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Question: 1

Which of the following is a potential complication of hypertensive disorders in pregnancy?

- A. Gestational diabetes.
- B. Hyperemesis gravidarum.
- C. Maternal cardiac disease/anomalies.
- D. Cholestasis.

Answer: C

Explanation: Maternal cardiac disease/anomalies can be a potential complication of hypertensive disorders in pregnancy. Hypertensive disorders, such as preeclampsia-eclampsia, can strain the cardiovascular system and lead to cardiac complications in the mother.

Question: 2

Which sexually transmitted infection can be associated with newborn conjunctivitis?

- A. Herpes.
- B. Gonorrhea.
- C. Chlamydia.
- D. HIV infection.

Answer: C

Explanation: Chlamydia is a sexually transmitted infection that can be passed from the mother to the newborn during delivery. If the newborn is exposed to

chlamydia, it can cause conjunctivitis, which is inflammation of the eye.

Question: 3

Which type of hypertension is characterized by elevated blood pressure that develops after 20 weeks of gestation and resolves postpartum?

- A. Chronic hypertension.
- B. Gestational hypertension.
- C. Preeclampsia-eclampsia.
- D. Protein-creatinine levels.

Answer: B

Explanation: Gestational hypertension refers to elevated blood pressure that develops after 20 weeks of gestation and resolves postpartum. It is not accompanied by significant proteinuria or other signs of preeclampsia. Chronic hypertension, on the other hand, is present before pregnancy or diagnosed before 20 weeks of gestation. Preeclampsia-eclampsia is a more severe form of hypertension characterized by hypertension and significant proteinuria, and it can progress to seizures (eclampsia). Protein-creatinine levels are used to assess kidney function and proteinuria, which is a hallmark sign of preeclampsia.

Question: 4

Which blood test is used to assess the acid-base status of a pregnant woman?

- A. Maternal pH.
- B. Protein-creatinine levels.
- C. Hemoglobin A1C.
- D. Antithyroid antibody levels.

Answer: A

Explanation: Maternal pH is a blood test used to assess the acid-base status of a pregnant woman. It measures the acidity or alkalinity of the blood and helps in evaluating the acid-base balance, which is important for normal physiological functioning.

Question: 5

How can parvovirus B19 (fifth disease) impact a fetus?

- A. It can result in miscarriage.
- B. It can cause premature delivery.
- C. It can cause fetal hearing loss.
- D. It can cause respiratory problems.

Answer: C

Explanation: Parvovirus B19 can cross the placenta and infect the fetus. When the infection occurs during pregnancy, it can lead to a condition known as fetal hydrops, which is characterized by abnormal accumulation of fluid in two or more fetal compartments. This condition can cause severe anemia in the fetus, leading to complications such as heart failure and fetal death. Additionally, parvovirus B19 infection can affect the developing organs of the fetus, including the cochlea, leading to hearing loss.

Question: 6

Which endocrine disorder is characterized by an overactive thyroid gland?

- A. Cholelithiasis.
- B. Hypothyroidism.

- C. Systemic lupus erythematosus.
- D. Hyperthyroidism.

Answer: D

Explanation: Hyperthyroidism is an endocrine disorder characterized by an overactive thyroid gland. It can cause symptoms such as weight loss, rapid heartbeat, and heat intolerance. Proper management and treatment are important during pregnancy to ensure optimal maternal and fetal health.

Question: 7

Which respiratory disorder is characterized by recurring episodes of wheezing, shortness of breath, and chest tightness?

- A. Acute fatty liver.
- B. Asthma.
- C. Obesity.
- D. Bariatric surgery.

Answer: B

Explanation: Asthma is a respiratory disorder characterized by recurring episodes of wheezing, shortness of breath, and chest tightness. It is a chronic condition that can be managed with appropriate treatment and control measures.

Question: 8

Which condition is a severe form of preeclampsia and is characterized by hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelet count?

- A. Chronic hypertension.
- B. Gestational hypertension.
- C. Preeclampsia-eclampsia.
- D. HELLP syndrome.

Answer: D

Explanation: HELLP syndrome is a severe form of preeclampsia. It stands for Hemolysis, Elevated Liver enzymes, and Low Platelet count. It is a serious condition that requires prompt medical intervention as it can lead to liver damage, bleeding problems, and other complications. Chronic hypertension and gestational hypertension are forms of hypertension that are not necessarily associated with HELLP syndrome. Preeclampsia-eclampsia refers to the combination of hypertension and significant proteinuria, and it can progress to seizures (eclampsia).

Question: 9

Which genetic disorder is characterized by abnormal hemoglobin production, leading to red blood cell destruction?

- A. Turner syndrome.
- B. Cystic fibrosis.
- C. Down syndrome.
- D. Sickle cell disease.

Answer: D

Explanation: Sickle cell disease is a genetic disorder characterized by abnormal hemoglobin production, leading to red blood cell destruction. It can cause complications during pregnancy and requires specialized management and care.

Question: 10

Which hematologic disorder is characterized by a decreased number of platelets in the blood?

- A. Anemia.
- B. Thrombocytopenia.
- C. Hemolytic disease.
- D. Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC).

Answer: B

Explanation: Thrombocytopenia is a hematologic disorder characterized by a decreased number of platelets in the blood. Platelets play a crucial role in blood clotting, and a low platelet count can lead to an increased risk of bleeding and difficulty in clot formation.

Question: 11

Which viral infection can lead to severe birth defects if contracted during pregnancy, including microcephaly and other neurological abnormalities?

- A. Human papillomavirus (HPV).
- B. Syphilis.
- C. Influenza.
- D. Zika virus.

Answer: D

Explanation: Zika virus infection during pregnancy can lead to severe birth defects, including microcephaly (abnormally small head) and other neurological abnormalities in the newborn. It is primarily transmitted through mosquito bites but can also be sexually transmitted. Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a

sexually transmitted infection that can lead to cervical cancer. Syphilis is a bacterial infection that can be transmitted sexually or vertically from the mother to the fetus. Influenza is a viral respiratory infection.

Question: 12

Which type of diabetes is characterized by high blood sugar levels that develop during pregnancy and typically resolve after delivery?

- A. Preexisting (Type I and Type II) diabetes.
- B. Maternal cardiac disease/anomalies.
- C. Diabetic Ketoacidosis.
- D. Gestational diabetes.

Answer: D

Explanation: Gestational diabetes is characterized by high blood sugar levels that develop during pregnancy and typically resolve after delivery. It is different from preexisting diabetes, which includes Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes that were present before pregnancy. Diabetic Ketoacidosis is a potentially life-threatening complication of diabetes characterized by high blood sugar levels and the presence of ketones in the blood. Maternal cardiac disease/anomalies refer to heart conditions or abnormalities in the mother.

Question: 13

Which sexually transmitted infection is caused by the Herpes Simplex Virus and can be transmitted to the newborn during delivery?

- A. Chlamydia.
- B. Herpes.
- C. Gonorrhea.
- D. HIV infection.

Answer: B

Explanation: Herpes is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV). It can be transmitted to the newborn during delivery if the mother has an active outbreak. This can lead to serious complications in the newborn, including central nervous system involvement. Chlamydia and gonorrhea are bacterial infections, while HIV infection is caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus.

Question: 14

Which sexually transmitted infection is associated with an increased risk of cervical cancer?

- A. Gonorrhea.
- B. Syphilis.
- C. Human papillomavirus (HPV).
- D. Chlamydia.

Answer: C

Explanation: Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a sexually transmitted infection that is associated with an increased risk of cervical cancer. Certain strains of HPV can cause cellular changes in the cervix that may progress to cervical cancer if left untreated. Regular screening and vaccination are important for the prevention and early detection of cervical cancer associated with HPV infection.

Question: 15

All of the following are disadvantages of Chorionic Villus Sampling, EXCEPT

- A. Fetal speech and hearing problems.
- B. Risk is minimal but slight chance of fetal limb reduction.
- C. Expense.
- D. Pregnancy loss.

Answer: A

Explanation: Chorionic Villus Sampling (CVS) is a prenatal diagnostic procedure that carries certain risks and disadvantages. These include the risk of pregnancy loss, as it is an invasive procedure that involves sampling cells from the placenta. There is also a small chance of fetal limb reduction, although the risk is minimal. Additionally, CVS can be expensive. However, fetal speech and hearing problems are not associated with CVS.

Question: 16

Which infectious disease can be transmitted vertically from the mother to the fetus during pregnancy?

- A. Zika virus.
- B. COVID-19.
- C. Influenza.
- D. Group B Streptococcus.

Answer: D

Explanation: Group B Streptococcus (GBS) is an infectious disease that can be transmitted vertically from the mother to the fetus during pregnancy. GBS infection in newborns can lead to serious complications, including sepsis and

pneumonia.

Question: 17

Which bacterial infection is commonly screened for during pregnancy and can be transmitted to the newborn during delivery, leading to sepsis and other complications?

- A. Herpes.
- B. Chlamydia.
- C. Gonorrhoea.
- D. Group B Streptococcus (GBS).

Answer: D

Explanation: Group B Streptococcus (GBS) is commonly screened for during pregnancy as it can be transmitted to the newborn during delivery. If the newborn is exposed to GBS, it can lead to severe complications, including sepsis, pneumonia, and meningitis. Chlamydia and gonorrhoea are sexually transmitted infections caused by bacteria. Herpes is a viral infection caused by the Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV).

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