Ministry Of Higher Education And Scientific Research Foundation Of Technical Education

Institute of Medical Technology

Learning Package in Field Of Maternity Nursing

Presented to the 2nd class students Of Institute

Designed by

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2009-2010

Modular unit (1)
Anatomy and physiology of female reproductive system

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the anatomy and physiology of female reproductive system .

It is also intended for students who have little or no science background.

3- Central ideas

3-1 anatomy of reproductive system .

3-2 physiology of reproductive system .

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (4) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (4) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (4) degree or more , you must go to learn the (2) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (4) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And understand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Define the part of female reproductive system .
2- Draw the parts of female reproductive system .
3- Enumerate the function of each parts .
4- Explain the menstrual cycle .
5- Explain the ovarian cycle .

Pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- Which one is the ideal female pelvis

a- anthropoid b- android c- gynecoid

d- none of these

2- false pelvis refers to :-

a- upper part of pelvis b- lower part of pelvis c- both of these

d- none of these

3- which one is the wider part of fallopian tube

a- interstitial b- isthmic c- ovarian fimbriae

d- ampullary

4- physiological amenorrhea is present in all except

a- pregnancy b- lactation c- prepuberty

d- post puberty

5- which one of the following hormones causes ovulation

a- FSH b- LH c- FSH and LH

D- The modular unit of this package

1- Anatomy of female internal reproductive system

It composed of :-

- Ovaries
- Fallopian
- Uterus
- Vagina

Pelvis

- Gynecoid
- Android
- Anthropoid

1- False pelvis (upper part)
2- True pelvis (lower part)

Pelvis composed of 4 bones :-

1- Two innominate
   - Ilium
   - Ischium
   - Pubis
2- Sacrum
3- Coccyx

Test 1\ Enumerate the bones of pelvis

Ovaries are two almoned shaped organ that are situated in the upper part of the pelbic cavity

Function

1- Development and expulsion of ova .
2- Screate hormones (progesterone and estrogen) .

Fallopian tubes :- are two trumpet shaped they extened from the coruna of the ut. And open into pertonial cavity .

Parts of fallopian tube :-

1- Interstitial part (narrow)
2- Isthmic (middle part)
3- Ampulla (wider part)
4- Ovarian fimbriae

Function

1- Permit the passage of ova from ovary uterus .
2- Permit the passage of spermatozoa from ut. to meet the ova .
3- Fertilization take place in the ampullary part .

Test 2\ Enumerate the function of ovary

Uterus it a thick-walled muscular organ situated between the bladder and rectum .
Is divided into 3 parts :-

1- Cervix
2- Body of uterus
3- Fundus

The uterus is supported by two way :-

1- By muscles of pelvis
2- By ligaments
   - Utero-sacro
   - Round
   - Broad

Function :- it is the organ of menstruation and during pregnancy it receives the fertilized ovum retains and nourish until labor .

Vagina it strong muscle situated in the middle of the pelvis .

Test 3\ Define the uterus , vagina

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- false pelvis refers to :-
   a- upper part of pelvis b- lower part of pelvis c- both of these
   d- none of these
2- physiological amenorrhea is present in all except
   a- pregnancy b- lactation c- prepuberty
   d- post puberty
3- Which one is the ideal female pelvis
   a- anthropoid b- android c- gynecoid
   d- none of these
4- which one of the following hormones causes ovulation
   a- FSH b- LH c- FSH and LH
5- which one is the wider part of fallopian tube
   a- interstitial b- isthmic c- ovarian fimbriae
   d- ampullary

Key of answers

Pre-test	post-test
1- c	1- a
2- a	2- d
3- d	3- c
4- d	4- c
5- c	5- d

Test 1\

1- Two innominate
   - Ilium
   - Ischium
   - Pubis
2- Sacrum
3- Coccyx

Test 2\

1- Development and expulsion of ova .
2- Screate hormones (progesterone and estrogen) .

Test 3\

Uterus it athick-walled muscular organ situated between the bladder and rectum .

Vagina it strong muscle situated in the middle of the pelvis .

Modular unit (2)
Pregnancy (1)
Signs and symptoms of pregnancy

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the normal pregnancy .

3- Central ideas :-

3-1 pregnancy and its stages .
3-2 signs and symptoms of pregnancy .
3-3 calculation of the expected date of delivery .

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .
4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .
4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (4) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (4) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .
The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (4) degree or more , you must go to learn the (3) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (4) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And understand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Define the pregnancy .
2- enumerate the stages of pregnancy .
3- enumerate the signs and symptoms of pregnancy .
4- calculate the expected date of delivery .

pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- the normal duration of pregnancy is :-

a- 280 days b- 40 weeks c- 9 months

d- all of these

2- the following are the presumptive signs of pregnancy except :-

a- morning sickness b- amenorrhea c- nausea and vomiting d- quickening

3- which one is the first stage of pregnancy :-

a- insemination b- ovulation c- fertilization

d- implantation

4- stretching of the skin during pregnancy is called :-

a- striae gravidarum b- linea nigra c- chloasmauterinum

5- menstrual suppression is called :-

a- menarche b- menstruation c- amenorrhea

pregnancy

it's normal physiological process , it's state of being with child .
normal duration of pregnancy is 280 days or 40 weeks , 10 lunar , 9 calender

stages of pregnancy

1- ovulation
2- insemination
3- fertilization
4- implantation

Signs and symptoms of pregnancy

1- presumptive signs :-
   - menstrual suppression (amenorrha)
   - nausea and vomiting (morning sickness)
   - breast changes
   - frequency of urination
   - drowness and tiredness
   - vaginal changes
   - skin changes :-
     a- striae gravidarum (stretching of the skin)
     b- linea nigra
     c- chloasma uterinum
   - psychological changes .

Test 1\ Enumerate the stages of pregnancy .

2- probable signs :-
   - change in uterus (enlargement of the uterus) .
   - uterine contraction
   - palpation of the fetus
   - quichening (the mothers first perception of the movement of the fetus 18-20 wks .
   - positive lab. Test .

test 2\ Enumerate the presumptive signs of pregnancy

3- positive signs :-
   - auscultation of fetal heart .
   - palpate the fetal parts after 24 wks
   - ultra sound
   - x- ray

calculation of the E.D.D.
By adding 7 days and 9 month or subtract 3 months

Ex. LMP. 15-4-2009
7-9

E.D.D. 22-1-2010

Test 3\ Calculate the E.D.D. if the LMP. 22-7-2009

post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- the following are the presumptive signs of pregnancy except :-

a- morning sickness b- amenorrhea c- nausea and vomiting d- quickening

2- menstrual suppression is called :-

a- menarche b- menstruation c- amenorrhea

3- stretching of the skin during pregnancy is called :-

a- striae gravidarum b- linea nigra c- chloasmauterinum

4- which one is the first stage of pregnancy :-

a- insemination b- ovulation c- fertilization

d- implantation

5- the normal duration of pregnancy is :-

a- 280 days b- 40 weeks c- 9 months

d- all of these

Key of answers

Pre-test	post-test
1- d	1- d
2- d	2- c
3- b	3- a
4- a	4- b
5- c	5- d

Test 1\

1. ovulation
2. insemination
3. fertilization
4. implantation

Test 2\

- menstrual suppression
- nausea and vomiting
- breast changes
- frequency of urination
- drowness and tiredness
- vaginal changes
- skin changes :-
- psychological changes .

test 3\ E.D.D. = 29-4-2010

Modular unit (3)
Pregnancy (2)
Desidua , placenta ,amniotic fluid size and development of the fetus

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the function of placenta amniotic fluid size and development of the fetus .

3- Central ideas :-

3-1 function of placenta .
3-2 function of amniotic fluid .
3-3 size and development of the fetus .

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .
4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .
4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (4) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (4) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .
The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (4) degree or more , you must go to learn the (4) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (4) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And understand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Enumerate the function of placenta and amniotic fluid .
2- Describe the size and development of the fetus .

Pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The contents of the umbilical cord are :-

a- two umbilical arteries only b- two veins and one umbilical artery c- one vein and two umbilical arteries

2- the approximate weight of the placenta is :-

a- 1\2 kg b- 1 kg c- 1 1\2 kg

3- the following statements are true except :-

a- the normal amount of amniotic fluid is 500-1500 cc .

b- amniotic fluid contain K+ , Ca++ , Na .

c- amniotic fluid help fetus in digestion .

3- the function of placenta is :-

a- nutrition

b- O2 and CO2 exchange .

c- Transfer of heat .

d- All of these

4- Fertilized ova within the first 2 weeks is called :-

a- embryo b- ovum c- fetus

pregnancy -2-

desidua :- it's change of the endometrum the placenta .

function :-

1- Act as barrier
2- Secret HCG hormone .

Placenta 15-20 cm in diameter
1\2 kg weight

Function

1- nutrition
2- O2 and CO2 exchange .
3- Help fetus in digestion .
4- Transfer of heat .

Test 1\ Enumerate the function of placenta

Umbilical cord

50 cm length .
1-2 cm width
Contain 2 arteries and one vein

Fetal membrane amnion and chorine

Amniotic fluid normal amount 500-1500 cc contain K+ , Ca++ , Na protein , estrogen .

Function

1- Protect fetus
2- Easy movement of fetus
3- Keep fetus at mean temperature
4- Help in dilatation of cervix during labor

Test 2\ what are the function of amniotic fluid

Size and development of the fetus
Ovum – fertilized ova the first 2 weeks .
Embryo – from 2nd to the 5th wks .
Fetus – after 5th weeks to the time of birth .

1st month (4 week) – nervous system gen. to- urinary system , skin , bones , lungs are formed , arm and legs begin to form , eyes ears and nose appear .

2nd month (8 week) – head enlarged , sex differentiation begins .
3rd month – fingers and toes are distinct placenta is complete , fetal circulation .
4th month – fetal movements are felt by mother heart sounds by auscultation.
6th month – skin appears , vernix caseosa , appears , eyebrows and finger nails develop
7th month – skin is red
8th month – eye lids open , fetal movement
9th month – amniotic fluid decreases .

Test 3\ Describe the development of fetus during 4th month

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- the following statements are true except :-
   a- the normal amount of amniotic fluid is 500-1500 cc .
   b- amniotic fluid contain K+ , Ca++ , Na .
   c- amniotic fluid help fetus indigestion .
2- the function of placenta is :-
   a- nutrition
   b- O2 and CO2 exchange .
   c- Transfer of heat .
   d- All of these
3- Fertilized ova within the first 2 weeks is called :-
   a- embryo b- ovum c- fetus

4- The contents of the umbilical cord are :-
   a- two umbilical arteries only b- two veins and one umbilical artery c- one vein and two umbilical arteries
5- the approximate weight of the placenta is :-
   a- 1\2 kg b- 1 kg c- 1 1\2 kg

Key of answers

Pre-test	post-test
1- c	1- c
2- a	2- d
3- c	3- b
4- d	4- c
5- b	5- a

test 1\

1- nutrition
2- O2 and CO2 exchange .
3- Transfer of heat
4- Transfer of heat

Test 2\

1- Protect fetus
2- Easy movement of fetus
3- Keep fetus at mean temperature
4- Help in dilatation of cervix during labor

Test 3\

Fetal movements are felt by mother , heart sound by auscultation.

Modular unit (4)
Antenatal care

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the antenatal care during pregnancy.

3- Central ideas :-

3-1 antenatal care during pregnancy .

3-2 medical and nursing advising during pregnancy .

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (4) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (4) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (4) degree or more , you must go to learn the (5) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (4) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And understand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Define the antenatal care .
2- Enumerate the doses of tetanus vaccine during pregnancy .
3- Mention the main benefits of good nutrition during pregnancy .
4- Explain the main side effects of smoking during pregnancy .

<u>Pre-test</u> put a circle in front of right sentence

1- Vaginal examination in the later weeks of pregnancy helps in :-

A- position of fetus

B- presentation of fetus

C- assessing the pelvis

D- all of these

2- The pregnancy woman needs adequate and good nutrition for :-

A- growth and development of fetus .

B- prevent complication .

C- successful lactation .

D- all of these .

3- The pregnancy woman must needs antenatal visits during 7-8 month :-

A- every 1 weeks

B- every 2 weeks

C- once per month

4- The main blood examination during pregnancy are except :-

a- blood group & Rh b- Hb % c- widal test

5- The main side effects of smoking during pregnancy are :-

A- effect on cardiac out put

B- $O_2 \downarrow$ & $CO_2 \uparrow$

C- All of these

Antenatal care

Refers to the medical and nursing care given to the pregnant women during the period between conception and the onset of labor .

It includes :-

1- History :-
   a- Personal H.
   b- Family H.
2- Past history (medical & surgical H.).
3- Obstetrical history :-
   - G.P.A.
   - L.M.P. & EDD
4- Laboratory test :-

- Urine exam \ for albumin and sugar
- Blood exam \ Blood group , Rh , Hb %

5- Physical examination – chest , abdomen , vaginal exam , fetal exam (fetal heart , fetal part and position)
6- Antenatal visits :-

- 1-6 month \ once per month
- 7-8 month \ every 2 weeks
- 9 month \ every per week

Each visit will be exam the general condition , B\P , weight , fetal growth and monitor any changes or signs or symptoms such as bleeding , edema , pain , fever and headache .

Test 1\ Define the antenatal care

- In last visit will exam the pelvis and fetal size and position .

7- Vaccination :-

4th month
5th month
1st after 6 month
2nd after year
3rd after year
} tetanus

Test 2\ Enumerate the doses of tetanus vaccine

Antenatal advices

- Rest , relaxation and sleep – rest for a half hour every morning with afternoon and at least 9 hrs sleep should be obtained every night .
- Exercise – such as walking in the fresh air avoid holding heavy objects .
- Breast care – must need clean to prevent infection .
- Alcohol and smoking – should be avoided , effect to cardiac output the $CO_2 \uparrow$ & $O_2 \downarrow$
- Care of the teeth – protect from any infection and must be treated .
- Diet – need adequate and food to growth and development of fetus , to prevent complication to maintained mother health , to successful lactation , for active with physical strength during labor . she need protein , CHO , minerals , Iron , vitamins and decrease tea and coffee .

Test 3\ Enumerate the benefits of good nutrition during pregnancy

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The pregnancy woman must needs antenatal visits during 7-8 month :-

A- every 1 weeks
B- every 2 weeks
C- once per month

2- The main blood examination during pregnancy are except :-

a- blood group & Rh b- Hb % c- widal test

3- The main side effects of smoking during pregnancy are :-

A- effect on cardiac out put
B- O_2 ↓ & CO_2 ↑
C- All of these

4- Vaginal examination in the later weeks of pregnancy helps in :-

A- position of fetus
B- presentation of fetus
C- assessing the pelvis
D- all of these

5- The pregnancy woman needs adequate and good nutrition for :-

A- growth and development of fetus .
B- prevent complication .
C- successful lactation .
D- all of these .

Key of answers

Pre-test	post-test
1- d	1- b
2- d	2- c
3- b	3- c
4- c	4- d
5- c	5- d

Test 1\

Refers to the medical and nursing care given to the pregnant women during the period between conception and the onset of labor .

Test 2\

4th month
5th month
1st after 6 month
2nd after year
3rd after year
} tetanus

Test 3\

growth and development of fetus
prevent complication
maintained mother health
successful lactation
active with physical strength during labor

Modular unit (5)
General problems
During pregnancy

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the general problems during pregnancy.

3- Central ideas

3-1 causes of general problems during pregnancy.

3-2 treatment and nursing care of general problems during pregnancy .

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (4) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (4) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (4) degree or more , you must go to learn the (6) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (4) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And understand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Enumerate the main general problems during pregnancy .
2- Mention the causes of general problems during pregnancy .
3- Explain the treatment and nursing care of general problems during pregnancy

Pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The main causes of hyperemesis gravidarum are :-

A- psychological b- hormonal c- ovarian cyst

D- all of these

2- The severe form of morning sickness is called :-

A- hyperemesis gravidarum

B- nausea and vomiting

C- heart burn

3- Enlargement in the diameter of vein during pregnancy called :-

A- hemorrhoid

B- edema

C- varicose vein

4- Varicose of lower part of rectum and anus during pregnancy called:-

A- edema

B- hemorrhoid

C- varicose vein

5- Swelling of the lower extremities during pregnancy called :-

A- edema

B- varicose vein

C- hemorrhoid

General problems during pregnancy

1- Hyperemesis gravidarum :- it is severe form of morning sickness , occurs in 50 % of pregnant woman

Signs & symptoms :-

1- Recurrent vomiting
2- Dry mouth
3- Tacky cardiac
4- Decrease weight
5- Acetone breathing
6- Dark urine
7- Constipation

Causes :-

1- Psychological
2- Hormonal – decrease peristalsis of intestine
3- Other causes
   - Appendicitis
   - Ovarian cyst
   - Peptic ulcer

Treatment and nursing care :-

- Admission to hospital
- Nothing by mouth for 24 hr. IV. Fluid
- Antiemetic – B6
- Psychological support
- Complete bed rest
- Call doctor if :-
  a- Pulse rate > 100\min
  b- Temperature > 37 c
  c- Jaundice
  d- Protein & urobilinogen
  e- Signs of amnesia , delusions , diplopia , fainting

Test 1\ Enumerate the signs & symptoms of hyperemesis gravidarum

2- Heart burn :- occur in late pregnancy due to pressure of uterus on stomach .

Management and nursing care :-

1- Stop fatty food .
2- Small frequent meals .
3- Pillow under head .

4- Encourage milk intake .

3- Hemorrhoids – it's varicose of lower part of rectum and anus lead to bleeding specially with constipation .

Treatment and nursing care :-

1- Avoid constipation .
2- Use cold sponging on area .
3- Do massage using ointment .

4- Edema :- it's swelling of the lower extremities due to :-

1- normal reduction of proteins in pregnancy which tend to draw fluid into the tissues .
2- venous pressure due to enlarged uterus .
3- wearing constricting bands .
4- standing for long time .

Treatment :-

1- Pt. may have to stay in bed and take rest .
2- elevate legs .

Test 2\ Define hemorrhoids , edema

5- Constipation :-

Causes :-

1- Diminishing peristalsis movement of the intestine .
2- Pressure of the enlarged uterus .

Treatment :-

1- Good bowel habits
2- Take adequate fluid
3- Exercise
4- Cascara by doctor order .

5- Varicose veins – it's enlargement in the diameter of a vein due to :-

1- Increase of progesterone .
2- Physical and hormonal changes .
3- Uterus pressure on the lower extremities .
4- Prolonged standing .
5- Multigravida .

Signs and symptoms :-

1- Pain in legs .
2- Engorgement of superficial veins .
3- Edema .

Treatment :-

1- Avoid long periods of standing .
2- Sit with her feet raised on stool .
3- Lie down for an hour with her feet higher than her head .
4- Avoid tight cloths .

Test 3\ Enumerate the signs and symptoms of varicose vein .

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The severe form of morning sickness is called :-

A- hyperemesis gravidarum
B- nausea and vomiting
C- heart burn

2- Swelling of the lower extremities during pregnancy called :-

A- edema
B- varicose vein
C- hemorrhoid

3- Varicose of lower part of rectum and anus during pregnancy called:-

A- edema
B- hemorrhoid
C- varicose vein

4- The main causes of hyperemesis gravidarum are :-

A- psychological b- hormonal c- ovarian cyst
D- all of these

5- Enlargement in the diameter of vein during pregnancy called :-

A- hemorrhoid
B- edema
C- varicose vein

Key of answers

Pre-test	post-test
1- d	1- a
2- a	2- a
3- c	3- b
4- b	4- d
5- a	5- c

Test 1\

1- Recurrent vomiting
2- Dry mouth
3- Tychy cardiac
4- Decrease weight
5- Acetone breathing
6- Dark urine
7- Constipation

Test 2\

Hemorrhoids – it's varicose of lower part of rectum and anus .

Test 3\

1- Pain in legs .
2- Engorgement of superficial veins .
3- Edema .

Modular unit (6)
Anemia and diabetes
Mellitus during pregnancy

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the complication of pregnancy which effects on woman and fetus such as anemia and diabetes mellitus during pregnancy.

3- Central ideas

3-1 causes , signs & symptoms , effects and treatment of anemia during pregnancy .

3-2 causes , sings & symptoms , effects and treatment of diabetes mellitus during pregnancy .

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (3) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (3) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (3) degree or more , you must go to learn the (7) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (3) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And understand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Enumerate the causes of anemia and D.M.
2- Enumerate the signs and symptoms of anemia and D.M.

3- Enumerate the effects of anemia and D.M. on pregnancy .
4- Mention the treatment of anemia and D.M. during pregnancy.

<u>Pre-test</u> put a circle in front of right sentence

1- Diabetic woman should be admitted in the hospital at :-

A- 30th wks b- 32nd wks c- 34th wks
D- 36th wks

2- The following are the common effects of anemia on pregnancy except :-

A- premature birth .
B- Abortion
C- Weak fetus
D- decrease uterine bleeding

3- The most common causes of anemia during pregnancy is :-

A- increase need of the mother
B- iron deficiency
C- folic acid deficiency
D- all of these

4- Macrosomia if term used for :-

A- big size of fetus.
B- small size of fetus .
Normal size of fetus
None of these

Anemia during pregnancy

Causes :-

1- Increase need of the mother by the growing fetus .
2- Iron deficiency
3- Folic acid deficiency

Signs & symptoms :-

- Weight loss
- Skin pale
- Fatigue
- Palpitation
- Dizziness
- Headache

Effect of anemia on pregnancy :-

1- Premature birth
2- Abortion
3- Small for gestational age
4- Decrease immunity
5- Weak fetus
6- Increase uterine bleeding

Treatment :-

1- Take folic acid daily
2- In severe anemia need blood transfusion .
3- Iron therapy
4- Good diet rich with , especially after third mouth .

Test 1\ Enumerate the causes of anemia .

Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy

Effect of diabetes on pregnant woman :-

1- Decrease immunity
2- Slow and difficult labor
3- Increase incidence of C\S
4- Increase incidence of pre-eclampsia
5- Maternal death

Effect of diabetes on fetus :-

1- Macrosomia – increase fetal size .
2- Habitual abortion .

3- Congenital malformations .
4- Prenatal death .
5- Polyhydramnios .

Signs and symptoms :-

1- Poly urea , poly depsia , poly phagia
2- Delay wound healing .
3- Loss of weight .
4- Purities .
5- Glucose urea .
6- Loss or disturb vision .

Treatment & nursing care :-

1- Admission at third month to regulate blood sugar by insulin .
2- Antenatal care-every week after third month because blood sugar increase with pregnancy .
3- Diet control .
4- During cold and morning sickness , consult the doctor .
5- Psychological rest .
6- Admission at 36 week .
7- Induction of labor or C\S to avoid complication at 37 wks .

Preparation for C\S

1- Avoid CH6 one day before operation
2- Give soluble insulin one day before C\S

Test 2\ Enumerate the effects of DM. on pregnancy women .

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The following are the common effects of anemia on pregnancy except :-

A- premature birth .
B- Abortion
C- Weak fetus
D- decrease uterine bleeding

2- Macrosomia if term used for :-

A- big size of fetus.
B- small size of fetus .
Normal size of fetus
None of these

3- Diabetic woman should be admitted in the hospital at :-

A- 30th wks B- 32nd wks C- 34th wks
D- 36th wks

4- The most common causes of anemia during pregnancy is :-

A- increase need of the mother
B- iron deficiency
C- folic acid deficiency
D- all of these

Key of answers

Pre-test	post-test
1- d	1- c
2- c	2- a
3- d	3- d
4- a	4- d

Test 1 \

1- Increase need of the mother by the growing fetus .
2- Iron deficiency
3- Folic acid deficiency

Test 2\

1- Decrease immunity
2- Slow and difficult labor
3- Increase incidence of C\S
4- Increase incidence of pre-eclampsia
5- Maternal death

Modular unit (7)
Complication of pregnancy

- Hypertension
- Toxemia of pregnancy

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the complication of pregnancy such as hypertension and pregnancy induced hypertension .

3- Central ideas

3-1 hypertension during pregnancy .

3-2 toxemia of pregnancy .

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (8) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And understand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Differentiate between hypertension and toxemia of pregnancy.
2- Mention the complication of hypertension .
3- Explain the treatment and nursing care of hypertension during pregnancy .
4- Enumerate the characterization of toxemia .

Pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The predisposing factors of toxemia are the following except :-

A- primigravida B- H.mole C- diabetes

D- heart disease

2- The signs and symptoms of toxemia are the following except :-

A- convulsion B- hypertension C- edema

D- albuminuria

3- The aims of terminating pregnancy in toxemia are the following except :-

A- to prevent onset of eclampsia

B- to prevent intrauterine death of the fetus .

C- to prevent edema & albuminuria

Complication of pregnancy

Hypertension :- start at begging of pregnancy not disappear after delivery.

Complication

- Intrauterine death .
- Early separation of placenta .
- Renal failure .
- Abortion .
- Antipartium hemorrhage .

Treatment and nursing care :-

1- Complete bed rest .
2- Antenatal monitoring of B\P and fetal health
3- Diet free from salt .
4- In sever cases admit to hospital .
5- G.U.E. exam every wk for protein .
6- Checking vital signs and fluid input & output .
7- Give antihypertensive drugs .
8- Give sedative
9- During last week's monitor fetal condition and may do termination by C\S .

Test 1\ Enumerate the main complication of hypertension

Toxemia of pregnancy

It is hypertension disorders include a variety of vascular disturbance occurs during gestation of the early puerperium and disappeared after delivery .

Predisposing factors :-

- Common in primigravida
- Age < 20> 35
- Chronic hypertension
- Low socioeconomic status
- H.mole
- Diabetes

Characterized by :-

1- Hypertension
2- Edema
3- Protein urea

Test 2\ Mention the characterization of toxemia ?

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The signs and symptoms of toxemia are the following except :-

A- convulsion B- hypertension C- edema

D- albuminuria

2- The aims of terminating pregnancy in toxemia are the following except :-

A- to prevent onset of eclampsia

B- to prevent intrauterine death of the fetus .

C- to prevent edema & albuminuria

3- The predisposing factors of toxemia are the following except :-

A- primigravida B- H.mole C- diabetes

D- heart disease

Key of answers

Pre-test	**post-test**
1- d	1- a
2- a	2- c
3- c	3- d

Test 1\

- I.M.D.
- Early separation of placenta .
- Renal failure .
- Abortion .
- A.P.H.

Test 2\

.

1- Hypertension
2- Edema
3- Protein urea

Modular unit (8)
Classification of toxemia of pregnancy

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the classification of toxemia of pregnancy.

3- Central ideas :-

Concept of pre-eclamptic toxemia

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (3) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (3) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (3) degree or more , you must go to learn the (9) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (3) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And understand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Classification the toxemia of pregnancy .
2- Enumerate the signs & symptoms of P.E.T.
3- Enumerate the main complication of P.E.T. on fetus and mother .
4- Explain the management and nursing of P.E.T. during pregnancy , delivery and labor .

Pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- In order that the baby has better chances of should be carried out at:-

A- 36 wks B- 38 wks C- 37 wks

D- after 38 wks

2- The commonly sedatives used in coma or fit after labor is :-

A- pethidine B-barbiturates C- morphine

3- The objectives of treatment of toxemia are the following except :-

A- to allay restlessness & headache

B- to control convulsions

C- to reduce blood pressure

D- to reduce edema & albuminuria

4- The complications of per-eclampsia include the following except :-

A- mental disturbance B- abruptia placenta

C- IUD.

Classification of toxemia

1- Pre-eclampsia
2- Eclampsia

Signs & symptoms of pre-eclampsia

1- Sudden hypertension
2- Headache
3- Swelling of the face , fingers and foot
4- Blurring of vision
5- Excessive weight gain .
6- Epigastria pain .

Complications

A – on mother

1- Eclampia
2- Abruption placenta
3- Antipartum haemorrhage .
4- Hepatic & renal failure

B- on fetus

1- IUD (intrauterine death)
2- Prematurity .
3- Prenatal death

Test 1\ What are the main complications of P.E.T. on the fetus ?

Management & nursing care :-

1- **Preventive .**

- Monitor B\P , Wt , proteinuria specially between 20-30 wks .
- More frequent antenatal visit .
- Good nutrition (protein , iron , vit) and decrease salt .
- Complete bed rest .

2- **In severe cases**

- Admit to hospital
- Give antihypertensive drugs , aldomet , adalat
- Give sedatives , valium , phenobarbitone
- Restrict fluid intake & salt
- Increase protein and calcium
- Measure B\P , wt , G.U.E. every wk .

Measurement for delivery :- termination of pregnancy after 38 wks

1- Induction :- By pitocin drip .

2- By C\S , if severe complication occur .

Nursing care during labor

1- Monitory B\P & protein urea
2- Monitor the general condition .
3- Monitor the FH.
4- Give sedation-valium amp .
5- Use epidural anesthesia
6- Monitor vital signs .
7- Monitor fluid intake and out put .
8- Sometime need episiotomy or forceps.
9- Psychological support .
10- If B\P increase give apresolin drip .

Nursing care after labor

In some cases fit may occurs after labor

1- Give sedative-morphin 15 mg IM.
2- Sometime need anticonvalsant drugs e.g. magnesium sulphate
3- Measure B\P every 1\2 hr if remain high , then every 4 hr . for 24 hr. then twice daily if the B\P decrease .

Test 2\ What are the preventive measurement of toxemia ?

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The commonly sedatives used in coma or fit after labor is :-

A- pethidine B-barbiturates C- morphine

2- The complications of per-eclampsia include the following except :-

A- mental disturbance B- abruptia placenta

C- IUD.

3- The objectives of treatment of toxemia are the following except :-

A- to allay restlessness & headache

B- to control convulsions

C- to reduce blood pressure

D- to reduce edema & albuminuria

4- In order that the baby has better chances of should be carried out at:-

A- 36 wks B- 38 wks C- 37 wks

D- after 38 wks

Key of answers

Pre-test	post-test
1- d	1- c
2- c	2- a
3- b	3- b
4- a	4- d

Test 1\

1- IUD (intrauterine death)
2- Prematurity .
3- Prenatal death

Test 2\

- Preventive .
  - Monitor B\P , Wt , proteinuria specially between 20-30 wks .
  - More frequent antenatal visit .
  - Good nutrition (protein , iron , vit) and decrease salt .
  - Complete bed rest .

Modular unit 9
Eclampsia

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the eclampisia during pregnancy.

3- Central ideas :-

Take an idea about the eclampsia during pregnancy .

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (10) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And understand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Define the eclampsia
2- Enumerate the stages of eclampsia
3- Explain the management and nursing care of eclampsia
4- Enumerate the main complication of eclampsia on fetus & mother .

Pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- Eclampsia is characterized by the following factors except :-

A- hypertension
B- diarrhea
C- albuminuria
D- convulsions

2- The stages of eclampsia are the following except :-

A- monetary
B- clonic
C- coma
D- premonitory
F- tonic

3- The signs and symptoms of eclampsia are the following :-

A- hypertension
B- albuminuria
C- edema
D- convulsions
E- all of these

Eckampsia

It is an acute condition characterized by convulsion and coma .

Stages of eclampsia

1- Premonitory stage
2- Tonic stage
3- Clonic stage
4- Coma stage

Management and nursing care

Main aim is to control fit and delivery as quickly as possible .

1- Admit to I.C.U.
2- Sleep in quite dark room and put cotton in ears .
3- Put in bed with walls and tight to it .
4- Give O2 , and put the pt. on lateral position , and use sucker for respiratory tract.
5- Vital signs every 1\2 hr
6- Remove artificial teeth , and put mouth closer .
7- Urinary catheter .
8- Drugs according to doctor Oder .

Test 1\ what are the stages of eclampsia ?

Complication of eclampsia

A- To fetus :-

- Anoxia
- Still birth

B- To mother :-

- Cerebral hemorrhage .
- Thrombosis
- Mental disturbances
- Hepatic failure
- Renal failure
- Heart failure
- Aspirating pneumonia
- Temporary blindness
- Tongue bite or injury
- Fracture of bones .

Test 2\ What are the complication of eclampsia on fetus

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The signs and symptoms of eclampsia are the following :-

A- hypertension
B- albuminuria
C- edema
D- convulsions
E- all of these

2- Eclampsia is characterized by the following factors except :-

A- hypertension
B- diarrhea
C- albuminuria
D- convulsions

3- The stages of eclampsia are the following except :-

A- monetary
B- clonic
C- coma
D- premonitory
F- tonic

Key of answers

Pre-test	post-test
1- b	1- e
2- c	2- b
3- e	3- a

Test 1\

1- Premonitory stage
2- Tonic stage
3- Clonic stage
4- Coma stage

Test 2\

- Anoxia
- Still birth

Modular unit (10)
Uterine bleeding during pregnancy
- Abortion

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the uterine bleeding during pregnancy which occur specially during 1st half of pregnancy.

3- Central ideas :-

Uterine bleeding during 1st half of pregnancy such as abortion and it's types .

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (11) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And understand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Describe the uterine bleeding which it occur during 1st & 2nd half of pregnancy .
2- Enumerate the causes of abortion .
3- Mention the main indication of medical abortion .
4- Explain the method of medical abortion .

Pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The safest method of termination of pregnancy before 12 wks is :-

A- suction evacuation
B- dilatation & curettage
C- abdominal hysterectomy
D- prostaglandins

2- Causes of V.B in first trimester of pregnancy are as follows except:-

A- abortion
B- ectopic pregnancy
C- H. mole
D- A.P.H.
E- decidual bleeding

3- The local causes of abortion is

A- uterine malformation
B- uterine fibroid
C- cervical incompetence
D- all of these

4- The safest method of termination of pregnancy before 12 wks is :-

A- suction evacuation
B- dilatation & curettage
C- abdominal hysterectomy
D- prostaglandins

Uterine bleeding during pregnancy

It is dangerous complication may lead to death of mother and fetus.

Causes :-

A- During first half of pregnancy

1- Abortion
2- Hydatidi form mole
3- Ectopic pregnancy

B- During second half of pregnancy

1- Abruptia placenta
2- Placenta previa
3- Rupture of uterus
4- Caricinoma of cervix

Abortion expulsion of fetus and placenta outside the uterus before 28 wks of pregnancy
Early abortion – before 12 wk
Late abortion- between 12-28 wks

Causes :-

A- Fetal causes

- Chromosomal abnormalities
- H.Mole

B- Maternal causes

1- General causes

a- Infection lead to fever .
b- Chronic nephritis
c- Diabetes mellitus
d- Trauma
e- Hormonal disturbances
f- Used drugs e.g. quinine
g- Malnutrition

2- Local causes

a- Uterine malformations
b- Uterine fibroid
c- Cervical incompetence

Test 1\ Enumerate the local causes of abortion

Types of abortion

A- Induced abortion

1- Medical or therapeutic abortion

Indications :-

1- Heart disease
2- Chronic hypertension
3- Respiratory disease
4- Hyperemesis gravidarum
5- H.Mole
6- Intra uterine death
7- Malignant disease
8- Inherited disease
9- Rh-iso immunization
10- Viral disease

Done in a hospital and be sure that complication of medical abortion is less than that of the original cause .

Method :-

A- During first 12 wks dilatation & curettage (D&C) under general anesthesia .

1- Empty bladder
2- Prepare instruments
3- Explain to patient
4- Give general anesthesia
5- Do dilatation
6- Do curettage-by clean instruments .
7- Vital signs checking
8- Give drugs that contract the uterus e.g. methergin .

B- Between 12-28 wks induction of labor by pitocin drip .

1- Complete rest
2- Checking vital signs & uterine contraction
3- Clean valve perineum .
4- Watch vag. Bleeding (colour & smell)
5- Complete delivery of fetus , placenta , membrane .
6- Good nutrition , rich with protein , and iron .

Test 2\ What are the indication of medical abortion ?

2- Septic abortion – cause

- Infection of uterus after incomplete or illegal abortion .
- Use of unsterilized instruments .
- Malnutrition and anemia .
- An practiced doctor or nurse .

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- Causes of V.B in first trimester of pregnancy are as follows except:-

A- abortion
B- ectopic pregnancy
C- H. mole
D- A.P.H.
E- decidual bleeding

2- The local causes of abortion is

A- uterine malformation
B- uterine fibroid
C- cervical incompetence
D- all of these

3- The safest method of termination of pregnancy before 12 wks is :-

A- suction evacuation
B- dilatation & curettage
C- abdominal hysterectomy
D- prostaglandins

Key of answers

Pre-test	post-test
1- b	1- d
2- d	2- d
3- d	3- b

Test 1\

- Uterine malformations
- Uterine fibroid
- Cervical incompetence

Test 2\

- Heart disease
- Chronic hypertension
- Respiratory disease
- Hyperemesis gravidarum
- H.Mole
- Intra uterine death
- Malignant disease
- Inherited disease
- Rh-iso immunization
- Viral disease
- I.U.D.

Modular unit
(11)
Spontaneous
abortion

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the types of spontaneous abortion.

3- Central ideas

Spontaneous abortion ,it's types and how we treat it .

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (12) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And under stand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Enumerate the types of spontaneous abortion
2- Mention the main differences between it's type .
3- Explain the management and nursing care for each one .

Pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- In which type of abortion , the vaginal os. is closed ?
   a- complete b- inevitable c- threatened

2- Shirodkar suture usually takes place after :-
   a- 8 weeks b- 12 weeks c- 16 weeks

3- Treatment of threatened abortion is as follows except :-
   a- complete bed rest b- evacuation c- phenobarbitone

Spontaneous abortion

Threatened abortion

Signs and symptoms

1- uterine bleeding
2- mild abdominal pain
3- closed cervix
4- membrane intact

treatment and nursing care

1- Admission to hospital
2- Complete bed rest
3- Check vital signs
4- Monitor vaginal bleeding (colour and smell)
5- Pregnancy test , HB % , blood group , Rh
6- Ultrasound
7- Give sedation like valium
8- Gibe iron , vitamins
9- Body hygiene specially valve
10- Advice at home – rest and take good nutrition

Inevitable abortion

Signs and symptoms :-

1- sever uterine contractions
2- continuous uterine bleeding
3- cervical dilatation
4- rupture of membranes

treatment and nursing care

same as for threatened abortion in addition to :-

1- give pethidin
2- give blood transfusion
3- complete abortion by curettage

Test 1\ What are the differences between threatened and inevitable abortion ?

Incomplete abortion

it's expulsion of fetus but placenta still inside uterus .
signs and symptoms

1- severe uterine bleeding
2- severe uterine contraction
3- cervical dilatation

Treatment and nursing care

1- Curettage if less than 12 wks
2- Induction by pitocin and then curettage if more than 12 wks
3- Body hygiene
4- Good nutrition rich with protein and iron

Complete abortion It is expulsion of fetus , placenta , and membrane all outside the uterus mainly before 8 wks .

Signs and symptoms :-

1- Cervical dilation and uterine contraction during abortion .
2- After abortion occur the uterine contraction , and bleeding stopped cervix closed and uterus returned to normal .

Treatment and nursing care

1- Be sure of complete abortion
2- Check bleeding and vital signs
3- Give drugs according to doctor order

Missed abortion Death of fetus inside the uterus and remains for weeks or months .

Sings and symptoms :-

1- Sometime sings of threatened abortion
2- Disappear of symptoms of pregnancy
3- Pregnancy test negative
4- Uterus small for date
5- No FH or FM
6- Serum fibrinogen become less than normal
7- Cervix is closed

Test 2\ Define the missed abortion ?

Treatment & nursing care

1- Do evacuation of uterus by curettage if less than 12 wks or by induction with pitocin if more than 12 wks sometimes need C\S .
2- sometime the pt. needs heparin for 2-3 days then evacuate the uterus .

habitual abortion

1- Advice the mother to do investigations for diabetes , renal disease , hypothyroidism .
2- Examination for uterus , pelvic , ultrasound , and hysterosalpengeography .
3- Avoid coitus during early pregnancy

4- Physical and psychological rest
5- Good nutrition
6- Treat the cause
7- Treat during pregnancy
    - Progesterone (primolut-depot) inj.
    - Cervical stitch (shirodkar suture) after 10-12 wks and release at 38 wks for cervical incompetence

Test 3\ What are the treatment of habitual abortion during pregnancy ?

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- Shirodkar suture usually takes place after :-
   a- 8 weeks b- 12 weeks c- 16 weeks

2- Treatment of threatened abortion is as follows except :-
   a- complete bed rest b- evacuation c- phenobarbitone

3- In which type of abortion , the vaginal os is closed ?
   a- complete b- inevitable c- threatened

Key of answers

Pre-test	post-test
1- c	1- b
2- b	2- b
3- b	3- c

Threatened A.	Inevitable A.
1- ↓ Uterine bleeding	1- ↑ Uterine bleeding
2- Mild W.C	2- severe U.C.
3- MI	3- MR
4- os.closed	4- os.open

Test 2\ missed abortion :- Death of fetus inside the uterus and remains for week or months .

Test 3\

1- Give progesterone (primolut.depot)
2- Cervical stitch (shirodkar suture)

Modular unit (12)
Ectopic pregnancy

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the ectopic pregnancy .

3- Central ideas :-

3-1 what is the meaning of the ectopic pregnancy ?

3-2 How you can treat it ?

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (13) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And under stand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Define the sings and symptoms of ectopic pregnancy
2- Mention the sings and symptoms
3- Mention the causes of ectopic pregnancy
4- Explain the main management of ectopic pregnancy .

<u>Pre-test</u> put a circle in front of right sentences

1- The most common type of ectopic pregnancy among the following is :-

a- tube b- ovarian c- abdomen

2- Ectopic gestation is defined as :-

A- implantation of ovum at sites other than fallopian tube .

B- implantation of ovum at sites other than ovary .

C- implantation of ovum at sites other than uterine cavity .

Ectopic pregnancy

The fertilized ovum embeds outside the uterine cavity .

Types :- commonly in the tube 95 %
Abdomen 3-4 %
Ovarian 1%
Cervix very rare

Test 1\ what are the types of ectopic pregnancy ?

Causes

1- infection e.g. puerperal infection
2- peritoneal a adhesion by previous operation
3- congenital abnormalities
4- use of intrauterine device
5- chronic salipingitis (narrowing or obstruction)
6- uterine fibroid
7- hormonal distribance

signs and symptoms

1- Lower abdominal pain
2- Slight irregular bleeding from the uterus
3- Palpation pelvic mass
4- If the tube is rupture lead to appear signs and symptoms of chock (fainting ,↓ B\P , pallor , cold skin , rapid pulse)

Diagnosis :- US , laparoscopy

Management

1- Treat shock
2- Warm the pt.
3- Raising the foot of the bed
4- Blood transfusion
5- Check vital sings
6- Give Iv. Fluid
7- Salipingectomy

Test 2\ Enumerate the management of ectopic pregnancy ?

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentences

1- Ectopic gestation is defined as :-
   A- implantation of ovum at sites other than fallopian tube .
   B- implantation of ovum at sites other than ovary .
   C- implantation of ovum at sites other than uterine cavity .

2- The most common type of ectopic pregnancy among the following is :-
   a- tube b- ovarian c- abdomen

Key of answers

Pre-test	post-test
1- a	1- c
2- c	2- a

Test 1\

1- tubal 95%
2- abdomen 3-4 %
3- ovarian 1 %
4- cervix

test 2\

1- Treat shock
2- Warm the pt.
3- Raising the foot of the bed
4- Blood transfusion
5- Check vital sings
6- Give Iv. Fluid
7- Salipingectomy

Modular unit (13)
Hydatid from mole

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the H. mole .

3- Central ideas :-

3-1 what is the H. mole
3-2 causes and signs and symptoms of H. mole
3-3 management of it

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .
4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .
4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .
The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (14) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And under stand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Define the H. mole
2- Enumerate the causes and sings and symptoms of H. mole
3- Explain the management of H. mole

<u>Pre-test</u> put a circle in front of right sentences

1- H. mole is occur in the :-
   a- first 12 wks b- after 28 wks c- after 20 wks

2- Common complications of H. mole are as follows except :-
   a- chorine carcinoma b- hemorrhage c- shock

Hydatid from mole

It disease of the chorine characterized by cystic degeneration of the chronic villa which become distended with fluid and are converted into vesicles . it occurs in the first twelve weeks of pregnancy .
It occurs in 1 in 2000 pregnancies

Causes :- unknown cause

Sings and symptoms

1- excessive nausea and vomiting
2- uterus size is larger than gestational age
3- there may be signs of P.E.T. before 24 wks
4- V.B. may be slight or sever
5- Rapid onset of anemia
6- Uterus soft on examination
7- No fetal part , nofM and fH

Test 1\ what are the signs and symptoms of H. mole ?

Diagnosis :- confirmed by U \ S.

Management :- the uterus is emptied as soon as diagnosis confirmed . if the mole is small and the pregnancy in first trimester a suction curettage is used .
If the mole or prostaglandin is used .
The pt. should be kept under observation for at least one year . curettage is repeated to ensure no mole remain . the pt. advised to avoid further pregnancy for 1-2 yrs.

Complications :-

- chorine carcinoma
- hemorrhage

Test 2\ what are the main complication of H. mole ?

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentences

1- Common complications of H. mole are as follows except :-
   a- chorine carcinoma b- hemorrhage c- shock

2- H. mole is occur in the :-
   a- first 12 wks b- after 28 wks c- after 20 wks

Key of answers

Pre-test	post-test
1- a	1- c
2- c	2- a

Test 1\

1- excessive nausea and vomiting
2- uterus size is larger than gestational age
3- there may be signs of P.E.T. before 24 wks
4- V.B. may be slight or sever
5- Rapid onset of anemia
6- Uterus soft on examination
7- No fetal part , nofM and fH

Test 2\

- chorine carcinoma
- hemorrhage

Modular unit (14)
Anti partum hemorrhage
(A.P.H)
Placenta praevia

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the Anti partum hemorrhage.

3- Central ideas :-

3-1 Bleeding after 28th wks of pregnancy

3-2 placenta previa

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (15) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And under stand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Define the placenta previa .
2- Enumerate the causes and sings and symptoms of P.P.
3- Describe the types of P.P.
4- Explain the nursing care of P.P.

Pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The complications of placenta previa are as follows :-
   a- shock b- P.P.H. c- still birth d- all of these

2- In which type of placenta previa , C\S is preferred :-
   a- total P.P b- partial P.P.
   c- low implantation of placenta .

Anti partum hemorrhage (A.P.H.)

Placenta praevia implantation of placenta in the lower uterine segment instate of the uterine fundus occurs during 3rd trimester of pregnancy after the 7th month .

Test 1\ Define the P.P.

Types :-

1- total P.P.
2- Partial P.P.
3- Low implantation of placenta

Test 2\ what are the types of P.P. ?

Causes :- unknown

It more common in :-

- multipara
- maternal age > 35 age
- twin pregnancy
- breech presentation

signs and symptoms

- painless V.B.
- normal FM & FH
- Cause malpresentation or malposition
- V.B. it occurs during rest and sleep .

Diagnosis :- confirmed by

- pt. history
- sings and symptoms
- obs. Exam
- U\S

PV is avoided in P.P.

Treatment and nursing care

- Admission to hospital
- Bed rest
- Keep pt. on flat position and elevate her foot .
- Low implantation – induce labor by artificial rupture of membrane
- Partial and total P.P. will do C\S
- Observe the V.B.
- Give Iv. Fluid of glucose 5 %

- Blood transfusion as needed .
- Check FH. & vital signs every 2 hrs
- Never do enemia .
- Good dite rich with iron and vitamins .
- Observe the sings of shock and treatit quickly
- Preparparation of C\S if V.B. is severe .

Dangerous of P.P.

- A.P.H (shock)
- P.P.H.
- Still birth
- Perpiral sepsis

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- In which type of placenta previa , C\S is preferred :-

a- total P.P b- partial P.P.

c- low implantation of placenta .

2- The complications of placenta previa are as follows :-

a- shock b- P.P.H. c- still birth d- all of these

Key of answers

Pre-test	post-test
1- d	1- a & b
2- a & b	2- d

Test 1\ implantation of placenta in the lower uterine segement instate of the uterine .

Test 2\

1- Total P.P.
2- Partial P.P.
3- Low implantation of P.P.

Modular unit
(15)
Abruptia placenta

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the second case of bleeding occurring after 28th weeks of gestation .

3- Central ideas

Abruptia placenta

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (16) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And under stand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

6- Define the abruptia placenta .
7- Describe the types of bleeding .
8- Enumerate the cause and signs and symptoms of it.
9- Mention the treatment and nursing care .

Pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- the commonest period at which premature separation of placenta occurs is :-

a- post partum b- antepartum c- antenatal

2- the common causes of abruptia placenta are as follows :-

a- unknown b- folic acid deficiency c- truma

d- all of these

Abruptia placenta

It is premature separation of placenta from it's uterine attachment in upper uterine segment

Causes

- unknow
- increase parity and maternal age .
- dietary deficiency (folic acid , V.D. def.)
- truma
- P.E.T.
- Short umbilical cord
- Uterine abnormalities or tumor
- Multi pregnancy and polyhydraminos
- Emotional stress

Types

1- Revealed haemorrhage
2- Concealed haemorrhage

Test 1\ what are the types of abruptia placenta

Signs and symptoms

- Bleeding with pain
- Distention of the uterus
- Difficult palpation of fetal part
- Shock
- Abnormal or absent FH.

Test 2\ what are the differences between P.P. and abruptia placenta ?

Diagnosis :- by

- pt. history
- signs and symptoms
- obst. Exam
- U\S

Treatment

Induction of labor by (A.R.M) or oxytocin if fetus is dead .
Delivery by C\S , if fetus alive .

Nursing care :-

- Treat shock
- Replace fluid

- Check intake and out put
- Blood transfusion
- Give sedative like pethidine
- Check vital signs every 2hrs
- Observe for P.P.H.
- Bed rest

Complications

- hypofibrinogenemia
- hawmorrhagic shock
- prolonged retention of dead fetus
- septic abortion
- hysterectomy if uterus not contract well

<u>Post-test</u> put a circle in front of right sentence

1. the common causes of abruptia placenta are as follows :-

   a- unknown b- folic acid deficiency c- truma

   d- all of these

2. the commonest period at which premature separation of placenta occurs is :-

   a- post partum b- antepartum c- antenatal

Key of answers

Pre-test	**post-test**
1- b	1- d
2- a	2- b

Test 1\

3- Revealed haemorrhage
4- Concealed haemorrhage

Test 2\

Placenta previa	Abruptia placenta
1- pain less	1- painful
2- V.B.	2- V.B. may be external or internal
3- uterus soft	3- uterus tender
4- normal FH & FM	4- abnormal FH or absent
5- sudden onset	5- onset by trauma or cause

Modular unit
(16)
Normal labor

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the normal labor.

3- Central ideas

3-1 The onset of labor

3-2 False labor

3-3 True labor

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (17) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And under stand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Define labor .
2- Enumerate the signs of false and true labor .
3- Describe the factors which effects in the onset of labor .

Pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The show is defined as :-
   a- The blood mixed with mucus from cervix
   b- The blood mixed with mucus from uterus
   c- Painless discharge of blood

2- The diameter of cervical canal after the complete dilatation is :-
   a- 6 cm b- 8 cm c- 12 cm d- 10 cm

3- Membrane usually repture :-
   a- Before full dilatation of cervix
   b- After full dilatation of cervix
   c- Before head is engaged
   d- All in correct

Normal Labor

Labor:- The expulsion of the fetus , placenta , membranes .and cord from the uterus via the birth canal .

Delivery :- The actual birth of the baby .

The onset of labor :-

- sensitivity of the uterus to oxytoxic drugs .
- progesterone suddenly drops down before labor .
- prostaglandin synthesis which lead to increase muscle contraction .

premonitory signs of labor

(1) lightening ⟶ The descent of the fetus into the pelvic cavity occurs about 10-14 days before delivery .

Is followed by signs :-

1- pain in legs .
2- constipation .
3- difficulty in walking .
4- Increase amount of vaginal discharge .
5- Frequency of urination .

(2) False labor or Braxton – Hicks contractions irregular and intermittent occurs 3-4 wks before true labor .

Test 1\ what are the premonitory signs of labor ?

Signs of true labor

1- Show ⟶ expulsion of blood mixed with mucus from the cervix
2- Effacement ⟶ Thinning the cervix (3 cm to zero)
3- Dilatation ⟶ The degree of opening of the cervical os (10 cm or 4 fingers) .
4- Uterine contractions

Characteristics of contractions

* Increment → Intensity of the contractions increase
* Acme → The top of the contractions
* Decrement → diminishing of the contraction intensity
* Frequency → the time from the beginning of one contraction to the other .
* Intensity → it's moderate , mild . severe
* Interval between contraction → 10-15 min (1st stage)
  2-3 min (2nd stage)

Test 2\ what are the signs of true labor ?

Distinguishing between true & false labor

True labor	False labor
1- contractions regular	1- Irregular con.
2- Abdominal pain that spread to the back	2- pain that is localized in the abdomen
3- progressive cervical dilatation and effacement	3- no cervical changes
4- Gradually shortened intervals between contraction	4- no change
5- Increased intensity of con. With ambulation	5- No change in with ambulation
6- Increase uterine con. In duration and intensity	6- Remains same
7- Show usually present	7- none

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The diameter of cervical canal after the complete dilatation is :-
   a- 6 cm b- 8 cm c- 12 cm d- 10 cm

2- The show is defined as :-
   a- The blood mixed with mucus from cervix
   b- The blood mixed with mucus from uterus
   c- Painless discharge of blood

3- Membrane usually repture :-
   a- Before full dilatation of cervix
   b- After full dilatation of cervix
   c- Before head is engaged
   d- All in correct

Key of answers

Pre-test	**post-test**
1- a	1- d
2- d	2- a
3- d	3- b

Test 1\

1- Lightening
- pain in legs
- constipation
- difficulty in walking
- increase amount of V. discharge
- frequency of urination

Test 2\

1- Show
2- Effacement
3- Dilatation
4- Uterine contraction

Modular unit (17)
Stage of labor

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the stages of labor .

3- Central ideas

Describe the stages of labor and nursing care for each stage .

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (18) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And under stand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Describe the stages of labor .
2- Mention the nursing care for each stages .

Pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- Which on is the first stage of labor :-
   a- Stage of dilatation
   b- Stage of expulsion
   c- Stage of baby delivery

2- The duration of 2nd stage of labor in primigrarida is :-
   a- 2-3 hrs b- 1-1\2 hrs c- 3-4 hrs

3- Which one is the most important stage of labor :-
   a- first b- third c- second

▲ ▲

Stages of labor

The process of labor divided into

First stage :- Is measured from the onset of true labor to complete dilatation of the cervix (dilating stage) .

This stage divided in to 3 phases :-

1. Latent phase ⟶ 0-3 cm D.
2. Active phase ⟶ 4-7 cm D.
3. Transitional phase ⟶ 8-10 D.

Second stage :- It extends from full or complete dilatation of the cervix until the delivery of the baby .

Third stage :- It extends from delivery the baby to expulsion of the placenta .

Fourth stage :- Is the first hours after delivery of placenta .

Test 1\ Enumerate the phases of 1st stage of labor ?

Approximate length of time for each stage

	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage
Primi gravida	12-14 hr	1/2-1 1/2 hr	5-15 min
Multi gravida	6-12 hr	5-30 min	5-15 min

Signs of placenta separation

1- The fundus feels hard and globular and rises abdominally to the level of the umbilicus
2- The umbilical cord descends 3 or more inches out of the vagina .
3- Sudden gush of blood .

Nursing care during 1st stage of labor

- Taking information .
- Do physical and obstetrical examination .
- Check vital signs and FHB .
- Do urine and blood test .
- Take advising about diet and fluid intake .
- Do perineal care .
- Checking the drops of pitocin .
- Checking uterine contraction .
- Do cleaning enema .
- Advising about walking and warm bath .

- Psychological support .

Nursing care during 2nd stage of labor

- prepare the delivery room .
  - sterile equipment (cord set , episiotomy set , damps)
- Preparation the baby clothes .
- Teaching mother about deep breathing .
- Check F.H.B. every 5 / min & B \ P .
- Check cervical dilatation by vaginal examination

Immediate post partum care

- See the uterus
  - well contracted
  - In the midline at the level of umbilical .

If not so doing massage but gently to avoid bleeding and give methargin or pitocin by inj.

- See the laceration

Check the vagina or birth canal of the blood is cloth it's from uterus , if fresh that mean the blood from vagina

- Perinal care ⟶ The purpose
  1- To prevent infection .
  2- For mother comfort .
  3- To promote healing .

- Cover the women and keep her warm .
- Check vital signs .
- Take warm fluid and rest .

Test 2\ What are the purpose of perineal care ?

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The duration of 2nd stage of labor in primigrarida is :-
   a- 2-3 hrs b- 1-1\2 hrs c- 3-4 hrs

2- Which one is the most important stage of labor :-
   a- first b- third c- second

3- Which on is the first stage of labor :-
   a- Stage of dilatation
   b- Stage of expulsion
   c- Stage of baby delivery

Key of answers

Pre-test	**post-test**
1- a	1- b
2- b	2- b
3- b	3- 1

Test 1\

1- Latent phase → 0-3 cm D.
2- Active phase → 4-7 cm D.
3- Transtional phase → 8-10 cm D.

Test 2\

1- For prevent infection
2- For mother comfort
3- To promote healing the wound

Modular unit (18)
Induction of labor

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the induction of labor .

3- Central ideas :-

Methods of induction of labor

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (19) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And under stand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

- Enumerate the methods of induction of labor and their indications .

Pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- Injury to facial nerve is due to :-
   a- pressure of forceps
   b- obstructed labor in face presentation
   c- obstructed labor in brow presentation
   d- none of these

2- Dangers of forceps application in mother are the following :-
   a- laceration of vagina
   b- injury to urethra
   c- laceration of cervix
   d- injury of rectum
   e- P.P.H.
   f- All of these

3- Methods presently employed for induction of labor are the following except :-
   a- oxytocin drip
   b- amniotomy
   c- suction evacuation
   d- none of these
   e- all of these

Induction of labor

It is artificial bringing on of labor after the period of viability .
Used for some complication associated with pregnancy such as :-

1. P.E.T.
2. DM & HD
3. Rh. Incomp .
4. Post mature
5. Primgravida over 30 yr.
6. A.P.H.

Test 1\ Define the induction of labor ?

Methods of Induction

1- Administration of enema .
2- Administration of oxytocin by Iv. Drip .
3- Observe the number of drops \ min the rate of administration should be increased gradually.
4- Observe the uterine contraction .
5- FH. Counted & recorded .

Artificial rupture of membrane (A.R.M.) OR **Amniotomy** used to induced labor in the beginning of the 2nd stage of labor .

Test 2\ What is (A.R.M.) ?

Forceps Indications

1- Delay in the 2nd stage of labor .
2- Malposition of the fetus head .
3- Maternal and fetal distress .
4- Large head and post mature .
5- Severe P.E.T. & HD.

Condition which should be satisfied before the application of forceps :-

1. 1Cervix full dilated .
2. When have pelvic contraction .
3. Bladder should be empty .
4. Membrane rupture .

Complication of forceps

For mother ⟶ 1- damage the soft tissues of the pelvis .

2- Laceration or tear of the vagina , cervix , and perineum
3- bladder or rectum injury .
4- P.P.H.
5- Incontinence of urine

For fetus ⟶ 1- Intracranial hemorrhage .
2- Injuries .
3- Facial palsy .

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- Dangers of forceps application in mother are the following :-
   a- laceration of vagina
   b- injury to urethra
   c- laceration of cervix
   d- injury of rectum
   e- P.P.H.
   f- All of these

2- Methods presently employed for induction of labor are the following except :-
   a- oxytocin drip
   b- amniotomy
   c- suction evacuation
   d- none of these
   e- all of these

3- Injury to facial nerve is due to :-
   a-pressure of forceps
   b- obstructed labor in face presentation
   c- obstructed labor in brow presentation
   d- none of these

Key of answers

Pre-test	**post-test**
1- a	1- f
2- f	2- c
3- c	3- a

Test 1\ It is artificial bringing on of labor after the period of viability .
Test 2\ (A.R.M) mean artificial rupture of membrane on amniotomy

Modular unit (19)
Episiotomy
And other methods of induction of labor

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the Breast feeding problems .

3- Central ideas :-

3-1 Types of nipple

3-2 Breast feeding problems

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (20) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And under stand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

4- Define episiotomy .
5- Enumerate the indication of epis .
6- Describe the types of epis and advantages of each one .
7- Enumerate the other types of iduction of labor

Pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The type of episiomtomy mostly recommended is :-
   a- medium b- mediolarteral c- lateral
   d- none of these

2- Which one the following types of eps. Has good healing power
   a- medilateral b-lateral c- medium

3- Routine episiotomy is given in :-
   a- primigravida b- second gravida c- grand multigravida

Episiotomy

It is making incision into the perineum to in large the vaginal os .

Inclication:- 1- Fetal distress in the 2nd stage .
2- prolapsed cord in the 2nd stage .
3- preterm baby to avoid intracranial .
4- P.J.T. or cardiac dis .
5- Previous 3rd degree tear .

Types 1- Medo lateral .
2- Medium .

Advantages of medium

1. Less bleeding .
2. Rapid healing .
3. Less pain .

Test 1\ what are the advantages of medium epis ?

Disadvantages of medolateral

1- More bleeding .
2- Difficult healing .
3- Discomfort to mother .
4- Pain is more common .

Nursing care

1- Perineal clean .
2- Warm stiz bath .
3- Give antibiotic .
4- Good diet .

Version → Internal version (in case of shoulder P.)
→ External version

Vaccum used in case of

1- complete dilatation .
2- uterine dysfunction .
3- multi para .

Danger of version

1- Fetal distress .
2- Rupture of uterus .
3- Premature separation of placenta .

Test 2\ What are the types of version ?

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- Which one the following types of eps. Has good healing power
   a- medilateral b-lateral c- medium

2- Routine episiotomy is given in :-
   a- primigravida b- second gravida c- grand multigravida

3- The type of episiomtomy mostly recommended is :-
   a- medium b- mediolarteral c- lateral
   d- none of these

Key of answers

Pre-test	**post-test**
1- b	1- c
2- c	2- a
3- a	3- b

Test 1\

1- less bleeding
2- rapid healing
3- less pain

test 2\

1- internal version
2- external version

Modular unit (20)
Cesarean section

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the C\S.

3- Central ideas :-

What is C\S and when we do it ?

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (21) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And under stand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Define C\S
2- Determine the indication of C\S
3- Describe the types of C\S
4- Explain the nursing care of C\S

Pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- Absolute indication of C\S is :-

a- contracted pelvis
b- APH
c- Bad obstetric history
d- Fetal distress
e- Elderly primigravida

2- the most advantages of L.S.C\S are the following :-

a- less blood loss
b- easy to repair
c- less infection
d- more comfort to mother
e- all of these

3- the more common types of C\S application is :-

a- classical C\S
b- L.S.C\S
c- C\S with hysterectomy

Cesarean section

Is the removal of the baby from the uterus through an incision made in the abdominal wall and the uterus .

Test 1\ What is C\S ?

Indications

1- Cephalo-pelvic disproportion .
2- Previous C\S .
3- P.E.T.
4- Placenta previa (A.P.H.)
5- Fetal and mother distress .
6- Heart disease .
7- Primgravida and old mother 35 yr .
8- Prolonged labor .

Types

1- Classical C\S (transverse lie) .
2- Lower segment C\S .
3- Extra peritoneal C\S .

Advantages of L.S. C\S

1- Less blood loss .
2- Easy to repair .
3- Less area of activity .
4- Less infection .
5- More comfort to the mother .

Contraindication

1- Fetal anomalies .
2- Still birth .
3- DM .
4- Peritonitis .

Test 2\ What are the contraindication of C\S ?

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- the most advantages of L.S.C\S are the following :-
   a- less blood loss
   b- easy to repair
   c- less infection
   d- more comfort to mother
   e- all of these

2- the more common types of C\S application is :-
   a- classical C\S
   b- L.S.C\S
   c- C\S with hysterectomy

3- Absolute indication of C\S is :-
   a- contracted pelvis
   b- APH
   c- Bad obstetric history
   d- Fetal distress
   e- Elderly primigravida

Key of answers

Pre-test	**post-test**
1- a	1- e
2- e	2- b
3- b	3- a

Test 1\ Is the removal of the baby from the uterus through an inision in the abdominal \ wall and the uterus .

Test 2\

4- Fetal anomalies
5- Still birth
6- D.M
7- Pertonitis

Modular unit (21)
Fetal presentation

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the types of fetal presentation.

3- Central ideas

Describe the abnormal presentation of the fetus .

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (22) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And under stand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

10- Define the presentation .

11- Enumerate the types of fetal presentation .

12- Mention the causes of fetal presentation .

<u>Pre-test</u> put a circle in front of right sentence

1- Incidence of breech presentation is :-

a- 3% b- 5% c- 6%

2- The dangers of breech presentation for baby are :-

a- Anoxia b- Death c- Injuries d- All of these

3- The most common type of fetal p. is :-

a- Shoulder b- Cephalic c- Breech

Fetal presentation

Presentation :- It is part that is felt by the examiner's hand when doing the vaginal examination .

Test 1\ Define presentation .

Types

1. Fetal head or cephalic presentation → brown / vertex / face
   Most common 97 %
2- presentation 3 %
3- Shoulder presentation .

Position

1- Longitudinal lie .
2- Transverse lie .
3- Oblique lie .

Causes of abnormal presentation

1- Unknown .
2- Multiparity .
3- Premature labor → the fetus is mobile
4- Polyhydraminous → can move freely
5- Hydrocephalic .
6- Multiple pregnancy (Twin) .
7- Placenta previa } prevent the head from entering the pelvic
8- Fibroid & tumors } brim
9- Contracted pelvis .
10- Head high not engaged .

Diagnosis

1- By abdominal examination
   - Palpate mass in the fundus → breech P.
   - The fundus is low → shoulder p.
2- By auscultation
   - FH. Above the level of the umbilical
   - FH. Is heard below the umbilical
3- By sonar .

Danger of breech P.

For mother :-

1- perineal trauma .
2- Prolonged labor .

For baby :-

1- Intracranial hemorrhage .
2- Anoxia .
3- Injuries .
4- Death .
5- Cord prolapsed .

Test 2 \ Enumerate the types of p. ?

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The dangers of breech presentation for baby are :-
a- Anoxia b- Death c- Injuries d- All of these

2- The most common type of fetal p. is :-
a- Shoulder b- Cephalic c- Breech

3- Incidence of breech presentation is :-
a- 3% b- 5% c- 6%

Key of answers

Pre-test	post-test
1- a	1- d
2- d	2- b
3- b	3- a

Test 1\ It is part that is felt by the examiners hand when doing the vaginal examination .

Test 2\

1- Fetal head or cephalic P.
    - Brow
    - Vertex
    - Face
2- Breech P.
3- Shoulder P.

Modular unit (22)

Complications of labor

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the complication of labor .

3- Central ideas :-

The complication of labor

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (23 and 24) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And under stand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

- mention the main complications of labor for each problem .

pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The problems with the passage way are the following except :-
   a- Contracted pelvis
   b- Cephalo-pelvic disproportion
   c- Mal presentation

2- The main problems with the passenger are the following :-
   a- Mal presentation
   b- Hydrocephalus
   c- Big baby
   d- All of these

3- Dystocia mean :-
   a- Difficult labor
   b- Precipitate labor
   c- Uterine dysfunction

Complication of labor

Dystocia or difficult labor

Involving the following problems :-

1-powers The uterine contractions may not be sufficiently strong .

management

1- give Iv. Oxytoxin 0.5 with Iv. Fluid 5% glucose (induction of labor).
2- Forceps delivery when there is complete dilatation of cervix and C\S when there is cervical dilatation slow .
3- Relieve pain by pithedin 100 mg .

2-Problems with the passage way

1- Contracted pelvis .
2- Variation in pelvic shape .
3- Cephalopelvic disproportion .

3- problem with the passenger

1- Malpresentation .
2- big baby .
3- hydrocephalus .

Test \ what are the division of dystocia ?

post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The main problems with the passenger are the following :-
   a- Mal presentation
   b- Hydrocephalus
   c- Big baby
   d- All of these

2- Dystocia mean :-
   a- Difficult labor
   b- Precipitate labor
   c- Uterine dysfunction

4- The problems with the passage way are the following except :-
   a- Contracted pelvis
   b- Cephalo-pelvic disproportion
   c- Mal presentation

Key of answers

Pre-test	**post-test**
1- c	1- d
2- d	2-a
3- a	3- c

Test \

d- powers
e- problems with the passage way
f- problems with the passenger

Modular unit (23) and (24)
Hemorrhagic complication

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the haemorrhagic complication after labor

3- Central ideas :-

To know the reason of uterine bleeding and post partum haemorrhage .

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (25) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And under stand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

5- enumerate the causes of post partum haemorrhage .

6- explain management and nursing care for each causes of bleeding

pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- Uterine atony mean relaxation of uterine muscle :-
   a- During labor
   b- After labor
   c- During pregnancy

2- To label PPH , amount of blood loss should be :-
   a- 200 ml b- 300ml c- 400 ml d- 500ml

3- The most common treatment of uterine inversion is :-
   a- treat shock
   b- repositioning the uterus manually
   c- all of these

hemorrhagic complications

post partum hemorrhage P.P.H.

It is loss of more than 500 ml of blood during the first 24 hours after giving birth .

Causes

1- Uterine atony .
2- Laceration of the perineum , vagina , and cervix .
3- Retained placenta .

} more common

4- Rupture of the uterus .
5- Inversion of the uterus .

} less common

Test 1 \ Define PPH ?

1-Uterine atony It is relaxation of uterine muscle after labor .

Treatment and nursing care

1- Grasp the uterus and massage it .
2- Avoid over massage of the uterus to prevent muscle fatigue .
3- Check the size and high of uterus frequently .
4- Empty the bladder .
5- Check vital signs every 5-15 \min
6- Give ergomaterine .
7- Blood transfusion as needed .
8- Treat the shock .
9- Hysterectomy .

2- Lacerations bright red arterial bleeding in the presence of a hard and firmly contracted uterus .

Treatment :- After determination the location of source of bleeding and repairs the laceration .

3- Retained placenta

1- Treat shock .
2- Remove the placenta manually .

4- Inversion The uterus turns out side after the birth of baby .

Causes

1- Uterine atony .
2- Pressure on the fundus .
3- Pulling the umbilical cord or placenta .

Treatment

1- Treat shock

2- Repositioning the uterus manually .

5- Rupture of uterus

Causes

1- Weak C\S scar or other operation .
2- Traumatic delivery such as forceps .
3- Over dose of oxytoxin .
4- Commonly in multiparas .
5- Abnormal presentation .

Treatment

1- Treat shock .
2- Blood transfusion .
3- Give sedative & antibiotic .
4- Hysterectomy .

Test 2 \ What are the causes of uterine inversion ?

post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- To label PPH , amount of blood loss should be :-
a- 200 ml b- 300ml c- 400 ml d- 500ml

2- The most common treatment of uterine inversion is :-
a- treat shock
b- repositioning the uterus manually
c- all of these

3- Uterine a tony mean relaxation of uterine muscle :-
a- During labor
b- After labor
c- During pregnancy

Key of answers

Pre-test	**post-test**
1- b	1- d
2- d	2- c
3- c	3- b

Test 1 \ It is loss of more than 500 ml of blood during the first 24 hours after giving birth .

Test 2 \

1- uterine a tony
2- pressure on the fundus
3- pulling the umbilical cord or placenta .

Modular unit (25)
Post partum period

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad .

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the post partum period .

3- Central ideas :-

Post partum period changes .

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (26) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And under stand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

4- Define puerperium and involution .
5- Define lochia and it's types .
6- Explain the nursing care during puerperium period .

<u>Pre-test</u> put a circle in front of right sentence

1- Which one of the following comes last :-
   a- Lochia rubra
   b- Lochia alba
   c- Lochia serosa

2- The normal duration of puerperium is :-
   a- 6 weeks b- 5 weeks c- 8 weeks

3- The duration of lochia rebra is :-
   a- First 3 days of pureperium
   b- first 6 days of pureperium
   d- first 8 days of pureperium

Post partum period

Puerperium The time between delivery until the reproductive organs have returned to their pre pregnant state (6 weeks) .

Involution

It is the process of returns of the uterus to it's normal size .

Test 1\ Define involution

Lochia It's uterine discharge consists blood with a small amount of mucous .

Types

1- Lochia rubra → (lasts about 3 days red in color)
2- Lochia serosa → (lasts 7 days pinkish in color)
3- Lochia alba → (colorless)

Test 2\ What are the types of lochia ?

Nursing care

1. Mother needs physical examination and palpation the fundus .
2. Perineal care (observe the color , amount and order) and teaching her about the perineal self care to promote healing) .
3. Check vital signs .
4. Advice about good diet for lactation .
5. Provide rest and sleep .
6. Early ambulation to prevent thrombosis constipation and to stimulates circulation .
7. Breast care .

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The normal duration of puerperium is :-

a- 6 weeks b- 5 weeks c- 8 weeks

2- The duration of lochia rebra is :-

a- First 3 days of pureperium

b- first 6 days of pureperium

c- first 8 days of pureperium

3- Which one of the following comes last :-

a- Lochia rubra

b- Lochia alba

c- Lochia serosa

Key of answers

Pre-test	**post-test**
1- b	1- a
2- a	2- a
3- a	3- b

Test 1 \ It is the process of returns of the uterus to it's normal size .

Test 2 \

e- lochia rubra (3 days redness)

f- lochia serosa (7 days pinkish)

g- lochia alba (colorless)

Modular unit (26)
Puerperal complication

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the Puerperal complication .

3- Central ideas :-

Types of Puerperal complication

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (27) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And under stand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

5- Enumerate the main Puerperal complication .
6- Mention the signs and symptoms of each one .
7- Explain the management and nursing care for each one .

Pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- predisposing factors for puerperal infections are the following except :-
   a- severe anemia
   b- A.P.H
   c- P.P.H
   d- Obesity

2- Endometritis mean :-
   a-localized infection of the uterus
   b- carcinoma of the baby uterus
   c- inflammation of the pelvic cavity

3-Infection of the vascular endothelium after labor called :-
   a- endometriosis
   b- endometritis
   c- thromobophlebitis

Puerperal complication

Puerperal infection:- Is an infection of genital treat by organisms occurring during labor or puerperium .

Predisposing factors

1. Anemia .
2. Prolonged labor .
3. Hemorrhage more than 1000 cc .
4. Retained placenta .

Test 1\ Define the puerperal infection

Signs and symptoms fever , tachycardia , pain , ↑ pulse rate over 120/min

Nursing care and prevention

1. Good general hygiene .
2. Avoid tub bath .
3. Protect the women from communicable disease .
4. used a septic technique in delivery room .
5. Episiotomy and laceration should be checked twice daily .
6. Perineal care .
7. Give antibiotic according to the C&S .
8. Give sedative to reduce pain .
9. Check vital signs every 4\hr .

Endometritis It is localized infection of the uterus .

Signs & symptoms fever 38 c , rapid pulse , headache , chilling , and loss of appetite .

Test 2\ Define endometetritis ?

Treatment and nursing care

1. Give antibiotic .
2. Give good diet with iron , vitamin and protein .
3. Give sedative to relieve pain & fever .
4. Isolation .
5. Sleep and rest .

3- Thrombophlebitis It is an infection of the vascular endothelium

Signs and symptoms fever , pain , edema , redness , chill .

Nursing care and treatment

1- Bed rest and elevate the bed .

2- Give sedative to relieve pain .
3- Give heparin to prevent cloth formation .

Incontinence of urine Dribbling of urine during coughing and sneezing .

Test 3 \ What are the nursing care and treatment of thrombophlebitis ?

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- Endometritis mean :-

a-localized infection of the uterus

b- carcinoma of the baby uterus

c- inflammation of the pelvic cavity

2- Infection of the vascular endothelium after labor called :-

a- endometriosis

b- endometritis

c- thromobophlebitis

3- predisposing factors for puerperal infections are the following except :-

a- severe anemia

b- A.P.H

c- P.P.H

d- Obesity

Key of answers

Pre-test	**post-test**
1- d	1- a
2- a	2- c
3- c	3- d

Test 1 \ Is an infection of genital tract by organisms occurring during labor or ouerperium.

Test 2 \ It is localized infection of the uterus .

Test 3 \

1- Bed rest and elevate the bad .
2- Give sedative to relieve pain .
3- Give heparin to prevent clot formation .

Modular unit (27)
Breast feeding problems

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the Breast feeding problems .

3- Central ideas :-

3-1 Types of nipple

3-2 Breast feeding problems

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (28) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And under stand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Discribe the types of nipple
2- Enumerate the breast feeding problems and their signs and symptoms .
3- Explain the management and nursing care for each problem .

Pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- Inflammation of the breast called :-
   a- mastitis b- myomectomy c- engorgement

2- The main problem during breast feeding are :-
   a- engorgement b- mastitis c- abscess
   d- all of these

3- Which one of the following hormones is responsible for expression of milk :-
   a- estrogen b- progesterone c- prolactin
   d- oxytocin

Breast feeding problems

Types of nipple

1- Depressed nipple .
2- Flat nipple .

Nursing care mother needs daily exercise of the breast .

1- Engorgement milk build up in the breast and cause edema .

Signs and symptoms fever , pain , breast are full , heavy and hard .

Nursing care

1. Check the position of the baby .
2. The baby should feed on demand .
3. Give sedative to relieve pain .

2- mastitis :- Is inflammation of the breast occur due to :-

1. Position not well .
2. Not feed him on demand .

Test 1 \ Explain the nursing care of breast engorgement ?

Signs and symptoms painful ,warm and tender , chills and fever , redness .

Treatment and nursing care

1- Feed your baby in the effected side .
2- Put the baby on right position .
3- Try expressing milk by breast pump .
4- Take hot fluid and eat well .
5- Give antibiotic and sedative .

3- breast abscess

Signs and symptoms :-

1- Discharge of pus .
2- Fever with chills .
3- Breast swelling .
4- Painful .
5- Redness .

If mastitis not treated → abscess → nipple damage → infection entering breast so will need surgery and put drainage under G.A.

Test 2 \ what are the signs and symptoms of breast abscess ?

Prevention put the baby on right position .

Position of baby on breast need three things

1- Mother posture .
2- How mother hold the baby .
3- How the baby take the breast .

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The main problem during breast feeding are :-
a- engorgement b- mastitis c- abscess
d- all of these

2- Which one of the following hormones is responsible for expression of milk :-
a- estrogen b- progesterone c- prolactin
d- oxytocin

3- Inflammation of the breast called :-
a- mastitis b- myomectomy c- engorgement

Key of answers

Pre-test	**post-test**
1- a	1- d
2- d	2- c
3- c	3- a

Test 1 \

1- check the position of the baby .
2- the baby should feed on demand .
3- give sedative to relieve pain .

Test 2 \

- Discharge of pus
- Fever with chills
- Breast swelling
- Painful
- Redness

Modular unit 28 and 29
Gynaecelogy

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the Gynaecelogy.

3- Central ideas :-

The main idea is the diseases of the reproductive system .

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree or more , you must go to learn the (30) modular unit .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And under stand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Know the main diseases of the reproductive system .
2- Mention the main effects of these diseases on pregnancy .
3- Explain the management of these diseases .

Pre-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The most important manifestation of carcinoma cervix is :-
   a- vaginal bleeding b- pain c- vaginal discharge

2- Third degree prolapse uterus is :-
   a- cervix still inside vagina
   b- cervix appears outside
   c- complete prolapse

3- The main effects of myoma on pregnancy are :-
   a- sterility b- abortion c- difficult labor d- all of these

Gynecology

Prolapsed of uterus

Causes :-

1- Multi para
2- Trauma during child birth .
3- Constipation .
4- Industrial work .
5- Used forceps in labor .
6- Chronic cough .
7- Congenital weakness of pelvic muscle .

Uterine prolapsed divided to

1st degree → cervix still inside vagina .
2nd degree → cervix appears out side .
3rd degree → complete prolapsed .

Test 1 \ mention the degrees of U.prolapse ?

Signs and symptoms

Difficulty in walking .
Frequent urination .
Cystitis .
Backache .
Unable to empty the bladder .

Treatment

- Vaginal hysterectomy .
- Abdominal hysterectomy .
- Ring .

Nursing care

- Perineal care twice daily .
- Observe bleeding .
- Give Iv. fluid .
- Check vital signs .
- Give sedative .
- Catheter for urine .
- Check intake & output .

Cancer of uterus

- Adeno carcinoma .
- Sarcoma .
- Chorio-cacinoma .
- Polyps .

Treatment surgical treatment .

Carcinoma of cervix

Symptoms

- Irregular vaginal bleeding .
- Pain .
- Vaginal discharge .

Effect on pregnancy

- Abortion .
- Premature .
- Rupture of uterus .

Test 2 \ What are the effects of ca.cervix on pregnancy ?

Causes

- Age 45-55 yrs .
- In lower income .

Diagnosis by biopsy & radiology .

Treatment

- Chemotherapy .
- Hysterectomy .

Myoma or fibroid

Causes

- Mostly 35-45 yrs .
- Multi para .
- Hormonal effect (excessive oestrogen)

Symptoms

- Menstrual absent or heavy and prolong .
- Abdominal enlargement .
- Infertility .
- Pain .
- Anemia .
- Vaginal discharge .

Effect on pregnancy

- Sterility .
- Abortion .
- Premature labor .
- Difficult labor .

- Malposition of the fetus .

Treatment

- Myomectomy .
- Correct anemia .
- Vaginal or abdominal hysterectomy .
- Polypectomy .

Ovarian cysts → simple cysts

→ Cystic tumor

Signs & symptoms

- Backache .
- Frequency of urination .
- Enlargement of abdomen .

Diagnosis by sonar , laparoscopy

Treatment surgical – ovarian cystectomy or total hysterectomy .

Test 3 \ Enumerate the signs and symptoms of ovarian cyst ?

Post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- The main effects of myoma on pregnancy are :-
a- sterility b- abortion c- difficult labor d- all of these

2- The most important manifestation of carcinoma cervix is :-
a- vaginal bleeding b- pain c- vaginal discharge

3- Third degree prolapse uterus is :-
a- cervix still inside vagina
b- cervix appears outside
c- complete prolapse

Key of answers

Pre-test	**post-test**
1- a	1- d
2- c	2- a
3- d	3- c

Test 1 \

1- 1st degree (cervix still inside vagina)
2- 2nd degree (cervix appears outside)
3- 3rd degree (complete prolapse)

Test 2 \

1- Abortion
2- Premature labor
3- Rupture of uterus

Test 3\

- Backache
- Frequency of urination
- Enlargement of abdomen

Modular unit (30)
Inflammation

A \ Over view

1- Target population :-

This learning package has been designed to the second year students in the nursing department of the institute of medical technology – Baghdad.

2- Rationale

This unit will aid those who want to learn the inflammation of the reproductive system.

3- Central ideas :-

The inflammation of the reproductive system.

4- Instruction

4-1 study the overview carefully .

4-2 learn briefly the modular unit of this package .

4-3 perform the pre-test of this unit

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- If you get (2) degree , or more . you will not need to learn this modular unit . In this case you must contact with your teacher to inform him about your results .
- But when you get less than (2) degree in this test , you will need to continue learning this modular unit .

4-4 After you studying this modular unit .

The post-test you must doing it .

- compare your answer with the key in the last page .
- In case you get less than (2) degree you must return to the same unit in order to learn . And under stand the steps which you need .
- After you complete the studying perform the post-test examination for checking .

B \ Performance objectives

After studying this modular unit , you should be able to :-

1- Mention the main inflammation of the reproductive system .
2- Enumerate the signs and symptoms of them
3- Enumerate the types of uterine bleeding

<u>Pre-test</u> put a circle in front of right sentence

1- painful menstruction called :-
   a- Amenorrhea
   b- Dysmenorrheal
   c- Menorrhagia

2- etiology of acute cervicitis is as follows except :-
   a- tears b- V.D c- contraceptive d- tuberculosis

3- excessive uterine bleeding called :-
   a- menorrhagia
   b- menstruation
   c- menarche

Inflammation

Vaginitis causes → - Trichomonus .
- Monilia .
- Contraceptive .

Cervicitis

- Acute
- Chronic

} causes → - tears
- V.D.
- contraceptive

Symptoms

- Vaginal discharge .
- Pain in the lower abdomen & back .

Treatment

- Cauttary .
- Culture .

Salping – ophoritis

Causes → - V.D.
- After labor or abortion .
- TB

Test 1 \ what are the causes of salpingoophoritis ?

Signs & symptoms

- Pain in abdomen .
- Fever .
- Rapid pulse .
- Vaginal discharge with bad odor .

- If not treat it occurs adhesion

Treatment

- treat the cause .
- give antibiotic & sedative .
- surgical treatment .

Test 2 \ what are the sings and symptoms of cervicitis ?

uterine bleeding

1- Dysmenorrheal → painful menstruation .

2- Amenorrhea → absence of menstruation .
3- Menorrhagia → excessive uterine bleeding .

Causes of uterine bleeding Ca. cervix , uterus and polyps

Treatment treat the cause

4- Poly menorrhea .
5- Oligo menorrhea .

post-test put a circle in front of right sentence

1- etiology of acute cervicitis is as follows except :-

a- tears b- V.D c- contraceptive d- tuberculosis

2- excessive uterine bleeding called :-

a- menorrhagia
b- menstruation
c- menarche

4- painful menstruction called :-

a- Amenorrhea
b- Dysmenorrheal
c- Menorrhagia

Key of answers

Pre-test	**post-test**
1- b	1- d
2- d	2- a
3- a	3- b

Test 1 \

1- V.D.
2- After labor or abortion
3- TB

Test 2 \

- Vaginal discharge
- Pain in the lower abdomen and back

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