

No. of Printed Pages : 3

**BNS-103**

01665

**POST BASIC  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)**

**Term-End Examination**

**June, 2011**

**BNS-103 : MATERNAL NURSING**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

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**Note :** *Write all the parts of one question at one place, Q.No.- 4 fill in the blanks, write only the answer of the blank, don't copy the whole statement.*

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1. (a) Enlist the signs and symptoms of anaemia in pregnancy. **3+12=15**
- (b) Discuss the management of sudha 20 years primipara with 4 gm/100 ml. Hb during antenatal, intranatal and postnatal period.
2. (a) Briefly discuss the physiological changes in uterus, during puerperium. **7+8=15**
- (b) Discuss the management of normal puerperium.

3. Write short notes on *any six* of the following :

6x5=30

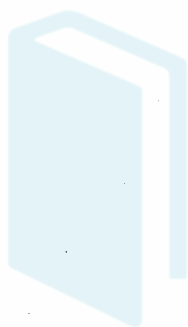
- (a) Hyperemesis gravidarum
- (b) Neonatal jaundice
- (c) Drugs for Preterm labour.
- (d) Rupture of uterus
- (e) Polyhydramnios
- (f) Minor disorder of Pregnancy
- (g) Aminioc fluid embolism
- (h) Birth Asphyxia

4. Fill in the blanks :-

10

- (a) Alteration in the shape of foetal head due to overlapping of cranial bones at the sutures is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) The reduced mobility of intestine during pregnancy due to effect of progesterone leads to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) Each fallopian tube is \_\_\_\_\_ cms. long
- (d) Medical Termination of Pregnancy act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) Three main symptoms of Pelvic inflammatory disease is fever, Vaginal discharge and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) Intermenstrual bleeding in between the regular menstrual period is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (g) The height of uterus reaches below the subcostal arch at \_\_\_\_\_ weeks of pregnancy.
- (h) Mood swings in mother within 3 - 7 days after delivery is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) In neonatal hypothermia the temperature of new born is less than \_\_\_\_\_.
- (j) Break in the continuity of uterine wall beyond 28 weeks of Pregnancy is called \_\_\_\_\_.



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No. of Printed Pages : 3

**BNS-103**

01217

**POST BASIC  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)**

**Term-End Examination**

**December, 2011**

**BNS-103 : MATERNAL NURSING**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

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**Note :** Answer all the questions. Attempt all parts of questions at one place.

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1. Susheela, 25 years old second gravida is admitted to labour room with H/O true Labour pains with leaving P/V. 4+4+7=15
  - (a) Define different stages of labour with average duration of each stage.
  - (b) Differentiate true labour and false labour.
  - (c) Describe general care of Susheela in 1<sup>st</sup> stage of labour.
  
2. Reena, 28 years old primi gravida is admitted to antenatal ward with complaints of pitting oedema of feet. On examination her blood pressure was 140/95 mmHg. 1+2+4+8=15

- (a) Define pre-eclampsia and enlist predisposing factors of pre-eclampsia.
- (b) Describe clinical manifestations of pre-eclampsia.
- (c) Explain Nursing interventions you will plan for Mrs. Reena.

3. (a) Define neonatal jaundice. 2+3+3+7=15
- (b) Describe causes of neonatal jaundice.
- (c) Enlist characteristics of physiological jaundice.
- (d) Explain nursing responsibilities while caring for a new born under phototherapy.

- 
4. Write short notes on *any three* of the following : 5x3=15

- (a) Involution of uterus
- (b) Pelvic Floor
- (c) Colostrum
- (d) Common birth injuries to the head of the new born.
- (e) Oxytocics in obstetrics.

5. Fill in the blanks :

1x5=5

- (a) Obstetrical conjugate measures \_\_\_\_\_ cm.
- (b) Alteration in shape of the foetal head due to overlapping of cranial bones at sutures is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) The neuromuscular harmony that prevails between upper and lower segment of uterus during labour is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) Foetal blood vessels lying over the OS is a condition called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) The failure of Myometrium to contract at placental site is called \_\_\_\_\_ uterus.

6. Write 'T' if the statement is true or 'F' if the statement is false in the answer sheet.

1x5=5

- (a) The cord attached at the very edge of placenta is called circumvallate placenta.  
T/F
- (b) Cervical effacement refers to the inclusion of the cervical canal into the lower uterine segment.  
T/F
- (c) The urine of a pregnant woman is more alkaline.  
T/F
- (d) Golden colour meconium indicates foetal distress.  
T/F
- (e) Bartholin glands are situated posterior to vestibule.  
T/F

No. of Printed Pages : 3

**BNS-103**

01525

**POST BASIC  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)**

**Term-End Examination**

**June, 2012**

**BNS-103 : MATERNAL NURSING**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

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**Note :** *Answer all questions. Attempt all parts of the questions at one place.*

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1. Kavita, a 22 yrs old primigravida visits antenatal clinic with history of 5 months amenorrhoea and a positive pregnancy test.
  - (a) List any three probable and positive signs each of pregnancy. 3
  - (b) Explain physiological changes that occur in uterus during pregnancy. 6
  - (c) Plan Health Education for Ms. Kavita with regard to diet in pregnancy. 6
2. Sarika, 20 yrs old primigravida is admitted to gynae ward with history of 3 months amenorrhoea and complains of pain lower abdomen and bleeding P/V.

- (a) Define abortion and classify different types of abortion with the help of schematic diagram. 2+4
- (b) Explain etiology of abortion. 4
- (c) Describe Nursing Intervention for Sarika diagnosed as a case of threatened abortion. 5
3. (a) Define uterine prolapse. Classify uterine prolapse as per Malpas Classification. 1+3
- (b) Describe etiology of uterine prolapse. 5
- (c) Explain the management of woman with uterine prolapse. 6
4. Write short notes on *any three* of the following :  $5 \times 3 = 15$
- (a) Diameters of foetal skull
- (b) Prevention of post partum Haemorrhage during 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of labour.
- (c) Essential Qualities of the midwife in handling obstetric emergencies.
- (d) Obstructed labour
- (e) Antenatal care of a woman with heart disease.
5. Fill in the Blanks : 1x5=5
- (a) The cystic proliferation of chorionic villi is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) The pelvis which has a heart shaped brim is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) The fertilized cell from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy is called \_\_\_\_\_.



- (d) The Phase of menstrual cycle which commences after ovulation is known as \_\_\_\_\_ phase.
- (e) When head lies in an attitude of neither full flexion nor full extension it is known as \_\_\_\_\_ presentation.

6. Write 'T' if the statement is *true* or 'F' if the statement is *false* in the space provided. 1x5=5

- (a) \_\_\_\_\_ Decidua Basalis lies over the developing foetus.
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_ soon after delivery the height of the fundus is 13.5 cm.
- (c) \_\_\_\_\_ Prolongation of pregnancy for two weeks beyond the estimated date of delivery is termed as prematurity.
- (d) \_\_\_\_\_ in revealed accidental Haemorrhage the abdomen is tender and like a hard ball.
- (e) \_\_\_\_\_ Each uterine contraction starts from the fundus of the uterus.

No. of Printed Pages : 6

**BNS-104**

**POST BASIC  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)  
B.Sc. (N) (PR)**

**Term-End Examination**

**December, 2012**

**0 1 6 7 7**

**BNS-104 : COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH**

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

*Note : Answer all questions.*

1. Read the given passage and answer the questions :

John worries about his teeth, hair, lungs, heart ; he is hardly aware of my existence. I am John's liver. When he thinks of me at all, he has no trouble visualising me. I look like what I am supposed to look like - liver. The largest organ in his body, I weigh three pounds. Protected by ribs, I pretty well fill the upper right part of John's abdomen. Despite my unimpressive appearance, I am the most skilled among his organs. In complexity, I shame those headline robbers, the heart and the lungs. I do upwards of five hundred jobs and if I fail in any of the major ones, John had better start making funeral arrangements. I participate in virtually everything that John does. I provide muscle fuel for his game of golf, digest his rich breakfast and manufacture the vitamin that helps his night vision.

- (a) Who is the person referred to here as 'I' ? 1
- (b) 'He is hardly aware of my existence'. What does the sentence mean ? 2
- (c) Where does the liver find a place in the human body ? 1
- (d) 'In complexity, I shame those headline robbers, the heart and the lungs'. What does the sentence mean ? 2
- (e) 'John had better start making funeral arrangements'. What does the sentence imply ? 2
- (f) Mention a few functions of John's liver. 2
2. (a) Fill in the blanks with the right form of the verbs given in the brackets : 5
- (i) \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor work in the hospital ? (do)
- (ii) I \_\_\_\_\_ the pain courageously. (bear)
- (iii) It \_\_\_\_\_ continuously for the last two hours. (rain)
- (iv) You \_\_\_\_\_ the results tomorrow. (know)
- (v) Time and tide \_\_\_\_\_ for none (wait)
- (b) Make questions for the following answers. 6
- (i) The doctor was honoured with the Padmashri.
- (ii) No, it's wrong to condemn the whole nursing profession for the mistakes committed by a few.

- (iii) The Lady with the Lamp is the title given to Florence Nightingale.
- (iv) Yes, I am ready to donate my eyes.
- (v) That was a good film.
- (vi) No, I can't do this.

(c) Fill in the blanks with articles (a, an, the) and determiners (few, little). 5

- (i) The doctor has gone out on \_\_\_\_\_ emergency.
- (ii) The nurse looks after \_\_\_\_\_ sick people
- (iii) He comes home twice \_\_\_\_\_ week
- (iv) There are a \_\_\_\_\_ seats available in the college.
- (v) There is \_\_\_\_\_ water in the well.

(d) Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition : 4

- (i) Read the passage silently \_\_\_\_\_ understanding. If you do not know the meaning \_\_\_\_\_ any word, try and understand it \_\_\_\_\_ the 'context' itself before turning \_\_\_\_\_ a dictionary.

3. Write a letter to the Editor of an English news paper complaining about the noise pollution caused by the loudspeakers in your locality, disturbing the students at the time of their examinations. 10

4. Write a summary of the given passage. -it should be about one - third of the words of the original passage and should have the important points. 10

One of our most difficult problems is what we call discipline, and it is really very complex. You see, society feels that it must control or discipline the citizen, shape his mind according to certain religious, social, moral and economic patterns.

Now, is discipline necessary at all ? Please listen carefully, don't immediately say 'Yes' or 'No'. Most of us feel, especially while we are young, that there should be no discipline, that we should be allowed to do whatever we like and we think that is freedom. But merely to say that we should be free has very little meaning without understanding the whole problem of discipline.

The keen athlete is discipling himself all the time, is he not ? His joy in playing games and the very necessity to keep fit makes him go to bed early, refrain from smoking, eat the right food and generally observe the rules of good health. His discipline is not an imposition or a conflict, but a natural outcome of his enjoyment of athletics.

Now, does discipline increases or decreases human energy' ? Human beings throughout the world, in every religion, in every school of

philosophy, impose discipline on the mind, which implies control, resistance, adjustment, suppression. 'But is all this necessary' ? If discipline brings about a greater output of human energy, then it is worth while, then it has meaning ; but if it merely suppresses human energy, it is very harmful, destructive. All of us have energy and the question is whether that energy through discipline can be made vital, rich and abundant or whether discipline destroys whatever energy we have.

5. Write a conversation between a neuro surgeon and the mother of a child who is to undergo a brain surgery. The doctor explains everything about the surgery and is trying to infuse confidence into the anxious mother. (200 words). 10
6. Make notes after reading the following passage. 10  
You can make notes in any of the ways you have learnt in the unit.

Heart disease is the enemy number one of the human body in our time. It accounts for the largest number of deaths in all affluent societies, outstripping cancer, accidents and infections as causes of death. In developing countries as well, this trend is apparent, now that fewer people die of infections, and more children survive the diseases of childhood.

There are four important types of heart diseases. Firstly, congenital heart disease, which is present at birth ; an example of this is the so - called 'blue baby'. It accounts for 2 percent of all heart diseases. The second type, rheumatic, is quite common in some 30 to 40 percent of all heart cases. It is caused by an infection of the throat, which, if untreated causes damage to the heart. The symptoms are a chronic sore throat, painful joints and high fever. This diseases is wide spread in many developing countries, due to poor living conditions and overcrowding.

High blood pressure is also an important cause of heart disease of the third type, hypertensive, and accounts for some 15 to 25 percent of all heart cases. It is believed that among other factors such as stress and smoking, a higher salt intake in the diet leads to blood pressure.

Degenerative heart disease commonly known as Ischaemic heart disease is the cause of heart attacks, and is one of the most important health problems among adults throughout the world. It is due to blocking of the two blood vessels which supply blood to the heart muscle.

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No. of Printed Pages : 3

**BNS-103**

00886

**POST BASIC  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)  
B.Sc. (H) (PB)**

**Term-End Examination**

**June, 2013**

**BNS-103 : MATERNAL HEALTH NURSING**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

*Note : Answer all the questions. Attempt all parts of questions at one place.*

- 
1. (a) Explain involution of uterus. 4+5+6=15  
(b) Discuss the psychological adjustments which a mother has to make during puerperium.  
(c) Discuss the role of a nurse-midwife in postnatal care.
  2. (a) State the different diagnostic measures used to detect diabetes in pregnancy. 3+4+8=15  
(b) Explain effects of diabetes on pregnant woman and fetus.  
(c) Describe antenatal care of a mother with diabetes in pregnancy.



3. (a) List the causes of rupture uterus.  $5+2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}+5=15$   
(b) Explain the signs and symptoms of rupture uterus.  
(c) Write specific role of a midwife in the management of rupture uterus.

4. Write briefly on *any three* of the following :  $5 \times 3 = 15$

- (a) Menstrual cycle  
(b) Head Injuries at birth  
(c) Tocolytic Agents  
(d) Factors influencing fertility  
(e) Uterine fibroids in pregnancy

5. Fill in the blanks :  $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (a) Protrusion of part of the intestine through a defect in the abdominal wall of the umbilicus is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) The fetal heart sound (F.H.S) is heard above the level of umbilicus in \_\_\_\_\_ presentation.
- (c) The antidote of magnesium sulphate is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) The pain or discomfort felt in calf in deep vein thrombosis when foot is dorsiflexed is \_\_\_\_\_ sign.
- (e) A graphical method of recording the salient features of labour is \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Match the following :

1x5=5

**Column A**

**Column B**

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| (a) Neuromuscular harmony between two poles of uterus | (i) Vitamin K                  |
| (b) Mentovertical                                     | (ii) Upright position          |
| (c) Ovulation   | (iii) Polarity                 |
| (d) Haemorrhage in Newborn                            | (iv) Leutinizing (LH) Hormone  |
| (e) Polyhydramnios                                    | (v) Leutotrophic Hormone (LTH) |
|   | (vi) Brow presentatior         |
|   | (vii) Face presentation        |
|   | (viii) Vitamin 'C'             |



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No. of Printed Pages : 2

**BNS-103**

**POST BASIC  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)  
B.Sc. (H) (PB)**

**Term-End Examination**

**December, 2013**

**BNS-103 : MATERNAL HEALTH NURSING**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

**Note :** Attempt *all* questions. Attempt *all* parts of a question at one place.

- 1 (a) List down the signs of fetal and maternal distress in labour. **4+4+7=15**  
(b) Describe the physiological changes in second stage of labour.  
(c) Explain the nursing management of mother during second stage of labour.
2. Poonam, a Prime Gravida admitted to the maternity ward at 30 weeks of gestation with diagnosis of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus. **5+10=15**  
(a) Explain the effect of diabetes on Pregnancy and effect of Pregnancy on diabetes.  
(b) Discuss the antenatal care for Poonam.

3. (a) Discuss the Psychological adjustment in mother during Puerperium. **5+10=15**  
(b) Describe the role of nurse in Postnatal Care.
4. Write Short notes on any **four** of the following :  
(a) Birth injuries in Newborn **5x4=20**  
(b) Use of magnesium sulphate in Eclampsia  
(c) Prevention of neonatal hypothermia  
(d) Threatened abortion  
(e) Pyometra  
(f) Legal Implications for Emergency Obstetric Care
5. Fill in the Blanks : **1x5=5**  
(a) Constipation in pregnancy is caused due to the relaxing effect of \_\_\_\_\_ hormone.  
(b) A clinical condition when placenta completely covers the internal OS when it is fully dilated is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(c) The collection of blood between the periosteum and the fetal skull bones is called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(d) Phototherapy convert unconjugated bilirubin into conjugated form by \_\_\_\_\_ mechanism.  
(e) An Oblique ring visible per abdominally between upper and lower uterine segment is known as\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Printed Pages : 2

00933

BNS-103

**POST BASIC BACHELOR OF SCIENCE  
(NURSING) B.Sc. (H) (PB)**

**Term-End Examination  
June, 2014**

**BNS-103 : MATERNAL HEALTH NURSING**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

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**Note :** Attempt all questions. Answer all part of the question at one place

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1. (a) Describe the physiological changes in the 5+10=15  
1st stage of labour.  
(b) Discuss the nursing management of a  
mother in 1st stage of labour.
2. (a) Define low birth weight baby. 2+3+10=15  
(b) Discuss **any three** physiological handicaps  
of low birth weight babies.  
(c) Explain the nursing management of L.B.W.  
babies
3. (a) Describe the sign and symptoms of 7+8=15  
pregnancy.  
(b) Explain **any four** minor disorders of  
pregnancy and their management

4. Write short notes on *any four* of the following:- **5x4=20**

- (a) Hormonal Contraceptive methods.
- (b) Drug safety in Pregnancy.
- (c) Human Immuno Deficiency Virus (HIV) in Pregnancy.
- (d) Abnormal vaginal bleeding.
- (e) Puerperal Pyrexia.
- (f) Immediate care of the newborn.

5. Fill in the blanks. **1x5=5**

- (a) The daily requirements of folic acid in Pregnancy is \_\_\_\_\_ mg.
- (b) The hormone responsible for production of breast milk is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) When amniotic fluid obstructs the Pulmonary vessels and lead to maternal death it is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) The pathological jaundice may develop within \_\_\_\_\_ hours after delivery.
- (e) The term used for abnormal labour is \_\_\_\_\_.

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No. of Printed Pages : 3

**BNS-103**

02004

**POST BASIC  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)  
B.Sc. (H) (PB)**

**Term-End Examination**

**December, 2014**

**BNS-103 : MATERNAL HEALTH NURSING**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

**Note :** *Attempt all questions. Attempt all parts of questions at one place only.*

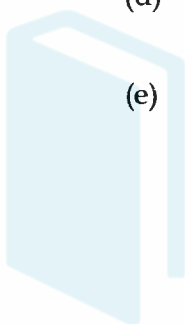
- 
- 1 (a) List down the signs and symptoms of pregnancy. **3+6+6=15**
- (b) Explain the methods of diagnosis of pregnancy.
- (c) Enlist the minor disorders of pregnancy and advice you will give to the mother for any two minor disorders.
- 
2. (a) Define normal labour. **2+3+10=15**
- (b) List down the Premonitory Signs of labour.
- (c) Discuss the Nursing Management of a mother in first stage of labour.

3. (a) Define Placenta Previa.  $2+4+4+5=15$   
(b) Classify the degrees of Placenta Previa, illustrate with diagram.  
(c) Discuss the medical management of a mother with Placenta Previa.  
(d) Enumerate the Nursing interventions you will implement for a mother with Placenta Previa.
4. Write short notes on **any three** of the following :  $3 \times 5 = 15$   
(a) HIV in pregnancy  
(b) Rupture of uterus  
(c) Specific role of midwife in cord pro-lapse  
(d) Foetal circulation  
(e) Oxytocin
5. Fill in the blanks.  $5 \times 1 = 5$   
(a) Foetal heart starts beating from \_\_\_\_\_ day of fertilization.  
(b) In Type breech presentation when the thighs are flexed and the legs lie alongside the foetal body it is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(c) The process by which the pelvic reproductive organs return to their pre-pregnant state is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(d) The first phase of lochia when discharge is red in colour is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(e) Condition when foetal blood vessel lies over the OS in front of the presenting part is known as \_\_\_\_\_.



6. Write **T** if the statement is **true** or write **F** if the statement is **false** in your answer sheet. **5x1=5**

- (a) Antro - Posterior diameter of the pelvis is 9 cm. T/F
- (b) Positive signs of pregnancy are definite confirmation. T/F
- (c) The average amount of discharge for the first 5-6 days in the post natal mother is about 250 ml. T/F
- (d) One unit of oxytocin is equivalent to 100 milliunits. T/F
- (e) One tablet of ergometrine is equivalent to 5mg. T/F



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No. of Printed Pages : 2

**BNS-103**

00622

**POST BASIC  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)  
B.Sc. (H) (PB)**

**Term-End Examination**

**June, 2015**

**BNS-103 : MATERNAL HEALTH NURSING**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

**Note :** *Answer all the questions. Attempt all parts of questions at one place.*

1. (a) Define normal pregnancy. **2+3+10=15**  
(b) Discuss the emotional aspects relating to pregnancy.  
(c) Explain what advices you will give to an antenatal mother.
2. (a) Define Puerperium. **2+10+3=15**  
(b) Discuss the physiological changes in Puerperium in relation to cardiovascular and endocrine functions.  
(c) Explain the Psychological adaptation which takes place during puerperium.
3. (a) List down the nursing diagnosis for a mother in abnormal labour. **5+10=15**  
(b) Write down the nursing intervention for any three of the nursing diagnosis mentioned above.

4. Write short notes on **any three** of the following : **3x5=15**
- (a) APGAR score.
  - (b) Causes of Neonatal Asphyxia.
  - (c) Thermoregulation of low birth weight babies.
  - (d) Use of portograph in labour.
  - (e) Episiotomy.
5. Fill in the blanks : **1x5=5**
- (a) Incision made into the thinned out perineal body to enlarge the vaginal orifice during delivery is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (b) As per W.H.O. anaemia in pregnancy is present when haemoglobin concentration in blood is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (c) The true milk is secreted between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ day of postpartum period.
  - (d) Drugs that inhibit uterine contractions are called \_\_\_\_\_ agents.
6. Write T if the statement is **True** and F if the statement is **False**. **1x5=5**
- (a) Anti - D gamma globulin should be given to Rh - mother with Rh + baby after delivery.
  - (b) Cesarean delivery should be the first option for the management of abnormal labour.
  - (c) Synonymous name for the normal labour is Eutocia.
  - (d) Post-natal mother with HIV injection is allowed to breast feed her baby in developing countries.
  - (e) Pregnancy induced hypertension has its onset at 12 weeks.
-

No. of Printed Pages : 2

**BNS-103**

00561

**POST BASIC  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)  
B.Sc. (H) (PB)**

**Term-End Examination**

**December, 2015**

**BNS-103 : MATERNAL HEALTH NURSING**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

**Note :** Answer *all* the questions. Attempt *all* parts of questions at *one* place.

- 
1. (a) Explain the causes of onset of labour.  
(b) Differentiate between True labour and False labour.  
(c) Describe the nursing management of third stage of labour. 3+4+8=15
  2. (a) Explain the clinical manifestation of hypertension with pregnancy.  
(b) Discuss the effect of hypertension on women during pregnancy.  
(c) List down the principles of management of hypertension during pregnancy.  
(d) Describe the nursing management of mother with hypertension during pregnancy. 4+2+3+6=15
  3. (a) Define Low Birth Weight (LBW) baby.  
(b) Enlist the clinical features of LBW baby.  
(c) Describe the immediate care and nursing management of low birth weight baby. 2+4+9=15

4. Write short notes on **any four** of the following :

- (a) Menstrual cycle. 4x5=20
- (b) Anticonvulsant therapy.
- (c) Polyhydramnios.
- (d) Qualities of midwife in handling obstetrical emergency.
- (e) Nursing responsibilities during phototherapy.
- (f) Role of Nurse-Midwife in postnatal care.

5. Fill in the blanks :

1x5=5

- (a) Inflammation of the gland situated posterior to vestibule is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) Hearing of Fetal Heart Sound is a \_\_\_\_\_ sign of Pregnancy.
- (c) The normal flora in vagina is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) An excessive blood loss during menstruation is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) Break in the continuity of the uterine wall any time beyond 28 weeks of pregnancy is called \_\_\_\_\_.

No. of Printed Pages : 2

**BNS-103**

**POST BASIC  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)  
B.Sc. (N) (PB)**

**Term-End Examination**

00187

**June, 2016**

**BNS-103 : MATERNAL HEALTH NURSING**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

**Note :** Answer *all* questions. Attempt *all* parts of questions at one place.

1. (a) Explain the involution of uterus during puerperium.  
(b) Write the stages of lactation in puerperium.  
(c) Discuss the care of mother in normal puerperium. 4+4+7=15
  
2. (a) Define Placenta Praevia.  
(b) Write the classification of Placenta Praevia.  
(c) Describe the medical management and nursing interventions for a patient with 36 weeks of pregnancy with Placenta Praevia. 2+4+9=15

3. (a) Define Neonatal Hypothermia.  
(b) Explain the stages of hypothermia in neonates.  
(c) Discuss the prevention and management of hypothermia in neonates.  $2+3+10=15$
4. Write short notes on any **four** of the following:  $4 \times 5 = 20$   
(a) Foetal circulation  
(b) Cord prolapse  
(c) Tocolytic agents used in Obstetrics  
(d) Prolapse uterus  
(e) Episiotomy  
(f) Growth of uterus at different periods of gestation
5. Fill in the blanks :  $1 \times 5 = 5$   
(a) The embryo can be differentiated as a human being at \_\_\_\_\_ weeks of pregnancy.  
(b) A creamy yellow precursor to milk is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(c) The triangular area from clitoris to fourchette is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(d) Neonatal jaundice is diagnosed when serum bilirubin level is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(e) An abortion may be caused due to deficiency of vitamin \_\_\_\_\_.

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**BNS-103**

**POST BASIC  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)  
B.Sc. (N) (PB)**

01843

**Term-End Examination**

**December, 2016**

**BNS-103 : MATERNAL HEALTH NURSING**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

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**Note :** Answer *all* questions. Attempt *all* parts of a question at one place.

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1. (a) Define Gestational Diabetes.
- (b) Explain the effect of Pregnancy on diabetes and its effect on the fetus.
- (c) Discuss the antenatal management of a patient with gestational diabetes.  $2+3+10=15$
2. (a) Describe the physiological changes during the 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of labour.
- (b) Explain the nursing management of a woman in the 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of labour.
- (c) Enlist the points of observation in the 4<sup>th</sup> stage of labour.  $5+7+3=15$



3. (a) Explain the pathophysiology and clinical manifestation of a patient with pre-eclampsia.
- (b) Describe the nursing intervention of a woman with eclampsia during the third trimester of pregnancy.  $5+10=15$
4. Write short notes on any *three* of the following :  $3 \times 5 = 15$
- (a) Tocolytic agents in pregnancy
- (b) Factors determining establishment and maintenance of lactation
- (c) Pelvic inflammatory disease
- (d) Post-natal depression
- (e) Cord presentation and cord prolapse
5. Describe the nursing management of a baby with neonatal asphyxia.  $10$

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No. of Printed Pages : 3

**BNS-103(S)**

**POST BASIC  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)  
B.Sc. (N) (PB)**

00353

**Term-End Examination**

**December, 2016**

**BNS-103(S) : MATERNAL HEALTH NURSING**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

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**Note :** Answer *all* the questions. Attempt all parts of a question at one place.

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1. (a) List the cause of onset of labour.
- (b) Differentiate between True labour and False labour.
- (c) Describe the general care of women during the first stage of labour. 3+4+8=15
2. (a) Define Abruptio placenta.
- (b) Explain the classification of abruptio placenta based on degree of placental separation.

- (c) Differentiate the features of vaginal bleeding between placenta previa and abruptio placenta.
- (d) Describe the nursing intervention for a woman with 36 weeks of gestation having abruptio placenta.  $1+4+2+8=15$

3. (a) Explain puerperal infection.
- (b) Describe the signs and symptoms of genital infection.
- (c) Discuss the treatment and nursing management of a woman with puerperal infection.  $2+5+8=15$

4. Write short notes on any **four** of the following :  $4 \times 5 = 20$

- (a) Menstrual Cycle
- (b) Varicose veins and Haemorrhoids in pregnancy
- (c) Methods for stimulation of lactation
- (d) Effect of pregnancy on diabetes and diabetes on pregnancy
- (e) Pelvic inflammatory disease
- (f) Nursing intervention for polyhydramnios

**5. Fill in the blanks :**

**5×1=5**

- (a) The cylindrical lower 2.5 cm portion of uterus is known as \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (b) In pelvis, a wedge shaped bone consisting of five fused vertebrae is known as \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (c) The drug which has the power to excite contractions of the uterine muscles is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (d) Women who experience seizures during pregnancy require \_\_\_\_\_ therapy.
- (e) During vaginal birth and placental delivery, a woman loses about \_\_\_\_\_ ml of blood.

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00733

**POST BASIC  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)  
B.Sc. (H) (PB)**

**Term-End Examination**

**June, 2017**

**BNS-103 : MATERNAL HEALTH NURSING**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

*Note : (i) Attempt all questions.*

*(ii) Answer all parts of a question at one place only.*

1. (a) Enlist the factors influencing fertility in India. 4+5+6=15  
(b) Explain the hormonal contraceptive methods.  
(c) Discuss the role of a nurse in Family Welfare Services.
2. (a) Describe the physiological changes in reproductive system of a woman during pregnancy. 7+3+5=15  
(b) Enlist positive signs of pregnancy.  
(c) Enumerate warning signs of pregnancy.
3. (a) Describe the physiological changes of 1<sup>st</sup> stage of labour. 8+3+4=15  
(b) Enlist signs of foetal and Maternal Distress during labour.  
(c) Describe the uses of partograph.

4. Write short notes on **any three** of the following : 5×3=15
- (a) Therapeutic Drugs used in pregnancy
  - (b) Pelvic floor
  - (c) Obstructed labour
  - (d) Displacement of uterus
  - (e) Anaemia in pregnancy
5. Describe the fetal circulation and changes in circulation after birth. 10
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**BNS-103**

00541

**POST BASIC  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)**

**B.Sc. (N) (PB)**

**Term-End Examination**

**December, 2017**

**BNS-103 : MATERNAL HEALTH NURSING**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

*Note : (i) Answer all questions.*

*(ii) Attempt all parts of questions at one place.*

1. (a) Discuss the Presumptive and positive signs and symptoms of pregnancy. **6+6+3=15**  
(b) Describe the antenatal advices you will as a nurse give to a pregnant women.  
(c) List the minor disorders during Pregnancy.
2. If a pregnant woman in labour comes to the hospital in second stage of labour. Discuss the following. **3+5+7=15**  
(a) Steps in recognition of the commencement of the second stage of labour.  
(b) Observation of maternal and foetal condition.  
(c) General care of women.
3. (a) Define Eclampsia. **2+3+10=15**  
(b) Discuss the clinical features of Eclampsia.  
(c) Describe the nursing intervention for eclampsia.

4. Write short notes on **any four** of the following : **4x5=20**
- (a) Amniotic fluid embolism and its management.
  - (b) Congenital anomalies in new born requiring emergency interventions.
  - (c) Neonatal Jaundice.
  - (d) Specific role of the midwife in vasa praevia.
  - (e) Factors causing abnormal labour.
  - (f) Human immuno deficiency virus in pregnancy.

5. Fill in the blanks : **5x1=5**

- (a) In mild pre-eclampsia blood pressure is persistently at and above \_\_\_\_\_ mm of Hg.
  - (b) When there is no progress of the presenting part despite strong uterine contraction, it is known as \_\_\_\_\_ labour.
  - (c) Painless dilation of cervical or without labour is known as \_\_\_\_\_ cervix.
  - (d) Interception or termination of pregnancy before viability of the foetus is known as \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - (e) Break in the continuity of the uterine wall any time beyond 28 weeks if pregnancy is known as \_\_\_\_\_ of uterus.
- \_\_\_\_\_



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**BNS-103**

**POST BASIC  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)  
B.Sc. (H) (PB)**

**Term-End Examination**

**June, 2018**

**BNS-103 : MATERNAL HEALTH NURSING**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

*Note : (i) Answer all the questions.*

*(ii) Attempt all parts of questions at one place.*

1. (a) Differentiate Placenta Praevia and Abruptio Placenta. 5+10=15  
(b) Explain medical management and nursing interventions of a patient with placenta praevia.
2. (a) Define Dystocia (Abnormal labour). 2+3+3+7=15  
(b) List down any six causes of dystocia.  
(c) Enumerate clinical features of dystocia.  
(d) Describe the nursing interventions in dystocia.
3. (a) Explain involution of uterus during puerperium. 5+10=15  
(b) Discuss nursing care of mother and baby during puerperium.

4. Write short notes on **any three** of the following : **5×3=15**
- (a) Physiological Jaundice
  - (b) Septic Abortion
  - (c) Cord Presentation and Cord Prolapse
  - (d) Minor Disorders of Pregnancy
  - (e) Drug therapy for pre term labour
5. Describe the mechanism of placental separation and placental expulsion during third stage of labour. **5+5=10**



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**BNS-103**

**POST BASIC  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)  
B.Sc. (N) (PB)**

**Term-End Examination**

**00195**

**December, 2018**

**BNS-103 : MATERNAL HEALTH NURSING**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

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**Note :** Answer *all* questions. Attempt all parts of a question at one place.

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1. (a) Explain Postpartum Haemorrhage (PPH).  
(b) Describe the nursing interventions of a woman with PPH. 5+10=15
2. (a) Define Anaemia in pregnancy.  
(b) List down the signs and symptoms of anaemia in pregnancy.  
(c) Enumerate any six complications of severe anaemia.  
(d) Discuss nursing management of a woman with anaemia during pregnancy and puerperium. 2+3+3+7=15

3. (a) Explain any five important factors influencing fertility in India.
- (b) Describe the role of nurse in family welfare services. 10+5=15
4. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 3×5=15
- (a) Birth injuries of head of a newborn
- (b) Lactation
- (c) Menorrhagia
- (d) Fetal Circulation
- (e) Psychiatric Disorders of Puerperium
- (f) Use of Prostaglandins in Obstetrics
5. (a) Explain the types of Episiotomy.
- (b) Describe how will you, as a nurse, prevent perineal tear during second stage of labour. 5+5=10
-

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**BNS-103**

**POST BASIC  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)  
B.Sc. (N) (PB)**

**Term-End Examination**

**June, 2019**

01493

**BNS-103 : MATERNAL HEALTH NURSING**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

*Note : (i) Answer all questions.*

*(ii) Attempt all parts of questions at one place.*

- 
1. Mrs. Rani is a Primigravida and is admitted to Labour Room with complaints of 9 months Ammenorrhoea and labour pains.
    - (a) Discuss different stages of labour with average duration of each. 4
    - (b) How will you differentiate true labour from false labour ? 4
    - (c) Explain nursing management of Mrs. Rani during 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of labour. 7
  
  2. Mrs. Savita 28 yrs old is diagnosed with gestational diabetes.
    - (a) Enlist the risk factors of developing diabetes during pregnancy. 4
    - (b) Explain the effect of diabetes on pregnancy. 4
    - (c) Explain management of labour in Mrs. Savita having gestational diabetes. 7

3. (a) Define Low birth weight baby. 1  
(b) Discuss physiological handicaps in a low birth weight baby. 7  
(c) Explain Nursing care of a LBW baby. 7
4. Write short notes on **any four** of the following : 4x5=20  
(a) Gynacoid Pelvis  
(b) Physiology of 1<sup>st</sup> stage of labour  
(c) Oxytocin in pregnancy  
(d) Functions of Placenta  
(e) Cord prolapse and Cord presentation  
(f) Obstructed Labour
5. Fill in the blanks : 1x5=5  
(a) Fingerlike projections of trophoblastic layer which projects out on the surface of embedded blastocyst is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(b) Weight of the gravid uterus increases from 50 gm to \_\_\_\_\_ at term.  
(c) Injection Vit. K is given to prevent \_\_\_\_\_.  
(d) The collection blood between periosteum and skull bone is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(e) Failure of the puerperal uterus to be restored to its normal size is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_

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**BNS-103**

**POST BASIC  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)  
B.Sc. (N) (PB)**

**Term-End Examination**

**00832**

**December, 2019**

**BNS-103 : MATERNAL HEALTH NURSING**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

**Note :** Answer **all** questions. Attempt all parts of questions at one place. Draw diagrams where necessary.

1. (a) Explain the physiological changes that occur during pregnancy.  
(b) Discuss the advice to be given to pregnant women with regard to diet and care of minor ailments during pregnancy. 8+7=15
2. (a) Enumerate the causes of postpartum hemorrhage.  
(b) Write the types, signs and symptoms of postpartum hemorrhage.  
(c) Explain nursing management of a woman having postpartum hemorrhage. 3+6+6=15

3. (a) Define neonatal asphyxia.  
(b) Enumerate the causes of neonatal asphyxia.  
(c) Describe prevention and management of a newborn having neonatal asphyxia.  $2+5+8=15$
4. Write short notes on any **four** of the following :  $4 \times 5 = 20$   
(a) Physiology of 3<sup>rd</sup> Stage of Labour  
(b) Breastfeeding  
(c) Apgar Score  
(d) Puerperal Pyrexia  
(e) Vasa Praevia
5. Fill in the blanks :  $5 \times 1 = 5$   
(a) The normal weight gain (total) during pregnancy is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(b) The process by which the generative organs return to their pregravid state is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(c) The alteration in the shape of a baby's head to adjust to the size of the birth canal is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(d) Endometrium of pregnant women is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(e) The opening between the atria in the fetal heart is called \_\_\_\_\_.
-



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**BNS-103**

**POST BASIC BACHELOR OF SCIENCE  
(NURSING) B. Sc. (N) (PB)**

**Term-End Examination**

**June, 2020**

**BNS-103 : MATERNAL HEALTH NURSING**

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

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*Note : (i) Answer all questions.*

*(ii) Attempt all parts of a question at one place.*

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1. (a) Explain involution of uterus.  
(b) Discuss physical assessment diet, care of bowel and bladder during puerperium.  
(c) Describe the measures to stimulate lactation during puerperium.

**5 + 5 + 5 = 15**

2. (a) Define gestational diabetes.

**P. T. O.**

[ 2 ]

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(b) Enumerate different diagnostic measures to detect gestational diabetes.

(c) Describe antenatal care of woman with gestational diabetes.  $2 + 3 + 10 = 15$

3. (a) Define third stage of labour.

(b) Describe physiological changes during 3rd stage of labour.

(c) Explain Active Management during third stage of labour.  $1 + 6 + 8 = 15$

4. Write short notes on any *four* of the following :

$4 \times 5 = 20$

(a) Role of nurse in family welfare services

(b) Drugs used for preterm labour

(c) Functions of placenta

(d) Neonatal infections

(e) Post-operative care of a patient after gynaecological surgery

(f) Legal implications for emergency care

[3]

8. Fill in the blanks :

5 × 1 = 5

- (a) In tubal pregnancy, termination is inevitable after ..... weeks.
- (b) Chest compression is started when baby's heart rate is below ..... beats per minute.
- (c) Bluish or purplish discoloration of vagina during pregnancy is called ..... sign.
- (d) Antidote of magnesium sulphate is .....
- (e) Intermenstrual bleeding in between regular menstrual periods is called.....

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**BNS-103**

**POST BASIC BACHELOR OF SCIENCE  
(NURSING) (B. Sc. (N) (PB)**

**Term-End Examination**

**December, 2020**

**BNS-103 : Maternal Health Nursing**

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

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**Note :** *Answer all questions. Attempt all parts of a question at one place.*

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- 
1. (a) Define normal labour (Eutocia). 2
- (b) Differentiate between true labour and false labour. 3
- (c) Describe general care of woman during first stage of labour. 7
- (d) Enumerate the signs of maternal and foetal distress. 3
2. (a) Write the classification of degrees of placenta praevia. 4

**P. T. O.**

[ 2 ]

BNS-103

- (b) List the clinical manifestations of placenta praevia. 2
- (c) Discuss medical management and nursing interventions of a patient with placenta praevia. 9
3. (a) Enumerate the stages of Hypothermia in neonates. 2
- (b) Explain the factors responsible for neonatal hypothermia. 3
- (c) Describe prevention and management of neonatal hypothermia. 10
4. Write short notes on any **four** of the following :  $4 \times 5 = 20$
- 
- (a) Foetal circulation
- (b) Uses of prostaglandins in obstetrics
- (c) Displacement of uterus
- (d) Septic abortion
- (e) Breech presentation
- (f) Psychiatric disorders of Puerperium

[ 3 ]

5. Fill in the blanks :

5×1=5

- (a) When foetal blood vessels lies over the internal-front of the preserving part is known as..... .
- (b) Acidosis develops due to accumulation of CO<sub>2</sub> and production of..... .
- (c) A case of Hydatidiform mole should be followed up to find out any occurrence of..... .
- (d) The normal flora of bowel and healthy vagina is..... .
- (e) Non-invasive and effective method of reduction of unconjugated bilirubin is..... .