

VERSION 17

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[Maternal Newborn and Women's Health Pre-assignment Quiz](#)

**QUIZ
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Started on Sunday, 27 January 2019, 4:22 PM

State Finished

Completed on Sunday, 27 January 2019, 4:46 PM


Time taken 23 mins 50 secs

Marks 27.58/30.00

Question 1

Partially correct

Mark 0.67 out of 1.00

 Flag question

Match the following pregnancy complication to its definition.

Severe morning sickness with unrelenting, excessive nausea or vomiting that prevents adequate intake of food and fluids.



Hypertension beginning after the 20th week of pregnancy with no proteinuria.



Grade 91.93 out of 100.00

Hypertension beginning after the 20th week of pregnancy with 1 to 2+ proteinuria and a weight gain of more than 2 kg per week in the second and third trimesters.

Gestational hypertension



Impaired tolerance to glucose with the first onset or recognition during pregnancy.

Gestational diabetes mellitus



A variant of gestational hypertension where hematologic conditions coexist with severe preeclampsia and hepatic dysfunction.

HELLP syndrome



Severe preeclampsia symptoms

Eclampsia

with
seizure
activity or
coma.




The correct answer is: Severe morning sickness with unrelenting, excessive nausea or vomiting that prevents adequate intake of food and fluids. – Hyperemesis Gravidarum, Hypertension beginning after the 20th week of pregnancy with no proteinuria. – Gestational hypertension, Hypertension beginning after the 20th week of pregnancy with 1 to 2+ proteinuria and a weight gain of more than 2 kg per week in the second and third trimesters. – Mild preeclampsia, Impaired tolerance to glucose with the first onset or recognition during pregnancy. – Gestational diabetes mellitus, A variant of gestational hypertension where hematologic conditions coexist with severe preeclampsia and hepatic dysfunction. – HELLP syndrome, Severe preeclampsia symptoms with seizure activity or coma. – Eclampsia

Question 2

Partially correct

Mark 0.33 out of 1.00

 Flag question

Match the following characteristics to the correct phase of maternal adjustment.

2nd-10th day postpartum, or up to several weeks: focuses on maternal role and care of the newborn; eager to learn; may develop blues.

Letting go



Taking in



24-48 hours after birth: dependent, passive; focuses on own needs; excited, talkative.

Focuses on family and individual roles.

Taking hold




The correct answer is: 2nd-10th day postpartum, or up to several weeks: focuses on maternal role and care of the newborn; eager to learn; may develop blues. – Taking hold, 24-48 hours after birth: dependent, passive; focuses on own needs; excited, talkative. – Taking in, Focuses on family and individual roles. – Letting go

Question 3

Partially correct

Mark 0.78 out of 1.00

 Flag question

Match the following descriptors to the correct labor and delivery term.

The amount of consistency in the frequency and intensity of contractions.



The long axis of the fetus is at a right angle to the mother's long axis. This is incompatible with a vaginal



delivery if the fetus remains in this position.

Includes cephalic, breech and shoulder.

Presentation



The strength of the uterine contraction.

Intensity



The fetal long axis is parallel to the mother's long axis. The fetus is either in a breech or vertex presentation.

Longitudinal lie



The amount of time elapsed from the beginning of one contraction to the end of the same contraction.

Frequency



When the fetus has a head size, shape or position that does not allow

Cephalopelvic disproportion



for passage through the pelvis.

The relationship of the presenting part to the maternal ischial spines that measures the degree of descent of the fetus.

Station



The amount of time from the beginning of one contraction to the beginning of the next contraction.

Duration




The correct answer is: The amount of consistency in the frequency and intensity of contractions. – Regularity, The long axis of the fetus is at a right angle to the mother's long axis. This is incompatible with a vaginal delivery if the fetus remains in this position. – Transverse lie, Includes cephalic, breech and shoulder. – Presentation, The strength of the uterine contraction. – Intensity, The fetal long axis is parallel to the mother's long axis. The fetus is either in a breech or vertex presentation. – Longitudinal lie, The amount of time elapsed from the beginning of one contraction to the end of the same contraction. – Duration, When the fetus

has a head size, shape or position that does not allow for passage through the pelvis. – Cephalopelvic disproportion, The relationship of the presenting part to the maternal ischial spines that measures the degree of descent of the fetus. – Station, The amount of time from the beginning of one contraction to the beginning of the next contraction. – Frequency

Question 4

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

 Flag question

A postpartum client's fundus is firm, 3 cm above the umbilicus and displaced to the right. Which of the following interventions should the nurse take?

Select one:


- a. Gently massage the client's fundus. ✗
The fundus is firm so there is no indication for fundal massage.
- b. Encourage the client to ambulate.
- c. Document the findings as within normal limits.
- d. Assist the client to void then reassess the fundus.

The correct answer is: Assist the client to void then reassess the fundus.

Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

 Flag question

Following delivery, the nurse places the newborn under a radiant heat warmer. Which of the following is this action used to prevent?

Select one:

- a. Respiratory depression
- b. Tachycardia
- c. Thermogenesis
- d. Cold stress ✓ The use of a radiant warmer following delivery prevents cold stress which can lead to increased metabolism and physiological demands.

The correct answer is: Cold stress

Question 7

Correct


Mark 1.00 out of
1.00

A nurse is caring for a laboring client and notes that the fetal heart rate begins to decelerate after the contraction has started. The lowest point of

Question 6

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of
1.00

 Flag question

A client has been prescribed raloxipine. As the nurse you know that raloxipine is used to treat:

Select one:

- a. Heart disease
- b. Hypertension
- c. Migraines
- d. Osteoporosis ✓ Raloxipine (Evista) is used to prevent and treat bone loss (osteoporosis) in women after menopause. It is not used for migraines, hypertension, or heart disease.

The correct answer is: Osteoporosis