**Care of Low Birth Weight Infants with Special Emphasis on KMC**

**Pretest / Posttest Master**

**Blue Print**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No** | **Topic** | **Questions** | **Total Questions** | **Marks** |
| 1 | KMC | 3, 4, 5, 6, 19, 20 | 6 |  |
| 2 | General care of LBW | 1, 2, 7, 8 | 4 |  |
| 3 | Feeding | 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 | 6 |  |
| 4 | Danger signs | 9, 10, 12, 13 | 4 |  |

S**.No:………………… Date: ……………………**

**Name:………………………….**

**Qualification:…………………………**

**Year of Passing: ……………………………..**

**Previous Experience of Sukshema PHC Yes/No, If Yes duration………………..**

**Sukshema FRU Yes/No, If Yes duration………………..**

**Total Year of Work Experience: ………………….**

**Please write the single best option (either a, b, c, or d) in the Pretest or Posttest Column as indicated for each question.**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| PRETEST | QUESTION | POSTTEST |
|  | 1. The main causes of neonatal deaths include    1. Infection, asphyxia and low birth weight    2. Tetanus diarrhea and preterm birth    3. Asphyxia, pneumonia and tetanus    4. Diarrhea, tetanus and congenital anomalies |  |
|  | 1. If the baby’s limbs feel cold to touch but the body is warm this is a sign of    1. Severe hypothermia    2. Normal temperature    3. Fever    4. Cold stress |  |
|  | 1. Which of the following babies are eligible for KMC.    1. All Extreme low birth weight babies.    2. All Very low birth weight babies.    3. All preterm babies.    4. All stable low birth weight babies. |  |
|  | 1. If a baby’s feet are cold but the body is warm the first action to take is to    1. Ask the mother to feed the baby    2. Ask the mother to give KMC    3. Ask the mother keep the baby next to her    4. Ask the mother to carry the baby close to her |  |
|  | 1. When a mother goes to sleep, KMC    1. Can be continued for as long as possible    2. Must be stopped as it is dangerous    3. Must not be done by another member in the family    4. None of the above |  |
|  | 1. Which of the following is the most important monitoring part during KMC.    1. Check baby’s head cap, socks, diaper are properly secured and if temperature is maintained.    2. Check mother’s clothing, seating and comfort and baby’s temperature.    3. Check if airway is clear, breathing regular, colour is good, and temperature is maintained.    4. All of the above.    5. None of the above |  |
|  | 1. Which of the following low birth weight baby’s must be referred to an neonatal intensive care unit (NICU)?    1. Less than 2500 gms    2. Less than 2000 gms    3. Less than 1800 gms    4. Less than 1200 gms |  |
|  | 1. The main points for the initial care of a newborn low birth weight baby include    1. Warmth, feeding, observing for any danger signs    2. Separating the baby from the mother and keeping in nursery under radiant warmer    3. Bathing the baby to prevent infection, wrapping it well and feeding baby    4. Keeping the baby under a light source, feeding by pallada and KMC |  |
|  | 1. Which is NOT a sign of respiratory distress in a newborn?    1. Grunting or noisy breathing    2. Nasal flaring    3. Chest retractions    4. Respiratory rate of 50/minute |  |
|  | 1. When must the nurse be alert, in case of Jaundice in a newborn? 2. Yellowish discoloration within first 24 hours of life 3. Total serum bilirubin of 9mg/dl 4. Yellowish discoloration after 24 hours of life. 5. Clinical jaundice of less than 2 weeks duration in a preterm. |  |
|  | 1. Decision on pallada feeding for a low birth weight baby will depend on which one of the following factors?    1. Good suckling and swallowing coordination    2. Poor suckling but good swallowing coordination    3. Very weak baby    4. Baby has no respiratory distress |  |
|  | 1. If a newborn baby has seizures at the FRU one must first check for    1. Hypothermia    2. Hypoglycemia    3. Hypocalcemia    4. None of the above |  |
|  | 1. The main drug given for seizures once hypoglycemia is ruled out is    1. Phenytoin    2. Diazepam    3. Phenobarbitone    4. 10% glucose |  |
|  | 1. Direct breast feeding is recommended for a low birth weight baby who is 2. More than 1800gms and who has good sucking reflex 3. More than 1800 gms and is stable but not sucking well 4. More than 1800 gms and is with respiratory distress 5. None of the above |  |
|  | 1. Which of the following is the method of feeding to a sick baby with 1080gms weight. 2. IV Fluids 3. Tube feeding 4. Pallada feeding 5. Direct breast feeding. |  |
|  | 1. When a 1500 gms low birth weight newborn baby who requires intravenous fluids in the first day of life, which of the below IV fluid must be given? 2. Normal saline 3. Dextrose saline 4. 10% dextrose 5. Ringer lactate |  |
|  | 1. Expressed breast milk can be kept at room temperature in a covered container for up to 2. 12 hours 3. 10 hours 4. 6 hours 5. 4 hours |  |
|  | 1. If a 1600 gm low birth weight baby needs tube feeding the best tube size to be used is 2. French size 6 3. French size 8 4. French size 10 5. French size 12 |  |
|  | 1. Minimum duration of a kangaroo mother care session recommended for low birth weight babies is 2. 8 hours 3. 5 hours 4. 3 hours 5. 1 hour |  |
|  | 1. The best way to keep a newborn low birth weight baby warm during transport to a higher center when transport incubator is not available includes 2. Radiant warmer 3. Warm cradle 4. Kangaroo mother care 5. Bed with drop light over it |  |