



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
End of Semester December 2024 Examinations**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSM 311- Complications in Labour and Delivery

DATE: MONDAY 9TH DECEMBER 2024

TIME: 2 HOURS

START: 9:00AM

END: 11:00AM

Instructions

- 1) This exam is out of 70
- 2) This paper has three sections: Section I: Multiple choice Questions (MCQ) (20 marks), Section II: Short answer questions (SAQ) (30 marks) and Section III: Long answer question (LAQ) (20marks)
- 3) Answer **ALL** questions in Section I and Section II and III
- 4) Answer all the questions in the examination booklets provided
- 5) Any rough work to be done at the back of the answer booklet

SECTION I: MULTIPLE ANSWER QUESTIONS

(20 marks)

1. The correct dosage for labour induction of a term pregnancy with misoprostol is: -
 - A. 25 mcg
 - B. 50 mcg
 - C. 100 mcg
 - D. 200 mcg

2. One of the following is a sign of impending uterine rupture: -
 - A. Severe headache
 - B. Severe abdominal pains
 - C. Absent fetal movements
 - D. Maternal restlessness

3. The following are indications for vacuum delivery EXCEPT: -
 - A. Deep transverse arrest
 - B. Maternal exhaustion
 - C. Prolonged second stage of labor
 - D. Foetal distress in second stage of labor

4. Risk factors for cord presentation include: -
 - A. Macrosomic baby
 - B. Multiple pregnancy
 - C. Oligohydramnios
 - D. Amniotic fluid embolism

5. The maneuver used for shoulder dystocia management is known as:
 - A. McRoberts' maneuver
 - B. Acroberts' maneuver
 - C. Rioberts' maneuver
 - D. Proberts' maneuver

6. The correct statement about episiotomy is:
 - A. Is indicated for all primigravidas
 - B. The median incision is the safest
 - C. Speeds up delivery in mid cavity pelvic obstruction
 - D. Local Anaesthesia should be administered

7. In Eclampsia, the last dose of magnesium sulphate should be administered:
 - A. 12 hours after birth or last convulsions, whichever comes last
 - B. 24 hours after birth or last convulsion, whichever comes last
 - C. 48 hours after birth or last convulsion, whichever comes last
 - D. 72 hours after birth or last convulsion, whichever comes last.

8. Immediately following birth, the fundal height should be felt:
- A. Slightly above the umbilicus
 - B. At the level of the umbilicus
 - C. 2 fingers below the umbilicus
 - D. At the suprapubic region
9. Third stage of labour refers to:
- A. Stage of cervical dilatation
 - B. Stage of delivery of the baby
 - C. Stage of placenta delivery
 - D. Stage of placenta separation
10. During fourth stage of labour, the first vital signs should be taken:
- A. Immediately at birth
 - B. After 15 minutes
 - C. After 30 minutes
 - D. Within 1 hour.
11. Preterm premature rupture of membrane refers to: -
- A. Rupture of membranes before 40 weeks gestation with labour onset
 - B. Rupture of membranes before 37 weeks gestation with labour onset
 - C. Rupture of membranes after 40 weeks gestation without labour onset
 - D. Rupture of membranes before 37 weeks without labour onset.
12. The maneuver used for breech delivery of the head is known as: -
- A. Leopold Smellie Veit maneuver
 - B. Rubin Smellie Veit maneuver
 - C. Mauriceau Smellie Veit maneuver
 - D. Rioberts' Smellie Veit maneuver
13. One of the following is a contraindication of labour induction: -
- A. Intrauterine fetal death (IUFD)
 - B. Multiple gestation
 - C. Postdatism
 - D. Premature rupture of membranes at term
14. Obstructed labour refers to: -
- A. Labour that lasts more than 24 hours with good uterine contraction
 - B. Failure of descent of the fetus in spite of good uterine contractions
 - C. Poor descent of the presenting part with weak uterine contractions
 - D. Good descent of the fetus with poor uterine contractions

15. Post-datism refers to: -

- A. Birth to a baby of gestational age more than 40 weeks
- B. Birth to a baby of gestational age more than 42 weeks
- C. Gestational age of more than or equal to 42 weeks
- D. Gestational age of more than or equal to 40 weeks

16. The following are features of magnesium toxicity EXCEPT: -

- A. Absent patellar tendon reflexes
- B. Respiratory rate of below 16 beats per minute
- C. Reduced urine output
- D. Increased pulse rate

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

(30 marks)

- 17. Explain **Four** (4) types of abnormal fetal presentation. (6 marks)
- 18. Outline six (6) the components of active management of third stage of labour. (6 marks).
- 19. State **Four** (4) specific interventions for management of foetal distress. (4 marks)
- 20. Explain **Four** (4) specific interventions for prolonged labour. (4 marks).
- 21. Outline five (5) management of a pulsating cord prolapse at 7 cm dilation. (5 marks)
- 22. Outline the first five(5) steps in the management of shoulder dystocia. (5 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.

(20 marks)

- 23. Postpartum Hemorrhage remains the leading cause of maternal deaths in the world.
 - (a) Outline eight (8) causes of PPH using the four 'Ts' approach. (8 marks)
 - (b) Describe the systematic management of severe PPH. (12 marks)