



Maternal and Neonatal Health Nursing Department

Final Examination of Maternal and Neonatal Health Nursing

Third Year, Second Term 2021/2022

Date: June, 1 st, 2022

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Total Exam Marks: 100 Marks

All questions are to be answered:

I: Put (✓) in front of the right answer and (X) in front of the false answer (1x35= 35 mark):

1	Metropathia haemorrhagica is commonly occur around the period of menopause	
2	Decidua basalis is the portion of the decidua that covers the blastocyst.	
3	The entire external female genitalia is called the vulva.	
4	Multipara women usually at higher risk for developing breast cancer.	
5	The umbilical cord is composed of two veins and one artery.	
6	The follicle stimulating hormone is responsible for ovulation.	
7	Neonatal hypoglycemia immediately after birth is a common effect of gestational diabetes mellitus.	
8	Lambda is small with triangle shape.	
9	The luteinizing hormone (LH) is active in the first half of the menstrual cycle.	
10	Ovulation takes place approximately 10 to 12 hours after the LH peak.	
11	Braxton Hick's contractions can be detected early in pregnancy by abdominal examination.	
12	The maternal part of the placenta develops from the decidua vera.	
13	Herpes Simplex Virus-1 (HSV-1) invades the mucous membranes of the genital tract.	
14	In concealed accidental hemorrhage, almost all the blood is outside the uterus.	
15	Cusco-speculum examination is essential for diagnosis of vaginal fistula.	
16	Uterine fibroid is estrogen dependent disease.	
17	Intrauterine growth restriction is one of the maternal effects of heart disease on pregnancy.	
18	The sagittal suture extends between the two parietal bones.	
19	Frequency of micturition is normal during the first trimester of pregnancy.	
20	Sex of the fetus can be determined at 8 weeks of gestation.	
21	Endometrial biopsy must be done for each woman complaining of abnormal uterine bleeding after the age of 40 years.	

22	The term miscarriage could be used instead of induced abortion.	
23	Longing is a cardiovascular physiological change during pregnancy	
24	The endometrium prevents the menstrual blood from flowing back into the uterine tubes.	
25	Loss of weight and vomiting at morning only are reliable signs of hyperemesis gravidarum.	
26	Methylene blue test is used to differentiate between a small vesicovaginal fistula and urethrovaginal fistula.	
27	Bleeding in late pregnancy occurs from the 20 th week of pregnancy till the end of the second stage of labor.	
28	Linea nigra is a change of the integumentary system during pregnancy.	
29	Fertilization is important to restore the haploid number of chromosomes.	
30	Luteal phase defect can result in infertility.	
31	The blood Mat to estimate the amount of blood loss must be placed under the women during the first stage of labor.	
32	Primary dysmenorrhoea is felt in the lower abdomen and accompanied by backache.	
33	Abnormal uterine bleeding can be treated by birth control pills.	
34	The taking-in phase usually sets 5 days after delivery.	
35	The weight of the uterus among virgin is 50:60 gm.	

II- Choose the correct answer (1x35= 35 mark):

- Which of the following embryonic structure develops into central nervous system?
 - Ectoderm
 - Notochord
 - Mesoderm
 - Endoderm
- When are the fetal heart sounds audible with stethoscope?
 - 12weeks of gestation
 - 16weeks of gestation
 - 20weeks of gestation
 - 24 weeks of gestation
- What does the number of births per 1000 women aged 15 through 44 years refers to?
 - Fertility rate.
 - Birth rate.
 - Contraceptive prevalence.
 - Antenatal care coverage.

4. Which of the following represents the fundus height at 18 weeks gestation?
 - a) At the level of symphysis pubis.
 - b) Midway between the symphysis and the umbilicus.
 - c) At the level of umbilicus.
 - d) Midway between xiphisternum & umbilicus.
5. What is the initial appropriate nursing intervention for soft and boggy uterus immediately postpartum?
 - a) Massage the fundus until it becomes firm
 - b) Elevate the mothers legs
 - c) Push on the uterus to assist in expressing clots
 - d) Encourage the mother to void
6. Which of the following represents the largest transverse diameter of the fetal skull?
 - a) Biparietal
 - b) Bi-temporal
 - c) Subparietal –supraparietal
 - d) Bimastoid
7. Which of the following isn't a characteristic of missed abortion?
 - a) The cervix is open
 - b) Amenorrhea.
 - c) Intermittent vaginal bleeding, or spotting.
 - d) Disappearance of pregnancy symptoms.
8. What is the accurate time of engagement in primigravida?
 - a) Several weeks before the onset of labor.
 - b) 2 weeks before term.
 - c) At the onset of labor.
 - d) At the beginning of the first stage of labor.
9. Which of the following isn't a clinical manifestation of hydatidiform mole?
 - a) Uterine bleeding is ranged from spotting to profuse hemorrhage
 - b) Severe morning sickness
 - c) Uterine size is corresponding to the period of amenorrhea
 - d) Extremely high hCG levels present
10. Which of the following is a cause of oligomenorrhea?
 - a) Ectopic pregnancy
 - b) Threatened abortion
 - c) Ovarian insufficiency
 - d) Hydatidiform mole

11. In early pregnancy, detection of uterine contraction on bimanual examination refers to which of the following?
- Palmer's sign.
 - Hegar's sign.
 - Homan sign
 - Braxton Hicks contractions
12. Which of the following is the most important common cause of abruption placenta?
- Pre-eclampsia and eclampsia.
 - Direct trauma.
 - Traction on a short umbilical cord.
 - Torsion of the pregnant uterus.
13. What is the meaning of irregular uterine bleeding not related to menstruation?
- Metrorrhagia
 - Menorrhagia
 - Amenorrhoea
 - Dysmenorrhoea
14. What is the disorder resulting from the migration of the endometrial tissue outside of the uterus?
- Endometriosis.
 - Endometritis.
 - Endometrial hyperplasia
 - Endometrial polyps
15. Which of the following is associated with the occurrence of vasa praevia?
- Pre-eclampsia and eclampsia.
 - Rupture uterus.
 - Velamentous insertion of the umbilical cord.
 - Abruption placenta.
16. What is the absolute indication for cesarean section in case of placenta praevia?
- First or second degree placenta praevia.
 - Multipara women.
 - Grade four placenta praevia.
 - b and c
17. Which of the following refers to complete anterior vaginal wall prolapse?
- Cystocele
 - Urethrocele
 - Cystourethrocel
 - Enterocoele
18. Absence of menstruation and secondary sexual characteristics by the age 13, refers to which of the following?
- Primary amenorrhea.
 - Secondary amenorrhea.
 - Primary dysmenorrhea.
 - Secondary dysmenorrhea.

19. Which of the following isn't a sexually transmitted infection characterized by vaginal discharge?
- a) Vulvovaginal candidiasis.
 - b) Trichomoniasis.
 - c) Bacterial vaginosis.
 - d) Syphilis.
20. What is the hormone that maintains the corpus luteum growth?
- a) Estrogen.
 - b) Progesterone.
 - c) LH.
 - d) FSH.
21. Which of the following is the indication of pessary insertion?
- a) Mobile retroversion flexion of the uterus.
 - b) Genital fistula.
 - c) Genital tumours
 - d) b& c.
22. Which of the following is a sexually transmitted infection characterized by cervicitis?
- a) Vulvovaginal candidiasis.
 - b) Trichomoniasis.
 - c) Gonorrhoea
 - d) Syphilis
23. Which of the following isn't vaginal fistula?
- a) Recto-vaginal fistula.
 - b) Ano-vaginal fistula.
 - c) Urethra-vaginal fistula.
 - d) Perineo-vaginal fistula.
24. What is the embedding of the developing blastocyst into the uterus mean?
- a) Implantation.
 - b) Fertilization.
 - c) Gestation.
 - d) Conception.
25. For how long time a woman should keep the diaphragm into the vagina?
- a) One hour
 - b) Six hours.
 - c) Twelve hours.
 - d) Twenty four hours.
26. Which of the following isn't a part of the hip bone?
- a) Isthmus
 - b) Ischium.
 - c) Ilium.
 - d) Pubic bone.

27. Which of the following statement is not correct about uterus?
- a) Hollow, thick-walled, muscular organ.
 - b) Bladder is posterior while rectum is anterior.
 - c) Its main functions are pregnancy & labor.
 - d) Anatomically divided into: fundus, body and cervix.
28. What is the time of corpus luteum degeneration if fertilization doesn't occur?
- a) 6th day of the cycle.
 - b) 14th day of the cycle.
 - c) 22-24th day of the cycle.
 - d) Last day of the cycle.
29. Which family planning method is not suitable for breast feeding mothers?
- a) Combined contraceptive.
 - b) Intra Uterine Device.
 - c) Female condom.
 - d) Vaginal cream.
30. Which of the following describes ovarian cycle?
- a) Follicular phase, ovulation, and luteal phase.
 - b) Follicular phase, proliferative phase, and secretory phase.
 - c) Luteal phase, proliferative phase, and secretory phase.
 - d) Follicular phase and proliferative phase
31. For how long does a man need to use another contraceptive method after vasectomy?
- a) Didn't need other contraceptive
 - b) For the first month after operation.
 - c) For the first 2 months.
 - d) For the first 3 months.
32. What is the appropriate time for episiotomy?
- a) At crowning.
 - b) At moulding.
 - c) At engagement.
 - d) At ballottement.
33. What is the sign and symptom of placental separation?
- a) Shortening of the umbilical cord.
 - b) Sudden gush of blood from the vagina.
 - c) Increase pulsation of the umbilical cord.
 - d) Depressed suprapubic area.
34. What is the total number of antenatal follow up visits during the normal circumstances?
- a) 8 visits.
 - b) 10 visits.
 - c) 12 visits.
 - d) 14 visits.

35. Which type of lochia should the nurse expect to find in a client 2 days postpartum?

- a) Lochia Alba
- b) Lochia Serosa
- c) Lochia rubra.
- d) Foul smelling rubra.

III- Define the following:- (1x10 =10 marks)

1. Fetal lie:

2. Goodell's sign:

3. First stage of labor:

4. Involution:

5. Early postpartum hemorrhage:

6. Precipitate Labor:

7. Sterility:

8. Menarche:

9. Quickening:

10. Ballottement

IV- Complete (20 marks)

1- Enumerate six indications for induction of labor: (0.5x6=3 marks)

1- -----
2- -----
3- -----
4- -----
5- -----
6- -----

2- Mention eight risk factors for placenta praevia: (0.5x8=4 marks)

1- -----
2- -----
3- -----
4- -----
5- -----
6- -----
7- -----
8- -----

3- List six criteria of the ideal contraceptive method: (0.5x6=3 marks)

1- -----
2- -----
3- -----
4- -----

5- -----

6- -----

4- Enumerate six objective (probable) signs of pregnancy: (0.5x6=3 marks)

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

4- -----

5- -----

6- -----

5- List four general causes of uterine atony: (0.5x4=2 marks)

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

4- -----

6- Mention four signs and symptoms of maternal distress: (0.5x4=2 marks)

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

4- -----

7- Categorize six types of spontaneous abortion: (0.5x6=3 marks)

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

4- -----

5- -----

6- -----

GOOD LUCK



Maternal and Neonatal Health Nursing Department

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All questions are to be answered:**I- Please, put (T) in front of the correct statement and (F) in front of the false statement: (25 marks)**

N.	Statement	T	F
1	The structure of the bony pelvis consists of 2 pelvic bones.		
2	The internal female genitalia are called the vulva.		
3	The cervix is the lowest portion of the uterus.		
4	The graafian follicle secretes large amount of progesterone.		
5	Duration of menstrual flow ranges from 2 to 7 days.		
6	Fertilization is important to restore the haploid number of chromosomes.		
7	The cilia lining the fallopian tube direct the ovum toward uterus.		
8	Fraternal twins develop when two separate eggs are fertilized by two different sperm.		
9	Ballottement is the passive fetal movement caused by pushing up against the cervix with the examiner two fingers.		
10	Weight of the uterus is increased from 50gm before pregnancy to become 2Kg at full term.		
11	Creamy, yellowish breast fluid called colostrum can be expressed at the third trimester.		
12	The PH of vaginal secretions is more alkaline in pregnancy.		
13	Ptyalism means increase salivation during pregnancy.		
14	Parity refers to the number of deliveries regardless of the outcome.		
15	Parts of fetal skull include face, base and sutures.		
16	Fontanelles are areas of the head where suture lines intersect.		
17	Preterm labor is defined as labor occurs before fetal viability.		
18	The most common type of fetal presentation is cephalic presentation.		
19	The true pelvis is the shallow upper section of the pelvis.		
20	False labor pain is relieved by enema.		
21	Involution means uterine contraction during labor.		
22	An elevated temperature during the first 24 hours after delivery means actual infection.		
23	Loss of weight and persistent vomiting are reliable signs of hyperemesis gravidarum.		
24	Increased intake of coffee and tea during pregnancy enhance absorption of iron.		
25	Gestational diabetes means increase blood glucose level before pregnancy.		
26	Preeclampsia occurs after 20 weeks' gestation.		
27	Calcium gluconate is used as antidote to magnesium sulfate toxicity.		
28	In case of pre-eclampsia, the symptoms appear before the signs.		
29	Lochia normally has a fleshy odor similar to that of menstrual flow.		
30	In ectopic pregnancy bleeding occur before pain.		
31	The causes of hydatiform mole are unknown.		

6. At 8 to 12 week's gestation:

- a) All organs are formed and now require maturation
- b) Fetal heart beat auscultated by fetoscope
- c) Vernix caseosa covers the entire body
- d) None of the above

7- What is the meaning of Hegar's sign?

- a) Spontaneous irregular and painless uterine contractions
- b) Increased vaginal secretion.
- c) Bluish-purple coloration of the vaginal mucosa and cervix
- d) Softening of the lower uterine segment or isthmus

8- Secretion of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH) from:

- a) Posterior lobe of pituitary gland b) Anterior lobe of pituitary gland
- c) Thyroid gland d) Parathyroid gland

9- The hormone that mainly responsible for uterine contractions is:

- a) Luteinizing hormone b) Estrogen c) Progesterone d) Oxytocin

10- At 24 weeks gestation the fundus can be palpated

- a) Below the symphysis pubis b) At the symphysis pubis
- c) At the umbilical d) Between the umbilical and the symphysis pubis

11- The suture between the two parietal bones is:

- a) Frontal suture b) Sagittal suture c) Lambdoidal suture d) Coronal suture

12- The diameter from the suboccipital point to the anterior end of anterior fontanelle is:

- a) Suboccipital-frontal diameter
- b) Submento-bregmatic diameter
- c) Suboccipito-bregmatic diameter
- d) Occipito frontal diameter

13- The largest transverse diameter is:

- a) Biparietal b) Bi-temporal c) Subparietal –supraparietal d) Bimastoid

14- Apgar score is determined:

- a) 5 minutes after delivery of the fetus
- b) 5 and 10 minutes after delivery of the fetus
- c) 1 and 5 minutes after delivery of the fetus
- d) 10 minutes after delivery of the fetus

15- The first stage of labor ends with the:

- a) Appearance of show b) Rupture of bag of water
- c) Complete dilation of the cervix d) Birth of the baby

28- Retention of dead /non-viable products of conception within uterus is called:

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

29- The most important common cause of abruption placenta is:

- a) Pre-eclampsia and eclampsia
- b) Anemia
- c) Traction on a short umbilical cord
- d) Torsion of the pregnant uterus

30- Occurrence of vasa praevia is associated with:

- a) Rupture uterus
- b) Pre-eclampsia and eclampsia
- c) Velamentous insertion of the umbilical cord
- d) Abruption placenta

31- The part of ovary which contains ovarian follicles is:

- a) Medulla
- b) Interstitial portion
- c) Cortex
- d) Infundibulum

32- The male external reproductive structures are all the following Except:

- a) Scrotum
- b) Testes
- c) Vas deferences
- d) Penis

33- The embedding of the developing blastocyst in the uterine wall is called:

- a) Implantation
- b) Fertilization
- c) Gestational
- d) Gastrulation

34- Bright vaginal bleeding indicates that bleeding is from:

- a) Placental site
- b) Laceration
- c) Coagulation disorders
- d) Uterine fibroid

35- In case of postpartum hemorrhage due to uterine atony :

- a) Uterus is found small and soft
- b) Uterus is found large and soft
- c) Uterus is found hard and well contracted
- d) None of the above

36- Secondary or late postpartum hemorrhage is defined as:

- a) Bleeding during the first 12 hours after delivery of the fetus
- b) Bleeding after the first 24 hours after delivery of the fetus
- c) Bleeding during the first 24hours after delivery of the fetus
- d) Bleeding after the first hour after delivery of the fetus

37- Etiology of extra placental site hemorrhage include all of the following Except:

- a) Lacerations of perineum, vulva, or vagina
- b) Vulvar or pelvic hematoma
- c) Rupture of the uterus
- d) Chronic inversion of the uterus

38- Do Not give magnesium sulfate in the following cases Except if:

- a) Reflexes are present
- b) Reflexes are absent
- c) Respirations are < 12/min
- d) Urine output is less than 100 cc during the last 4 hours

39- Hypertension that develops as a result of pregnancy and disappears within 6 weeks after delivery is called:

- a) Chronic hypertension
- b) Gestational hypertension
- c) Chronic hypertension with superimposed pre-eclampsia
- d) Chronic hypertension with superimposed eclampsia

40- Pregnant woman who desires certain foods, odors and other materials and dislikes others. This practice is called:

- a) Quarrying
- b) Mining
- c) Lightening
- d) Pica

41- Most ectopic pregnancies occur in the:

- a) Cervix
- b) Fallopian tube
- c) Abdomen
- d) Ovary

42- When a mother breast feeds her baby she may experience moderate to severe cramp-like pains which is known as:

- a) Afterpains
- b) Afterbirth
- c) Dysmenorrheal
- d) Menorrhagia

43- Causes of spermatogenesis defect include all of the following Except:

- a) Un-descended testicles
- b) Mumps
- c) Varicocele
- d) Epididymitis

44. Refractory endometrium result from:

- a) Absence of progesterone receptors
- b) Absence of estrogen receptors
- c) Absence of FSH receptors
- d) Absence of LH receptors

45. Vaginismus is considered as:

- a) Congenital vaginal factor of infertility
- b) Traumatic vaginal factor of infertility
- c) Functional vaginal factor of infertility
- d) Inflammatory vaginal factor of infertility

III. Complete the following: (10 marks)

(1) List two phases of uterine (menstrual) cycle:

- 1.
- 2.

(2) List two diagnostic (sure) signs of pregnancy:

- 1.
- 2.

(3) List two characteristics of normal labor:

1.
2.

(4) Mention two factors that enhance involution:

- 1.....
- 2.....

(5) List two characteristics of vaginal bleeding symptom with placenta praevia:

- 1.....
- 2.....

IV- Write the medical terminology of the following statements: (20 marks)

1. It is the number of births per 1000 women aged 15 through 44 years.
.....
2. It is a baby born with no signs of life at or after 28 weeks' gestation.
.....
3. It is the monthly cyclic shedding of secretory endometrium associated with blood loss.
.....
4. The irregular, blotchy areas of pigmentation on the face, most commonly on the cheeks, chin, and nose during pregnancy.
.....
5. It is the relationships of fetal body parts to each other.
.....
6. It is the relation of the denominator to the maternal pelvic.
.....
7. The relationships of the long axis (spine) of the fetus to the long axis (spine) of the mother.
.....
8. It is failure or delay of the uterus to return to its expected size after childbirth.
.....
9. A pigmented line which extends from the umbilicus to the pubic area during pregnancy.
.....
10. It is inability to conceive despite regular and unprotected intercourse for 1 year.
.....

GOOD LUCK