QUESTION 1

Select a single appropriate response from the options provided.

A midwife is conducting the first detailed examination to a newly born neonate, to determine its gestational age. Question 1.1-1.3 relates to this scenario.

The neonate is of normal length; skull bones ossified have long finger nails and have minimal fat distribution on her skin.

1.1 Which among the listed classification of gestational age is appropriate for this neonate?

(a) Large for gestational age  
(b) Premature  
(c) Postmature  
(d) Small for gestational age

1.2 Which among the listed conditions was the neonate in 1.1 prone to during labour?

(a) Asphyxia neonatorum  
(b) Hypoxia  
(c) Intracranial haemorrhage  
(d) Hyperthermia

1.3 Which among the listed conditions is the neonate at risk of developing after birth?

(a) Meconium aspiration syndrome  
(b) Hyaline membrane disease  
(c) Hyperthermia  
(d) Extra uterine growth retardation

1.4 A neonate who is born by a diabetic mother will display one of the following characteristics; identify one from the list presented?

(a) Small for gestational age  
(b) Large for gestational age  
(c) Immature systems  
(d) Both B & C are correct responses  
(e) All responses are correct

1.5 Which among the listed is a risk condition for neonates born by diabetic mothers?

(a) Hyperthermia  
(b) Hypocalcaemia  
(c) Hypoglycaemia  
(d) Hypokalaemia
1.6 The neonate from a diabetic mother is managed as one of the following neonates, identify the relevant grouping from the list provided:

(a) Preterm neonate
(b) Normal neonate
(c) A diabetic neonate
(d) Premature neonate

1.7 If the neonate was preterm, which among the listed characteristics will the neonate display?

(a) Lanugo abundant, planter creases poorly defined
(b) Well curved pinza, readily recoil
(c) Raised breast areola, wrinkled skin
(d) Lanugo mostly bald, testes pendulous with deep rugae

1.8 Identify one of the risk condition common to immature neonates:

(a) Physiologic jaundice
(b) Respiratory distress syndrome
(c) Calcaemia
(d) Enlarged adrenal glands

1.9 Which one among the following is regarded as 'quality improvement care' for maintaining warmth on preterm neonates?

(a) Nurse neonates in an incubator
(b) Keep neonates in mother's bed (bedding in)
(c) Kangaroo Mother Care
(d) Nurse neonate in a ventilator

1.10 Identify the benefit of using the method identified in 1.9 from the list provided:

(a) The volume of breast milk is increased
(b) Apnoeic attacks are minimised
(c) Infection incidences are minimised
(d) All of the above statements are relevant responses

1.11 Identify the neonate that displays one of the characteristics at birth; wasted, dehydrated look; thin, long and wizened in appearance.

(a) Normal full term neonate
(b) Congenitally deformed neonate
(c) Neonate diagnosed with Down syndrome
(d) Small for gestational age neonate
1.12 Which among the listed neonatal infections can be transmitted to the foetus during the intra-uterine life?

(a) Congenital Syphilis
(b) Human Immune-deficiency Virus
(c) German measles
(d) A and B are correct responses
(e) All the above responses are relevant

1.13 Identify one neonatal infection that can be acquired during birth

(a) Gonorrhoea
(b) Syphilis
(c) Cord infection
(d) Pneumonia

1.14 Which among the listed infective organisations cause Tetanus neonatorum?

(a) Montile tetani
(b) Chlamydia trachomatis
(c) Clostridium tetani
(d) Coxsackie virus

1.15 Identify one of the Evidence-Based Care/Best Practices recommended by the Ministry of Health (2015) to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV

(a) Prescribe efficient ART when maternal CD4 cell count is below 350 cells/mm
(b) Administer prophylactic Life Long ART irrespective of the CD4 cell count
(c) Prescribe AZT 500 mg orally stat
(d) Give daily Nevirapine

1.16 Which one among the listed conditions can be managed by efficient neonatal resuscitation soon after birth?

(a) Respiratory distress syndrome
(b) Convulsions
(c) Asphyxia neonatorum
(d) Meconium aspiration syndrome

1.17 Identify one of the acquired immunoglobulin which provides protection to the neonate soon after birth

(a) IgA
(b) IgM
(c) IgG
(d) IgD
1.18 Cord blood which contains IgM indicates that a neonate has acquired intrauterine infection from one of the following conditions, identify the relevant one

(a) Cytomegalovirus
(b) Gonorrhoea
(c) Measles
(d) Tetanus

1.19 Lack of hyaline membrane in the alveoli occurs to neonates born at which gestational stage?

(a) At term
(b) Postmature
(c) Premature
(d) All of the above is correct

1.20 Typically a neonate diagnosed with hyaline membranous disease will present with one of the following symptoms, identify one from the list provided.

(a) Difficulty in expiration
(b) Difficulty in inspiration
(c) Difficult in both inspiration and expiration
(d) Breathing failure

1.21 Identify the features of Cephalhaematoma from the list provided

(a) Present at birth, disappears in 24 hours, crosses a navel line
(b) Circumscribed, appears after 24 hours, takes 6 weeks to resolve
(c) Caused by a vacuum extraction cup, may be infected
(d) Causes increased intracranial pressure, fracture may be depressed

1.22 A neonate presents with fractured spine after delivery; identify the presentation that is associated with this complication, from the list presented

(a) Face
(b) Bow
(c) Shoulder dystocia
(d) Frank breech

1.23 A high pitched cry is associated with which one of the listed conditions?

(a) Fever
(b) Hunger
(c) Cerebral irritation
(d) Neonatal cold injury

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1.24 Identify one of the characteristics of a perinatal death

(a) The neonate gasps at birth and dies within an hour
(b) The neonate does not show signs of life at birth
(c) The neonate dies within the first year of life
(d) The neonate dies within the first six months of life

1.25 From the list provided, identify neonates that are at risk of cot death syndrome

(e) Thriving neonates
(b) Neonates with drug withdrawal syndrome
(c) Neonates whose mothers return to work soon after childbirth
(d) Neonates diagnosed with chronic conditions
QUESTION 2

A midwife is working in a rural clinic and assesses a neonate who has acquired an infection.

(a) Describe the signs and symptoms of septicaemia that will be displayed by the neonate.

15 marks

(b) Discuss how a midwife will manage a neonate with septicaemia before referral to a high level care unit.

10 marks

QUESTION 3

Baby Zola, a full term neonate has just been born, you note that the neonate does not breathe at birth.

(a) Define asphyxia neonatorum (2 marks)

(b) Describe steps that you will take to ensure that baby Zola breathes within the 'Golden minute' of life (15 marks)

(c) Discuss how a midwife will care for Zola after resuscitation (8 marks)