

Chapter 17

1. You have delivered an infant who is not breathing. After suctioning and physical stimulation, there are no respirations. You should:
 - A) administer free-flow oxygen.
 - B) clamp and cut the umbilical cord.
 - C) provide ventilations at a rate of 40 to 60 breaths/min.
 - D) start chest compressions at a rate of 60 breaths/min.

2. You are transporting a patient who is at full term and presenting with a prolapsed cord. This patient is best placed:
 - A) on her left side.
 - B) in the prone position.
 - C) head up with her feet down.
 - D) in Trendelenburg's position.

3. While examining a patient who is in active labor, you see the umbilical cord outside the vagina, ahead of the infant's head. What should you do first?
 - A) Hold the mother's legs together and rapidly transport.
 - B) Push the infant's head with a sterile gloved hand to relieve pressure on the cord until delivery.
 - C) Gently replace as much of the cord as possible, and apply a moist dressing over the vagina.
 - D) Apply gentle pressure to the head with a sterile gloved hand to prevent an explosive delivery of the cord.

4. Your patient is in active labor. You note that the infant's foot is presenting through the vagina. You should immediately:
 - A) elevate the patient's pelvis and rapidly transport while giving the patient oxygen.
 - B) locate and massage the uterus by kneading it with your fingers fully extended.
 - C) prepare the patient for delivery, as this is a reliable sign that delivery is coming soon.
 - D) insert a sterile gloved hand into the vagina to relieve pressure on the umbilical cord.

5. Why is delivery with a prolapsed cord considered a true emergency?
 - A) It is a sign that the baby is too large to be delivered outside of the hospital.
 - B) It is a sign of a possible miscarriage as the baby's blood supply is cut off.
 - C) It might threaten the baby's life because the baby's blood supply is cut off.
 - D) It might threaten the mother's life, as the decrease in blood supply might lead to seizures.

6. As the baby's head delivers, you notice that the amniotic sac is still intact and is covering the baby's head. What should you do?
- A) Prepare the mother for rapid transport, as this is a true emergency.
 - B) Break open the sac, and remove the tissue from the baby's mouth and nose.
 - C) Prepare for delivery of the baby's body by supporting the head with both hands.
 - D) Tell the mother to push to speed up the delivery so that you can remove the tissue from the baby's mouth and nose.
7. When the baby's head has delivered, you should immediately:
- A) apply vaginal pads to the perineal area to reduce the blood loss.
 - B) massage the mother's uterus by kneading it to speed up delivery of the baby's body.
 - C) insert a sterile gloved hand into the vagina to relieve pressure around the baby's neck.
 - D) check the location of the umbilical cord and suction the mouth and nose.
8. A mother who is about to deliver tells you that she is expecting twins. You should be prepared for the possibility that:
- A) both newborns will deliver quickly.
 - B) they might be so small as to look premature.
 - C) multiple births usually induce seizures in the mother.
 - D) multiple births are associated with explosive deliveries.
9. Where should the umbilical cord be cut?
- A) Between the two clamps
 - B) As close to the baby as possible
 - C) Just before the position of the first clamp
 - D) As close to the placenta as possible
10. You have suctioned, dried, and wrapped the newborn in a blanket. The baby is still not breathing. You should stimulate the baby by:
- A) cooling it off with saline-soaked sheets.
 - B) clamping and cutting the umbilical cord.
 - C) flicking the soles of the feet and rubbing its back.
 - D) holding it with its head slightly higher than its body.
11. What is considered a breech birth?
- A) The baby is born prematurely.
 - B) The baby's face is the presenting part.
 - C) The baby's head is too large to be delivered.
 - D) The baby's buttocks are the presenting part.

12. Pulmonary resuscitation is necessary for a newborn if:
- A) breathing is absent.
 - B) its breathing is rapid.
 - C) the baby weighs more than 7 lb.
 - D) the breathing rate is greater than 50/min.
13. Factors that help you to assess whether a delivery is to take place soon include frequency and length of contractions, crowning, and the:
- A) baby's due date.
 - B) mother's complaints of nausea.
 - C) mother's complaints of increased pressure in her rectum.
 - D) mother's complaints of increasing pain with each contraction.
14. The fetus develops inside a fluid-filled, baglike membrane called the:
- A) cervix.
 - B) fundus.
 - C) placenta.
 - D) amniotic sac.
15. The part of the placenta that carries blood and nourishment to the fetus is the:
- A) birth canal.
 - B) peritoneum.
 - C) amniotic sac.
 - D) umbilical cord.
16. Pregnant patients who are not in labor should be transported on the left side to avoid:
- A) pressure on the uterus that could cause placenta previa.
 - B) pressure on the uterus that could cause the fetus to have a bowel movement.
 - C) increasing the mother's blood pressure by compressing the inferior vena cava.
 - D) decreasing the mother's blood pressure by compressing the inferior vena cava.
17. Clamping and cutting the umbilical cord should be completed:
- A) by a doctor at the hospital.
 - B) after the baby is born.
 - C) by you after delivery of the placenta.
 - D) as soon as the cord is visible.

18. When the placenta separates early from the uterine lining, it is called:
- A) endometriosis.
 - B) placenta previa.
 - C) placenta abruptio.
 - D) ectopic pregnancy.
19. A delivery with a prolapsed cord means that the umbilical cord:
- A) has separated early from the uterine wall.
 - B) is short in length and wrapped around the unborn baby's neck.
 - C) presents through the vagina before the presenting part of the baby.
 - D) has caused the fetus to shift positions, leading to a limb presentation.
20. What does the term "crowning" mean?
- A) The perineum has been torn.
 - B) The baby is in a transverse position.
 - C) The baby's head is too large for delivery.
 - D) The baby's head is visible at the vagina.
21. After the placenta is delivered, it should be:
- A) examined for missing tissue and then thrown away.
 - B) wrapped tightly with gauze and placed in a biohazard container.
 - C) wrapped in a towel, kept cool over ice, and transported to the hospital for inspection.
 - D) wrapped in a towel, placed in a plastic bag, and transported to the hospital for inspection.
22. If a pregnant patient experiences a seizure, you should:
- A) prepare for an immediate delivery.
 - B) massage the uterus to relax any contractions.
 - C) look for vaginal bleeding due to placenta previa.
 - D) perform a rapid assessment, particularly of the airway, and transport the patient on her left side.
23. The hollow organ in the female reproductive system where the fetus grows is called the:
- A) cervix.
 - B) ovary.
 - C) fallopian tube.
 - D) uterus.

24. Which of the following statements about injuries to the female genitalia is true?
- A) Foreign objects should be removed from the vagina before transport.
 - B) Vaginal bleeding should be controlled by the insertion of sterile dressings.
 - C) Bleeding involving the external female genitalia should be controlled with a moist, sterile dressing and direct pressure.
 - D) Bleeding of the ureter can be easily controlled with direct local pressure.
25. You have delivered a limp infant who is not breathing. You should first:
- A) attempt endotracheal intubation.
 - B) begin full CPR.
 - C) attempt mouth-to-mouth-and-nose ventilations.
 - D) stimulate the infant by flicking the soles of the feet.
26. Which of the following would NOT be an indication of imminent birth?
- A) The mother feels the urge to move her bowels
 - B) Crowning
 - C) Gushing of amniotic fluid
 - D) The mother states she needs to push
27. Which of the following is an indication of imminent birth?
- A) Amniotic sac ruptures
 - B) The mother states "the baby is coming"
 - C) Contractions are 10 minutes apart and lasting 30 seconds.
 - D) The mother instinctively begins to clean the house and pack for the hospital.

Answer Key

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. C
11. D
12. A
13. C
14. D
15. D
16. D
17. B
18. C
19. C
20. D
21. D
22. D
23. D
24. C
25. D
26. C
27. B