



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025

Programme – B.Sc. Nursing-2021

Course Name -- Midwifery/Obstetrics and Gynaecology (OBG) Nursing I & II

Course Code - N-MIDW/OBGN I & II 335 & 410 (T)

(Semester VII)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3:0 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. Write answer of Section – A and Section –B in separate Answer booklet.]

Section : A

Marks : 37

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

8 x 1=8

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Name the joint that connect the pubic bone in front of the pelvis
 - a) sacroiliac joint
 - b) hip joint
 - c) pubic symphysis
 - d) lumbosacral joint
- (ii) Select the following best describes the function of the decidua during placental development
 - a) It helps in the formation of the umbilical cord.
 - b) It provides nutrients to the growing fetus.
 - c) It serves as a maternal tissue layer that supports placental development.
 - d) It forms the blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood to the fetus.
- (iii) Select the recommended timing for the administration of the Rh immunoglobulin injection during pregnancy for Rh-negative mothers
 - a) Only during delivery
 - b) Between 28-32 weeks of gestation
 - c) In the first trimester
 - d) After the birth of a baby with Rh-positive blood
- (iv) Select the average duration of lochia discharge in the postpartum period that can last for up to
 - a) 1-2 weeks
 - b) 4-6 weeks
 - c) 6-8 weeks
 - d) 8-10 weeks
- (v) Identify the abnormal finding a healthcare provider observes the following in a postpartum woman on day 7:
 - a) Uterus palpable 3 cm below the umbilicus
 - b) Lochia serosa
 - c) Bilateral breast tenderness
 - d) All of the above
- (vi) Identify the most appropriate care of a postpartum woman reports intermittent low-grade fever and mild fatigue but denies any breast pain or excessive vaginal bleeding:

- a) Immediate hospitalization for sepsis evaluation
b) Rest, hydration, and monitoring for worsening symptoms
c) Routine postpartum check-up in 6 weeks
d) Starting a broad-spectrum antibiotic
- (vii) Identify from the following vaccines is recommended to be administered to newborns immediately after birth
- a) BCG
b) Hepatitis B
c) IPV
d) MMR
- (viii) Select the following that should you emphasize to promote the benefits effectively designing an educational campaign about family planning.
- a) The availability of various methods to suit different needs
b) The role of family planning in improving maternal and child health
c) Addressing myths and misconceptions
d) All of the above

Group-B
(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

2 x 2=4

2. List Down the Abnormal Placental Structure. (2)
3. Name the Key Components of AMTSL. (2)

Group-C
(Short Answer Type Questions)

2 x 5=10

4. Explain Foetal Circulation. (5)
5. Explain the Management of Normal Puerperium. (5)

Group-D
(Long Answer Type Questions)

1 x 15=15

6. Define Normal Labour. Write down the clinical signs in second stage of Labour. Explain (15)
the management of second stage of Labour. [2+6+7=15]

OR

Explain the Events occur in Third Stage of Labour. Elaborate the Active Management of (15)
Third Stage of Labor. [7+8=15]

Section : B

Marks : 38

Group-A
(Multiple Choice Type Question)

4 x 1=4

7. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Which of the following is a common feature of hyperemesis gravidarum?
a) Mild nausea only
b) Persistent vomiting with dehydration
c) Painless vaginal bleeding
d) Severe abdominal pain
- (ii) Which condition presents with painless vaginal bleeding after 20 weeks of pregnancy?
a) Placenta previa
b) Abruptio placentae
c) Ectopic pregnancy
d) Hydramnios
- (iii) Select the most common cause of neonatal sepsis:
a) Group B Streptococcus
b) E. coli
c) Staphylococcus
d) HIV
- (iv) Identify the point that is true about cervical cancer:
a) Immunocompromised patient
b) OCP
c) Null parity
d) HPV

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Group-B
(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

2 x 2=4

8. Name one sign and one cause of uterine subinvolution.
9. Define metrorrhagia.

(2)

(2)

Group-C
(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

10. Explain cord prolapse in detail.
11. Distinguish between normal term baby and preterm baby.
12. Explain in detail about endometriosis.

(5)

(5)

(5)

Group-D
(Long Answer Type Questions)

1 x 15=15

13. Define Low birth weight babies. Discuss its causes and complications. Elaborate the management of low birth weight babies. (15)
[2+5+8=15]

OR

Define respiratory distress syndrome. Explain its signs and symptoms, complications. (15)
Discuss the nursing responsibilities in this case. [2+6+7=15]
