

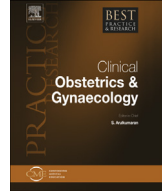


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Ending Preventable Maternal and Newborn Deaths – Multiple Choice Questions for Vol. 36

1. Commonly used approaches to measure perinatal depression in large research studies in LMICs include which of the following?
 - a) Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale
 - b) Patient Health Questionnaire
 - c) Psychiatrists' diagnosis
 - d) General Health Questionnaire
 - e) Depression Scale for Low Income Women
2. Risk factors for perinatal depression in low- and middle-income settings include which of the following?
 - a) There are no known risk factors
 - b) Exposure to intimate partner violence
 - c) High family income
 - d) Previous history of depression
 - e) Poor family relationships
3. There is research suggesting that the following is/are associated with perinatal depression?
 - a) Infant low birthweight
 - b) Preterm infant birth
 - c) Decrease in breastfeeding initiation
 - d) Child stunting
 - e) Practices and behaviors compromising child development
4. The following statement(s) is/are true regarding interventions to reduce perinatal depression?
 - a) Employing non-specialist health workers is considered a feasible strategy to address maternal depression
 - b) Cognitive behavioral therapy is not effective at reducing maternal depression
 - c) Health promotion is as effective as psychological intervention
 - d) Involving other family members is a key a feature of effective interventions
 - e) Interventions cannot target upstream factors such as empowerment
5. Regarding global mortality rates related only to labour and delivery which of the following is/are true?
 - a) There are over one million maternal deaths annually
 - b) The most frequent clinical cause of maternal death is obstetric haemorrhage
 - c) Annual numbers of maternal deaths increased between 1990 and 2010
 - d) The most frequent cause of stillbirth is traumatic breech birth
 - e) In Africa, annual numbers of neonatal deaths increased between 2000 and 2010

6. Caesarean delivery has the potential to save lives but safety remains an issue. Ways to achieve this include which of the following?
 - a) Reducing the caesarean section rate to about 5% in low-resource settings
 - b) General rather than spinal anaesthesia is the technique of choice
 - c) Non-physician providers such as clinical officers or surgical technicians can undertake these procedures
 - d) Antibiotic prophylaxis must be routinely given at all caesarean sections, irrespective of whether they are emergency and elective procedures
 - e) Iatrogenic fistula following caesarean section is a random event that may occur even after procedures undertaken by experienced surgeons
7. Principles of high dependency unit (HDU) care for very sick obstetric patients include which of the following:
 - a) This model of care is appropriate for patients requiring ventilation or inotropic support
 - b) Newborn babies should not be allowed into the unit
 - c) Key minimum equipment for an effective HDU include pulse oximetry, a sphygmomanometer, access to oxygen and ability to measure urine output
 - d) Patient flow should be managed so that discharge from the HDU is to home rather than to a postnatal ward
 - e) This model of care cannot be feasibly offered in low-resource settings
8. In best practice resuscitation of term newborns who have a bradycardia or are not breathing normally at birth which of the following is/are true?
 - a) Start positive pressure ventilation using 100% oxygen
 - b) Give chest compressions using the two-thumb method rather than the two-finger method
 - c) Give chest compressions at a ratio of 15 compressions to 2 ventilations
 - d) Use the umbilical vein for giving fluid and medication if needed
 - e) Discontinue life-saving efforts if there is no detectable heart rate after 10 minutes of resuscitation
9. In limited resource settings WHO recommendations for prevention of MTCT of HIV include which of the following?
 - a) Maternal treatment with a single dose of nevirapine at the time of labour
 - b) Caesarean section for all women with HIV/AIDS
 - c) Initiation of lifelong ART in pregnant and breastfeeding women
 - d) Avoidance of breastfeeding
 - e) Neonatal treatment with single dose of nevirapine within 24 hours of birth
10. Which of the following is/are true statements concerning malaria prevention?
 - a) Insecticide-treated bednets (ITNs) have been associated with a decrease in low birth weight, stillbirth and spontaneous abortion in malaria-endemic countries
 - b) IPT can suppress or clear existing asymptomatic infections, and provide prophylaxis against new infections (T)
 - c) IPT should be given once each trimester
 - d) HIV+ve women taking co-trimoxazole should also receive IPT for malaria prevention
 - e) Artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACT) should be used in the first trimester for IPT
11. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding congenital syphilis?
 - a) The risk of congenital syphilis is greatest earlier in gestation
 - b) Severity of fetal infections is greatest later in gestation
 - c) Congenital syphilis can be prevented if maternal syphilis is diagnosed before the third trimester and effective treatment given at least 30 days before delivery
 - d) Congenital syphilis is associated with increased risk of stillbirth and preterm delivery, but does not usually increase risk of long-term sequelae if the baby survives
 - e) Long term sequelae in the infant/child include deafness, blindness, and seizures

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