

F. Y. P. B. B. SC. (NURSING) : SUMMER - 2019

SUBJECT : MATERNAL NURSING

Day : Friday
Date : 19/04/2019

S-2019-4358

Time : 10.00 A.M. TO 01.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 75

N.B.

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer books.

SECTION - I

Q.1 Write short answers on **ANY FIVE** of the following: **(5x2=10)**

- 1) Define the term family Planning.
- 2) Define the term menstrual cycle.
- 3) What is the meaning of caput Hematoma?
- 4) Define the term fetal circulation.
- 5) List down the causes of Threatened abortion.
- 6) List down the four uterine deformity.
- 7) Enlist the two types of causative organisms leads to puerperal sepsis.

Q.2 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: **(4x4=16)**

- 1) Neonatal resuscitation.
- 2) Minor disorders of newborn.
- 3) Baby friendly hospital initiative.
- 4) Antenatal diet.
- 5) Functions of placenta.
- 6) Postnatal care.

Q.3 Write the long answer on **ANY ONE** of the following:

- 1) Define anemia in pregnancy. **(02)**
- 2) Describe the management of anemic mother during antenatal, intranatal and postnatal period. **(10)**

OR

- 1) Define PPH. **(02)**
- 2) What are the causes of PPH. **(03)**
- 3) Write in detail about the nursing management of PPH. **(07)**

SECTION - II

Q.4 Write short answers on **ANY FIVE** of the following: **(5x2=10)**

- 1) List down the signs of Maternal distress.
- 2) Define fertilization.
- 3) List the Positive signs of pregnancy.
- 4) What is the terms attitude?
- 5) Define Quickening.
- 6) List complications of PPH.
- 7) What are the parts of Fallopian tube?

P.T.O.

Q.5 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: **(4x4=16)**

- 1) Minor disorders of pregnancy.
- 2) Inj. Mgso4.
- 3) Cord prolapse.
- 4) Physiology of Lactation.
- 5) Amniotic fluid.
- 6) MTP Acts.

Q.6 Write the long answer on **ANY ONE** of the following:

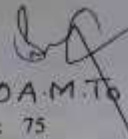
- 1) Define Normal Labor. **(02)**
- 2) Differentiate between true labor pain and false labor pain. **(04)**
- 3) Describe the management of 3rd stage of labor. **(05)**

OR

- 1) Define Twins Pregnancy. **(02)**
- 2) Differentiate between Monozygotic twins and Dizygotic twins. **(04)**
- 3) Write the management of mother with Twins Pregnancy. **(05)**

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190419-m-nursing-pune



Day: Thursday
Date: 21.04.2011

Time: 9:00 A.M. To 12:00 Noon
Max. Marks: 75

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Put a tick mark in the appropriate box.
- 3) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
- 4) Section I should be completed within 20 minutes.
- 5) Each question carries one mark.
- 6) Students will not be allotted marks if he or she overwrites, strikes or put on the cross once marked.

Seat No. _____

Signature of invigilator _____

SECTION - I

Q.1

MCQ

(15)

- a) Increased pulsation felt through the lateral fornices at 8th week of pregnancy is called as:
- i) Goodell's sign.
 - ii) Jacquier's sign.
 - iii) Oslander's sign.
 - iv) Chadwick's sign.
- b) Total Iron requirement during pregnancy is estimated as:
- i) 1000mg.
 - ii) 500mg.
 - iii) 400mg.
 - iv) 600mg.
- c) A normal female pelvis is:
- i) Platypelliod pelvis.
 - ii) Gynaecoid pelvis.
 - iii) Android pelvis.
 - iv) Antropoid pelvis.
- d) After ovulation the ovum is viable for about:
- i) 6-12 hours.
 - ii) 24-36 hours.
 - iii) 48-90 hours.
 - iv) 12-24 hours.
- e) Suture which lies between the two parietal bones on foetal skull is:
- i) Saggital suture
 - ii) Coronal suture.
 - iii) Frontal suture.
 - iv) Lambdoidal suture.
- f) On the first day of the puerparium the fundal height is:
- i) 10 cms.
 - ii) 12 cms.
 - iii) 8 cms.
 - iv) 11 cms.

- g) Methergin is contraindicated in:
- i) Severe hypertensive disorder.
 - ii) Severe anaemia.
 - iii) Pregnancy with fibroid.
 - iv) Multiple pregnancy.
- h) Temporary opening between the atria in foetus is:
- i) Ductus Venosus.
 - ii) Ductus arteriosus.
 - iii) Foramen Ovale.
 - iv) None of the above.
- i) The document tool universally used to record the progress of labour and that helps in decision making regarding the care of women in labour is called:
- i) Freidman curve.
 - ii) Partograph.
 - iii) Partogram.
 - iv) Progress notes.
- j) The blood vessels in the umbilical cord consists of:
- i) One artery and one vein.
 - ii) One artery and two veins.
 - iii) Two arteries and one vein.
 - iv) Two arteries and two veins.
- k) The bluish discoloration of the vagina is:
- i) Chadwik's sign.
 - ii) Osiander's sign.
 - iii) Goodell sign.
 - iv) All of the above.
- l) Vesico-vaginal fistula (V.V.F) is:
- i) Abnormal communication between the bladder and vagina.
 - ii) Abnormal communication between anus and vagina.
 - iii) Abnormal communication between uterus and anus.
 - iv) Abnormal communication between bladder and anus.
- m) The term dysmenorrhoea refers to:
- i) Spasmodic, painful menstruation.
 - ii) Severe bleeding during each menstrual period.
 - iii) Irregular and painful menstruation.
 - iv) Scanty bleeding with severe pain.
- n) Quickening is known as:
- i) Sinking of foetus felt by the mother.
 - ii) First foetal movement felt by the mother.
 - iii) Engagement of the foetal head felt by the mother.
 - iv) Foetus jumping frequently felt by the mother.
- o) Most modern instrument that can detect foetal cardiac activity:
- i) Fetoscope.
 - ii) Stethoscope.
 - iii) Ultrasound.
 - iv) Doppler.

SECTION - II

- Q.2** Answer **ANY THREE** of the following: (15)
- a) Barrier contraceptives.
 - b) Use of ultrasound in obstetrics.
 - c) Lochia.
 - d) Apgar Score.

- Q.3** Mrs. Seema, a primipara has delivered normally in Bharati hospital. The weight of a baby is 3 kgs. (02)
- a) Define puerperium. (02)
 - b) Describe the postnatal assessment for first 3 days. (03)
 - c) Discuss the role of nurse in management of new born in postnatal ward. (05)

- Q.4** Describe in brief the management of labour in HIV + client in hospital setting. (05)

OR

- Discuss the postoperative nursing management for first 24 hours of client who has undergone abdominal hysterectomy. (05)

SECTION - III

- Q.5** Answer **ANY ONE** of the following
- a) What is Carcinoma of the cervix? (02)
 - b) List the signs and symptoms of Ca cervix. (03)
 - c) Explain the nursing management of Ca cervix. (05)

OR

- Q.5** Discuss the physiological changes occur during pregnancy. (10)

- Q.6** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: (20)
- a) Diet during pregnancy.
 - b) Care of premature infant.
 - c) Neonatal jaundice.
 - d) Menopause.
 - e) Planned parenthood.

RAJMACH-I : APRIL/ MAY 2012
SUBJECT : MATERNAL NURSING

Day : Thursday
Date : 19-04-2012

Time : _____
Max. Marks : 15

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Put in appropriate box.
- 3) Use blue or black ball pen only.
- 4) All questions carry **ONE** mark.
- 5) Students will not be allotted marks if he/she overwrites, strikes or puts white ink on the cross marks.

Seat No. : _____

Total Marks Obtained : _____

Jr. Supervisor : _____

Examiners Signature : _____

MCQ

Q.1 CPD is best assessed by :

- a) CT scan
- b) Ultrasound
- c) Radiopelvimetry
- d) Bimanual examination

Q.2 Labour is termed as precipitate if it occurs under:

- a) 1 hour
- b) 2 hours
- c) 1/2 hour
- d) 4 hours

Q.3 Least common type of pelvis is

- a) Gynaecoid
- b) Android
- c) Mixed
- d) Platypoid

Q.4 Attempts to express the placenta before placental separation may lead to

- a) Trapping of placenta
- b) Incomplete separation of placenta
- c) Inversion of uterus
- d) All of the above

P.T.O.

Q.5 The most unfavourable presentation is :

- a) Occipito posterior
- b) Mentoposterior
- c) Occipito transverse
- d) Mento anterior

Q.6 Cord prolapse is most commonly associated with :

- a) Transverse lie
- b) Breech
- c) Contracted pelvis
- d) Prematurity

Q.7 During PPH internal iliac ligation done at

- a) Origin of internal iliac artery
- b) Anterior division of internal iliac artery
- c) Posterior division of internal iliac artery
- d) Common iliac artery

Q.8 Partogram includes all of the following except

- a) Uterine contraction
- b) Cervical dilation in time scale
- c) Decent of foetal head
- d) None stress test.

Q.9 MTP act of

- a) 1971
- b) 1974
- c) 1985
- d) 1979

Q.10 Minimum ANC visit should be.

- a) 5 visit
- b) 2 visit
- c) 6 visit
- d) 4 visit

Q.11 At term fetal RBC is

- a) 6-7 million cu/mm
- b) 3-4 million cu/mm
- c) 1-2 million cu/mm
- d) 5-6 million cu/mm

Q.12 At term fetus shallows amniotic fluid is about

- a) 50-60 ml
- b) 200-500 ml
- c) 600-700 ml
- d) 800-900 ml

Q.13 The specific gravity of amniotic fluid is

- a) 1.010
- b) 1.2011
- c) 1.020
- d) 1.021

Q.14 Normal value of Amniotic fluid index is

- a) 5-10 cm
- b) 20-25 cm
- c) 30-40 cm
- d) 50-60 cm

Q.15 The fetus meconium appears at

- a) 18 wks
- b) 20 wks
- c) 24 wks
- d) 14 wks

Surf

RAJMACH-I : Oct-Nov-2012
SUBJECT : MATERNAL NURSING

Day : Thursday
Date : 18-10-2012

Time : -
Max. Marks : 15

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Put in appropriate box.
- 3) Use blue or black ball pen only.
- 4) All questions carry **ONE** mark.
- 5) Students will not be allotted marks if he/she overwrites, strikes or puts white ink on the cross marks.

Seat No. : _____

Total Marks Obtained : _____

Jr. Supervisor : _____

Examiners Signature : _____

MCQ

Q.1 Sure sign of distress in foetal ECG.

- a) Early deceleration
- b) Late deceleration
- c) Inleracceleration
- d) Early accelation

Q.2 The best investigation to assess the gestation age of the foetus is :

- a) Biparietal diameter
- b) Length of femur
- c) Crow to rump length
- d) Chest diameter

Q.3 Partogram help in the detection of

- a) PPH
- b) Lb ruptio placentae
- c) Obstructed labour
- d) Incoordinate contractions

Q.4 To diagnose foetal well being of foetus, most reliable method is :

- a) L : S ratio
- b) HPL
- c) Kick test
- d) Ultrasound

P.T.O.

Q.11 The vaginal pH is acidic to the presence of

- a) Doderlins Bacilli
- b) Acidic fat bacilli
- c) Fungi
- d) Bacteria

Q.12 The total iron requirement during pregnancy estimated approximately

- a) 800 mg
- b) 900 mg
- c) 1000 mg
- d) 200 mg

Q.13 Quickening is felt by the primigravidae at

- a) 16 wks
- b) 24 wks
- c) 18 wks
- d) 14 wks

Q.14 Fetal blood flow through placenta per minute is about

- a) 200 ml
- b) 300 ml
- c) 600 ml
- d) 400 ml

Q.15 The healthy person daily intake of iron is

- a) 10-15 mg
- b) 20-24 mg
- c) 5-8 mg
- d) 16-18 mg

RAJMACH-I : Oct-Nov-2012
SUBJECT : MATERNAL NURSING

Day : Thursday
Date : 18-10-2012

Time : 9:00 A.M. To 12:00 Noon.
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

SECTION-I

- Q.1** Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: (20)
- a) Amniotic fluid
 - b) Low birth weight
 - c) MTP
 - d) Family welfare program
 - e) Essential newborn care

- Q.2** Answer the following: (01)
- a) Define neonatal jaundice (05)
 - b) Write causes and signs and symptoms of neonatal jaundice (04)
 - c) Explain nursing managements of phototherapy.

SECTION-II

- Q.3** Answer any **FOUR** of the following: (16)
- a) Complications of CPD
 - b) Prerequisites for ventouse delivery
 - c) High risk approach
 - d) Uteroplacental indications of USG in obstetrics.
 - e) Postpartum blues.
- Q.4**
- a) Define uterovaginal prolapse. (02)
 - b) Discuss the causes and enumerate the degrees of uterine prolapse. (05)
 - c) Discuss the nursing management of a patient undergoing vaginal hysterectomy. (07)

OR

Mrs. Suvarna 24 years and housewife, prigravida is admitted to a hospital with complaints of weakness and giddiness. Hb - 7gm%, wt. 40 kg.
Answer the following:

- a) What are the aims and objectives of antenatal care? (03)
- b) Discuss the causes of anaemia during pregnancy. (04)
- c) Discuss in detail the antenatal care of Mrs. Suvarna. (07)

RAJMACH-I: APRIL/MAY-2013
SUBJECT: MATERNAL NURSING

Day : Saturday
Date : 27-4-2013

Time: 9.00 A.M. To 12.00 Noon
Max. Marks: 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer books.

SECTION-II

Q.2 Write short notes on **Any FOUR** of the following: (20)

- a) Causes of vesico-vaginal fistula
- b) Minor disorders during pregnancy
- c) Management of breast engorgement
- d) Importance of inspecting lochia
- e) Care of new born, taking phototherapy
- f) Care of mother during first stage of labor

- Aborⁿ
- Menstrual cycle
- Fetal circulation
- USG
- NST
- EPIⁿ Effer of DM
- Arteriole ha

Q.3 Answer the following :

- a) Define menstruation and write the phases of menstrual cycle. (05)
- b) Explain fetal circulation with diagram. (05)

SECTION-III

Q.4 A primigravida aged 33 years is admitted at 34 weeks of gestation with complaints of pedal oedema. Her B.P. is 140/90 mm of Hg.

- i) Define pre-edampsia. (02)
- ii) List minimum 3 needs/problems of this mother. (03)
- iii) Discuss in brief the medical management. (06)
- iv) Discuss the nursing intervention for any 4 priority needs. (04)

Q.5 Write short notes on **Any THREE** of the following: (15)

- a) Recent trends in obstetrics nursing
- b) Effect of diabetes on pregnancy
- c) Mg SO₄
- d) Thermoregulation in newborn
- e) Positive signs of pregnancy

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SECTION II

Q2. Answer ANY FIVE of the following

(15mks)

- a) Expanded role midwife
- b) Partograph
- c) Apgar Score
- d) Diet in pregnancy
- e) Oxytocin
- f) Immediate care of newborn
- g) Fetal circulation

Q3. Mrs. Shobha primi gravid 38 wks of gestation came to Sonawane hospital with complains of lower back ache and leaking PV

Answer the following

- a) Define normal Labour (2mks)
- b) Describe the stages of labour (4 mks)
- c) Difference between true and false labour (4 mks)
- d) Nursing management of primi gravid in 1st stage of labour. (5 mks)

OR

- Q4) a) Define Pre-eclampsia (2 mks)
- b) List down the diagnostic criteria for Pre-eclampsia (04 mks)
- c) Nursing care of a mother on MgSO₄ (04 mks)
- d) Management of a mother with PIH (05 mks)

SECTION III

Q5. A)

- A) Define infertility (02mks)
- B) Discuss the causes of female infertility (04mks)
- C) List down the investigation to be carried out for male and female infertility (4 mks)
- D) Describe the management of female infertility (5 mks)

OR

Q5. B) Mrs. Rita 50 year old female is diagnosed with cancer cervix

Answer the following

- a) Define Cancer cervix (2 mks)
- b) Enlist the clinical manifestation of cancer cervix (4 mks)
- c) Discuss the clinical staging of ca-cervix (4 mks)
- d) Nursing Management of Mrs. Rita after abdominal hysterectomy. (5 mks)

Q6. Write short notes on (any 5)

(15 mks)

- a) Breastfeeding
- b) Indications of forceps applications.
- c) Oral contraceptives
- d) Episiotomy
- e) Physiological changes during pregnancy
- f) Antenatal care
- g) Non stress test

RAJMACH-I: APRIL / MAY - 2014
SUBJECT: MATERNAL NURSING

Day : Sunday
Date : 27.04.2014

Time: 9:00AM TO 12:00NOON
Max.Marks: 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer books.

SECTION-II

Q.2 Write short notes on Any **FOUR** of the following: (20)

- a) Write the criteria for normal labour.
- b) Degrees of uterine prolapse.
- c) Write in detail about APGAR score.
- d) Describe the care of baby during and immediately after birth.
- e) Write the difference between anterior fontanelle and posterior fontanelle.
- f) Explain the advantages of partograph.

Q.3 Answer the following :

- a) Explain in detail about the physiological changes during puerperium. (05)
- b) Write about the various reflexes of the new born. (05)

SECTION-III

Q.4 Mrs.Kamla, a primigravida, aged 20 years is admitted to antenatal ward with the history of 24 weeks of pregnancy and complaints of weakness. Her Hb is 6gm %.

- i) List the needs and problems of this mother. (03)
- ii) What are the aims of care? (03)
- iii) Discuss the nursing interventions for any 4 priority needs. (05)
- iv) What advices will you give her on discharge? (04)

Q.5 Write short notes on Any **THREE** of the following: (15)

- a) Expanded role of a midwife
- b) Management of cord prolapse
- c) Oxytocin
- d) Breast changes during pregnancy
- e) Episiotomy

RAJMACH - I : SUMMER - 2015
SUBJECT : MATERNAL NURSING

Day : Thursday
Date : 23-04-2015

Time : 9:00 A.M. To 12:00 Noon.
Max. Marks : 60

N. B. :

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer books.

SECTION - B

- Q. 2 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: (16)
- a) Fetal circulation
 - b) USG in obstetric
 - c) Uterine changes during pregnancy
 - d) MTP Act
 - e) IUCD
 - f) Minor ailments of pregnancy

- Q. 3 Answer the following:
- a) Define Puerperium. (02)
 - b) Explain the physiology of lactation. (05)
 - c) Explain the post - natal management of a primi mother. (07)

OR

- a) Define IIIrd stage of labour. (02)
- b) Explain the examination of placenta and membrane. (05)
- c) Write about the nursing management of third stage of labour. (07)

SECTION - C

- Q. 4 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:
- a) Oxytocic use in obstetrics
 - b) APGAR score
 - c) Cord prolapse
 - d) Contracted pelvis
 - e) Breast engorgement
 - f) Post partum blues
- Q. 5
- a) Define obstructed labour and write the causes of obstructed labour. (03)
 - b) Describe signs and symptoms of obstructed labour. (04)
 - c) Write the management during labour of the client with obstructed labour. (07)

OR

- a) What are the predisposing factors of puerperal sepsis? (03)
- b) Enumerate the clinical features of puerperal sepsis. (04)
- c) Explain the nursing management of client with puerperal sepsis. (07)

F.Y.P.B.B.Sc. (Nursing) SUMMER-2018
SUBJECT : MATERNAL NURSING

Day : Wednesday
Date : 18-04-2018 S-2018-3891 Time : —
Max. Marks : 15

N.B. :

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Put a \checkmark in the appropriate box.
- 3) Use **BLUE / BLACK** pen only.
- 4) Section one should be completed in **15** minutes.
- 5) Each question carried **ONE** mark.
- 6) Students will be allotted marks if he/she overwrite strikes or puts white ink on the cross once marked.

Seat No.: _____

Total Marks Obtained _____

Jr. Supervisor's signature: _____

Examiner's Signature _____

SECTION - I

MCQs:

- Q. 1 Least common type of pelvis is _____
- a) Platypoid
 - b) Android
 - c) Mixed
 - d) Gyneacoid
- Q. 2 In vertex presentation, the presenting diameter is _____
- a) Suboccipito - bragmatic
 - b) Submento-bragmatic
 - c) Occipito-bragmatic
 - d) Mento-vertical
- Q. 3 During 1st stage of labour, nurse can assess maternal and fetal wellbeing through
- a) Doppler
 - b) USG
 - c) NST
 - d) Partograph
- Q. 4 The components of MCH services are _____
- a) Antenatal care
 - b) Perinatal care
 - c) Postnatal care
 - d) All of the above

P. T. O.

- Q. 5** During pregnancy the uterus size increases to _____
- a) $10 \times 21 \times 10$ cms
 - b) $20 \times 22 \times 15$ cms
 - c) $30 \times 23 \times 20$ cms
 - d) $40 \times 24 \times 25$ cms
- Q. 6** Quickening is felt the mother at _____
- a) 16 – 20 wks of gestations
 - b) 20 – 24 wks of gestations
 - c) 24 – 28 wks of gestations
 - d) 28 – 32 wks of gestations
- Q. 7** The lie of the fetus is the relationship between the _____
- a) short axis of uterus
 - b) long axis of the uterus
 - c) short axis of the maternal spine
 - d) long axis of the maternal spine
- Q. 8** If, fundal height is less than period of gestation there could be because of _____
- a) Mistaken date of LMP
 - b) IUGR
 - c) Multiple pregnancy
 - d) Both a and b
- Q. 9** Morbidity could be measured in terms of _____
- a) Persons who are ill
 - b) The illness that these persons experienced
 - c) Duration of illness
 - d) All of the above
- Q. 10** The vaginal discharge during the first fortnight during puerperium is known as ____
- a) Show
 - b) Lochia
 - c) Menstrual flow
 - d) Leucorrhea

- Q. 11** The most common cause of persistent puerperal fever is _____
- a) Atelectasis
 - b) Genital tract infection
 - c) Pyelonephritis
 - d) Breast engorgement
- Q. 12** Most commonly used contraceptive method by women in India is _____
- a) Female sterilization
 - b) Intrauterine device
 - c) Male condom
 - d) Oral contraceptives
- Q. 13** A healthy newborn is _____
- a) Born at term, cries later
 - b) Born at term, cried immediately
 - c) Born before the EDD and cries immediately
 - d) All of the above
- Q. 14** Fetal macrosomia indicates _____
- a) Enlargement of fetal abdomen
 - b) Enlargement of fetal skull
 - c) Enlargement upper extremities
 - d) Enlargement of lower extremities
- Q. 15** Hypertension in pregnancy defined as _____
- a) Blood pressure 160/100 or greater
 - b) Blood pressure 140/90 or greater
 - c) Increased systolic pressure by 30 mm Hg.
 - d) Increased diastolic pressure by 15 mm Hg.

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F. Y. P. B. B. SC. (NURSING) : SUMMER - 2018

SUBJECT : MATERNAL NURSING

Day : **Wednesday**
Date : **18/04/2018**

S-2018-3891

Time : **10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM**
Max. Marks : 60

N.B. :

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer books.

SECTION - II

- Q. 1** Write short note on **ANY FOUR** of the following: **(16)**
- a) Differentiate between the true and false labour
 - b) Case of newborn baby with phototherapy
 - c) Family welfare programme
 - d) Low birth weight baby
 - e) PAP smear
 - f) Post natal care
- Q. 2** Long Question on **ANY ONE** of the following: **(14)**
- a) Define small for date babies. Enlist the common problems of small for date babies. Write the nursing management of small for date babies.
 - b) Define utero-vaginal prolapse. Discuss the causes and enumerate the degrees of uterine prolapse. Discuss the nursing management of a patient undergoing abdominal hysterectomy.

SECTION - III

- Q. 3** Write short note on **ANY FOUR** of the following: **(16)**
- a) Signs and symptoms of pregnancy
 - b) Inj. pitocin
 - c) Pre requisite for forceps delivery
 - d) Threatened abortion
 - e) Preparation of labour room
 - f) Involution of the uterus
- Q. 4** Long Question on **ANY ONE** of the following:
- a) What is Toxaemia of pregnancy and write down the causes of it? **(04)**
 - b) Explain signs and symptoms of pre-eclampsia and its prevention. **(05)**
 - c) Write the nursing management for pre-eclampsia **(05)**

OR

- a) Define Placenta Praevia. **(02)**
- b) Write the degrees of Placenta Praevia **(03)**
- c) What are the signs and symptoms of Placenta Praevia? **(03)**
- d) Write the management of Placenta Praevia. **(06)**

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