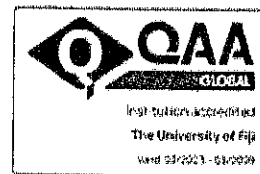


The University of Fiji

(An Entity of Arya Pratinidhi Sabha of Fiji)



UMANAND PRASAD SCHOOL OF MEDICINE & HEALTH SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

Semester 1, 2025

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER



BNSC303: ADVANCED OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY NURSING KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE

Important Instructions to Students:

1. Read the questions, instructions carefully and answer the questions.
2. You are allowed an **extra 10 minutes reading time** (during this time, you are not allowed to write with pen) and **180 minutes (3 Hours) to complete this paper**.
3. Silent, non-programmable calculators are allowed, but not supplied.
4. Write all your answers in the answer booklet provided. If you need extra sheets, please ask from the supervisor. Write your name, course code and student identification number in the answer booklet and in the attendance sheet.
5. This Examination Paper **contributes to 40% of the total course marks**. Students must at **least score 20%** to pass the Course.
6. This paper contains three (3) sections A, B, and C. All questions are compulsory to answer.
7. Write all your answers legibly. The marker has the right to award zero for answers that are not legible.
8. This is a **Closed Book Examination**. The University views plagiarism, cheating and dishonest practice as serious offences and if found, offenders are penalized.

Examination Paper Content (Format):

<u>Section</u>	<u>Question</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Marks</u>	<u>Suggested Time</u>
A	1 - 20	True and False Questions	20	40 minutes
B	21 - 33	Short Answer Questions	90	100 minutes
C	34 - 35	Case Scenario Questions	40	40 minutes
		TOTAL	150	180 Minutes

*Registered with the Fiji Higher Education Commission as a University under the Higher Education Act 2008.
Registration Certificate Number (RGN0020/11)*

Section A: True and False Questions

Questions 1-20

(20 marks)

Write “T” for statements that are true and “F” for false statements.

1. Anaemia in pregnancy is defined as a haemoglobin concentration of less than 11 g/dl.
2. Pathological anaemia, iron deficiency, folic acid deficiency, and vitamin B12 deficiency are classifications of anaemia.
3. Anaemia in pregnancy is linked to increased morbidity and foetal death.
4. Internal rotation of the foetus in the labour process is a cardinal movement.
5. The absence of cervical dilatation and irregular abdominal contractions shows actual labour.
6. True labour involves cervical dilatation and uterine contractions.
7. The functions of foetal circulation are to supply the nutrients in terms of oxygen from the placenta to the foetus, and remove excretory products in terms of deoxygenated blood and carbon dioxide (CO₂) back to the placenta.
8. In foetal circulation, the two arteries carry oxygenated blood and nutrients to all parts of the foetal body.
9. Pregnancy stresses “Islet-Cell” function because pregnancy hormones affect carbohydrate metabolism.
10. HELLP (Haemolysis Elevated Liver Enzymes and Low Platelets) Syndrome is a life-threatening pregnancy complication.
11. The Rh factor is the Rhesus or D antigen type.
12. Rh incompatibility in pregnancy occurs when a Rh-negative mother carries a Rh-positive foetus.

13. In a diabetic mother, a planned caesarean section delivery is done to avoid shoulder dystocia and obstructed labour.
14. Meconium is a dark green liquid, usually passed by the foetus in foetal distress.
15. Flexion is a cardinal movement of labour.
16. The psychological and emotional well-being of the mother should be monitored throughout the labour and birthing process.
17. Ectopic pregnancy is any pregnancy occurring outside the uterine cavity.
18. Pregnancy-induced hypertension is an increase in B/P of 140/90 at 20 weeks of pregnancy with the absence of proteinuria.
19. Caesarean section is indicated and performed when foetal distress is noted and in a transverse lie position of the foetus.
20. Neonates who suffer hypoxic stress in utero may pass meconium into the amniotic fluid.

Section B: Short Answer Questions.

Questions 21- 33

(90 marks)

21. Outline five (5) clinical features or signs of anaemia in pregnancy. (5 marks)
22. Explain the complications of anaemia in pregnancy under the following:
- a. Intra-uterine restrictions (UGR). (3 marks)
 - b. Intra-uterine death (IUD). (3 marks)
 - c. Premature birth. (3 marks)
23. List the steps in the glucose screening test for a gestational diabetic mother. (5 marks)
24. Explain five (5) signs and symptoms that a Pregnancy Induced Hypertension (PIH) mother will present with at the Antenatal Clinic or Labour Ward during admission. (5 marks)
25. Explain the 4 Ps in the mechanism of labour. (8 marks)
26. Describe the two (2) cardinal movements of labour.
- a. Internal rotation. (4 marks)
 - b. Expulsion. (4 marks)
27. Explain the four (4) risks of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) to:
- a. Mother. (4 marks)
 - b. Baby. (4 marks)
28. Describe four (4) placental functions in foetal circulation. (8 marks)
29. Explain your understanding of the Pre-Eclampsia condition. (7 marks)
30. Explain the pathophysiology of lung disease in meconium aspiration syndrome. (7 marks)

31. Outline your nursing management in a labouring woman with 8 cm cervix dilated, while doing a vaginal examination, where you sighted a cord prolapse. (7 marks)
32. Explain the clinical presentation of the Ectopic Pregnancy. (7 marks)
33. A gravida 2 para 1 (G2P1) woman is admitted with active labour to the Aspen Maternity admission room. Outline your nursing care and observations for this mother. (6 marks)

Section C: Case Scenario Questions.

Questions 34 - 35

(40 marks)

You are a third-year student nurse assisting a delivery in the labour ward at the Aspen Maternity unit to a grand multiple mother, G5P4. After the delivery of the placenta, there was a massive gush of blood, more than 500mls.

34. Discuss your understanding of the management of Post-Partum Haemorrhage (PPH) as an Obstetric Emergency, under the following headings:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| a. Tone. | (5 marks) |
| b. Trauma. | (5marks) |
| c. Tissue. | (5 marks) |
| d. Thrombin. | (5 marks) |

You are a third-year student nurse rostered at the admission room at the Aspen Maternity unit. You are confronted with a pregnant woman, 32 weeks of gestation, gravida 2 and para 1. She presented with a headache and blurred vision. On examination, her vitals were: B/P-170/100; Temperature of 36.5; pulse of 70 per minute; respiration of 30 per minute; and presence of oedema in her feet and proteinuria (albumin) in her urine.

35. Discuss your nursing management of this obstetric emergency. (20 marks)

The End.