

F.Y.P.B.B.Sc. (Nursing) SUMMER-2018
SUBJECT : MATERNAL NURSING

Day : Wednesday
Date : 18-04-2018 S-2018-3891 Time : —
Max. Marks : 15

N.B. :

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Put a \checkmark in the appropriate box.
- 3) Use **BLUE / BLACK** pen only.
- 4) Section one should be completed in **15** minutes.
- 5) Each question carried **ONE** mark.
- 6) Students will be allotted marks if he/she overwrite strikes or puts white ink on the cross once marked.

Seat No.: _____

Total Marks Obtained _____

Jr. Supervisor's signature: _____

Examiner's Signature _____

SECTION - I

MCQs:

- Q. 1 Least common type of pelvis is _____
- a) Platypoid
 - b) Android
 - c) Mixed
 - d) Gyneacoid
- Q. 2 In vertex presentation, the presenting diameter is _____
- a) Suboccipito - bragmatic
 - b) Submento-bragmatic
 - c) Occipito-bragmatic
 - d) Mento-vertical
- Q. 3 During 1st stage of labour, nurse can assess maternal and fetal wellbeing through
- a) Doppler
 - b) USG
 - c) NST
 - d) Partograph
- Q. 4 The components of MCH services are _____
- a) Antenatal care
 - b) Perinatal care
 - c) Postnatal care
 - d) All of the above

P. T. O.

- Q. 5** During pregnancy the uterus size increases to _____
- a) 10 × 21 × 10 *cms*
 - b) 20 × 22 × 15 *cms*
 - c) 30 × 23 × 20 *cms*
 - d) 40 × 24 × 25 *cms*
- Q. 6** Quickening is felt the mother at _____
- a) 16 – 20 wks of gestations
 - b) 20 – 24 wks of gestations
 - c) 24 – 28 wks of gestations
 - d) 28 – 32 wks of gestations
- Q. 7** The lie of the fetus is the relationship between the _____
- a) short axis of uterus
 - b) long axis of the uterus
 - c) short axis of the maternal spine
 - d) long axis of the maternal spine
- Q. 8** If, fundal height is less than period of gestation there could be because of _____
- a) Mistaken date of LMP
 - b) IUGR
 - c) Multiple pregnancy
 - d) Both a and b
- Q. 9** Morbidity could be measured in terms of _____
- a) Persons who are ill
 - b) The illness that these persons experienced
 - c) Duration of illness
 - d) All of the above
- Q. 10** The vaginal discharge during the first fortnight during puerperium is known as ____
- a) Show
 - b) Lochia
 - c) Menstrual flow
 - d) Leucorrhea

- Q. 11** The most common cause of persistent puerperal fever is _____
- a) Atelectasis
 - b) Genital tract infection
 - c) Pyelonephritis
 - d) Breast engorgement
- Q. 12** Most commonly used contraceptive method by women in India is _____
- a) Female sterilization
 - b) Intrauterine device
 - c) Male condom
 - d) Oral contraceptives
- Q. 13** A healthy newborn is _____
- a) Born at term, cries later
 - b) Born at term, cried immediately
 - c) Born before the EDD and cries immediately
 - d) All of the above
- Q. 14** Fetal macrosomia indicates _____
- a) Enlargement of fetal abdomen
 - b) Enlargement of fetal skull
 - c) Enlargement upper extremities
 - d) Enlargement of lower extremities
- Q. 15** Hypertension in pregnancy defined as _____
- a) Blood pressure 160/100 or greater
 - b) Blood pressure 140/90 or greater
 - c) Increased systolic pressure by 30 mm Hg.
 - d) Increased diastolic pressure by 15 mm Hg.

* * * * *

F. Y. P. B. B. SC. (NURSING) : SUMMER - 2018

SUBJECT : MATERNAL NURSING

Day : **Wednesday**
Date : **18/04/2018**

S-2018-3891

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks : 60

N.B. :

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer books.

SECTION - II

- Q. 1** Write short note on **ANY FOUR** of the following: **(16)**
- a) Differentiate between the true and false labour
 - b) Case of newborn baby with phototherapy
 - c) Family welfare programme
 - d) Low birth weight baby
 - e) PAP smear
 - f) Post natal care
- Q. 2** Long Question on **ANY ONE** of the following: **(14)**
- a) Define small for date babies. Enlist the common problems of small for date babies. Write the nursing management of small for date babies.
 - b) Define utero-vaginal prolapse. Discuss the causes and enumerate the degrees of uterine prolapse. Discuss the nursing management of a patient undergoing abdominal hysterectomy.

SECTION - III

- Q. 3** Write short note on **ANY FOUR** of the following: **(16)**
- a) Signs and symptoms of pregnancy
 - b) Inj. pitocin
 - c) Pre requisite for forceps delivery
 - d) Threatened abortion
 - e) Preparation of labour room
 - f) Involution of the uterus
- Q. 4** Long Question on **ANY ONE** of the following:
- a) What is Toxaemia of pregnancy and write down the causes of it? **(04)**
 - b) Explain signs and symptoms of pre-eclampsia and its prevention. **(05)**
 - c) Write the nursing management for pre-eclampsia **(05)**

OR

- a) Define Placenta Praevia. **(02)**
- b) Write the degrees of Placenta Praevia **(03)**
- c) What are the signs and symptoms of Placenta Praevia? **(03)**
- d) Write the management of Placenta Praevia. **(06)**

* * * * *