

ОШСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

Кафедра клинических дисциплин 2

РАССМОТРЕНО

на заседании кафедры протокол № 4
от «23» 11 2023 года

Зав. Каф. [Signature] / Бугубасва М. М.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ [Signature]

Председатель УМС ММФ,
А. М. Базиева
«23» 11 2023г.

ФОНД ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ

для итогового контроля по дисциплине

« Obstetrics »

на 2023-2024 учебный год

Направление: 560001 – лечебное дело (GM)

курс – 4, семестр – 7

Наименование дисциплины	Всего	Кредит	Аудиторные занятия (ч)		СРС
			Лекции	Практические	
<i>Предмет</i>	<i>Obst.</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>75</i>
Кол-во тестовых вопросов	<i>307</i>				

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г. Ош. 2023г.

Test questions on obstetrics for students 4 courses

- 1. 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
- 2. What are the true size of the pelvic conjugate:**
 - a) 11cm
 - b) 8 cm
 - c) 7 cm
 - d) 9 cm
 - e) 20 cm
- 3. What is the normal size of the pelvis?**
 - a) 25-28-31-20
 - b) 26-27-32-18
 - c) 23-26-29-16
 - d) 22-24-28-18
 - e) 20-23-16
- 4. 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
 - c) to define the outer conjugate
 - d) to determine the degree of narrowing of the pelvis
 - e) no correct option
- 5. For what purpose is the size of a large pelvis?**
 - a) For judgments about the size of the pelvis
 - b) To determine the thickness of the bones
 - c) to define the outer conjugate
 - d) for judgments about asymmetry of the pelvis
 - e) all above
- 6. 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
- 7. 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
- 8. 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
- 9. What are the signs of pregnancy are likely?**
 - a) delayed menstruation
 - b) enlargement of the uterus
 - c) taste perversion
 - d) nausea
 - e) fetal movements
- 10. 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
- 11. 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
- 12. 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
- 13. 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

14. **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
15. **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
16. **What is the weight of a mature term fetus?**
 a) 2500g and more
 b) 1000g
 c) 3000g
 d) 970g
 e) 2000 g
17. **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
18. **What is the length of the fetus in 12 weeks pregnant?**
 a) 9cm
 b) 8cm
 c) 14cm
 d) 16cm
 e) 20 cm
19. **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
20. **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
21. **Normal fetal heart rate?**
 a) 160-180BPM
 b) 120-140
 c) 110-130
 d) 100-140
 e) 90-150
22. **How does the anxiety of the uterus prior to the onset of childbirth?**
 a) Increases
 b) Decreases
 c) Is invariably
 d) All answers no right
 e) Not changed
23. **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
24. **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
25. **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
26. **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
27. **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
28. **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
29. **Acute pyelonephritis should be differentiated from:**
- a) acute appendicitis
 - b) gastric ulcer perforation
 - c) acute cholecystitis
 - d) abortion in progress
 - e) renal cancer
30. **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
31. **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) Saggital suture
32. **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
33. **How long does the postpartum period?**
- a) 2 hours
 - b) 15-20 Min
 - c) 5 Min
 - d) 30 min
 - e) 5 hours
34. **The lower boundary of the physiological hematocrit during pregnancy:**
- a) 32
 - b) 42
 - c) 38
 - d) 34
 - e) 46
35. **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
36. **How common pelvic presentation?**
- a) 25%
 - b) 50%
 - c) 3%
 - d) 40 %
 - e) 0,5%
37. **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
38. **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
39. **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
40. **What is the method of anesthesia for manual removal of placenta?**
- a) anesthesia with ftorotan or introduction sombrevina
 - b) deep ether anesthesia
 - c) superficial ether anesthesia
 - d) local anesthesia
 - e) all correct
41. **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
42. **What are the signs of the placenta is the most informative?**

- a) Collection of all at
 - b) Sign Alfred
 - c) sign Kůstner-Čukalova
 - d) sign Schroeder
 - e) all correct
43. **What is the physiological blood loss during labor?**
- a) 200-250ml
 - b) 300-400ml
 - c) 400-500ml
 - d) 500-600ml
 - e) 1000 ml
44. **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
45. **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
46. **Which operations are destroying fetus?**
- a) Craniotomy
 - b) application of obstetric forceps
 - c) vacuum extraction of the fetus
 - d) cesarean
 - e) all correct
47. **What is the main source progesterone after 12 weeks of pregnancy?**
- a) Placenta
 - b) fetal adrenal
 - c) amniotic fluid
 - d) cancer
 - e) all correct
48. **How does the blood volume during pregnancy?**
- a) Increases
 - b) Decreases
 - c) No Change
 - d) All signs are wrong
 - e) All correct
49. **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
50. **What is the length of the mature newborn?**
- a) 48-50cm
 - b) 42-47cm
 - c) 32-35cm
 - d) 60 cm
 - e) 55 cm
51. **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
52. **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
53. **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
54. **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
55. **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
56. **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
57. **Primary uterine inertia is characterized by:**
- 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
 - struggles with normal onset of labor and subsequent retention, lack or slowing of cervical dilation is closer to the period of exile
 - the disappearance of any attempts in the period of exile
 - frequent painful contractions, rapid opening of the cervix
 - all correct
58. **The indications for cesarean section is a corporeal:**
- died suddenly pregnant with fetus still alive
 - running transverse position of the fetus
 - large fetus
 - breech presentation
 - no correct option
59. **Bloody urine during cesarean section says:**
- of traumatic bladder
 - of traumatic ureteral
 - of bladder stones
 - of hypotonic uterine bleeding
 - all correct
60. **By hypotonic form anomalies patrimonial activity is but:**
- tetanus uterus
 - the primary uterine inertia
 - the secondary uterine inertia
 - weakness of any attempts
 - all correct
61. **What does the shortening of the cervix, its softening and patency of the internal os to 1.5 cm at the end of pregnancy?**
- The final Maturation of the cervix
 - The high excitability of the uterus
 - Not ready to birth
 - the no final maturation of the cervix
 - all correct
62. **How to distinguish small from big head in vaginal study?**
- On the form
 - By number of departing seams
 - By size
 - On the configuration of bones
 - All signs are right
63. **What are the effects of preeclampsia to the fetus during pregnancy ?**
- syndrome, intrauterine growth retardation
 - hypotrophy of the fetus
 - chronic placental insufficiency
 - chronic intrauterine hypoxia
 - intrauterine death
64. **How does the blood during pregnancy?**
- increases the volume erythrocytes, hemoglobin and plasma
 - reduces the volume erythrocytes, hemoglobin and plasma
 - increase of thrombocytes
 - increase of leucocytes and ESR
 - no correct option
65. **Under the influence, which is the formation of the hormone birth canal ready for delivery?**
- Estrogen
 - Androgen
 - Progesterone
 - Oxytocin
 - cortizol
66. **What are the wide of the plane of the pelvis:**
- 12.5-12.5
 - 11-10.5
 - 11-9.5
 - 11-12-13
 - 10-12-13
67. **Name the output size of the pelvis:**
- 11-9.5
 - 11-10.5
 - 12.5-12.5
 - 11-12-13
 - 10-10-10
68. **What are the criteria to determine the exact duration of pregnancy?**
- a) all of the following
 - first fetal movements
 - the ultrasound
 - objective data (height standing uterus, abdominal circumference)
 - menses delay
69. **Lower limit of physiological concentration of hemoglobin in the peripheral blood during pregnancy?**
- 110g/L
 - 118g/L
 - 114g/L
 - 120g/L
 - 105g/L

70. The common forms of early pregnancy toxicities include:
- Ptyalism vomiting of pregnancy
 - swelling pregnant
 - pregnancy hypertension
 - dermatomes pregnant
 - acute yellow liver dystrophy
71. Spontaneous abortion is the termination of pregnancy?
- Up to 20 weeks
 - Up to 14 weeks
 - Up to 30 weeks
 - Up to 28 weeks
 - Up to 24 weeks
72. At what stage of pregnancy chorion gonadotrophin concentration maximum?
- 6 weeks
 - 8 weeks
 - 12 weeks
 - 4 weeks
 - 5 weeks
73. How does the concentration of estrogen by the end of normal pregnancy?
- Increase progressively
 - Decrease progressively
 - no change
 - all signs are wrong
 - all correct
74. What is the length of the fetus at 8 weeks of pregnancy?
- 6cm
 - 8cm
 - 4cm
 - 16cm
 - 9 cm
75. What is the term of pregnancy, if the fetus length 16 cm?
- 8 weeks
 - 4 weeks
 - 16 weeks
 - 12 weeks
 - 2 weeks
76. What is a premature baby?
- born at 37 weeks or less, which has all the signs of immaturity
 - born at 38 weeks gestation
 - to 37 weeks
 - all signs are wrong
 - all correct
77. What are the signs of fetal malnutrition can be considered reliable in the newborn?
- Length discrepancy of body weight
 - Nutritional Skin
 - Decrease tissue turgor
 - all the answer are right
 - no correct option
78. What signs characterized by the state of readiness of pregnant women for childbirth?
- 5-6 degree of maturity of the uterus and oxytocin positive test
 - ripening the cervix
 - oxytocin negative test
 - no shortening of cervical canal
 - all correct
79. What changes estrogen in the body is characteristic of the 40th week of pregnancy?
- concentration decreases
 - concentration continues to rise
 - estrogen in the body is not defined
 - all the signs are wrong
 - all correct
80. What does the shortening of the cervix, its softening and patency of the internal os to 1.5 cm at the end of pregnancy?
- The final maturation of the cervix
 - The high excitability of the uterus
 - Not ready to birth
 - The final maturation no ready of cervix
 - All correct
81. At what level in relation to the pelvis should be the head of the fetus primiparous during the period of disclosure?
- pinned to the door of the pelvis
 - movable over the entrance to the pelvis
 - in the pelvic cavity
 - pelvic outlet
 - all correct
82. Than fixed head at the bottom of the womb with its unbending at the front as the occipital vsavleniya?
- sub occipital fossa
 - small area of the fontanel
 - the area of the nose
 - large fontanel
 - all correct

83. 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

84. 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

85. 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

86. 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 %

87. 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

88. 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

89. 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) all correct

90. 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

91. 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

92. 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

93. 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

94. 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

95. 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

96. 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

97. 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

98. Which operations are destroying fetus?

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

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

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

100. How does the blood volume during pregnancy?

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

101. 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

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

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

103. Name the conjugates diagonal size of the pelvis:

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

104. 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 correct

105. What are the signs of pregnancy are questionable?

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

106. 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

107. 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

108. 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

109. 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

110. 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

111. 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

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

- a) 1000gr
- b) 2500 gr and more

- c) 3000gr
- d) 970gr
- e) 4000 gr

113. 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

114. 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

115. 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

116. 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

117. Normal fetal heart rate

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

118. 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

119. 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

120. 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

121. 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

122. 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

123. 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

124. 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

125. 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

126. How long does the postpartum period?

- a) 1-2 h
- b) 2
- c) 5-10 h
- d) 7 days
- e) 10 days

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

- a) 5min
- b) 15-20min
- c) 2 hours

d) 30 minute

e) 3 min

128. 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

129. 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

130. 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

e) no correct option

131. How often found pelvic presentation?

a) 50%

b) 25%

c) 3%

d) 1%

e) 70 %

132. 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

133. 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 sombrevina

d) local anesthesia

e) all correct

134. 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

135. 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

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

a) collection of all attributes

b) sign Alfred

c) sign Kústner-Čukalova

d) sign dovjenko

e) all correct

137. What is the physiological blood loss during labor?

a) 200-250ml

b) 300-400ml

c) 400-500ml

d) 500-600ml

e) 1000 ml

138. 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

139. 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

140. 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

141. Specify the normal size of the diamond Michaelis

a) 14x10cm

b) 10x9cm

c) 10-11cm

d) 13x13cm

e) 12x11 cm

142. 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

143. 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

144. What is the length of the mature newborn?

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

145. 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

146. 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

147. 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

148. How long does the disclosure period in multiparous?

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

149. 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

150. 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

151. Specify the normal size of the diamond Michaelis

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

152. 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
- e) 12-13

153. What are the wide part of the plane of the pelvis?

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

154. Name the output size of the pelvis:

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

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

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

156. How does the blood during pregnancy?

- a) reduces the volume erythrocytes, hemoglobin and plasma
- b) increases the volume erythrocytes, hemoglobin and plasma
- c) all signs are wrong
- d) no change
- e) all correct

157. How does the blood volume during pregnancy?

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

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

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

159. Can anyone confirm the presence of pregnancy movement of fetus up to 8 weeks by ultrasound?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) all signs are awrong
- d) no visualization
- e) all correct

160. 10 Lower limit of physiological concentration of hemoglobin in the peripheral blood during pregnancy:

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

161. 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

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

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

163. 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) in uterus

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

- a) 1000gr

b) 2500 gr and more

c) 3000gr

d) 970gr

e) 1200 gr

165. 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) 18 weeks

166. 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 33 week

d) after 40 week

e) after 34 weeks

167. 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) oxytocin no change

e) all correct

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

a) decreases

b) increases

c) is invariably

d) no change

e) all correct

169. 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

e) all correct

170. 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

171. 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

172. 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) decreases of BP OF Mother
- d) largest in postpartum hemorrhage
- e) all correct

173. What is a full foot previa?

- a) palpable only fetal buttocks
- b) palpable fetal head
- c) palpable in both legs of the fetus
- d) palpable of face fetus
- e) all correct

174. 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 sombrevina
- d) local anesthesia
- e) all correct

175. 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

176. What is the physiological blood loss during labor?

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

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

- a) from 0.1 to 0.3%
- b) 0.3-0.5%
- c) 0.5-1.0%
- d) more than 1%
- e) all correct

178. Where should begin treatment generic hypotonic bleeding?

- a) in intramuscular oxytocin
- b) intravenous oxytocin 10 unit 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

179. 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

180. 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 answer are right
- e) no correct

181. What is the average weight of the fetus at 16 weeks?

- a) 50g
- b) 120g
- c) 280g
- d) 300g
- e) 150g

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

- a) 650g
- b) 520g
- c) 1000-1200g
- d) 2500g
- e) 1700 gr

183. What is the length of the mature newborn?

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

184. What is the minimum weight of a mature full-term newborn?

- a) 2400g
- b) 2500g
- c) 3000g
- d) 3500g
- e) 1000 gr

185. One of the mandatory laboratory testing during pregnancy is aimed at identifying:

- a) Toxoplasmosis
- b) Cytomegalovirus infection
- c) Syphilis
- d) Herpetic infection
- e) all correct

186. 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 concentration of estrogens
- c) hormone levels did not change
- d) all signs are wrong
- e) all correct

187. 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) no change
- e) all correct

188. How long does the disclosure period in multiparous?

- a) 3-6h
- b) 6-8h
- c) 10-12h
- d) 12-18h
- e) 20 h

189. 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 10 unit oxytocin and control traction for umbilical cord
- e) all correct

190. 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

191. 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

192. Which of the famous Way of separation of the placenta is the most effective?

- a) way Gentera
- b) way Crad-Lazarevich
- c) way Abduladze
- d) all answer are wrong
- e) all correct

193. What can be found in the vaginal examination in mixed, breech presentation?

- a) next to the buttocks legs palpable fetal
- b) presentation of the fetus feet
- c) previa one leg
- d) patocos and leg

e) all correct

194. What is a foot presentation?

- a) presentation of the fetus feet
- b) breech presentation
- c) previa knees
- d) head presentation
- e) all correct

195. When you can not use the techniques outside of the placenta separation?

- a) If excessive bleeding
- b) with the negative sign of the placenta
- c) with out hypotonic bleeding uterus
- d) b and c
- e) a, b

196. 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) a,b

197. Onset of labor should be considered:

- a) amniorrhea
- b) promotion of the fetus through the birth canal
- c) appearance clashes with intervals of 15-20 minutes
- d) insertion head
- e) beginning of regular contractions that lead to structural changes in the cervix

198. The first stage of labor ends:

- a) smoothing of the cervix
- b) insertion of the fetal head
- c) bearing-down nature of the appearance of labor
- d) descent of the fetal head to the pelvic floor
- e) full disclosure of uterine mouth

199. To determine post maturity first need to:

- a) spend U.S.
- b) establish the true gestational
- c) determine fetal heart rate
- d) determine the amount of amniotic fluid
- e) hold contractile stress test

200. C-section is shown in all cases except:

- a) previous caesarean sections
- b) unsuccessful attempt forceps
- c) fetal hypoxia
- d) prolapsed cord
- e) the imposition of a circular suture to the cervix

201. What is the leading point on the head with the anterior head presentataion inserted at the front like that?

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

e) major fontaneble

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

- a) outdoor conjugate
- b) Diagonal conjugat
- c) Anatomical conjugate
- d) True conjugate
- e)a,b

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

- a) 7 cm
- b) 8 cm
- c) 11cm
- d) 9 cm
- e) 5 cm

204. 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) a,b

205. 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 jugments about the thickness of the bones of the pelvis
- e) b,c

206. For what purpose are the size of a large pelvis?

- a) to determinethe thickness of the bones
- b) for jugments about the size of the pelvis
- c) to define the outer conjugate
- d) for jugments about asymmetry of the pelvis
- e)c,d

207. What are skew dimensions?

- a) for jugments about the degree of narrowing of the pelvis
- b) to determine the diagonal conjugate
- c) for determining the asymmetry of the pelvis
- d) to determine the true conjugate
- e) all correct

208. What are the signs of pregnancy are readable?

- a) weight loss

- b) nausea
- c) vomiting
- d) lack of menstruation
- e) ultrasound exam.

209. 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

210. What are the signs of pregnancy are likely?

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

211. Lower limit of physiological concentration of hemoglobin in the peripheral blood during pregnancy:

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

212. 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

213. Can anyone confirm the presence of pregnancy up to 2 weeks by ultrasound?

- a) yes
- b) No
- c) no visualation
- d) all signs are wrong
- e) all correct

214. Spontaneous abortion is the termination of pregnancy

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

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

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) no excretion
- d) excretion after stopped menstrual cycle
- e) all correct

216. 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

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

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

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

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) all signs are wrong
- d) likeky
- e) all correct

219. What is the length of the fetus in 20 weeks pregnant?

- a) 18cm
- b) 9cm
- c) 14cm
- d) 16cm
- e) 20 cm

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

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

221. 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) hypotrophies of fetus
- e) all signs are right

222. 21 Normal fetal heart rate

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

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

- a) decreases
- b) increases
- c) is invariably
- d) all signs are right
- e) a, c

224. What does the shortening of the cervix, its softening and patency of the internal os to 1 cm opening 5 cm at the end of pregnancy?

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

225. 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

226. Over bending the flexion head and its to 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
- e) all correct

227. 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) a,b

228. How long does the disclosure period in primiparous?

- a) 3-6 hours
- b) 6-8 hours
- c) 10-12 hours
- d) 12-24 hours
- e) 72 h

229. How long does the postpartum period?

- a) 5 min
- b) 15-20min
- c) 2 hours
- d) 30 min
- e) 1 min

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

- a) 46

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

231. 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)with out bleeding uterine
- e) all correct

232. How common foot presentation?

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

233. What are the reasons for breech presentation:

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

234. What is mixed breech?

- a) next to the buttocks of the fetus both feet
- b) next to the buttocks one leg of the fetus
- c) near the head of the handle of the fetus
- d)hand presentation
- e) no correct option

235. 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) leg presentation
- e)all correct

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

- a) superficial ether anesthesia
- b) deep ether anesthesia
- c) anaesthesia with ftorotan or Introduction sombrevina
- d) local anesthesia
- e)without anesthesia

237. 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 6 hours

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

- a) sign Schroeder
- b) sign Alfred
- c) sign Kústner-Čukalova
- d) collection of all attributes
- e)all correct

239. What is the physiological blood loss during labor?

- a) 200-250mL
- b) 300-400mL
- c) 400-500mL
- d) 500-600mL
- e) 100 ml

240. 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

241.

high blood pressure in combination with proteinuria during pregnancy indicates :

- a) pre-eclampsia
- b) chronic hypertension
- c) pyelonephritis
- d) none no indication
- e) all correct

242The patient with high blood pressure and proteinuria severe head Nye pain is a symptom :

- A) mild preeclampsia
- B) of moderate severity of preeclampsia
- C) severe preeclampsia+
- D) eclampsia
- e) all correct

243he loading dose of magnesium sulfate 25 % :

- A) 10.0 ml -25 % cc bolus very slowly
- B) intravenously 5.0 ml - 25 % after the / m 20.0 ml
- C) 20.0 ml of 25% - 20 ml diluted in isotonic solution in the two syringes in / jet
So slow
- D) a system for intravenous 200.0 mL - 25 % set within 5 minutes
- e) all correct

244The goal of antihypertensive therapy in severe pre-eclampsia or eclampsia is

Support diastolic A / D:

- A) at a normal figures
- B) below 80 mmHg
- C) between 80 mm Hg and 90 mm Hg

- D) between 90 mmHg and 100 mmHg
e) all correct

245 Signs of HELLP syndrome are:

- A) nausea, vomiting, pain in the right upper quadrant
B) an increase in liver size
C) decrease in the number of platelets
D) all of the above
e) all correct

246 Sudden postpartum bleeding may be due to :

- A) hypotension uterus
B) soft tissue injury of the birth canal
C) delayed afterbirth
D) all of the above is true
e) no correct option

247 It is necessary to think of the cervix break walls of the vagina and perineum, if

there is bleeding after childbirth in case of:

- A) the whole placenta and cut the uterus
B) breach of the placenta and cut the uterus
C) the whole placenta and atonic uterus
D) violation of the placenta and atonic uterus
e) all correct

248 If there is inversion of the uterus after childbirth, then:

- A) the bottom of the uterus is not palpable through the abdominal wall
B) can be slight or intense abdominal pain
C) inverted uterus can be seen from the vulva
D) all vishperechislennoverno
e) a,b

249 If necessary, the production of manual removal of the placenta :

- A) should be one hand in a fist inserted into the vagina and the other hand to do uterine massage
B) it is necessary to enter one arm in front vaginal vault, and the other put pressure on the abdominal wall
C) it is necessary to introduce a hand into the uterine cavity, and the other hand to use the cord traction

D) it is necessary to introduce a hand into the uterine cavity, and the other put on the mother's abdomen to hold the bottom of the uterus

- f) All correct

250 If you choose manual compression of the abdominal aorta to stop postpartum

bleeding, compression of the point is :

- A) below the navel and slightly to the right
B) under the umbilicus and slightly to the left
C) above the umbilicus and slightly to the right
d) above the navel and slightly to the left

- f) A,c

251 For rapid volume replacement urgently needs to begin with obstetric hemorrhage transfusion:

- A) dextran (polyglukin, reopoliglukin)
B) crystalloids (saline, Ringer's solution)
C) odnogruppy blood (or blood products)
D) plasma only native
e) a,d

252. bedside test result suggests coagulopathy, if:

- A) bleeding from the incision 1 mm on the inner side of the forearm does not stop in Techa-set 7 minutes
B) a clot is not formed within 7 minutes when added to calcium gluconate in 3 mlkrovi vitro
C) a clot forms within 7 minutes
D) a clot is not formed within 7 minutes or friable clot is formed, which is easily destroyed
e) no correct option

253 During the bimanual compression of the uterus must be :

- A) place the folded hand into a fist in front of vaginal vault, and the second hand on Mrs about behind the uterus
B) to position folded into a fist arm in the rear vaginal vault, and the second hand on the belly of the uterus in Zadie
C) to position folded into a fist hand into the uterine cavity, and the other hand on the bottom of the uterus
D) to position folded into a fist hand on the anterior abdominal wall
e) all correct

254 If there are ineffective attempts at a live fetus, full disclosure of the cervix

uterus and position the head to the pelvis :

- A) labor necessary to complete the cesarean operation
- B) labor necessary to complete the vacuum extraction
- C) you need to do an episiotomy
- D) necessary to stimulate the labor administration of oxytocin
- e) all correct

255 Shoulder dystocia is diagnosed;

- A) if the fetus is not born shoulders for 60 seconds, after the birth of the head
- B) the fetal head is retracted in the direction of the crotch "turtle sign"
- C) light traction does not affect labor
- D) all of the above is true
- e) you need to do an episiotomy

256. When shoulder dystocia:

- A) necessary to receive McRoberts
- B) to avoid pressing on the womb and ask the woman to push harder
- C) you must not pull strongly and continuously for the head downward and pour over the nade-womb
- D) must be strongly tightened for fetal head and put pressure on the bottom of the uterus
- e) you need to do an episiotomy

257 At birth, the pelvis or buttocks of the fetus should be

:

- A) necessary to pull down
- B) you need to pull up
- C) do not touch , keep watching
- D) you must sip of the inguinal fold
- e) you need to do an episiotomy

Pregnant 32 years . with a full-term pregnancy delivered with complaints of blood - stye discharge from the genital tract for no apparent reason . OBJECTIVE: Satisfactory condition tory , A / D 110/70 mm Hg . Tone and shape normal uterus . heartbeat fetus clear , rhythmical 144. What pathology can assume ?

- A) abruptio placentae
- B) molar pregnancy
- C) placenta previa
- D) breaks variceal vaginal walls
- e) all correct

258. 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

259. 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 -

260. The smallest diameter of the True pelvis is?

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

261. Shape of uterus in multiple pregnancy?

- a) Pyriform
- b) Round
- c) Oval
- d) Barrel

262. 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

263. The trophoblast gives rise to a structure called:

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

264. 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.

265. The normal duration of the first birth is:

- a) 5-7 hours
- b) 1-2 hours

- c) 3-8 hours
- d) 16-20 hours

266. 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

267. The main function of the placenta is

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

268. 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

269. 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

270. 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.

271. 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

272. 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

c) Closure of the foramen ovale

273. 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

274. 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

275. 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

276. 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

277. 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

278. The colour of amniotic fluid is ____

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

279. 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

280. 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

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

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

282. Who was discovered the Partograph?

- a). Dr.R.H. Philpoter.
- b). Dr. A.L. Mudaliar.
- c). Dr. William Show.
- d). Dr. Shirodkar.

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

- a) Lightening.
- b). Engagement.
- c). Quickening.
- d). Ballotement.

284. Which is the common ideal female pelvis?

- a). Android.
- b). Gynaecoid.
- c). Platypelloid.
- d). Anthropoid.

285. 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.

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

- a). Anterio-Posterior.
- b). Lateral.
- c). Oblique.
- d). All are equal.

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

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

288. 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

289. 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

290. 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

291. 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
- e) according to the state of the external pharynx of the cervical canal

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

1. for the normal course of the postpartum period
2. for lochiometers
3. for metroendometritis
4. for metrothrombophlebitis
5. for subinvolution of the uterus

293. 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

294. 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.

295. 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

296. 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

297. 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

298. 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

299. 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

300. 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

301. 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

302. 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.

303. 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.

304. 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.

305. 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

306. 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.

307. 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;
- d) none of the above