

КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
ОШСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

Кафедра клинических дисциплин 2

РАССМОТРЕНО

на заседании кафедры протокол № 2
от «20» 09 2022 года

Зав. кафедрой [Signature] / Бугубаева М. М.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ [Signature]

Председатель УМС ММФ,
Р. Ш. Салиева
«20» 09 2022г.

ФОНД ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ
для итогового контроля по дисциплине

« Obstetrics »

на 20²²-20²³ учебный год

Направление: 560001 – лечебное дело (GM)

курс – 4, семестр – 7

Наименование дисциплины	Всего	Кредит	Аудиторные занятия (<u>ч</u>)		СРС
			Лекции	Практические	
<i>Предмет</i>	<i>obst.</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>75</i>
Кол-во тестовых вопросов	<i>308</i>				

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г. Ош, 2022г.

1. Which of the following physiological changes occur in the genital organs during pregnancy?

- a) Softening of the cervix
- b) Shortening of the vagina
- c) Thickening of the walls of the vagina
- d) Increased blood supply to the uterus
- e) all correct

2. In which of the following situations is there a possibility of Rh incompatibility?

- a) Mother Rh -, father Rh +, child Rh +
- b) Mother Rh+, father Rh+, child Rh+
- c) Mother Rh +, father Rh -, child Rh +
- d) Mother Rh -, father Rh -, child Rh -
- e) Mother Rh +, father Rh-, child Rh -

3. The smallest diameter of the True pelvis is?

- a) Interspinous diameter
- b) True conjugate
- c) Diagonal conjugate
- d) Intertuberous diameter
- e) a,b

4. Shape of uterus in multiple pregnancy?

- a) Pyriform
- b) Round
- c) Oval
- d) Barrel
- e) all correct

5. For constipation in the postpartum period, a woman should be advised to:

- a) Eat more high-fiber foods, Get out of bed more often and move more
- b) Limit fluid intake
- c) Take medicines
- d) Exclude fresh fruits from the diet
- e) b,c

6. The trophoblast gives rise to a structure called:

- a) Amnion
- b) Chorion
- c) Morula
- d) Blastocyst
- e) Placenta

7. Which statement is true about the properties and functions of amniotic fluid?

- a) It is located between the amniotic and chorionic membranes
- b) Provides freedom of movement of the fetus
- c) Provides a constant body temperature of the fetus ,After 20 weeks, its volume is 100-200 ml
- d) transports nutrients to the baby.
- e) all correct

8. The normal duration of the first birth is:

- a) 5-7 hours
- b) 1-2 hours
- c) 3-8 hours
- d) 16-20 hours
- e) 24 hours

9. When is the first scheduled screening ultrasound done?

- a) Immediately after the first delay of menstruation
- b) After 2-3 weeks. after missed period
- c) At 11-14 weeks.
- d) No correct answer
- e) all correct

10. The main function of the placenta is

- a) Nutritious
- b) Respiratory
- c) excretory
- d) Hormonal
- e) All of the above

11. How often is it necessary to conduct a vaginal examination in the first stage of physiologically proceeding labor?

- a) Every 4 hours
- b) Every 2 hours
- c) Every 6 hours
- d) Every 1 hour
- e) every 8 hours

12. How often should you listen to the fetal heartbeat during labor?

- a) Every 30 minutes
- b) Every 10 minutes
- c) Every 20 minutes
- d) Every 50 minutes
- e) every 40 minutes

13. Crossing the line of action on the partogram means:

- a) quickly assess the situation in order to make a decision
- b) the process of labor is going on.
- c) it means the mistake in partogram.
- d) parturient in the 2 stage of labor.
- e) all correct

14. According to the principles of Safe Motherhood, active management of the 3rd stage of labor involves the administration of oxytocin:

- a) immediately after the birth of the fetus
- b) before starting labor
- c) at the 2 second stage of labor
- d) with the cervical dilation of 7 cm
- e) with the cervical dilation of 3 cm

15. All of the following are changes that occur to the fetal circulation within minutes of birth EXCEPT for which?

- a) Constriction of the umbilical vessels
- b) Constriction of the ductus venosus
- c) Constriction of the ductus arteriosus
- d) Constriction of the hepatic portal sinus
- e) Closure of the foramen ovale

16. Levels of hCG in the maternal circulation typically peak at what level and at what gestational age?

- a) 100,000 mIU/mL at 10 weeks
- b) 10,000 mIU/mL at 10 weeks
- c) 10,000 mIU/mL at 20 weeks
- d) 100,000 mIU/mL at 40 weeks
- e) 10,000 mIU/mL at 40 weeks

17. Which of the following observations would NOT be expected to be seen on an obstetric ultrasound at 7 weeks' gestation?

- a) Chorionic sac
- b) Yolk sac
- c) Embryo with cardiac activity
- d) Embryo demonstrating movement
- e) Physiologic bowel herniation

18. A number of screening tests are performed in all

pregnancies at designated gestational ages. Which of the following screening tests is correctly matched with the gestational age?

- a) Glucose load test at the first prenatal visit
- b) Chlamydia test at 22–24 weeks
- c) Fetal anatomic survey at 34–36 weeks
- d) Group B β -hemolytic streptococcus (GBS) carrier status at 35–37 weeks
- e) Rubella serology at the 6-week postpartum visit

19. A patient presents for her first prenatal visit at 10 weeks' gestation. Her routine prenatal intake laboratory tests reveal that she is not immune to rubella. What should you recommend?

- a) Administer MMR vaccination now
- b) Administer MMR vaccination at 28 weeks
- c) Administer MMR vaccination postpartum
- d) She does not need MMR vaccination
- e) all correct

20. Congenital syndromes related to viral infections are most likely to occur if the mother contracts the illness during which of the following trimesters?

- a) In the first trimester
- b) In the second trimester
- c) In the third trimester
- d) Postpartum
- e) all correct

21. The colour of amniotic fluid is ____

- a) Clear pale straw colour
- b) Dark colour
- c) Yellow colour
- d) None
- e) red colour

22. The appearance of violet blue discoloration of the vaginal membrane after conception is known as ____

- a) Hegar's sign
- b) Oslander's sign
- c) Quickening
- d) Jacquemier's sign
- e) all correct

23. Puerperium period is:

- a) Soon after birth of baby
- b) Soon after placental separation to 6 weeks
- c) Soon after placental separation to 5 days
- d) None of the above
- e) just after delivery

24. During Pregnancy, deficiency of which of the following leads to neural tube defects?

- a). Folic acid.
- b). Iron.
- c). Calcium.
- d). Zinc.
- e) all correct

25. Who was discovered the Partograph?

- a). Dr.R.H. Philpoter.
- b). Dr. A.L. Mudaliar.
- c). Dr. William Show.
- d). Dr. Shirodkar.
- e) no correct option

26. First Movements of the baby felt by the mother are known as?

- a) Lightening.
- b). Engagement.
- c). Quickening.
- d). Ballottement.
- e) all correct

27. Which is the common ideal female pelvis?

- a). Android.
- b). Gynaecoid.
- c). Platypelloid.
- d). Anthropoid.
- e) no correct option

28. How much additional the amount of calories that should be taken by a pregnant women as per W.H.O?

- a). 300 K. Calorie.
- b). 500K. Calorie.
- c). 1000K. Calorie.
- d). 100K. Calorie.
- e) 2000K Calorie.

29. Which of the following is the highest diameter of the female pelvis?

- a). Anterio-Posterior.
- b). Lateral.
- c). Oblique.
- d). All are equal.
- e) no correct option

30. When will the uterus normally reaches the level of xiphisternum?

- a). 32 weeks.
- b). 36 weeks.
- c). 40 weeks.
- d). 42 weeks.
- e) 41 weeks

31. Dense attachment of the placenta (Placenta Adhaerens) is called:

- a) shallow ingrowth of chorionic villi into the myometrium
- b) fragile fusion of chorionic villi with decidual tissue
- c) germination of chorionic villi into the basal layer of the endometrium
- d) germination of chorionic villi to the serous membrane
- e) deep ingrowth of chorionic villi into myometrium

32. After the end of childbirth, the puerperal should be under observation in the maternity ward for

- a) 30 minutes
- b) 60 minutes
- c) 90 minutes
- d) 120 minutes
- e) 180 minutes

33. With a normal postpartum period, the formation of the internal os of the cervical canal ends

- a) by 3 days
- b) by 10 days
- c) by 30 days
- d) by 21 days
- e) towards the end of the postpartum period

34. The normal course of uterine involution is judged

- a) by the number of lochia
- b) according to the general condition of the puerperal
- c) according to vaginal examination
- d) according to the size and consistency of the uterus, the nature and number of lochia
- c) according to the state of the external pharynx of the cervical canal

35. An alkaline reaction and a specific rotten smell of lochia, the presence of microorganisms in them are signs characteristic

- a) for the normal course of the postpartum period
- b) for lochiometers
- c) for metroendometritis
- d) for metrothrombophlebitis
- e) for subinvolution of the uterus

36. A feature of cervical dilatation in multiparous is

- a) Simultaneous deployment of the internal and external os
- b) consistent shortening and smoothing it
- c) opening of the external, and then the internal os
- d) independence of this process from retraction
- e) disclosure of the internal, and then the external os

37. Signs of fetal prematurity include

- a) fetal weight over 4500 g
- b) symptom of "laundress"
- c) increased softness of the skull bones
- d) fetal head circumference over 35cm
- e) no original lubricant.

38. VAGINAL

EXAMINATION revealed: - the cervix is shortened to 2.0 cm, softened completely, located along the wire axis of the pelvis, - the cervical canal is passable for 1 transverse finger behind the internal pharynx. The degree of maturity of the cervix meets the definition

- a) the cervix is immature
- b) ripening cervix
- c) the cervix is not fully ripe
- d) mature cervix
- e) pregnant cervix

39. During the VAGINAL EXAMINATION, it was found: - the cervix is smoothed, - the opening of the uterine os is 5 cm, - the fetal bladder opened during the examination. Diagnosis

- a) 1st stage of labor, premature rupture of amniotic fluid
- b) 2nd stage of labor, early rupture of amniotic fluid
- c) 1st stage of labor, early rupture of amniotic fluid
- d) 1st stage of labor, timely discharge of amniotic fluid
- e) 2nd stage of labor, delayed rupture of amniotic fluid

40. The reason for the incorrect position of the fetus may be

- a) narrow pelvis
- b) polyhydramnios
- c) uterine anomalies
- d) multiple pregnancy, placenta previa
- e) all above

41. A clinically narrow pelvis is usually diagnosed

- a) at the beginning of the first stage of labor
- b) with a negative sign of Vasten
- c) during pregnancy
- d) with full or almost full dilatation of the uterine cervix
- e) according to the characteristic shape of the uterus

42. Hemolytic disease of the newborn is caused by

- a) sensitization by Rh antigens, sensitization by antigens of the ABO system
- b) intrauterine infection
- c) chronic fetal hypoxia in late toxicosis of pregnant women
- d) sensitization by leukocyte antigens
- e) all correct

43. postpartum mastitis -

- a) usually caused by Staphylococcus aureus
- b) more often is a secondary process
- c) most often characterized by a subacute "sluggish" onset
- d) in the initial stage of development, it manifests itself only with local symptoms
- e) in most cases it is bilateral

44. The classic post-term neonatal syndrome does not include

- a) maceration of the skin in the area of the feet and palms
- b) no caseous lubrication
- c) nail lengthening
- d) swelling of the subcutaneous tissue

- e) narrowness of sutures and fontanelles

45. Subinvolution of the uterus after childbirth may be due to

- a) the development of the inflammatory process;
- b) inability to breastfeed;
- c) retention of parts of the placenta in the uterus;
- d) weakness of labor activity;
- e) All of the above are correct.

46. Eclampsia may develop

- a) during pregnancy;
- b) during childbirth;
- c) in the early postpartum period;
- d) in the late postpartum period;
- e) in any of the above periods.

47. A pregnant woman at 34 weeks of gestation suffered an attack of eclampsia at home. Upon admission to the maternity hospital, blood pressure was 150/100 mm Hg. Art.

The estimated weight of the fetus is 1500 g. Pastosity of the face and legs.

Protein in urine - 0.66%. The birth canal is not ready for childbirth.

Intensive complex therapy was started.

Correct medical tactics

- a) against the background of treatment, pregnancy can be prolonged by 1-2 weeks;
- b) against the background of treatment, it is possible to prolong pregnancy for 3-4 weeks;
- c) start labor induction by administering oxytocin or prostaglandins;
- d) delivery by caesarean section;
- e) against the background of the treatment of preeclampsia, conduct accelerated preparation of the cervix for childbirth.

48. at risk of developing hypotonic bleeding in the early postpartum period includes all puerperas, except

- a) patients with uterine fibroids;
- b) those whose childbirth was complicated by the weakness of labor activity;
- c) who gave birth to a child weighing more than 4000 g;
- d) multiparous women;
- e) those who have experienced premature rupture of amniotic fluid

49. Obstetric hemorrhagic shock is a critical condition associated with blood loss, which results in the development of

- a) macrocirculation crisis;
- b) microcirculation crisis;
- c) rapid addition of coagulopathy bleeding;
- d) correct a) and b);
- e) all of the above.

50. With premature detachment of the placenta, located on the anterior wall of the uterus

- a) local pain;
- b) cramping pains in the sacrum and lower back;
- c) swelling of the lower extremities;
- d) swelling of the anterior abdominal wall;
- e) none of the above
- d) none of the above
- e) all correct

Test questions on obstetrics for students 4 courses

51. What are conjugate, which is decisive for the outcome of delivery:

- a) True conjugate
- b) Diagonal conjugate
- c) Anatomical conjugate
- d) outdoor conjugate
- e) all correct

52. What are the true size of the pelvic conjugate:

- a) 11cm
- c) 7 cm

- b) 8 cm
- d) 9 cm
- e) 20 cm

53. What is the normal size of the pelvis?

- a) 25-28-31-20
- c) 23-26-29-16
- b) 26-27-32-18
- d) 22-24-28-18
- e) 20-23-16

54. What is the purpose of the index is measured Soloveva?

- a) For judgments about the thickness of the bones of the pelvis
- c) to define the outer conjugate
- b) To determine the true conjugate
- d) to determine the degree of narrowing of the pelvis
- e) no correct option

55. For what purpose is the size of a large pelvis?

- a) For judgments about the size of the pelvis
- b) to define the outer conjugate
- c) To determine the thickness of the bones
- d) for judgments about asymmetry of the pelvis
- e) all above

56. What are skew dimensions?

- a) For judgments about the degree of narrowing of the pelvis
- b) to determine the thickness of the bones
- c) for determining the asymmetry of the pelvis
- d) to determine the true conjugate
- e) all correct

57. What are the signs of pregnancy are questionable?

- a) weight loss
- b) Nausea; Vomiting
- c) Movement of fetus
- d) lack of menstruation
- e) weight gane

58. What are the signs of pregnancy are credible?

- a) check fetal heart tones
- b) nausea, vomiting
- c) enlargement of the uterus
- d) fetal movements
- e) delayed menstruation

59. What are the signs of pregnancy are likely?

- a) delayed menstruation
- b) enlargement of the uterus
- c) taste perversion
- d) nausea
- e) fetal movements

60. Lower limit of physiological concentration of hemoglobin in the peripheral blood during pregnancy?

- a) 110g/L
- b) 118g/L
- c) 114g/L
- d) 120g/L
- e) 105g/L

61. The common forms of early pregnancy toxicities include:

- a) Ptyalism vomiting of pregnancy
- b) swelling pregnant
- c) pregnancy hypertension
- d) dermatomes pregnant
- e) acute yellow liver dystrophy

62. Can anyone confirm the presence of pregnancy up to 8 weeks by ultrasound?

- a) 2 week
- b) 8 week
- c) Right Stop of menstrual cycle
- d) 4 week
- e) 6 week

63. Spontaneous abortion is the termination of pregnancy?

- a) up to 20 weeks
- b) up to 15 weeks
- c) up to 30 weeks
- d) up to 28 weeks
- e) up to 24 weeks

64. which time does the existence of the corpus luteum of pregnancy chorionic gonadotropin?

- a) 2 week
- b) 8 week
- c) Right Stop of menstrual cycle
- d) 4 week
- e) 6 week

65. Where is progesterone in the first three months pregnancy?

- a) In the corpus luteum
- b) In the placenta
- c) In the ovaries of pregnant
- d) fetal adrenal
- e) in the uterus

66. What is the weight of a mature term fetus?

- a) 2500g and more
- b) 1000g
- c) 3000g
- d) 970g
- e) 2000 g

67. Is it a viable fetus with 1120gr and a length 36cm?

- a) 20 week
- b) 16 week
- c) 30 week
- d) 36 week
- e) 24 week

68. What is the length of the fetus in 12 weeks pregnant?

- a) 9cm
- b) 8cm
- c) 14cm
- d) 16cm
- e) 20 cm

69. Is it possible to judge the degree of maturity of the fetus, focusing solely on the weight and length?

- a) No
- b) Yes
- c) Only length
- d) Only weight
- e) All correct

70. What are the signs of fetal malnutrition can be considered reliable in the newborn?

- a) Length discrepancy of body weight
- b) Nutritional Skin
- c) decrease tissue turgor
- d) hypoxia of fetus
- e) all symptoms

71. Normal fetal heart rate?

- a) 160-180BPM
- b) 120-140
- c) 110-130
- d) 100-140
- e) 90-150

72. How does the anxiety of the uterus prior to the onset of childbirth?

- a) Increases
- b) Decreases
- c) Is invariably
- d) All answers no
- e) Not changed

73. What does the shortening of the cervix, its softening and patency of the internal os to 1.5 cm at the end of pregnancy?

- a) the final maturation of the cervix
- b) the high excitability of the uterus
- c) not ready to birth
- d) the no final maturation of the cervix
- e) all correct

74. How to distinguish small from big head in vaginal study?

- a) on the form
- b) by number of departing seams
- c) by size
- d) on the configuration of bones
- e) the above listed symptoms

75. Over bending the head and its internal rotation. In the plane of the pelvis is head?

- a) the widest part of the pelvic cavity
- b) in the plane of the entrance of the small pelvis
- c) in the narrowest part of the pelvic cavity
- d) in the pelvic outlet
- e) all correct

76. Sign Vastena is:

- a) the presenting part of the fetus size mismatch with the size of the pelvis
- b) the angle formed between the pubic

- articulation mother and fetal head
- c) the distance between the iliac wings
- d) decrease real conjugates more than 3 cm
- e) all correct

77. Which of the following is an absolute indication for cesarean section:

- a) anatomical narrow hips 1 and 2 degree
- b) pelvic presentation
- c) eclampsia (when the birth is not ready)
- d) primary weakness of birth activity
- e) no correct option

78. Access the most frequently used in caesarean section in a modern obstetrics?

- a) Laparotomy by Joel-Cohen
- b) lower median laparotomy
- c) upper midline laparotomy
- d) Pfannenstiel laparotomy for
- e) no correct option

79. Acute pyelonephritis should be differentiated from:

- a) acute appendicitis
- b) gastric ulcer perforation
- c) acute cholecystitis
- d) abortion in progress
- e) renal cancer

80. ARV prophylaxis starting with:

- a) 12 weeks of pregnancy
- b) 18 weeks of pregnancy
- c) 28 weeks of pregnancy
- d) 34 weeks of pregnancy
- e) 33 weeks of gestation

81. Than fixed head at the bottom of the womb with its unbending at the front as the occipital position?

- a) sub occipital fossa

- b) small area of the fontanel
- c) the area of the nose
- d) Large fontanel
- e) Saggital suture

82. How long does the disclosure period in primiparous?

- a) 6-8 hours
- b) 3-6 hours
- c) 10-12 hours
- d) 12-24 hours
- e) 30 min

83. How long does the postpartum period?

- a) 2 hours
- b) 15-20 Min
- c) 5 Min
- d) 30 min
- e) 6-8 weeks

84. The lower boundary of the physiological hematocrit during pregnancy:

- a) 32
- b) 42
- c) 38
- d) 34
- e) 46

85. On what grounds can identify defective placenta?

- a) By the absence of, or damage to one of the lobes
- b) The presence of blood clots in the placenta of the mother
- c) largest blood loss in the postpartum period
- d) all the signs are wrong
- e) all correct

86. How common pelvic presentation?

- a) 25%
- b) 50%
- c) 3%
- d) 40 %
- e) 0,5%

87. What are the reasons for breech presentation:

- a) multiple pregnancy, polyhydramnios, narrow pelvis, uterine malformations
- b) post maturity
- c) a large fetus

- d) all the signs are wrong
- e) all correct

88. What is mixed breech?

- a) one leg of the fetus
- b) next to the buttocks of the fetus both feet
- c) near the head of the handle of the fetus
- d) buttocks
- e) all correct

89. What is a mixed partial breech?

- a) next to the buttocks one leg of the fetus
- b) next to the buttocks handle fetus
- c) palpable only buttocks fetus
- d) all the signs are wrong
- e) all correct

90. What is the method of anesthesia for manual removal of placenta?

- a) anesthesia with fitorotan or introduction sombrevina
- b) deep ether anesthesia
- c) superficial ether anesthesia
- d) local anesthesia
- e) all correct

91. How soon should begin to manual removal of the placenta in the absence of blood loss?

- a) After 30 Minutes
- b) After 1 hour
- c) After 2 hours
- d) After 4 hours
- e) After 3 hours

92. What are the signs of the placenta is the most informative?

- a) Collection of all at
- b) Sign Alfred
- c) sign Kústner-Čukalova
- d) sign Schroeder
- e) all correct

93. What is the physiological blood loss during labor?

- a) 200-250ml
- b) 300-400ml
- c) 400-500ml
- d) 500-600ml
- e) 1000 ml

94. What forms of early gestosis an indication for abortion?

- a) acute degeneration of the liver
- b) vomiting of pregnancy
- c) anacatharsis
- d) dermatosis pregnant
- e) chorea

95. By authorizing the clan operations not:

- a) external cephalic fetal head
- b) cesarean
- c) oxytocic
- d) combined internal rotation of the fetus by the stem
- e) all correct

96. Which operations are destroying fetus?

- a) Craniotomy
- b) application of obstetric forceps
- c) vacuum extraction of the fetus
- d) cesarean
- e) all correct

97. What is the main source progesterone after 12 weeks of pregnancy?

- a) Placenta
- b) fetal adrenal
- c) amniotic fluid
- d) cancer
- e) all correct

98. How does the blood volume during pregnancy?

- a) Increases
- b) Decreases
- c) No Change
- d) All signs are wrong
- e) All correct

99. Under the influence, which is the formation of the hormone birth canal ready for delivery?

- a) Estrogen
- b) Androgen
- c) Progesterone
- d) Oxytocin
- e) cortizol

100. What is the length of the mature newborn?

- a) 48-50cm
- b) 42-47cm
- c) 32-35cm
- d) 60 cm
- e) 55 cm

101. What changes the balance of steroid hormones is accompanied by the physiological structure of the placenta?

- a) decreased production of progesterone
- b) a sharp decline in the concentration of estrogen
- c) hormone content does not change
- d) all signs are wrong
- e) all correct

102. What their size is born head erupt in occipital preview in the front like that?

- a) Straight
- b) Medium Oblique
- c) Small cross
- d) Small Oblique
- e) All correct

103. What is the average weight of the fetus at 7 months (28 weeks) of pregnancy?

- a) 1000-1200g
- b) 520g
- c) 650g
- d) 2500 g
- e) 300 g

104. To what extent is the pelvis sagittal suture at the introduction of the head in the plane of the entrance?

- a) In the cross
- b) In an oblique
- c) In direct
- d) In any of the transverse
- e) All correct

105. The maternal mortality rate is defined as the number of dead mothers:

- a) 1,000 live births
- b) 10,000 live births
- c) 1,000 pregnancies
- d) 100,000 live births
- e) 100,000 pregnancies

106. What laboratory parameters are characteristic of glomerulonephritis?

- a) hematuria, cylindruria,

proteinuria, azotemia

- b) traces the emergence of protein in the urine, bacteriuria, pyuria

- c) detection of red blood cells in the urine unchanged, pyuria
- d) decrease of hemoglobin, prothrombin
- e) all correct

107. Primary uterine inertia is characterized by:

- a) with a few little painful contractions from the onset of labor, delay or lack of cervical dilatation in the active phase of the first period
- b) struggles with normal onset of labor and subsequent retention, lack or slowing of cervical
- c) the disappearance of any attempts in the period of exile
- d) frequent painful contractions, rapid opening of the cervix
- e) all correct

108. The indications for cesarean section is a corporeal:

- a) died suddenly pregnant with fetus still alive
- b) running transverse position of the fetus
- c) large fetus
- d) breech presentation
- e) no correct option

109. Bloody urine during cesarean section says:

- a) of traumatic bladder
- b) of traumatic ureteral
- c) of bladder stones
- d) of hypotonic uterine bleeding

- e) all correct

110. By hypotonic form anomalies patrimonial activity is but:

- a) tetanus uterus
- b) the primary uterine inertia
- c) the secondary uterine inertia
- d) weakness of any attempts
- e) all correct

111. What does the shortening of the cervix, its softening and patency of the internal os to 1.5 cm at the end of pregnancy?

- a) The final Maturation of the cervix
- b) The high excitability of the uterus
- c) Not ready to birth
- d) the no final maturation of the cervix
- e) all correct

112. How to distinguish small from big head in vaginal study?

- a) On the form
- b) By number of departing seams
- c) By size
- d) On the configuration of bones
- e) All signs are right

113. What are the effects of preeclampsia to the fetus during pregnancy?

- a) syndrome, intrauterine growth retardation
- b) hypotrophy of the fetus
- c) chronic placental insufficiency
- d) chronic intrauterine hypoxia
- e) intrauterine death
- f) all correct

114. How does the blood during pregnancy?

- a) increases the volume erythrocytes, hemoglobin and plasma

- b) reduces the volume erythrocytes, hemoglobin and plasma
- c) increase of thrombocytes
- d) increase of leucocytes and ESR
- e) no correct option

115. Under the influence, which is the formation of the hormone birth canal ready for delivery?

- a) Estrogen
- b) Androgen
- c) Progesterone
- d) Oxytocin
- e) cortizol

116. What are the wide of the plane of the pelvis:

- a) 12.5-12.5
- b) 11-10.5
- c) 11-9.5
- d) 11-12-13
- e) 10-12-13

117. Name the output size of the pelvis:

- a) 11-9.5
- b) 11-10.5
- c) 12.5-12.5
- d) 11-12-13
- e) 10-10-10

118. What are the criteria to determine the exact duration of pregnancy?

- a) a) all of the following
- b) first fetal movements
- c) the ultrasound
- d) objective data (height standing uterus, abdominal circumference)
- e) menses delay

119. Lower limit of physiological concentration of hemoglobin in the peripheral blood during pregnancy?

- a) 110g/L
- b) 118g/L
- c) 114g/L
- d) 120g/L
- e) 105g/L

120. The common forms of early pregnancy toxicities include:

- a) Ptyalism vomiting of pregnancy
- b) swelling pregnant
- c) pregnancy hypertension

- d) dermatomes pregnant
- e) acute yellow liver dystrophy

121. Spontaneous abortion is the termination of pregnancy?

- a) Up to 20 weeks
- b) Up to 14 weeks
- c) Up to 30 weeks
- d) Up to 28 weeks
- e) Up to 24 weeks

122. At what stage of pregnancy chorion gonadotrophin concentration maximum?

- a) 6 weeks
- b) 8 weeks
- c) 12 weeks
- d) 4 weeks
- e) 5 weeks

123. How does the concentration of estrogen by the end of normal pregnancy?

- a) Increase progressively
- b) Decrease progressively
- c) no change
- d) all signs are wrong
- e) all correct

124. What is the length of the fetus at 8 weeks of pregnancy?

- a) 6cm
- b) 8cm
- c) 4cm
- d) 16cm
- e) 9 cm

125. What is the term of pregnancy, if the fetus length 16 cm?

- a) 8 weeks
- b) 4 weeks
- c) 16 weeks
- d) 12 weeks
- e) 2 weeks

126. What is a premature baby?

- a) born at 37 weeks or less, which has all the signs of immaturity

- b) born at 38 weeks gestation
- c) to 37 weeks
- d) all signs are wrong
- e) all correct

127. What are the signs of fetal malnutrition can be considered reliable in the newborn?

- a) Length discrepancy of body weight
- b) Nutritional Skin
- c) Decrease tissue turgor
- d) all the answer are right
- e) no correct option

128. What signs characterized by the state of readiness of pregnant women for childbirth?

- a) 5-6 degree of maturity of the uterus and oxytocin positive test
- b) ripening the cervix
- c) oxytocin negative test
- d) no shortening of cervical canal
- e) all correct

129. What changes estrogen in the body is characteristic of the 40th week of pregnancy?

- a) concentration decreases
- b) concentration continues to rise
- c) estrogen in the body is not defined
- d) all the signs are wrong
- e) all correct

130. What does the shortening of the cervix, its softening and patency of the internal os to 1.5 cm at the end of pregnancy?

- a) The final maturation of the cervix
- b) The high excitability of the uterus
- c) Not ready to birth
- d) The final maturation no ready of cervix
- e) All correct

131. At what level in relation to the pelvis should be the head of the fetus primiparous during the period of disclosure?

- a) pinned to the door of the pelvis
- b) movable over the entrance to the pelvis
- c) in the pelvic cavity
- d) pelvic outlet
- e) all correct

132. Than fixed head at the bottom of the womb with its unbending at the front as the occipital vsavleniya?

- a) sub occipital fossa
- b) small area of the fontanel
- c) the area of the nose
- d) large fontanel
- e) all correct

133. What is a mixed partial breech?

- a) next to the buttocks one leg of the fetus
- b) next to the buttocks handle fetus
- c) Palpable only buttocks fetus
- d) Head of fetus
- e) All correct

134. In which layer is placental abruption from the uterine wall?

- a) in the spongy
- b) in a compact
- c) muscular
- d) in serous
- e) basal

135. What if the placenta is found during the inspection of its defect?

- a) manual examination of the uterus
- b) instrumental examination of the uterus
- c) examination of the cervix in the mirrors
- d) external massage of the uterus
- e) all correct

136. What is the physiological blood loss at delivery in relation to the volume of blood lost body weight mothers?

- a) 0.3-0.5%
- b) 0.1-0.3%
- c) 0.5-1.0%
- d) More than 1%
- e) 3 %

137. Where should begin treatment generic hypotonic bleeding?

- a) In intramuscular oxytocin
- b) Intravenous oxytocin 20 unit in 0.9% physiological solution, and then go to a drip of 60 per minute
- c) Inspection of the cervix with a speculum
- d) with massage of the uterus through the abdominal integument
- e) all correct

138. What are the effects of hard forms of preeclampsia to the fetus during labour?

- a) syndrome, intrauterine growth retardation
- b) Hypotrophy of the fetus
- c) Chronic placental insufficiency
- d) Chronic intrauterine hypoxia
- e) Intrauterine death
- f) all correct

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- b) 118g/L
- c) 114g/L
- d) 120g/L
- e) 105g/L

142. The common forms of early pregnancy toxicosis include:

- a) ptyalism, vomiting of pregnancy
- b) swelling pregnant
- c) Pregnancy hypertension
- d) dermatoses pregnant
- e) Acute yellow liver dystrophy

143. Can anyone confirm the presence of pregnancy up to 8 weeks by ultrasound?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) all signs are wrong
- d) all signs are right
- e) maybe

144. Spontaneous abortion is the termination of pregnancy

- a) up to 20 weeks
- b) up to 14 weeks
- c) up to 30weeks
- d) up to 28 weeks
- e) up to 24weeks

145. Does the existence of the corpus luteum of pregnancy chorionic gonadotropin?

- a) No
- b) Yes
- c) after 12 weeks
- d) after 2 weeks
- e) after 3 weeks

146. Where is progesterone in the first three months pregnancy?

- a) In the corpus luteum
- b) In the placenta
- c) In the ovaries of pregnant
- d) fetal adrenal
- e) all correct

147. By authorizing the clan operations not:

- a) external cephalic fetal head
- b) cesarean

- c) oxytocic
- d) combined internal rotation of the fetus by the stem
- e) all correct

148. Which operations are destroying fetus?

- a) craniotomy
- b) application of obstetric forceps
- c) vacuum extraction of the fetus
- d) cesarean
- e) all correct

149. What is the main source progksterona after 12 weeks of pregnancy?

- a) placenta
- b) fetal adrenal
- c) amniotic fluid
- d) cancer
- e) all correct

150. How does the blood volume during pregnancy?

- a) increases
- b) decreases
- c) no change
- d) all signs are wrong
- e) all correct

151. What is the purpose of the index is measured Soloveva?

- a) to determine the degree of narrowing of the pelvis
- b) to determine the true conjugate
- c) to define the outer conjugate
- d) for judgments about the thickness of the bones of the pelvis
- e) all correct

152. What are the true size of the pelvic conjugate:

- a) 11cm
- b) 8cm
- c) 7cm
- d) 9cm
- e) 10 cm

153. Name the conjugates diagonal size of the pelvis:

- a) 9-11cm
- b) 10-11cm
- c) 8-9cm
- d) 12.5-13cm
- e) 14 cm

154. What is the normal size of the pelvis?

- a) 23-26-29-16
- b) 26-27-32-18
- c) 25-28-31-20
- d) 22-24-28-18
- e) all corrept

155. What are the signs of pregnancy are questionable?

- a) weight loss

- b) nausea
- c) vomiting
- d) lack of menstruation
- e) all correct

156. What are the signs of pregnancy are credible?

- a) delayed menstruation
- b) nausea, vomiting
- c) enlargement of the uterus
- d) fetal movements
- e) check fetal heart tones

157. Is it possible to confirm the diagnosis of pregnancy based on the coincidence of all pregnancy symptoms and positive biological samples?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) likely
- d) all answers are wrong
- e) all correct

158. Can anyone confirm the presence of pregnancy up to 8 weeks by ultrasound?

- a) yes+
- b) no
- c) from 2 weeks
- d) all answers are wrong
- e) all correct

159. Does the existence of the corpus luteum of pregnancy chorionic gonadotropin?

- a) No
- b) Yes
- c) after 12 weeks
- d) after stopped menstrual cycle
- e) all correct

160. How does the concentration of estrogen by the end of normal pregnancy?

- a) progressively decreases
- b) increases progressively
- c) no change
- d) all signs are wrong
- e) all correct

161. Where is progesterone in the first three months pregnancy?

- a) In the placenta
- b) In the corpus luteum
- c) In the ovaries of pregnant
- d) fetal adrenal
- e) all correct

162. What is the weight of a mature term fetus?

- a) 1000gr
- b) 2500 gr and more
- c) 3000gr
- d) 970gr
- e) 4000 gr

163. What is the term of pregnancy, if the fetus length 16 cm?

- a) 4 weeks
- b) 8 weeks
- c) 16 weeks
- d) 12 weeks
- e) 22 weeks

164. Is it possible to judge the degree of maturity of the fetus, focusing solely on the weight and length?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) only length
- d) only weight
- e) all correct

165. What is a premature baby?

- a) born at 38 weeks gestation
- b) born at 37 weeks or less, which has all the signs of immaturity
- c) to 37 weeks
- d) to 40 weeks
- e) all correct

166. What are the signs of fetal malnutrition can be considered reliable in the newborn?

- a) Length discrepancy of body weight
- b) Nutritional Skin
- c) decrease tissue turgor
- d) all signs are right
- e) no correct option

167. Normal fetal heart rate

- a) 160-180 BPM
- b) 120-160 BPM
- c) 110-130 BPM
- d) 100-140 BPM
- e) 90-150 BPM

168. What signs characterized by the state of readiness of pregnant women for childbirth?

- a) ripening the cervix
- b) 5-6 degree of maturity of the uterus and oxytocin positive test
- c) oxytocin negative test
- d) no opening cervix
- e) there isn't any change

169. How does the anxiety of the uterus prior to the onset of childbirth?

- a) decreases
- b) increases
- c) is invariably
- d) all signs are wrong
- e) all correct

170. What changes estrogen in the body are characteristic of the 40th week of pregnancy?

- a) concentration continues to rise
- b) concentration decreases

- c) estrogen in the body is not defined
- d) all signs are wrong
- e) all correct

171. How to distinguish small from big head in vaginal study?

- a) on the form
- b) by number of departing seams
- c) by size
- d) on the configuration of bones
- e) all signs are right

172. At what level in relation to the pelvis should be the head of the fetus primiparous during the period of disclosure?

- a) pinned to the door of the pelvis
- b) movable over the entrance to the pelvis
- c) in the pelvic cavity
- d) pelvic outlet
- e) all correct

173. Over bending the head and its internal rotation. In the plane of the pelvis is head?

- a) in the plane of the entrance of the small pelvis
- b) the widest part of the pelvic cavity
- c) in the narrowest part of the pelvic cavity
- d) in the pelvic outlet

174. Than fixed head at the bottom of the womb with its unbending at the front as the occipital vsavleniya?

- a) small area of the fontanel
- b) suboccipital fossa
- c) the area of the nose
- d) large fontanel
- e) all correct

175. How long does the disclosure period in primiparous?

- a) 3-6 hours
- b) 6-8 hours
- c) 10-12 h
- d) 12-24 h
- e) 2-3 h

176. How long does the postpartum period?

- a) 1-2 h
- b) 2
- c) 5-10 h
- d) 7 days
- e) 10 days
- f) 6-8 weeks

177. What is the duration of the late postpartum period?

- a) 5min
- b) 15-20min

- c) 2 hours
- d) 30 minute
- e) 3 min
- f) 6-8 weeks

178. When is the mechanism of the placenta postpartum period is faster and is accompanied by a lower blood loss?

- a) according to Schulz
- b) by Duncan
- c) by shredder
- d) all signs are wrong
- e) all correct

179. At what level is the bottom of the placenta in the uterus in the postpartum period?

- a) the navel
- b) above the navel
- c) below the navel
- d) higher the navel
- e) all correct

180. On what grounds can identify defective placenta?

- a) the absence of, or damage to one of the lobes
- b) the presence of blood clots in the placenta of the mother
- c) largest in postpartum hemorrhage
- d) no expulsion of placenta
- e) all correct
- f) no correct option

181. How often found pelvic presentation?

- a) 50%
- b) 25%
- c) 3%
- d) 1%
- e) 70%

182. What are the reasons for breech presentation:

- a) multiple pregnancy, polyhydramnios, narrow pelvis, uterine malformations
- b) postmaturity
- c) a large fetus
- d) all signs are wrong
- e) all correct

183. What is the method of anesthesia for manual removal of placenta?

- a) superficial ether anesthesia
- b) deep ether anesthesia
- c) anaesthesia with fluorotan or introduction of sombrevina
- d) local anesthesia
- e) all correct

184. How soon should begin to manual removal of the placenta in the absence of blood loss?

- a) after 30 min
- b) after 1 hour
- c) after 2 hours
- d) after 4 hours
- e) after 6 hours

185. In which layer is placental abruption from the uterine wall?

- a) in a compact
- b) in the spongy
- c) muscular
- d) in serous
- e) basal

186. What are the signs of the placenta is the most informative?

- a) collection of all attributes
- b) sign Alfred
- c) sign Küstner-Čukalova
- d) sign dovjenco
- e) all correct

187. What is the physiological blood loss during labor?

- a) 200-250ml
- b) 300-400ml
- c) 400-500ml
- d) 500-600ml
- e) 1000 ml

188. What forms of early gestosis an indication for first trimester?

- a) ptyalism
- b) vomiting of pregnancy
- c) anacatharsis
- d) dermatosis pregnant
- e) chorea
- f) tetany pregnant

189. What are the effects of hard forms of preeclampsia to the fetus during labour?

- a) hypotrophy of the fetus
- b) syndrome, intrauterine growth retardation
- c) chronic placental insufficiency
- d) chronic intrauterine hypoxia
- e) intrauterine death
- f) all correct

190. By authorizing the clan operations not:

- a) cesarean
- b) external cephalic fetal head
- c) oxytocic
- d) combined internal rotation of the fetus by the stem
- e) acute degeneration of the liver

191. Specify the normal size of the diamond Michaelis

- a) 14x10cm
- b) 10x9cm
- c) 10-11cm
- d) 13x13cm

e) 12x11 cm

192. Under the influence, which is the formation of the hormone birth canal ready for delivery?

- a) progesterone
- b) androgen
- c) estrogen
- d) oxytocin
- e) all correct

193. What is the formula used to determine the length of the fetus in the womb?

- a) Haase formula
- b) Skulsky formula
- c) Jordania formula
- d) all the signs are right
- e) no correct option

194. What is the length of the mature newborn?

- a) 32-35cm
- b) 42-47cm
- c) 48-52cm
- d) 55cm
- e) all correct

195. Oxytocin on the pregnant woman in the third minute of any rhythmic contractions.

How to determine the outcome of oxytocin test?

- a) positive
- b) doubtful
- c) negative
- d) all signs are wrong
- e) all correct

196. What their size is born head erupt in occipital previa in the front like that?

- a) small oblique
- b) medium oblique
- c) small cross
- d) straight
- e) all correct

197. What is the leading point on the head with the occipital inserted at the front like that?

- a) area small fontanelle
- b) sagittal suture
- c) parietal bone
- d) prefontanel
- e) all correct

198. How long does the disclosure period in multiparous?

- a) 3-6h
- b) 6-8h
- c) 10-12h
- d) 12-18h
- e) 16 h

199. What to do if all the signs are positive placenta?

- a) wait

b) apply the method Credit-Lazarevic

- c) promote self-selection of the placenta straining
- d) treatment oxytocin ten unit and traction for umbilical cord
- e) all correct

200. Which one is shown in true increment placenta?

- a) manual separation of the placenta
- b) Instrumental separation of the placenta
- c) supracervical amputation of uterus
- d) hysterectomy
- e) all correct

101. Specify the normal size of the diamond Michaelis

- a) 14x10cm
- b) 10x9cm
- c) 10-11cm
- d) 13x13cm
- e) 11x13 cm

202. What are the correct sizes of the plane entering the pelvis?

- a) 11-12-13
- b) 11-10.5
- c) 11-9.5
- d) 12.5-12.5