

MOD8-HON222G-History of Midwifery

1. In the 1800s most babies were delivered by midwives, by _____ midwifery delivery fell to _____%.
 - a. 1950 50%
 - b. 1930 30%
 - c. 1920 20%
 - d. 1940 44%
2. Midwives were also in charge of preparing bodies after death.
 - a. true
 - b. false
3. Who first developed forceps?
 - a. The church of England
 - b. Semmelweis
 - c. The Chamberlain brothers
 - d. Will Hunter
4. Physicians who followed _____ instructions on hand washing were able to reduce the number of infections in women and children.
 - a. Lois Pasteur
 - b. Holmes
 - c. Semmelweis
 - d. Queen Victoria
5. Water boiled above a certain temperature preserves it from contamination. Who was the person to popularize this technique?
 - a. Holmes
 - b. Tom Brewer
 - c. William Smelei
 - d. Lois Pasteur
6. Which of these women took the midwifery course from the public health department in 1937?
 - a. Gladys Milton
 - b. Helen Varney
 - c. Jesusita Aragon
 - d. Michelle Odent

7. _____ was the first physician to challenge society's belief that newborns had no feelings.
- Tom Brewer
 - Le Boyer
 - Michelle Odent
 - David Stewart
8. The Sheppard Towner Act:
- Mandated the licensing of midwives who arrived with the settlers
 - Mandated the licensing and education of African American Midwives in the south
 - Mandated the licensing of lay midwives
 - None of the above
9. What factors contributed to preventing North American midwives from continuing education?
- Racism
 - Language barriers
 - Lack of schools
 - All of the above
10. Which factors have done more to reduce maternal and infant mortality than any other?
- The development and proper usage of forceps
 - Antibacterial hand washing techniques
 - Clean water and good nutrition
 - Pain management through new drugs
11. Why was it fashionable to have Male midwives in Europe?
- They advertised themselves as being able to provide safer births, even though the training was inferior to female midwives
 - The Doctors "professionalized" when the female midwives didn't
 - Education and advertising helped to convince the majority that men would provide such assistance as ether for pain, and forceps for difficult delivery
 - All of the above
12. Midwives were also held back due to all of these except:
- Transportation
 - Few schools

- c. Male physicians defined Obstetrics as a part of the practice of medicine, which was dominated by men.
 - d. Actual hands on experience with midwifery
13. More women died after delivery in the mid 19th century than ever reported. This is due to:
- a. Polio outbreaks among birthing women
 - b. The attendance of birth in hospitals led to conditions which led women to puerperal fever and infection
 - c. Doctors using patients to learn c-sections before they were aware of bacteria induced infections
 - d. Small pox outbreaks among birthing women
14. Modern methods of anesthesia were introduced to medicine in this order:
- a. Spinal. Ether, scopolamine
 - b. Ether, scopolamine, spinal
 - c. Ether, scopolamine mixed narcotic, spinal
 - d. None of the above
15. Routine use of _____ prevented mothers from remembering, and did not help with pain.
- a. General anesthesia such as chloroform
 - b. Ether
 - c. A and b only
 - d. Scopolamine
16. If a woman was scared to have a home birth, which of these false advertisements could have led to the hospital?
- a. Silver nitrite was only in hospitals, babies would go blind without it
 - b. Hospitals have access to forceps which increase your chance of a live baby
 - c. Midwives can't provide C-sections
 - d. All of the above
17. Lying- in hospitals change in the 20th century and were developed mainly to give the MDs a clinical pool on which to learn.
- a. true
 - b. false
18. Which of these was not a routine practice with lying- in hospitals?
- a. enemas

- b. shaving of the pubic area
- c. using erythromycin for eye prophylaxis
- d. food and drink deprivation

19. What was the medical theory behind routine episiotomies?

- a. Prevention of uterine prolapse
- b. prevention of cystocele
- c. prevention of incontinence
- d. all of the above