

MOD3-MW300- Antepartum Diagnostic Lab Tests & Procedures

1. Which blood type is considered the universal donor?
 - a. Type A
 - b. Type AB
 - c. Type O
 - d. Type B
2. At what gestational age is ultrasound most accurate for assessing a due date?
 - a. 7 -10 weeks
 - b. 11-13 weeks
 - c. 14-18 weeks
 - d. 19 - 20 weeks
3. Sally Smith has been seeing you for her pregnancy, which has been normal this far. At 28 weeks, you obtain a CBC and a Gestational Diabetes Screen. Her Hgb is 9.2, Hct is 31, and her blood glucose is 98. What does this indicate?
 - a. Sally has gestational diabetes and should be referred to a physician.
 - b. Sally has borderline preeclampsia and should be monitored more closely.
 - c. Sally has anemia and is probably iron deficient.
 - d. Sally has anemia and is borderline diabetic.
4. You have performed an initial assessment for HIV on a client with known risk factors. The Elisa test is positive. What further lab tests are indicated in order to determine that she has contracted HIV?
 - a. You should repeat the Elisa test; if it is again positive, then perform a Western Blot test.
 - b. You should perform a Western Blot only.
 - c. You should perform a liver profile and a Western Blot test.
 - d. You should perform CD4 subset of lymphocytes and plasma viral load.
5. How is Hepatitis B transmitted?
 - a. Fecal-oral transmission is the most common route of transmission.
 - b. Blood products, blood, needles, saliva, vaginal secretions and semen are the most common routes of transmission.
 - c. It is primarily caused by alcohol and drug abuse.
 - d. It is most commonly transmitted via international travel in third world countries.
6. The genetic screen that provides the most accurate information about fetal abnormality is:
 - a. Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) levels in maternal serum

- b. High definition ultra sound
 - c. Amniocentesis
 - d. Chorionic Villus sampling
7. Which of the following tests are included in the TORCH screen?
- a. HIV and Hepatitis C
 - b. Toxoplasmosis and E. Coli
 - c. Rubella and cytomegalovirus
 - d. HPV and Herpes simplex
8. Choose which of the following observations are used in scoring a biophysical profile:
- a. Fetal presentation, movement, and tone
 - b. Amniotic fluid volume, fetal reactivity (NST), and placental blood perfusion
 - c. Fetal reactivity (NST) and placental placement
 - d. Amniotic fluid volume, fetal tone and body movements
9. Why is Rh factor routinely screened for during pregnancy?
- a. To rule out anemia
 - b. To screen for the risk of isoimmunization
 - c. To identify the blood type of the fetus
 - d. To screen for the risk of ABO incompatibility
10. What other symptoms along with presence of hypertension would result in a diagnosis of preeclampsia?
- a. Pitting edema and seizure
 - b. Rising hematocrit and proteinuria
 - c. Hyperreflexia and a rising amniotic fluid volume
 - d. Elevated creatine and itchy skin