1. Explain: Prolapsed cord, vena cava syndrome, placenta previa and abruptio placenta. Give the signs and symptoms and the appropriate treatment, including usual nursing care.

2. Explain the difference between paracervical, epidural, pudendal, and spinal block. Method, advantages, disadvantages, side effects, effect on fetus and mother.

3. List usual nursing actions for the patient in active labor.

4. How does labor differ between the primigravida and the multigravida?

5. What is pitocin and what are the safety precautions and nursing actions the patient receiving pitocin?

6. What are the possible complications of precipitate labor?

7. What are the nursing actions for precipitate delivery?

8. Describe the nitrazine test procedure and implications of the results.

9. Explain sonography and for what reasons it might be used for a patient in labor.
10. In what stage of labor can the patient take in teaching? Be specific.

11. List nursing actions to insure the safety of the mother and fetus during the three phases of the first stage of labor.

12. When can Demerol be safely given to a labor patient? What are the side effects?

13. Describe the procedure and expected results of epidural anesthesia. When is it given? What are its side effects?

14. Describe safety factors and nursing interventions to be undertaken for the mother having an amniotomy.

15. Figure out the Apgar Score:

   Baby Jeff was born with a heart rate of 80, respirations were slow with only slight flexion of extremities. His cry was weak and his color blue. His one minute Apgar would be ________.

   After suctioning and stimulation was done, Baby Jeff's heart rate was 90, he was crying vigorously, limbs actively moving and his body had pinked up. His Apgar at five minutes would be ________________.

16. Discuss safety factors and nursing interventions to be instituted for mother and infant and infant in the immediate post-delivery period.