

Final Year B.Sc Nursing (2007 Course) SUMMER 2018
SUBJECT : MIDWIFERY & OBSTETRICAL NURSING

Day : Monday
Date : 16/04/2018

S. 2018-3871

Time : -
Max. Marks : 15

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Put a tick mark in the appropriate box.
- 3) Use **BLUE / BLACK** ball point pen only.
- 4) Section – I should be completed in **15** minutes.
- 5) Each questions carries **ONE** mark.
- 6) Students will not be allotted any marks if he / she overwrites, strikes or puts ink on the box once marked.

Seat No.: _____

Total Marks Obtained: _____

Jr. Supervisor Signature: _____

Examiners Signature : _____

SECTION – I

- 1) Submentovertical diameter is _____.
 - a) 11.5 cm
 - b) 13.5 cm
 - c) 9.5 cm
 - d) 10.0 cm
- 2) The following are the subjective signs of the first trimester of pregnancy EXCEPT:
 - a) Amenorrhoea
 - b) Morning sickness
 - c) Quickening
 - d) Irritability of bladder
- 3) The most appropriate time to do episiotomy is _____.
 - a) When head enters midpelvis
 - b) When head lies below ischial spine
 - c) When head is crowning
 - d) When head is enters brim of pelvis
- 4) The part of fetus delivered first in normal vertex presentation is _____.
 - a) Sinciput
 - b) Nose
 - c) Orbital ridges
 - d) Mouth

P.T.O.

- 5) The total weight gain during pregnancy averages _____.
- a) 11 kg
 - b) 7 kg
 - c) 9 kg
 - d) 13 kg
- 6) The average blood loss during vaginal birth is _____.
- a) 100 – 200 ml
 - b) 500 – 600 ml
 - c) 300 – 400 ml
 - d) 700 – 800 ml
- 7) Presentation means _____.
- a) The relation to the fetal part to one another
 - b) The portion of the fetal ovoid, which is in relation to the lower pole of the uterus
 - c) The relation of the fetus to the maternal pelvis
 - d) None of the above
- 8) The process of rupture of graffian follicle is known as _____.
- a) Menstruation
 - b) Fertilization
 - c) Ovulation
 - d) Conception
- 9) In case of hydatiform mole _____.
- a) The USG shows a live fetus
 - b) The fundal height is more than the weeks of gestation
 - c) BHCG levels in urine are normal
 - d) NST is reactive
- 10) Spalding sign is a sign of _____.
- a) IUGR
 - b) Multiple pregnancy
 - c) Preterm baby
 - d) Intra – uterine death

- 11) Which of the following statement is false in relation to cephalhaematoma?
- a) It is followed by hyperbilirubinemia
 - b) The bleeding is under the periosteum
 - c) Never crosses the suture line in the fetal skull
 - d) Needs surgical correction
- 12) Danger of prolonged labour in mother is _____.
- a) Maternal injury
 - b) PPH
 - c) Giddiness
 - d) Infection
- 13) What is the best way to prevent perineal injury is _____.
- a) Promoting extension of head
 - b) Promoting flexion of head
 - c) Preventing perineal support
 - d) Promoting hasty delivery
- 14) The posterior fontanelle is formed by which of the bone is _____.
- a) Frontal and parietal
 - b) Parietal and occipital
 - c) Temporal and frontal
 - d) Frontal and occipital
- 15) Which of the following findings on a newly delivered woman's chart would indicate she is at risk of developing PPH?
- a) Grand multiparity
 - b) Premature rupture of membrane
 - c) Post term delivery
 - d) Epidural anaesthesia

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FINAL YEAR B.SC. (NURSING) (2007 COURSE) : SUMMER -
2018

SUBJECT : MIDWIFERY & OBSTETRICAL NURSING

Day : Monday
Date : 16/04/2018

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM

S-2018-3871

Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

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

SECTION – II

- Q.1 Write short notes on **ANY FIVE** of the following: [15]
- a) Components of partograph
 - b) Female pelvis
 - c) Breast and skin changes during pregnancy
 - d) Functions of placenta
 - e) MgSO₄
 - f) Ultrasound in obstetrics
 - g) Episiotomy Suturing

Long answers:

- Q.2
- a) Define labour and normal labour. [02]
 - b) Write the difference between true labour pain and false labour pain. [03]
 - c) Describe mechanism of Normal Labour. [05]
 - d) Explain the physiological changes occur during 1st stage of labour. [05]

OR

- a) What do you understand by the term antenatal care? [02]
- b) What are the aims and objectives of antenatal care? [03]
- c) Write in detail about the antenatal visits. [02]
- d) Discuss in detail about antenatal care. [06]
- e) Give health advice on Antenatal diet. [02]

SECTION – III

- Q.3 Write short notes on **ANY FIVE** of the following: [15]
- a) Infant mortality rate
 - b) Prevention of puerperial sepsis
 - c) Obstetrical emergencies
 - d) HIV in pregnancy
 - e) Difference between constriction ring and retraction ring
 - f) Hydatiform mole
 - g) Precipitate labour

Long answer:

- Q.4
- a) Define postpartum haemorrhage. [02]
 - b) Describe the causes of postpartum haemorrhage. [08]
 - c) Brief the prevention of postpartum haemorrhage. [05]

OR

- a) What do you understand by malpresentation? [02]
- b) What are the different types of breech presentation? [03]
- c) How can you diagnose breech presentation? [03]
- d) How can you manage breech delivery as a midwife? [07]

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