

# Community Medicine 12

1) How can antenatal care identify danger signs or predict delivery complications?

Screening for risk factors & arranging for appropriate delivery care when indicated.

2) What are the antenatal tests and checks?

- ① Weight and height ② Urine test
- ③ Blood pressure test ④ Blood test ⑤ Ultra sound

3) What can an ultrasound scan be used for?

- ① Check baby size ② Detect abnormalities
- ③ Show the position of the baby ④ Check baby growth.

4) What does the "focused ANC model" aim for?

Delivering reduced by goal-oriented clinic visits at essential interventions should be provided to pregnant women at specified intervals

5) The WHO recommend that a pregnant woman should be provided ..... antenatal visits.

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6) What are the pregnancy risk factors that should be considered in ANC?

- ① Age ② Height ③ Residency ④ Education
- ⑤ Income ⑥ Parity ⑦ Medical history
- ⑧ Obstetric history → perinatal death

Post partum haemorrhage

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- 9) General condition of the woman 10) social history

8) What city has the highest percentage of teenage pregnancy (15-19) in Jordan?

Al Mafraq - 13%

9) As outlined by WHO, access to ANC services consists of several elements that include?

- ① Distance & time to reach the facility
- ② the physical availability of services
- ③ Culture & society
- ④ economy
- ⑤ the quality of the services.

10) What is maternal morbidity?



Any departure, subjective or objective from a state of physiological maternal well-being during pregnancy, child birth & postpartum period up to 42 days of delivery

11) The other definition by WHO?

Any healthy condition attributed to and/or aggravated by pregnancy & childbirth that has a negative impact on a woman's wellbeing

12) What are the causes of morbidity?

Hypertensive disorders, stillbirth, abortion, hemorrhage, preterm delivery, anemia, diabetes, ectopic pregnancy, preclamptic tears, uterine rapture, depression, obstructed labour & post partum sepsis.

13) What is preeclampsia?

A pregnancy specific disorder that is characterised by development of hypertension & proteinuria after 20 weeks of gestation.

14) What is the main source of maternal morbidity?

Hypertensive disorder.

15) What is eclampsia?

Severe complication that is characterised by new-onset of epileptic seizures due to angioedema in the brain & brain oedema.

16) What are maternal risk factors?

- ① first pregnancy
- ② new partner
- ③ age,
- ④ history of preeclampsia
- ⑤ Black race

17) What are the medical risk factors?

- ① chronic hypertension
- ② secondary causes of chronic hypertension
- ③ preexisting diabetes
- ④ renal disease
- ⑤ systemic lupus erythematosus
- ⑥ obesity