Chapter 17: Review Questions

* Multiple Choices (Select all that apply.)

1. The perinatal nurse explains to the new nurse that some infants have increased surfactant production prior to birth that facilitates their transition including:

A. Infants of mothers with gestational hypertension

B. Infants of mothers with placental insufficiency

C. Infants of mothers with abruptioplacentae

D. Infants of mothers with a multiple gestation

2. The perinatal nurse describes a typical newborn breathing pattern to the new parents as:

A. Shallow

B. Irregular

C. about 40 to 60 breaths per minute

D. about 60 to 80 breaths per minute

3. The perinatal nurse understands that many factors stimulate the newborn to begin breathing including:

A. Hypercarbia, acidosis and hypoxia

B. Sensory stimuli

C. Decreased temperature in the environment

D. Cutting the umbilical cord

4. The perinatal nurse recognizes that the infant that develops respiratory distress syndrome is at risk for further complications such as:

A. Loss of functional residual capacity

B. Atelectasis

C. Poor lung compliance

D. Hypoglycemia

5. The perinatal nurse is caring for Sarah, a primigravid antenatal patient at 32 weeks gestation. Betamethasone 12 mg IM q24h \_ 2 is ordered. Appropriate nursing care includes:

A. Assessing Sarah’s temperature and white blood count

B. Conducting continuous fetal monitoring for 30 minutes pre and post injection

C. Providing information to Sarah and her family about the benefi ts of this medication as well as information about the signs and symptoms of pulmonary edema

D. Monitoring Sarah’s intake and output

* Fill-in-the-Blank

6. The perinatal nurse understands that pulmonary ventilation in the newborn takes place on three levels external respiration, internal respiration and at the cellular level.

7. The perinatal nurse explains to the student nurse that periodic breathing is a brief pause between breaths of 5 to 15 seconds while apnea is cessation of breathing for 20 seconds or more.

* True or False

8. The perinatal nurse explains to the woman who has given birth to a preterm infant that part of the infant’s care is to provide a dose of surfactant, a phospholipid that increases lung compliance. (true)

9. The perinatal nurse prepares for newborn care at a cesarean birth. The nurse knows that this infant is at a higher risk for pulmonary transition diffi culties due to the absence of a “thoracic squeeze” during birth. (true)

10. The perinatal nurse assesses the newborn at 2 hours of age. The findings include: respiratory rate of 48 breaths per minute, irregular, no abdominal or chest retractions or grunting. These fi ndings would be normal. (true)