

## VERSION 2

1. Since 1995 there has been a significant decrease in the rate of infant death related to which of the following:
  - a. Disorders associated with short gestation and low birth weight
  - b. Accidents
  - c. Sudden infant death
  - d. Newborns affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes
2. Tobacco use during pregnancy is associated with adverse effects on the unborn infant such as intrauterine growth restriction, preterm births, and respiratory problems. By race, which has the highest percentages of smokers?
  - a. American Indian and Alaskan Natives
  - b. Asian or Pacific Islanders
  - c. Non-Hispanic blacks
  - d. Non-Hispanic whites
3. Which of the following women is at the highest risk for health disparity?
  - a. A white, middle-class, 16-year-old woman
  - b. An African American, middle-class, 25-year-old woman
  - c. An African American, upper-middle-class, 19-year-old woman
  - d. An Asian, low-income, 30-year-old woman
4. A neonate born at 36 weeks gestation is classified as which of the following?
  - a. Very premature
  - b. Moderately premature
  - c. Late premature
  - d. Term

5. The perinatal nurse explains to the student nurse that a goal of the Healthy People 2020 report is to:

- a. Increase proportion of infants who are breastfed to 93.1%.
- b. Increase proportion of infants who are breastfed to 90.7%.
- c. Increase proportion of infants who are breastfed to 85.6%.
- d. Increase proportion of infants who are breastfed to 83.9%.

6. The perinatal nurse explains to the student nurse that \_\_\_\_\_ is the leading cause of infant death in the United States.

- a. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome
- b. Respiratory distress of newborns
- c. Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight
- d. Congenital malformations and chromosomal abnormalities

7. Which of the following statements are true related to teen pregnancies? (Select all that apply.)

- a. Teen mothers are at higher risk for HIV.
- b. Teen mothers are at higher risk for hypertensive problems.
- c. The birth rate for teenaged women has increased in the past 15 years.
- d. Infants born to teen mothers are at higher risk for health problems.

## Chapter 2: Ethics and Standards of Practice Issues

### Multiple Choice

4. Infants whose mothers were obese during pregnancy are at higher risk for which of the following? (Select all that apply.)

- a. Childhood diabetes
- b. Heart defects
- c. Hypospadias
- d. Respiratory distress

ANS: a, b, c

Fetuses and/or infants of women who were obese during pregnancy are at higher risk for spina bifida, health defects, anorectal atresia, hypospadias, intrauterine fetal death, birth injuries related to macrosomia, and childhood obesity and diabetes.

## Chapter 3: Genetics, Conception, Fetal Development, and Reproductive Technology

### Multiple Choice

1. The color of a person's hair is an example of which of the following? a. Genome b. Sex-link inheritance c. Genotype d. Phenotype

ANS: d

Feedback

- a. Genome is an organism's complete set of DNA.
- b. Sex-link inheritance refers to genes or traits that are located only on the X chromosome.
- c. Genotype refers to a person's genetic makeup.
- d. Correct. Phenotype refers to how genes are outwardly expressed, such as eye color, hair

color, and height.

KEY: Integrated Process: Teaching and Learning | Cognitive Level: Application | Content Area: Maternity | Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance | Difficulty Level: Moderate

3. The fetal circulatory structure that connects the pulmonary artery with the descending aorta is known as which of the following? a. Ductus venosus b. Foramen ovale c. Ductus arteriosus d. Internal iliac artery

ANS: c

Feedback

- a. The ductus venosus connects the umbilical vein to the inferior vena cava.
- b. The foramen ovale is the opening between the right and left atria.
- c. Correct.

d. The internal iliac artery connects the external iliac artery to the umbilical artery.

KEY: Integrated Process: Teaching and Learning | Cognitive Level: Knowledge | Content Area: Maternity | Client Need: Physiological Adaptation | Difficulty Level: Easy

4. A woman at 40 weeks' gestation has a diagnosis of oligohydramnios. Which of the following statements related to oligohydramnios is correct? a. It indicates that there is a 25% increase in amniotic fluid. b. It indicates that there is a 25% reduction of amniotic fluid. c. It indicates that there is a 50% increase in amniotic fluid. d. It indicates that there is a 50% reduction of amniotic fluid.

ANS: d

Feedback

- a. Oligohydramnios is a decrease, not an increase in amniotic fluid.
- b. Oligohydramnios is a 50% reduction in amniotic fluid.
- c. Oligohydramnios is a decrease, not an increase in amniotic fluid.
- d. Correct. Oligohydramnios refers to a decreased amount of amniotic fluid of less than 500 mL at term or 50% reduction of normal amounts.

KEY: Integrated Process: Clinical Problem Solving | Cognitive Level: Application | Content Area: Maternity | Client Need: Reduction of Risk Potential | Difficulty Level: Moderate

5. A diagnostic test commonly used to assess problems of the fallopian tubes is: a. Endometrial biopsy b. Ovarian reserve testing c. Hysterosalpingogram d. Screening for sexually transmitted infections

ANS: c

Feedback

- a. Endometrial biopsy provides information on the response of the uterus to hormonal signals.
- b. Ovarian reserve testing is used to assess ovulatory functioning.
- c. Correct. Hysterosalpingogram provides information on the endocervical canal, uterine cavity, and fallopian tubes.
- d. STIs can cause adhesions within the fallopian tubes, but screening cannot confirm that adhesions are present.

KEY: Integrated Process: Teaching and Learning | Cognitive Level: Knowledge | Content Area: Maternity | Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment | Difficulty Level: Moderate

6. The nurse is interviewing a gravid woman during the first prenatal visit. The woman confides to the nurse that she lives with a number of pets. The nurse should advise the

woman to be especially careful to refrain from coming in contact with the stool of which of the pets?

- a. Cat
- b. Dog
- c. Hamster
- d. Bird

ANS: a

Feedback

a. The patient should refrain from coming in direct contact with cat feces. Cats often harbor toxoplasmosis, a teratogenic illness.

- b. No pathology has been associated with the feces of pet dogs.
- c. No pathology has been associated with the feces of pet hamsters.
- d. No pathology has been associated with the feces of pet birds.

7. A client is to take Clomiphene Citrate for infertility. Which of the following is the expected action of this medication?

- a. Decrease the symptoms of endometriosis
- b. Increase serum progesterone levels
- c. Stimulate release of FSH and LH
- d. Reduce the acidity of vaginal secretions

8. The nurse takes the history of a client, G2 P1, at her first prenatal visit. The client is referred to a genetic counselor, due to her previous child having a diagnosis of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Unilateral amblyopia
- b. Subdural hematoma
- c. Sickle cell anemia
- d. Glomerular nephritis

9. A nurse is teaching a woman about her menstrual cycle. The nurse states that \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important change that happens during the secretory phase of the menstrual cycle.

- a. Maturation of the graafian follicle
- b. Multiplication of the fimbriae
- c. Secretion of human chorionic gonadotropin
- d. Proliferation of the endometrium

10. An ultrasound of a fetus' heart shows that "normal fetal circulation is occurring." Which of the following statements is consistent with the finding?

- a. A right to left shunt is seen between the atria.
- b. Blood is returning to the placenta via the umbilical vein.
- c. Blood is returning to the right atrium from the pulmonary system.
- d. A right to left shunt is seen between the umbilical arteries.

11. The clinic nurse knows that the part of the endometrial cycle occurring from ovulation to just prior to menses is known as the:

- a. Menstrual phase
- b. Proliferative phase
- c. Secretory phase
- d. Ischemic phase

12. A clinic nurse explains to the pregnant woman that the amount of amniotic fluid present at 24 weeks' gestation is approximately:

- a. 500 mL
- b. 750 mL
- c. 800 mL
- d. 1000 mL

13. Information provided by the nurse that addresses the function of the amniotic fluid is that the amniotic fluid helps the fetus to maintain a normal body temperature and also:

- a. Facilitates asymmetrical growth of the fetal limbs
- b. Cushions the fetus from mechanical injury
- c. Promotes development of muscle tone
- d. Promotes adherence of fetal lung tissue

14. During preconception counseling, the clinic nurse explains that the time period when the fetus is most vulnerable to the effects of teratogens occurs from:

- a. 2 to 8 weeks
- b. 4 to 12 weeks
- c. 5 to 10 weeks
- d. 6 to 15 weeks

15. A major fetal development characteristic at 16 weeks' gestation is:

- a. The average fetal weight is 450 grams
- b. Lanugo covers entire body
- c. Brown fat begins to develop
- d. Teeth begin to form

16. Karen, a 26-year-old woman, has come for preconception counseling and asks about caring for her cat as she has heard that she "should not touch the cat during pregnancy." The clinic nurse's best response is:

- a. It is best if someone other than you changes the cat's litter pan during pregnancy so that you have no risk of toxoplasmosis during pregnancy.
- b. It is important to have someone else change the litter pan during pregnancy and also avoid consuming raw vegetables.
- c. Have you had any "flu-like" symptoms since you got your cat? If so, you may have already had toxoplasmosis and there is nothing to worry about.
- d. Toxoplasmosis is a concern during pregnancy, so it is important to have someone else change the cat's litter pan and also to avoid consuming uncooked meat.

17. A couple who has sought infertility counseling has been told that the man's sperm count is very low. The nurse advises the couple that spermatogenesis is impaired when which of the following occur?

- a. The testes are overheated.
- b. The vas deferens is ligated.
- c. The prostate gland is enlarged.
- d. The flagella are segmented.

18. A nurse working with an infertile couple has made the following nursing diagnosis: Sexual dysfunction related to decreased libido. Which of the following assessments is the likely reason for this diagnosis?

- a. The couple has established a set schedule for their sexual encounters.
- b. The couple has been married for more than 8 years.

- c. The couple lives with one set of parents.
- d. The couple has close friends who gave birth within the last year.

True/False

19. The perinatal nurse explains to the student nurse that in the fetal circulation, the lowest level of oxygen concentration is found in the umbilical arteries. **TRUE**

Fill-in-the-Blank

20. After birth, the perinatal nurse explains to the new mother that **PROLACTIN** is the hormone responsible for stimulating milk production.

21. During prenatal class, the childbirth educator describes the two membranes that envelop the fetus. The **Amnion** contains the amniotic fluid, and the **Chorion** is the thick, outer membrane.

ANS: amnion; chorion

The embryonic membranes (chorion and amnion) are early protective structures that begin to form at the time of implantation. The thick chorion, or outer membrane, forms first. It develops from the trophoblast and encloses the amnion, embryo, and yolk sac. The amnion arises from the ectoderm during early embryonic development. The amnion is a thin, protective structure that contains the amniotic fluid. With embryonic growth, the amnion expands and comes into contact with the chorion. The two fetal membranes are slightly adherent and form the amniotic sac.

KEY: Integrated Process: Teaching and Learning | Cognitive Level: Knowledge | Content Area: Maternity | Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment | Difficulty Level: Easy

22. The perinatal nurse is teaching nursing students about fetal circulation and explains that fetal blood flows through the superior vena cava into the right **Atrium** via the **FORAMEN OVALE**

23. The perinatal nurse explains to the student nurse that the growing embryo is called a **FETUS** beginning at 8 weeks of gestational age.

24. The perinatal nurse defines a **TETERAGEN** as any substance that adversely affects the growth and development of the embryo/fetus.

25. \_\_\_\_\_ is when sperm and oocytes are mixed outside the woman's body and then placed into the fallopian tube via laparoscopy.

ANS: Gamete intrafallopian transfer

Gamete intrafallopian transfer, also referred to as GIFT, is used when there is a history of failed infertility treatment for anovulation, or unexplained infertility, or low sperm count.

KEY: Integrated Process: Teaching and Learning | Cognitive Level: Knowledge | Content Area: Maternity | Client Need: Physiological Integrity | Difficulty Level: Moderate

Multiple Response

26. A woman seeks care at an infertility clinic. Which of the following tests may this woman undergo to determine what, if any, infertility problem she may have? (Select all that apply.)

- a. Chorionic villus sampling
- b. Endometrial biopsy
- c. Hysterosalpingogram
- d. Serum FSH analysis

27. A couple who has been attempting to become pregnant for 5 years is seeking assistance from an infertility clinic. The nurse assesses the clients' emotional responses to their infertility. Which of the following responses would the nurse expect to find? (Select all that apply.)

- a. Anger at others who have babies.
- b. Feelings of failure because they cannot make a baby.
- c. Sexual excitement because they want to conceive a baby.
- d. Guilt on the part of one partner because he or she is unable to give the other a baby.

28. Which of the following places a couple at higher risk for conceiving a child with a genetic abnormality? (Select all that apply.)

- a. Maternal age over 35 years
- b. Partner who has a genetic disorder
- c. Maternal type 1 diabetes
- d. Paternal heart disease

29. The ovarian cycle includes which of the following phases? (Select all that apply.)

- a. Follicular phase
- b. Secretory phase
- c. Ovulatory phase
- d. Luteal phase
- e. Menstrual phase

30. A couple is undergoing an infertility workup. The semen analysis indicates a decreased number of sperm and immature sperm. Which of the following factors can have a potential effect on sperm maturity? (Select all that apply.)

- a. The man rides a bike to and from work each day.
  - b. The man takes a calcium channel blocker for the treatment of hypertension.
  - c. The man drinks 6 cups of coffee a day.
  - d. The man was treated for prostatitis 12 months ago and has been symptom free since treatment.
- ANS: a, b

31. The clinic nurse recognizes that pregnant women who are in particular need of support are those who (select all that apply):

- a. Are experiencing a second pregnancy
- b. Are awaiting genetic testing results
- c. Are experiencing a first pregnancy
- d. Are trying to conceal this pregnancy as long as possible

## Chapter 5: Psycho-Social-Cultural Aspects of the Antepartum Period

### Multiple Choice

1. Sally is in her third trimester and has begun to sing and talk to the fetus. Sally is probably exhibiting signs of: a. Mental illness b. Delusions c. Attachment d. Crisis

2. What is the most common expected emotional reaction of a woman to the news that she is pregnant? a. Jealousy b. Acceptance c. Ambivalence d. Depression

3. Which of the following information regarding sexual activity would the nurse give a pregnant woman who is 35 weeks' gestation? a. Sexual activity should be avoided from now until 6 weeks postpartum. b. Sexual desire may be affected by nausea and fatigue. c. Sexual desire may be increased due to increased pelvic congestion. d. Sexual activity may require different positions to accommodate the woman's comfort.

ANS: d

Feedback

4. Which statement best exemplifies adaptation to pregnancy in relation to the adolescent? a. Adolescents adapt to motherhood in a similar way to other childbearing women. b. Social support has very little effect on adolescent adaptation to pregnancy. c. The pregnant adolescent faces the challenge of multiple developmental tasks. d. Pregnant adolescents of all ages can be capable and active participants in health-care decisions.

5. Jane's husband Brian has begun to put on weight. What is this a possible sign of? a. Culturalism syndrome b. Couvade syndrome c. Moratorium phased. Attachment

6. Cathy is pregnant for the second time. Her son, Steven, has just turned 2 years old. She asks you what she should do to help him get ready for the expected birth. What is the nurse's most appropriate response? a. Steven will probably not understand any explanations about the arrival of the new baby, so Cathy should do nothing. b. If Steven's sleeping arrangements need to be changed, it should be done well in advance of the birth. c. Steven should come to the next prenatal visit and listen to the fetal heartbeat to encourage sibling attachment. d. Steven should be encouraged to plan an elaborate welcome for the newborn.

KEY: Integrated Process: Teaching and Learning | Cognitive Level: Application | Content Area: Maternity | Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity | Difficulty Level: Difficult

7. The nurse is interviewing a pregnant client who states she plans to drink chamomile tea to ensure an effective labor. The nurse knows that this is an example of: a. Cultural prescription b. Cultural taboo c. Cultural restriction d. Cultural demonstration

8. Which of the following would be a priority for the nurse when caring for a pregnant woman who has recently emigrated from another country? a. Help her develop a realistic, detailed birth plan. b. Identify her support system. c. Teach her about expected emotional changes of pregnancy. d. Refer her to a doula for labor support.

KEY: Integrated Process: Caring | Cognitive Level: Application | Content Area: Maternity | Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity | Difficulty Level: Moderate

9. A pregnant client at 20 weeks' gestation comes to the clinic for her prenatal visit. Which of the following client statements would indicate a need for further assessment? a. "I hate it when the baby moves." b. "I've started calling my mom every day." c. "My partner and I can't

stop talking about the baby.”d. “I still don’t know much time I’m going to take off work after the baby comes.”

10. A pregnant client asks the nurse why she should attend childbirth classes. The nurse’s response would be based on which of the following information? a. Attending childbirth class is a good way to make new friends.b. Childbirth classes will help new families develop skills to meet the challenges of childbirth and parenting.c. Attending childbirth classes will help a pregnant woman have a shorter labor.d. Childbirth classes will help a pregnant woman decrease her chance of having a cesarean delivery.

| Content Area: Maternity | Client Need: Psychosocial Integrity | Difficulty Level: Easy

11. A woman presents for prenatal care at 6 weeks’ gestation by LMP. Which of the following findings would the nurse expect to see?

- a. Multiple pillow orthopnea
- b. Maternal ambivalence
- c. Fundus at the umbilicus
- d. Pedal and ankle edema

12. A first-time father is experiencing couvade syndrome. He is likely to exhibit which of the following symptoms or behaviors?

- a. Urinary frequency
- b. Hypotension
- c. Bradycardia
- d. Prostatic hypertrophy

13. When providing a psychosocial assessment on a pregnant woman at 21 weeks’ gestation, the nurse would expect to observe which of the following signs?

- a. Ambivalence
- b. Depression
- c. Anxiety
- d. Happiness

14. An example of a cultural prescriptive belief during pregnancy is:

- a. Remain active during pregnancy
- b. Coldness in any form should be avoided
- c. Do not have your picture taken
- d. Avoid sexual intercourse during the third trimester

15. Taboos are cultural restrictions that:

- a. Have serious supernatural consequences
- b. Have serious clinical consequences
- c. Have superstitious consequences
- d. Are functional and neutral practices

16. Jenny, a 21-year-old single woman, comes for her first prenatal appointment at 31 weeks’ gestation with her first pregnancy. The clinic nurse’s most appropriate statement is:

- a. “Jenny, it is late in your pregnancy to be having your first appointment, but it is nice to meet you and I will try to help you get caught up in your care.”
- b. “Jenny, have you had care in another clinic? I can’t believe this is your first appointment!”
- c. “Jenny, by the date of your last menstrual period, you are 31 weeks and now that you are finally here, we need you to come monthly for the next two visits and then weekly.”

d. "Jenny, by your information, you are 31 weeks' gestation in this pregnancy. Do you have questions for me before I begin your prenatal history and information sharing?"

ANS: d

17. The clinic nurse visits with Wayne, a 32-year-old man whose partner is pregnant for the first time and is at 12 weeks. Wayne describes nausea and vomiting, fatigue, and weight gain. His symptoms are best described as:

- a. Influenza
- b. Couvade syndrome
- c. Acid reflux
- d. Cholelithiasis

Multiple Response

18. The clinic nurse encourages paternal attachment during pregnancy by including the father in (select all that apply):

- a. Prenatal visits
- b. Ultrasound appointments
- c. Prenatal class information
- d. History taking and obtaining prenatal screening information

19. The perinatal nurse screens all pregnant women early in pregnancy for maternal attachment risk factors, which include (select all that apply):

- a. Adolescence
- b. Low educational level
- c. History of depression
- d. A strong support system for the pregnancy

ANS: a, b, c

Maternal attachment to the fetus is an important area to assess and can be useful in identifying families at risk for maladaptive behaviors. The nurse should assess for indicators such as unintended pregnancy, domestic violence, difficulties in the partner relationship, sexually transmitted infections, limited financial resources, substance use, adolescence, poor social support systems, low educational level, the presence of mental conditions, or adolescence that might interfere with the patient's ability to bond with and care for the infant. A strong support system can facilitate the patient's ability to bond with and care for the infant.

KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process: Clinical Problem Solving | Cognitive Level: Application | Content Area: Maternity | Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment | Difficulty Level: Moderate

20. Strategies for culturally responsive care include (select all that apply):

- a. Practicing ethnocentrism
- b. Applying stereotyping
- c. Examining one's own biases
- d. Learning another language

ANS: c, d

The only actions among the choices that are culturally responsive are examining one's own biases and learning another language. Ethnocentrism and stereotyping are not culturally responsive actions.

KEY: Integrated Process: Safe and Effective Care Environment | Cognitive Level: Application | Content Area: Cultural Competence | Client Need: Cultural Respect | Difficulty Level: Moderate

## Chapter 6: Antepartal Tests

1. Your pregnant patient is in her first trimester and is scheduled for an abdominal ultrasound. When explaining the rationale for early pregnancy ultrasound, the best response is: a. "The test will help to determine the baby's position." b. "The test will help to determine how many weeks you are pregnant." c. "The test will help to determine if your baby is growing appropriately." d. "The test will help to determine if you have a boy or girl."

2. Your pregnant patient is having maternal alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) screening. She does not understand how a test on her blood can indicate a birth defect in the fetus. The best reply by the nurse is: a. "We have done this test for a long time." b. "If babies have a neural tube defect, alpha-fetoprotein leaks out of the fetus and is absorbed into your blood, causing your level to rise. This serum blood test detects that rise." c. "Neural tube defects are a genetic anomaly, and we examine the amount of alpha-fetoprotein in your DNA." d. "If babies have a neural tube defect, this results in a decrease in your level of alpha-fetoprotein."

3. The primary complications of amniocentesis are: a. Damage to fetal organs b. Puncture of umbilical cord c. Maternal pain d. Infection

4. Your patient is 34 weeks pregnant and during a regular prenatal visit tells you she does not understand how to do "kick counts." The best response by the nurse would be to explain: a. "Here is an information sheet on how to do kick counts." b. "It is not important to do kick counts because you have a low-risk pregnancy." c. "Fetal kick counts are not a reliable indicator of fetal well-being in the third trimester." d. "Fetal movements are an indicator of fetal well-being. You should count twice a day, and you should feel 10 fetal movements in 2 hours."

5. Your patient is a 37-year-old pregnant woman who is 5 weeks pregnant and is considering genetic testing. During your discussion, the woman asks the nurse what the advantages of chorionic villus sampling (CVS) are over amniocentesis. The best response is: a. "You will need anesthesia for amniocentesis, but not for CVS." b. "CVS is a faster procedure." c. "CVS provides more detailed information than amniocentesis." d. "CVS can be done earlier in your pregnancy, and the results are available more quickly."

6. The clinic nurse meets with Rebecca, a 30-year-old woman who is experiencing her first pregnancy. Rebecca's quadruple marker screen result is positive at 17 weeks' gestation. The nurse explains that Rebecca needs a referral to:

- a. A genetics counselor/specialist
- b. An obstetrician
- c. A gynecologist
- d. A social worker

7. A 37-year-old woman who is 17 weeks pregnant has had an amniocentesis. Before discharge, the nurse teaches the woman to call her doctor if she experiences which of the following side effects?

- a. Pain at the puncture site
- b. Macular rash on the abdomen
- c. Decrease in urinary output
- d. Cramping of the uterus

8. A laboratory report indicates the L/S ratio (lecithin/sphingomyelin) results from an amniocentesis of a gravid patient with preeclampsia are 2:1. The nurse interprets the result as which of the following?

- a. The baby's lung fields are mature.
- b. The mother is high risk for hemorrhage.
- c. The baby's kidneys are functioning poorly.
- d. The mother is high risk for eclampsia.

## Chapter 7: High-Risk Antepartum Nursing Care

### Multiple Choice

1. A client on 2 gm/hr of magnesium sulfate has decreased deep tendon reflexes. Identify the priority nursing assessment to ensure client safety. a. Assess uterine contractions continuously. b. Assess fetal heart rate continuously. c. Assess urinary output. d. Assess respiratory rate.

2. A pregnant client with a history of multiple sexual partners is at highest risk for which of the following complications: a. Premature rupture of membranes b. Gestational diabetes c. Ectopic pregnancy d. Pregnancy-induced hypertension

3. Identify the hallmark of placenta previa that differentiates it from abruptio placenta. a. Sudden onset of painless vaginal bleeding b. Board-like abdomen with severe pain c. Sudden onset of bright red vaginal bleeding d. Severe vaginal pain with bright red bleeding

4. Which of the following assessments would indicate instability in the client hospitalized for placenta previa? a. BP <90/60 mm/Hg, Pulse <60 BPM or >120 BPM b. FHR moderate variability without accelerations c. Dark brown vaginal discharge when voiding d. Oral temperature of 99.9°F

5. During pregnancy, poorly controlled asthma can place the fetus at risk for: a. Hyperglycemia b. IUGR c. Hypoglycemia d. Macrosomia  
ANS: b

6. Which of the following nursing diagnoses is of highest priority for a client with an ectopic pregnancy who has developed disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)? a. Risk for deficient fluid volume b. Risk for family process interrupted c. Risk for disturbed identity d. High risk for injury

7. Which of the following laboratory values is most concerning in a client with pregnancy-induced hypertension? a. Total urine protein of 200 mg/dL b. Total platelet count of 40,000/mm<sup>3</sup> c. Uric acid level of 8 mg/dL d. Blood urea nitrogen 24 mg/dL

8. Which of the following medications administered to the pregnant client with GDM and