

FINAL YEAR B.SC. (NURSING) (2007 COURSE) : WINTER -
2017

SUBJECT : MIDWIFERY AND OBSTETRICAL NURSING

Day : Wednesday
Date : 04/10/2017

W-2017-3744

Time : —
Max. Marks : 15

N. B. :

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) You have to make (√) tick mark in the box of appropriate answer.
- 3) **Section – I** should be completed within **15 minutes**.
- 4) Students will not be allotted marks if he/she overwrites strikes or puts ink on the cross one marked.
- 5) There is no negative marking.

Seat No. _____

Total Marks Obtained: _____

Jr. Supervisor's Signature _____

Signature of the Examiner: _____

SECTION – I

MCQ:

- Q. 1 After delivery Lochia Rubra is the name given to the Lochia during the first ____.
- a) 3 to 4 days
 - b) 6 to 9 days
 - c) 10 to 15 days
 - d) 15 day and above
- Q. 2 After fertilization of morula stays in fallopian tube for _____.
- a) 1 day
 - b) 3 days
 - c) 2 days
 - d) 5 days
- Q. 3 The total weight gain during pregnancy averages _____.
- a) 11 kg.
 - b) 7 kg.
 - c) 9 kg.
 - d) 13 kg.
- Q. 4 Morning sickness begins at _____.
- a) 10 – 12 weeks
 - b) 8 – 10 weeks
 - c) 4 – 6 weeks
 - d) 6 – 8 weeks

P. T. O.

- Q. 5** Maturation of the cervix can identify by _____.
- a) Hard, tight
 - b) Soft, effacement and dilatation
 - c) Rigid and relax
 - d) Cord prolapse
- Q. 6** Most important thing to maintain during the time of induction of labour
- a) Temperature chart
 - b) Intake output chart
 - c) Partograph
 - d) Treatment chart and measurement chart
- Q. 7** The weight of non – pregnant uterus is _____.
- a) 50 gm.
 - b) 60 gm.
 - c) 70 gm.
 - d) 75 gm.
- Q. 8** Active management of third stage include all except _____.
- a) IV oxytocin after delivery of out shoulder
 - b) Control cord traction
 - c) Suprapubic massage
 - d) Uterine massage
- Q. 9** The cod is attached to the margin if the placenta is called _____
- a) Battledore placenta
 - b) Velamentous placenta
 - c) Placenta membrane
 - d) Placenta extrachotials
- Q. 10** Hazard of ARM can be _____.
- a) Reduce fetal movement and heart rate
 - b) Infection, cord prolapse
 - c) Fetal death
 - d) Maternal blood pressure increase

Q. 11 Danger of prolonged labour in maternal is _____.

- a) Maternal injury
- b) PPH
- c) Giddiness
- d) Infection

Q. 12 Painless bright red vaginal bleeding after 28 weeks of gestation is most likely due to

- a) Abruptio – placenta
- b) Placenta previa
- c) Uterine rupture
- d) Pre – term labour

Q. 13 Induction of labour is to stimulate the :

- a) Uterine contraction
- b) Cervical ripening
- c) Detaching of placenta
- d) Uterine relaxation

Q. 14 The 3 components of cervical exam are _____.

- a) Dilation, presentation and effacement
- b) Effacement, station and position
- c) Dilation, effacement and station
- d) Station, dilation and descent

Q. 15 Episiotomy is the _____.

- a) Incision on the perineum
- b) Incision of the abdomen
- c) Incision of the fetal skull
- d) Incision on the vulva

* * * * *

**FINAL YEAR B.SC. (NURSING) (2007 COURSE) : WINTER -
2017**

SUBJECT : MIDWIFERY AND OBSTETRICAL NURSING

Day : Wednesday
Date : 04/10/2017

W-2017-3744

Time : 09.00 A.M. TO 12.00 NOON
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. 2 Write short notes on **ANY FIVE** of the following: **(15)**

- a) Partograph
- b) Antenatal advice
- c) DFMC
- d) Episiotomy
- e) Vasectomy
- f) Oxytocin
- g) Non – stress test

- Q. 3**
- a) Define normal labour. **(02)**
 - b) Write down the causes of onset of labour. **(03)**
 - c) Describe management during 1st stage of labour. **(05)**
 - d) Describe mechanism of normal labour. **(05)**

OR

- a) Define Lochia. **(01)**
- b) Explain types of Lochia? **(02)**
- c) Write in detail care of patient with Lochia. **(03)**
- d) Write about physiology of Lactation. **(04)**
- e) Describe management of normal puerperium. **(05)**

SECTION - III

Q. 4 Write short notes on **ANY FIVE** of the following: **(15)**

- a) TORCH
- b) Expanded role of midwife
- c) KMC
- d) Ultrasound in obstetrics
- e) Indications of LSCS
- f) Genetic counseling
- g) Hydatiform mole

- Q. 5**
- a) Define anemia in pregnancy and enlist its classification. **(03)**
 - b) Discuss the factors which lead to development of anemia in pregnancy. **(02)**
 - c) How will you diagnose a case of anemia in pregnancy? **(04)**
 - d) Discuss the management of a primi-gravida at 38 weeks of gestation with 7 gm. of Hb %. **(06)**

OR

- a) Enumerate the causes of placenta previa. **(02)**
- b) Describe type of placenta previa. **(03)**
- c) Differentiate between abruption placenta and placenta previa. **(03)**
- d) Explain medical and nursing management of placenta previa. **(07)**

* * * * *