**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**SEPTEMBER 2013 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**ABNORMAL MIDWIFERY CAT**

DATE: ……………….

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) MIDWIFERY – 18MARKS**

1. One of the following include predisposing factors to hydramnious.
   1. Oesophageal atresia, choenal atresia, open neural tube defects.
   2. Chonioangioma, prolonged pregnancy, rhesus ISO immunisation.
   3. Multiple gestation, chorioangioma,oesophageal atresia
   4. Choanal atresia, renal agenesis open neural tube defect.
2. A diagnosis of gestational diabetes is made when.
   1. Fasting blood sugar is less than 6.1 mmols/litre
   2. During a glucose tolerance test, blood sugar at 2 hours is more than 11 mmols/litre.
   3. During a glucose tolerance test, blood sugar at 2 hours is less than 11 mmols/litre
   4. Random blood sugar is less than 11 mmols/litre
3. Which degree of placenta praenia has substantial portion in the lower uterine segment with its edge at the margin of the internal os.
   1. Type 1
   2. Type 2
   3. Type 3
   4. Type 4
4. While attending an antenatal waman at 28 weeks gestation, the midwife finds that she has elevated blood pressure and proteinuria, what is the possible diagnosis.
   1. Pregnancy induced hyopertyension
   2. Eclampsia
   3. Gestational hypertension
   4. Pre- eclampsia
5. One of the following factors cause jaundice by interfering with transportation of bilirubin.
   1. Reduced albrumin binding capacity
   2. Hypoglucaemia
   3. Reduced gut motility
   4. Increased beta glycosidase enzyme.
6. Which of the following include signs of uterine rupture.
   1. Severe abdominal pains, bandi’s ring, palpable fetal parts in the abdomen
   2. Strong uterine contractions altered fetal heart rate, presentation regress.
   3. Caesation of contractions, presentation regress, fetal part palpable in the abdomen.
   4. Uterine apoplexy, presentation regress maternal collapse.
7. A woman develops 2nd degree uterine inversion, what are the possible findings.
   1. The body of the uterus is inverted into the internal OS.
   2. The fundus of the uterus reaches the external OS.
   3. The uterus, cervix and vagina are visible.
   4. The uterus inverts within 24 hours of delivery.
8. In face presentation, what are the presenting diameters.
   1. Mental vertical and Bi temporal.
   2. Mental vertical and Bi parietal
   3. Submental bregmatic Bi parietal
   4. Submental bregmatic Bi temporal
9. Which of the following includes management of preterm prelabour rupture of membranes.
   1. If pregnancy is more than 34 weeks give tococytics.
   2. If pregnancy is more than 34 weeks give corticosteroids.
   3. If pregnancy is below 32 weeks and there are signs of infection give tocolytics
   4. If pregnancy is below 32 weeks give corticosteroids.
10. During routine blood tests, a pregnant woman is found to be Rhesus Negative, the subsequent came should include.