MOD4-MW320-Intrapartum Physical Assessment

1. Which of the following is NOT a bone in the pelvis?
    a. Ischium
    b. Ilium
    c. Ethmoid
    d. Pubis

2. Which of the following is the part of the uterus where a contraction during labor originates?
    a. Fundus
    b. Cervix
    c. Corpus
    d. Isthmus

3. Which of the following refers to the suture that connects the parietal bones in the fetal head?
    a. Coronal
    b. Sagittal
    c. Lambdoidal
    d. Bregma

4. In which of the following presentations is the greatest fetal skull diameter presenting?
    a. Anterior face presentation
    b. Occiput posterior presentation
    c. Anterior brow presentation
    d. Occiput anterior presentation

5. The process of the overlapping of the fetal skull bones to assist in the passage of the head through the birth canal is referred to as what?
    a. Molding
    b. Hematoma
    c. Caput
    d. Extension

6. Which of the following is the most common type of breech presentation?
    a. Footling presentation
    b. Knee presentation
    c. Complete breech
    d. Frank breech

7. Which of the following best describes what is meant by asynclitism of the fetal head during labor?
    a. The sagittal suture is directed toward the symphysis pubis
    b. The sagittal suture is midway between the symphysis pubis and the sacral promontory

c. The sagittal suture is midway between the ischial spines
d. The sagittal suture is directed toward the vaginal introitus

8. Which of the following is NOT a factor that should be used in assessing maternal hydration during labor?
   a. Intake of solid foods
   b. Frequency and quantity of urination
   c. Emesis
   d. Intake of fluids

9. Which of the following is that MOST important assessment that should be done to rule out a cord prolapse?
   a. Vaginal exam
   b. Non-stress test
   c. Listen to fetal heart tones
   d. Assess fetal position

10. Which of the following maternal anatomical landmarks are used when assessing fetal station?
    a. Symphysis pubis
    b. Sacral promontory
    c. Hymenal ring
    d. Ischial spines