

MOD3-MW300-Antepartum Physical Assessment

1. An example of a physiological cause of nausea during pregnancy is:
 - a. Hyperemesis
 - b. Food poisoning
 - c. Falling levels of thyroid hormone
 - d. Low-blood sugar

2. _____ is a pathological cause of edema during pregnancy”
 - a. Movement of fluid into the interstitial space due to impaired kidney function.
 - b. Increased fluid volume in the circulatory system
 - c. Impaired venous circulation and increased venous pressure in the lower extremities
 - d. Pressure on the inferior vena cava from time spent in the supine position

3. The thyroid gland can be palpated:
 - a. Just behind the hyoid bone
 - b. Directly below the larynx
 - c. At the base of the hypothalamus
 - d. Under the sternocleidomastoids

4. If a woman has CVA tenderness it means that:
 - a. She reports pain when the heel of the hand is pressed into the lower left sternal border
 - b. She reports pain during a pelvic exam
 - c. She reports pain when the heel of the hand is pressed into the region defined by the lowermost rib and the spine
 - d. She reports pain when the region to the right of the cervical vertebrae is examined for rebound tenderness

5. Which of the following changes in breast tissue is NOT normal during pregnancy:
 - a. Increase in breast size accompanied by tenderness
 - b. Spontaneous discharge of clear fluid
 - c. Broadening and increased pigmentation of the areola
 - d. Skin retraction such as dimpling or furrows

6. The following features are assessed during a bimanual exam:
 - a. Uterus, ovaries, and rectum
 - b. Uterus, ovaries and cervix
 - c. Uterus, Ovaries, cervix and adnexal area
 - d. All of the above are included in the bimanual exam

7. The diagonal conjugate is measured as:
 - a. The distance between the ischial spines
 - b. The degree of the angle formed by the pubic arch
 - c. The distance between the sacral promontory and posterior side of the symphysis pubis
 - d. The distance between the ischial tuberosity and the highest point of the pubic arch

8. The true pelvis is defined as:
 - a. The iliac crests and pelvic brim
 - b. The sagittal diameter and the linea terminalis
 - c. The Curve of Carus and the pelvic brim
 - d. The pelvic inlet, cavity and outlet

9. When palpating a women's fundus who is 20 weeks pregnant, you would expect to find it:
 - a. Midway between the top of the pubic bone and the umbilicus
 - b. Two fingerbreadths above the pubic bone
 - c. One finger breadth below the umbilicus
 - d. At the umbilicus

10. Which of the following fetal features is felt closest to the pubic bone when palpating a well-flexed cephalic presentation:
 - a. The mentum
 - b. The sacrum
 - c. The occiput
 - d. The parietal