breech presentation is more frequent in the following situations:**
a. Prematurity Narrow pelvic
b. Fetal neuromuscular disorders Maternal kyphosis
- 13 Under what condition is external cephalic version is allowed in breech presentation?**
a. Multiparity b Placenta previa.
c. Presenting part engagement. d Cepalo-pelvic disproportion.
- 14 Which medication promotes fetal lung maturity in cases of preterm labor?**
a. Terbutaline b. Magnisum sulphate
c. Betamethasone d. Clarithromycin (Biaxin)
- 15 Diagnosis of PROM includes the following EXEPT**
a. Visualization of fluid coming from cx. b. Role over test
c. PH of fluid is alkaline d. Positive fern test
- 16 A client in the 28th week of gestation comes to the emergency department because she thinks that she's in labor. To confirm a diagnosis of preterm labor, the nurse would expect the physical examination to reveal:**
a. Regular uterine contractions with no cervical dilation. b. Painful contractions with no cervical dilation.
c. Irregular uterine contractions with no cervical dilation. d. Regular uterine contractions with cervical dilation
- 17 The nurse visits a pregnant client who has a diagnosis of mild Preeclampsia. Which assessment finding indicates a worsening of the Preeclampsia and the need to notify the physician?**
a. Blood pressure reading is at the prenatal baseline b Urinary output has increased
c. The client complains of a headache and blurred vision d Dependent edema has resolved
- 18 Abruptio placenta is associated with all of the following EXCEPT**
a. Concealed uterine bleeding b. Toxemia of pregnancy.
c. Consumptive coagulopathy d. Multiparty.



19 The management of high risks mothers in pregnancy is:

- a. Refer the mother to be delivered in a health centre or hospital
b. Weekly visit to High risk clinic
c. Refer to hospital to be cared for by an obstetrician
d. All of the above

20 Routine pelvic examination is contraindicated in -----

- a. False labor
b. IUD insertion
c. Placenta previa
d. Active labor

21 Postpartum hemorrhage unresponsive to oxytocin and uterine massage is most likely due to

- a. Vaginal laceration
b. Placenta accreta
c. Rupture uterus
d. Uterine atony

22 Causes of precipitate labor include all of the following except

- a. Small sized fetus
b. Dilated birth canal in multipara
c. Small pelvic
d. Strong coordinate uterine contraction

23 Cord presentation is one of emergency obstetric conditions. What is the essential management that should be applied by obstetric nurse during the first stage of labor

- a. Monitor maternal and fetal condition continuously.
b. Help client to adopt a Sims position , refer client to the doctor and monitor fetal well being.
c. Call the doctor.
d. Expedite delivery and resuscitate neonate.

24 Most important muscle in the pelvic floor is:

- a. Bulbo cavernosus.
b. Ischio-cavernosus.
c. Levator ani.
d. Superficial transverse Perineal muscle.

25 The PALM-COEIN system is which of the following?

- a. An acronym for a set of symptoms that may or may not contribute to the cause of abnormal uterine bleeding in the reproductive years
b. An algorithm designed to lead to a diagnosis of the cause of abnormal uterine bleeding
c. Appropriate for diagnosing women with postmenopausal bleeding.
d. A method of categorizing the results of investigation of women with abnormal uterine bleeding in the reproductive years

II- Put (✓) on the correct answer and (×) on the false answer:
(15Marks)

- 1 The rates of chronic hypertension increased with maternal age ()
2 Late decelerations suggest that the fetus is acidotic ()
3 Pelvic Organ Prolapse occurs when weaknesses in the vaginal wall allow protrusion of pelvic organs. ()



- 4 The degree of organ prolapse is independent of the position of the patient when examined. ()
- 5 precipitate labor is diagnosed when the labor duration is less than 5 hours ()
- 6 External cephalic versions success 10-20% ()
- 7 Cord prolapse mean decent of umbilical cord below the presenting part with an intact bag of membrane ()
- 8 Mal positions and Mal presentations Carry increased risk for Mother only ()
- 9 Preterm labor is onset after 37 weeks of gestation ()
- 10 The most common signs of post-partum infection are low duration of lochia and foul odor. ()
- 11 The drug of choice to prevent convulsions in eclampsia is Hydralazine. ()
- 12 Flushing ia an early clinical evidence of magnesium sulfate toxicity ()
- 13 Pregnancy related causes of bleeding is included in the PALM-COEIN system classification ()
- 14 Third degree of uterine prolapse is diagnosed when the cervix protrudes well beyond the introitus ()
- 15 Increased hematocrit is the criteria for severe pre-eclampsia ()

III-Read the following Situation and answer the related questions:
(10 Marks)

Somia was admitted to Labour Ward at 2 am with mild to moderate contractions. At 10 am, her contractions were still mild to moderate and vaginal examination confirmed that cervical dilatation was still 5 cms like during admission. Fetal heart rate was 162 bpm. 3 hours later ARM confirmed meconium +++, contractions was 2 moderate and 1 strong in 10 minutes

- Q1. What are your diagnosis? (Marks: 3)**
Q2. Write nursing diagnosis of this case? (Marks: 3)
Q3. Sketch the nursing care management of Mrs Somia? (Marks: 4)

Good Luck

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