CHAPTER 34

Obstetrics and Gynecology

HANDOUT 34-2: Evaluating Content Mastery   Student’s Name

EVALUATION

CHAPTER 34 QUIZ

Write the letter of the best answer in the space provided.

_____ 1. During a normal pregnancy, the baby, or fetus, grows in the mother’s:
   A. cervix.                     C. uterus.
   B. vagina.                    D. placenta.

_____ 2. Composed of both maternal and fetal tissues, the organ that serves as an exchange area between mother and fetus is the:
   A. cervix.                    C. uterus.
   B. vagina.                   D. placenta.

_____ 3. The fetus “floats” in a “bag of waters” containing:
   A. placental fluid.           C. umbilical fluid.
   B. amniotic fluid.            D. CSF fluid.

_____ 4. The nine-month period of pregnancy is divided into:
   A. quarters.                  C. trimesters.
   B. months.                   D. halves.

_____ 5. A delivery in which the baby’s buttocks present first at the vaginal opening is called a:
A. breech presentation.  C. normal presentation.
B. cephalic presentation.  D. prolapsed presentation.

6. The majority of deliveries the EMT will assist with will be:
A. breech presentation.  C. prolapsed presentation.
B. cephalic presentation.  D. abruptio presentation.

7. The sign of imminent delivery that occurs when the presenting part of the baby first bulges from the vaginal opening is called:
A. staining.  C. placentae preview.
B. a bloody show.  D. crowning.

8. The third stage of labor ends with:
A. the birth of the baby.
B. the full dilation of the cervix.
C. the delivery of the afterbirth.
D. the entry of the baby into the birth canal.

9. The second stage of labor begins with:
A. the start of regular contractions.
B. the dilation of the cervix.
C. the delivery of the afterbirth.
D. when the baby enters the birth canal.

10. Meconium staining may be an indication of:
A. multiple births.  C. fetal distress.
B. a premature birth.  D. bleeding in the uterus.

11. The placenta, umbilical cord, and tissues from the amniotic sac are the
materials that are usually delivered after the baby and are called the:

A. afterbirth.  C. bloody show.
B. womb.  D. postpartum.

12. Delivery of the baby may be imminent if contractions last ______ and are ______ apart.

A. 1–2 minutes; 6–8 minutes
B. 2–3 minutes; 5–6 minutes
C. 30 seconds–1 minute; 2–3 minutes
D. 45 seconds–1 1/2 minutes; 3–4 minutes

13. If you find yourself assisting a delivery without the standard OB kit, you may tie off the umbilical cord using:

A. thread.  C. light string.

14. If this is the woman’s first delivery, she is not straining, and there is no crowning:

A. birth will probably occur too soon for transport.
B. you will probably have time to transport to a medical facility for delivery.
C. birth will probably occur during transport in the ambulance.
D. a surgical delivery will probably be necessary.

15. If, during transport, crowning occurs:

A. prepare to deliver the baby, and have your driver expedite transport.
B. continue transport and request an ALS rendezvous.
C. stop the ambulance, and have your partner help prepare for delivery.
D. have the mother hold her legs tightly together to delay delivery.

16. If the mother gets dizzy and has a drop in blood pressure when she is lying on her back, the condition is called:
   A. supine hypotensive syndrome.  C. eclampsia.

17. You should clamp and cut the umbilical cord:
   A. as soon as the baby is delivered.
   B. only if it is wrapped around the baby’s neck.
   C. after the placenta is delivered.
   D. after the baby is breathing on her own.

18. Which of the following statements is true regarding the afterbirth?
   A. Pull on the umbilical cord to encourage delivery of the placenta.
   B. The afterbirth may take more than 30 minutes to deliver.
   C. The placenta may be discarded as soon as it’s delivered.
   D. Afterbirth tissues remaining in the uterus pose no serious problem.

19. To control vaginal bleeding after birth:
   A. massage the uterus.
   B. have the mother squeeze her legs together.
   C. pack the vagina with gauze dressings.
   D. don’t allow the mother to nurse the baby.

20. If the umbilical cord presents first during delivery:
   A. provide the mother with oxygen and transport immediately because the problem can be handled only at the hospital.
B. keep pressure off the cord by placing your gloved hand in the vagina and transport immediately.

C. immediately clamp and cut the cord.

D. place a mask with high-concentration oxygen at the vaginal opening.
Read the following real-life situation. Then answer the questions that follow.

Jamie Kruse is pregnant, and her delivery date was several days ago. She has delivered three other children. She was experiencing back pain all evening before going to bed. About 3:30 A.M., she is awakened with abdominal cramps and realizes her clothes and bed are wet. She wakes her husband, Jim, telling him it’s time to go to the hospital. Her labor quickly develops, and soon her contractions are about one minute long, and coming every two minutes. Before Jim can get dressed and start the car, Jamie tells him she doesn’t think she can make it to the hospital before the baby is born. She lies back on the bed, and Jim calls 911.

An anxious Jim meets the ambulance in front of his house about seven minutes later. Upon entering the bedroom, Bob and Phil, both EMTs, are greeted by Jamie, who is still lying supine on the bed. Bob introduces himself and Phil as they don Standard Precautions (BSI) equipment. Bob notes that Jamie is having a contraction and her “water broke”. Jamie informs Bob that her contractions are coming about every two minutes, and she needs to move her bowels. Phil times her next contraction and it lasts about one minute.

Jamie tells the EMTs that this is her fourth child, it is about a week overdue, and that the pregnancy has been normal up to now. Bob explains that he needs to look for crowning, and Jim assists Jamie in removing clothing. Bob notes crowning of the baby’s head, so he and Phil prepare to deliver the baby. They open their OB kit and place the drapes under Jamie’s buttocks, on her abdomen, and on her legs. Phil places a pillow under Jamie’s buttocks to elevate her hips. Bob instructs Jim to stay with Jamie at the head of the bed and encourage her to “pant.” Bob positions
himself at the foot of the bed while Phil takes Jamie’s vitals.

As the baby’s head begins to appear, Bob positions his hands at the vaginal opening. He places his hand on the baby’s head, gently, to prevent an “explosive” delivery. As the head delivers, Bob notes meconium staining of the amniotic fluid. As soon as the head delivers, Bob uses a bulb syringe to quickly suction the mouth and nose. As the baby’s body is delivered, Bob supports the head, the shoulders, and the rest of the body as it appears. The baby begins crying as Bob repeats the suctioning. Bob keeps the baby at about the same level as Jamie’s vagina, clamps and cuts the umbilical cord, and wraps the infant in a warm blanket. Phil writes the exact time of birth in his notepad. With the baby and mother doing well, Bob and Phil prepare for a calm, careful transport to the hospital.

1. What signs led to Bob’s decision to deliver the baby at the house instead of transporting?

2. What Standard Precautions (BSI) equipment would be appropriate for a delivery at home?

3. Bob noted meconium staining during the delivery. What is the cause of this, and what complications might this cause? What can the EMT do at the time of delivery to help prevent complications?

4. Why did Bob suction the mouth of the baby first?

5. Why did Bob keep the baby at the same level as the mother’s vagina?

6. What signs did Bob look for that told him it was appropriate to cut the umbilical cord?

HANDOUT 34-4: Reinforcing Content Mastery  Student’s Name
CHAPTER 34 REVIEW

Write the word or words that best complete each sentence in the space provided.

1. The mother’s ________________ is a muscular organ in which the fetus grows.

2. Blood from the fetus is sent through blood vessels in the ________________
   ________________ to the placenta, where the blood picks up nourishment from the
   mother.

3. During pregnancy, changes in the woman’s body include ________________ blood
   volume, ________________ cardiac output, and ________________ heart rate.

4. The first stage of labor starts with ________________ ________________ and
   gradual ________________ of the cervix and ends when the cervix is fully
   ________________.

5. The third stage of labor begins when the ________________ is ________________
   and ends with the delivery of the ________________.

6. Amniotic fluid that is greenish or brownish-yellow in color is called ________________
   ________________.

7. When suctioning a newborn with a bulb syringe, suction the ________________ first,
   then the ________________, remembering to compress the bulb syringe
   ________________ placing it in the baby.

8. If a newborn’s ventilation rate is less than ________________ beats per minute, provide
   ________________ ________________ at a rate of 40–60 per minute.

9. When clamping the umbilical cord, place the first clamp, or tie, about
   ________________ ________________ from the baby’s body and place the second
   about ________________ ________________ from the baby.
10. It is critical to keep a newborn baby ___________________.

11. The placenta, umbilical cord, membranes of the amniotic sac, and some of the tissues lining
    the uterus are called the ___________________ and may take up to ___________________
    ___________________ to deliver.

12. To control vaginal bleeding after delivery of the baby and placenta, you should
    ___________________ the uterus.

13. To care for a breech presentation, place the mother in a(n) ___________________ -
    ___________________ position with the ___________________ elevated.

14. With a limb presentation, ___________________ ___________________ is essential for
    the baby’s survival.

15. An infant that weighs less than 5½ pounds at birth or is born before the 37th week of preg-
    nancy is called a(n) ___________________ baby.

16. A life-threatening condition in which the placenta separates from the uterine wall is
    ___________________ ___________________.

17. ___________________ ___________________ is a condition in which the placenta is
    formed in an abnormal location that will not allow normal delivery of the fetus.

18. Implantation of the fertilized egg in an oviduct, the cervix, or in the abdominopelvic cavity
    is called a(n) ___________________ ___________________.

19. Seizures in pregnancy, usually associated with high blood pressure and swelling of the ex-
    tremities, are called ___________________.

20. When the fetus and placenta deliver before the 28th week of pregnancy, it is called a(n)
    ___________________. When this happens on its own, it is called a(n)
    ___________________.

9
OB/GYN LISTING

Complete the following lists.

1. List at least five items found in the standard obstetric kit.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

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2. List at least five things to consider when evaluating a mother in labor in order to make a transport decision.

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3. List the steps in the general procedure for umbilical cord care.

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________________________________________________________________________
4. List at least three methods of controlling vaginal bleeding after birth.

5. List the steps in the emergency care of a woman with an ectopic pregnancy.
OB/GYN COMPLICATIONS MATCHING

Write the letter of the term in the space next to the appropriate description.

A. supine hypotensive syndrome
B. breech presentation
C. prolapsed umbilical cord
D. limb presentation
E. multiple birth
F. premature birth
G. meconium
H. placenta previa
I. abruptio placentae
J. ectopic pregnancy
K. eclampsia
L. abortion
M. stillborn
N. pre-eclampsia

_____ 1. Spontaneous or induced termination of pregnancy
_____ 2. When the baby appears buttocks or both legs first during birth
_____ 3. A severe complication of pregnancy that produces seizures and coma
_____ 4. When implantation of the fertilized egg is not in the body of the uterus
_____ 5. When an infant’s limb protrudes from the vagina before any other body part
_____ 6. Amniotic fluid that is greenish or brownish-yellow rather than clear
_____  7. When more than one baby is born during a single delivery
_____  8. When the placenta is formed in an abnormal location that will not allow a normal delivery of the fetus
_____  9. Complication of pregnancy where the woman retains large amounts of fluids and has hypertension
_____10. Any newborn weighing less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds or born before the 37th week
_____11. When the umbilical cord presents first and is squeezed between the vaginal wall and the baby’s head
_____12. When the baby is born dead
_____13. Dizziness and a drop in blood pressure caused by the baby compressing the inferior vena cava when the woman is supine
_____14. A condition in which the placenta separates from the uterine wall, causing excessive prebirth bleeding