


Review

I can't stop drinking the Coffee.



If I stop drinking the coffee, I stop
doing the standing and the walking and
the words-putting-into-sentence doing.

- Signs of chronic fetal hypoxia and nutritional insufficiency during pregnancy include:
 - Accelerated fetal growth
 - Compensatory fetal heart rate accelerations
 -  – Declining amniotic fluid volume (index)
 - Increased fetal activity

"Morning sickness" typically begins during which weeks of pregnancy?

a:

1-3 weeks

b:

16-22 weeks

c:

10-12 weeks

d:

14-18 weeks

e:



4-8 weeks

Iron supplementation in pregnancy is mainly used to

a:

maintain fetal hemoglobin concentration

b:

prevent iron deficiency in the mother

c:

maintain maternal hemoglobin concentration

d:

prevent iron deficiency in both the mother and the fetus

e:

prevent iron deficiency in the fetus



Chloasma is the

change in facial pigmentation during pregnancy



loss of hair that occurs soon after delivery

physiologic nipple discharge during late pregnancy

retraction of the hair line at the temple

increased hair growth seen in early pregnancy

Which of the following is a risk factor for placenta previa?

Diabetes

Nulliparity

Grand multiparity



Low pre-pregnancy weight

Obesity

The common practice of giving supplemental vitamin K to newborns is a response to

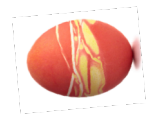
the relative deficiency of maternal vitamin K

maternal liver dysfunction in pregnancy

the vitamin B deficiency also seen in newborns

lack of vitamin K absorption

fetal liver immaturity in the immediate newborn period



A 24-year-old at 35 weeks of gestation presents to the office with regular uterine contractions and a history of having a "gush" of vaginal fluid 1 hour earlier. Fluid in the vagina turns Nitrazine paper blue. Her cervix is visually dilated to 3 cm. She is placed on fetal monitoring and is shown to be contracting every 5 minutes. Fetal heart tones are reassuring. The next best step in managing this patient is

transfer to labor and delivery



initiate intravenous magnesium sulfate therapy

administer antenatal corticosteroids

give intramuscular progesterone

A 34-year-old at 25 weeks of gestation felt "feverish" last evening. She denies contractions, abdominal pain, or vaginal bleeding. Her past medical history is unremarkable. She is afebrile now. Her lungs are clear to auscultation. Her abdomen is mildly tender to palpation. There is no rebound or guarding. Urinalysis is shows 2+LE and blood. Her WBC is 25,000. The source of the leukocytosis of greatest concern is

chorioamnionitis

gastroenteritis

pyelonephritis

thombophlebitis



A 22-year-old primigravid patient's estimated date of delivery is November 1. She would be defined as postterm on which of the following dates?

December 2

November 12

November 25



November 18

What is the most common "cause" of postterm pregnancy?

Inaccurate estimation of gestational age



Anencephaly

Placental sulfatase deficiency

Extrauterine pregnancy

A 40-year-old G2P1 patient says that her family always has large babies. Her previous baby was 3,800 g. Macrosomia is defined as a fetus weighing at least

5,000-5,500 g

3,500-4,000 g

4,000-4,500 g

4,500-5,000 g



Intrauterine growth restriction is defined as a birth weight less than the _____ percentile

5th

3rd

20th

10th



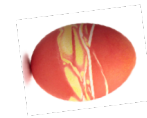
A fetus with IUGR is at higher risk for

hyperglycemia

alkalosis

hypothermia

anemia



Early-onset IUGR may be associated with

reversible reduction in brain size

irreversible reduction in organ size

cellular hypertrophy

uteroplacental insufficiency



Late-onset IUGR is commonly associated with

uteroplacental insufficiency



immunologic abnormalities

cellular hyperplasia

genetic factors

Maternal viral infections associated with IUGR include

influenza

rotavirus

rubella



HIV

Between 20 and 36 weeks of gestational age, the fundal height should increase approximately

0.5 cm per week

2.0 cm per week

3.0 cm per week

1.0 cm per week



An efficient screening procedure for IUGR is



maternal blood pressure
measurements

maternal weight gain measured
serially

clinical estimations of fetal weight
fundal height measurements



Which testing procedure is included in the routine evaluation of 3rd trimester IUGR?

Amniocentesis

Doppler velocimetry



Chorionic villus sampling

Periumbilical blood sampling

Evaluation of fetal-placental circulation is best assessed with Doppler velocimetry of which vessel?

Umbilical artery



Maternal uterine artery

Umbilical vein

Maternal uterine vein

The fetal response to reduced placental perfusion results in increased blood flow to the

kidney

heart



brain

adrenal gland

Which of the following treatments has been shown to improve IUGR?

Antenatal corticosteroids

IV hydration

No therapy has been shown to result in improvement

Bed rest



Macrosomia increases the risk of

neonatal morbidity

neither maternal nor neonatal morbidity

maternal morbidity

both maternal and neonatal morbidity



The most common maternal medical condition associated with macrosomia is

diabetes



hypertension

hypothyroidism

hyperlipidemia

During the delivery process, the fetus with macrosomia is at increased risk for

femur fracture

facial nerve injury

depressed skull fracture

shoulder dystocia



A neonate with macrosomia associated with maternal diabetes is at higher risk for

hyperthermia

alkalosis

anemia

hypoglycemia



Which of the following is a risk factor for fetal macrosomia?

Multiparity

Increasing maternal age

Maternal hypertension

Female fetus



Trisomy 21 is an example of which type of chromosomal anomaly?



Ring chromosome

Aneuploidy

Euploidy

Deletion mutation

Which of the following conditions is inherited through autosomal dominant inheritance?

Tay-Sachs disease

Huntington disease

Phenylketonuria

Cystic fibrosis



First trimester screening tests are performed to determine the risk of what abnormality in addition to trisomy 13 and trisomy 18?

Hemophilia

Klinefelter syndrome

Turner syndrome

Down syndrome



First trimester screening reveals that a woman is at increased risk for carrying a fetus with Down syndrome. She elects to undergo amniocentesis. This is typically performed between what weeks of gestation?

8 and 10 weeks

15 and 20 weeks

22 and 26 weeks

30 and 34 weeks



During her initial visit for this pregnancy, a couple inquires about the potential value of chorionic villus sampling. Which of the following conditions **cannot** be diagnosed by this technique?

Down syndrome

Trisomy 13

Trisomy 18

Neural tube defects



A 22-year-old primigravida patient who is approximately 3 months' pregnant expresses concern that she has not felt the baby move yet. She should be informed that "quickening" generally occurs at how many weeks of gestation?

12-14

8-10

22-24



18-20

Fetal heart tones in a normal, viable pregnancy may routinely be heard by simple, nonelectrically amplified auscultation at or beyond how many weeks of gestational age?



12-14

18-20

21-23

15-17

In normal singleton pregnancy, from 18 weeks of gestation until 36 weeks of gestation, the fundal height in centimeters is roughly equal to

one-half the number of weeks of gestational age

the number of weeks of gestational age minus 5

the number of weeks of gestational age

twice the number of weeks of gestational age



A 25-year-old primigravida patient at 24 weeks of gestation has gained 8 lb since her last prenatal visit a month ago. What is the most appropriate initial intervention?

Insulin

Dietary counseling

Hospitalization

Metformin



A 20-year-old pregnant patient requests information about food cravings in pregnancy. She should be informed that pica is often associated with which of the following?

Hyperthyroidism

Anemia



Substance abuse

Diabetes

Which of the following effects to the fetus is associated with maternal ingestion of tetracyclines?

Hemolytic anemia

Irreversible arthropathies

Discoloration of deciduous teeth

Hyperbilirubinemia



Fetal abnormal facies, cleft lip or palate, and microcephaly are associated with maternal ingestion of which of the following drugs during pregnancy?

Heparin

Thiazide diuretics

Sulfonamides

Phenytoin



A 23-year-old pregnant woman who complains of constipation should be informed that physiologic constipation in pregnancy is associated with

increased bulk

decreased water absorption

decreased blood flow to the gut

increased transit time



The screening test for which of the following is the last to be routinely ordered in a normal pregnancy?

Gestational diabetes

Down syndrome

HIV



Group B streptococcus

Which of the following is the most common teratogen to which a fetus is exposed?

Tobacco smoke



Alcohol

Caffeine

Mercury

In twin-twin transfusion syndrome, the hypervolemia in the recipient twin can lead to

anemia

polyhydramnios

impaired growth

oligohydramnios



Which of the following statements about dizygotic twinning is correct?

Twinning follows the paternal lineage

Increasing maternal age is an independent risk factor



The incidence is fairly consistent around the world

The incidence, on average, is approximately 0.005%

Twinning within 3 days of fertilization will likely result in what organization of the fetal membranes?

Monoamniotic/monochorionic

Diamniotic/monochorionic

Diamniotic/dichorionic

Conjoined twins



Twinning between 4-8 days of fertilization will likely result in what organization of the fetal membranes?

Diamniotic/dichorionic

Conjoined twins

Diamniotic/monochorionic

Monoamniotic/monochorionic



In monozygotic twins, oligohydramnios and anemia of one twin and hydramnios with polycythemia of the other twin are the result of

umbilical cord compression

congenital anomalies of the fetus

maternal diabetes



vascular anastomoses between the fetuses

A 32-year-old woman in her first pregnancy presents at 12 weeks gestation for a routine prenatal visit. She recently had an ultrasound examination, which revealed a twin gestation. You describe that there appears to be an amnion and a chorion surrounding each fetus. This type of chorionicity is also known as



monoamniotic/monochorionic

diamniotic/dichorionic

diamniotic/monochorionic

monoamniotic/dichorionic

A 36-year-old woman presents at 16 weeks with a twin gestation for a routine prenatal visit. Her prenatal course has been uncomplicated and she has no medical problems. She has recently found out about her twin gestation and you would like to inform her of the risks of a twin gestation compared with a singleton gestation. You counsel her that which of the following is increased?

Fatty liver of pregnancy

Cholestasis of pregnancy

Postterm pregnancy

Preterm birth



Women with a twin gestation are at an increased risk for postpartum

thrombophlebitis

seizures

endomyometritis

hemorrhage

