

MOD8-MW250-Midwifery Protocols

1. Licensed Midwifery is in accord with the standards and core competencies of practice for LMs in NM and the _____practice guidelines.
 - a. NARM
 - b. MEAC
 - c. NMMA
 - d. NMMC
2. A Licensed midwife is reviewed for her standards and outcomes by a group of her peers. This is called:
 - a. continuing education
 - b. a superior relationship with a senior Midwife
 - c. peer review
 - d. all of the above
3. To renew your license, you need not show proof of peer review; a verbal account is good enough.
 - a. true
 - b. false
4. Grounds for disciplinary action include all except:
 - a. an act of incompetence
 - b. religious affiliation
 - c. practicing without a license
 - d. falsifying client records
5. Theoretical instruction for the course of education for Licensed Midwives includes:
 - a. human life science, social issues
 - b. antepartum, Intrapartum, PP, and NB management
 - c. Well woman Health Care
 - d. All of the above
6. If a midwife practices a procedure out of her scope of practice, but the woman remains safe, she does not receive any disciplinary actions.
 - a. true
 - b. false
7. Abandoning a client is grounds for disciplinary action.
 - a. true

- b. false
8. The informed consent must honestly explain the following except:
- a. the midwives religious beliefs
 - b. the midwives educational background
 - c. the risks and benefits of midwifery care
 - d. the nature and scope of practice
9. It shall be the responsibility of the apprentice to develop a means for consultation to a physician if there are deviations from the norm.
- a. True
 - b. false
10. The LM need not report a contagious disease to the Public Health Department if she has reported it to a physician.
- a. true
 - b. false
11. The LM may provide care to women:
- a. with eclampsia, if backed by a physician
 - b. with Type 11 Diabetes , if she has physician backup
 - c. with no health complications as defined by the standards and core competencies of practice for LMs in NM
 - d. all of the above
12. Conditions, which require primary care by a physician include all below, except:
- a. renal disease
 - b. cardiac disease
 - c. bladder infections
 - d. severe hypertensive disorder