

## MOD4-MW320-Intrapartum Basic Skills

1. Which of the following assessments is NOT made by vaginal exam during labor?
  - a. Dilation
  - b. Effacement
  - c. Station
  - d. Contraction Strength
2. Which of the following events is always an indication to auscultate fetal heart tones during labor?
  - a. Change in maternal position
  - b. Rupture of membranes
  - c. Maternal desire to bear down
  - d. Maternal emesis
3. Which of the following techniques is NOT a reliable way to assess the strength of contractions during labor?
  - a. External palpation
  - b. Length and frequency of contraction
  - c. Cervical progress
  - d. Length of time woman has been in labor
4. Which of the following is an acceptable interval in which to assess blood pressure during labor?
  - a. During the initial assessment and then every 4 hours until birth
  - b. During the initial assessment and then every 8 hours until birth
  - c. During the initial assessment and then with each assessment for fetal heart tones until birth
  - d. Assessing blood pressure once at the onset of labor is sufficient unless otherwise indicated
5. Which of the following tools are routinely used to perform artificial rupture of membranes?
  - a. Amnihook, sterile gloves and speculum
  - b. Amnihook and sterile gloves
  - c. Amnihook, exam gloves and thermometer
  - d. Amnihook, and exam gloves
6. Which of the following is immediately facilitated by performing an episiotomy?
  - a. Descent of the fetus into the true pelvis
  - b. Passage of the fetus under the pubic bone

- c. Delivery of the presenting part
  - d. Avoiding fetal distress in the birth canal
7. When fetal heart tones are heard at 176 beats per minute this is referred to as what?
- a. Fetal Bradycardia
  - b. Fetal Tachycardia
  - c. Fetal Tachypnea
  - d. Fetal Bradypnea
8. Which of the following is the best indication for a vaginal exam during labor?
- a. A strong desire to bare down
  - b. Increased contraction intensity
  - c. A change in maternal position
  - d. Maternal emesis
9. Which of the following scenarios is most likely to require cutting the umbilical cord during delivery?
- a. A tight nuchal cord that prevents continued progress
  - b. A compound presentation
  - c. A breech presentation
  - d. A posterior presentation
10. Downward traction applied during delivery is performing what function when delivering a baby that is presenting in the occiput anterior position?
- a. Allowing the posterior shoulder to pass the ischial spines
  - b. Helping the anterior shoulder pass beneath the symphysis pubis
  - c. Preventing the baby's trunk from over-stretching the perineum
  - d. Facilitating restitution of the fetus