Paramedic Emergency Care

Questions and Answers

From Bradys Paramedic Emergency Care 3rd Edition

Obstetrical Emergencies

1. Which is the name of the hole in the heart that closes as a result of pressure which stops blood flow from the right to left atrium at birth?
p. 969

A.) Foramen magnum
B.) Ductus venous
C.) Ductus arteriosus
*D.) Foramen ovale

2. Which term means a woman who is pregnant for the first time?
p. 970

*A.) Primigravida
B.) Multigravida
C.) Multipara
D.) Primipara

3. What is the circulatory makeup of the umbilical cord?
p. 967

*A.) Two arteries and one vein
B.) Two arteries and two veins
C.) One artery and one vein
D.) One artery and two veins

4. Which is NOT a management tool used with a patient suspected of having an ectopic pregnancy?
p. 975

A.) Apply antishock trousers
B.) Administer high-flow oxygen
*C.) Administer blood thinners
D.) IV of lactated Ringer's solution

5. What gestational age can be assumed if fetal movements can be palpated upon exam?
p. 971

A.) 16
*B.) 20
C.) 14
D.) 18

6. Which is NOT a predisposing factor to abruptio placentae?
p. 976

*A.) Extremely long umbilical cord
B.) Abdominal trauma
C.) Preeclampsia
D.) Maternal hypertension

7. Which condition involves the uterus turning inside out after delivery?
p. 992

A.) Uterine embolism
B.) Uterine rupture
C.) Uterine hemorrhage
*D.) Uterine inversion

8. Which presentation makes vaginal delivery impossible?
p. 989

A.) Breech
B.) Vertex
C.) Occiput posterior
*D.) Transverse

9. What should NOT be done with a patient who has a prolapsed cord?
p. 989

A.) Administer high flow oxygen
B.) Check the cord for pulsations
*C.) Push the cord back in the vagina
D.) Put mother in Trendelenburg position

10. What is the organ that supports the fetus during intrauterine development?
p. 966

A.) Ovum
*B.) Placenta
C.) Umbilical cord
D.) Amniotic fluid

11. If labor begins after which week of gestation is labor considered full term?
p. 980

A.) 37th
B.) 35th
C.) 36th
*D.) 38th

12. Which stage of labor begins with complete dilation of the cervix and ends with delivery of the fetus?
p. 982

A.) Third
B.) First
*C.) Second
D.) Fourth

13. What should be administered to the patient suffering from eclampsia in which a seizure seems imminent?
p. 979

A.) Tylenol
*B.) Valium
C.) Cilium
D.) Sudrol

14. Which type of abortion is characterized by partial passage of fetal tissue?
p. 974

A.) Criminal
B.) Spontaneous
*C.) Incomplete
D.) Threatened

15. How long does the labor last in a precipitous delivery?
p. 991

A.) More than 9 hours
B.) 6-9 hours
C.) 3-6 hours
*D.) Less than 3 hours

16. What is the ideal patient position when taking vital signs of the pregnant patient?
p. 971

A.) Right side
B.) Prone
*C.) Left side
D.) Suspine

17. Which type of placenta previa has occurred when the placenta is adjacent to the cervical os but does not extend over it?
p. 977

A.) Total
*B.) Marginal
C.) Complete
D.) Partial

18. What is involved with suspine-hypotensive syndrome?
p. 979

*A.) Extreme weight of the uterus on the vena cava
B.) Extreme weight of the uterus on the cervix
C.) Extreme weight of the uterus on the placenta
D.) Extreme weight of the uterus on the sacrum

19. At the end of which gestational month may the fetus be able to survive if born?
p. 968

A.) 3rd month
B.) 5th month
*C.) 6th month
D.) 4th month

20. What questions are important when pregnancy has been confirmed?
p. 970

A.) Postnatal care
B.) Parity care
*C.) Prenatal care
D.) Gravidity care

21. How much blood loss minimum occurs within the first 24 hours after delivery in postpartum hemorrhage?
p. 991

A.) 1,000 mL
*B.) 500 mL
C.) 700 mL
D.) 900 mL

22. Which method of tocolysis is NOT generally practiced in the field setting?
p. 980

A.) Epidural
*B.) Beta agonist
C.) Sedation
D.) Hydration

23. What is the upper level of a fetal heart rate that indicates fetal distress during delivery?
p. 983

A.) 110 bpm
*B.) 90 bpm
C.) 100 bpm
D.) 120 bpm

24. How far from the baby should the first umbilical cord clamp be placed?
p. 987

A.) 15 cm
*B.) 10 cm
C.) 20 cm
D.) 5 cm

25. Which is characterized by a blood pressure of 140/90 mmHg or greater in a pregnant patient who is normally normotensive?
p. 978

A.) Eclampsia
*B.) Pregnancy-induced hypertension
C.) Suspine-hypotension syndrome
D.) Preeclampsia

26. What is the part of the baby that is born first called?
p. 982

A.) Descending
B.) Protruding
*C.) Presenting
D.) Deluding

27. What should be done with every pregnant patient who presents with abdominal pain?
p. 972

A.) Give a mild sedative
B.) Laid on the left side for rest
C.) Given two aspirin
*D.) Examine by a physician

28. How should the patient suffering from an abortion be treated?
p. 974

*A.) Same as any hypovolemic shock patient
B.) Same as any normal delivery patient
C.) Same as any congestive heart failure patient
D.) Same as any ectopic pregnancy patient

29. What percentage increase occurs in cardiac output of a pregnant patient?
p. 972

A.) 50%
B.) 60%
C.) 40%
*D.) 30%

30. What is NOT true about infants born to mothers with uncontrolled blood sugar due to gestational diabetes?
p. 972

A.) Tend to be large
B.) Tend to have trouble regulating body temperature
*C.) Tend to be premature
D.) Tend to be subject to hypoglycemia