

MOD5-MW340- Postpartum Complications

1. Which of the following is NOT a factor that commonly predisposes a woman to immediate postpartum hemorrhage?
 - a. History of previous postpartum hemorrhage
 - b. A precipitous labor
 - c. Preterm labor
 - d. A prolonged labor
2. Which of the following is the most common cause of postpartum hemorrhage?
 - a. Uterine atony
 - b. Retained placenta
 - c. Perineal trauma
 - d. Coagulopathy
3. What is the primary objective of the management strategies for handling third stage hemorrhage?
 - a. Resuscitate the mother
 - b. Decrease postpartum infection
 - c. Contract the uterus to stop the bleeding
 - d. Relax the uterus so that the bleeding can be stopped
4. Which of the following most accurately describe how to perform bi-manual compression?
 - a. One hand exerts pressure on the fundus externally while the other hand is placed above the pubic bone to prevent uterine inversion
 - b. One hand is placed inside the vagina to provide internal compression with the fist while the other exerts external pressure over the fundus with the palm
 - c. One hand is place inside the uterus for exploration while the other hand is placed gently over the fundus to stabilize it from the outside
 - d. On hand is placed in the vaginal introitus to prevent the cervix from prolapsing while the other is placed over the bladder to avoid trauma.
5. Which of the following terms describes the type of shock that is mostly commonly suffered due to postpartum hemorrhage?
 - a. Septic Shock
 - b. Vasodilatory shock
 - c. DIC
 - d. Hypovolemic shock
6. Which of the following procedures is used to treat the partial separation of the placenta postpartum that is causing rapid blood loss?
 - a. Controlled cord traction
 - b. Manual removal of the placenta
 - c. Bi-manual compression
 - d. Fundal pressure

7. Which of the following is a cause of uterine inversion?
- a. Mismanagement of third stage
 - b. Maternal anemia
 - c. Maternal hypertension
 - d. Third stage hemorrhage
8. Which of the following terms describes the condition in which the placenta has invaded all the way through the uterine wall and onto adjacent tissues?
- a. Placenta accreta
 - b. Placenta increta
 - c. Placenta percreta
 - d. Placenta previa
9. Which of the following is the MOST positive sign of uterine infection postpartum?
- a. Tenderness
 - b. After pains
 - c. Exhaustion
 - d. Fever
10. What does the acronym ABC stand for when used in reference to life-support measures in maternal resuscitation?
- a. Angle, Breadth and Circumference
 - b. Airflow, Bleeding and Cause
 - c. Airway, Breathing and Circulation
 - d. Act, Brainstorm and Consult