



Health Assessment

Final Term Exam For 2nd Year Students

Date: 5 /6/2022 Time allowed: 1 hours **Total marks: 30**

I-> Choose the best answer:	(10)
	$\overline{}$

1- Pre-eclampsia is the development of hypertension with proteinuria, oedema or both due to pregnancy after:

a- 20th week of pregnancy **c**- 2nd week pregnancy **b**- 8th week of pregnancy

d-None of them

2-is a risk factor of Gestational Diabetes:

b- Kidney disease a- Obesity **c**- Heart disease **d**- None of them

3- Magnesium sulfate is the medication of choice for the prevention of

- **a** Eclamptic seizures in women with severe preeclampsia.
- **b** Anaemia during pregnancy.
- **c** Bleeding during pregnancy.
- **d** Diabetes Mellitus during pregnancy

4- Vaginal bleeding is associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes such as the following:

a- Low birth weight b- Still birth c- Preterm birth d- All of them

5-The type of abortion in which pregnancy can be complete is:

a- Threatened abortion b- inevitable abortion c- Incomplete abortion c- Missed abortion

6-is implantation of fertilized ovum outside the uterus:

a- Abortion **b**- Ectopic pregnancy **c**- Vesicular mole **d**- None of them

7- The best screening test for gestational diabetes is:

- **a** Urine test for glucose by strips
- **b** Blood glucose level.
- **c** Kidney function test
- **d** liver function tests

8-is the most common cause of anemia in pregnancy:

a- Iron-deficiency anemia b- Vitamin B12 deficiency

c- Folate-deficiency anemia d- None of them

9- The pregnant women should recommended to eat foods that help the body absorb iron that is high in

a- Vitamin C b- Vitamin A c- Vitamin B d- None of them

10- The most dangerous cause of vaginal bleeding during early pregnancy is

a- threatened abortion b- Septic abortion

c- Incomplete abortion d- Ruptured ectopic pregnancy

II- Choose True (A) or False (B) (10 marks)

No.	Statement	True	alse
1	A high-risk pregnancy puts the mother or the developing fetus, or both, at an	A	
	increased risk for complications .		
2	Fetal macrosomia (Fetal weight < 4.5 kg)		В
3	Eclampsia is a more severe form of preeclampsia that includes seizures and possibly coma.	A	
4	Abruptio placenta is a bleeding from genital tract due to placental implantation in the lower uterine segment		В
5	Amniocentesis can identify certain genetic conditions, as well as neural tube defects.	A	
6	Mothers at average risk of gestational diabetes, likely have a screening test during second trimester of pregnancy	A	
7	Quantitative beta-hCG measurement help in diagnoses of ectopic pregnancy.	A	
8	Blood pressure increases above the patient's baseline (greater than 30 mm Hg systolic or 15 mm Hg diastolic) is criteria for the diagnosis of preeclampsia.		В
9	Gestational diabetes more common in the second or third trimester and usually disappears after giving birth	A	
10	Drinking coffee or tea with meals not affect iron absorption.		В

III- 🕿 Easy Question: Marks (10)

1- List 5 risk factors of ectopic pregnancy. 5 Marks

• Previous ectopic pregnancy (the most important)

- History of sexually transmitted disease or pelvic inflammatory disease
- Cigarette smoking
- Use of intrauterine device
- Age > 35
- Previous abdominal surgery (especially tubal surgery)
- Use of fertility drugs or assisted reproductive techniques
- Multiple sex partners
- Douching
- 2- Differentiate between threatened and inevitable abortion 5 Marks (Cervix dilatation, bleeding, pain, Diagnosis, Treatment)

	Threatened abortion	Inevitable abortion
Cervix dilatation	closed	Opened
Bleeding	slight	Severe
Pain	with or without crampy abdominal pain	Crampy abdominal pain
Diagnosis	Quantitative beta-hCG measurement Complete blood count Blood typing Pelvic ultrasonography	Quantitative beta-hCG measurement Complete blood count Blood typing Pelvic ultrasonography
Treatment	Expectant management for hemodynamically stable patients	D & C or uterine evacuation

GOOD LUCK

استاذ المادة / أ.م.د إيمان مجد عبد الحكم محد استاذ مساعد قسم تمريض امراض النساء والتوليد