POST BASIC BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)

Term-End Examination

December, 2010

BNS-103: MATERNAL NURSING

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 70

Note: Answer all the questions. Q.No. 5 Fill in the blanks. Write only the answer of the blank in the answer sheet and don't copy the whole questions.

- 1. (a) State the causes and onset of labour. 4+2+9=15
 - (b) Write the signs of placental separation.
 - (c) Describe the nursing management of woman in 3rd stage of labour.
- (a) Define Cord Presentation and Cord
 Prolapse. 2+4+9=15
 - (b) Describe the role of midwife in the management of pregnant woman admitted with cord prolapse at 34 weeks of pregnancy.
 - (c) Briefly outline qualities of midwife in handling obstetrical emergencies.

3.	(a)	State the causes and clinical features of Eclampsia. 2+3+10=15	
	(b)	Describe the nursing intervention of a pregnant woman with Eclampsia.	
4.	Write briefly on <i>any three</i> of the followings: 5x3=15		
	(a)	Aminiotic fluid.	
	(b)	Perineal Tears.	
	(c)	Post natal depression.	
	(d)	Neonatal Hypothermia.	
	(e)	Role of Nurse in family welfare services.	
5.	Fill in the blanks: $1x10=10$		
	(a)	Daily requirement of folic acid in Pregnancy is	
	(b)	Blood stained mucoid discharge during labour is termed as	
	(c)	Anti D gamma globulin is administered to unimmunized Rh-ve with Rh+ve baby within hours.	
	(d)	The vaginal discharge for the first fortnight during puerperium is called as	
	(e)	In full term baby hypoglycemia is diagnosed when blood glucose level is less than in first 72 hours.	

(f)	Administration of glucocorticoid therapy to pregnant women at less than 34 weeks
	helps in prevention of
(g)	Collection of blood in the uterine cavity causing obstruction in the genital tract is
	known as
(h)	Phototherapy helps in reducing the level of in new born baby with
	Jaundice.
(i)	Implantation of placenta in lower uterine segment is known as
(j)	Localised area of oedema on Foetal skull caused due to pressure of dilating cervical
	ring during labour is called as