**Dear Students,**

**Could you please answer these questions?**

**Submission Date:**

**Fetal Skull**

* What are the characteristics of skull bone in early and late pregnancy?
* What are the complications of the changes in the fetal skull bone throughout pregnancy and labour?
* What are the regions of skull bones and what are the skull areas and their values?
* What are the skull sutures?
* What are the skull fontanelles?
* What are the fetal skull conferences?
* What are the diameters of fetal skull?
* What is fetal skull moulding, when does it form (occur) and its implication?
* What is fetal skull caput formation when does it form
* Compare and contrast between:

1. Caput succedaneum
2. Cephalhaematoma

* Describe the anatomy of the fetal skull
* Describe the vault of the fetal skull
* How may a knowledge of its features be of value in assessing the course of labour?
* How may a fetal’s head sustain injury during spontaneous delivery?
* What symptoms would suggest intracranial injury and what are the midwife’s duties in such a case?
* Describe the fetal skull changes and injuries as a result of labour?
* Write short notes on:
  + The vertex of the fetal skull
  + Engagement of the fetal head
  + The occipito frontal diameter of the fetal skull
  + The added dangers of a breech delivery

**The Bony Pelvis**

* Describe the bony pelvis
* In your examination of the patient, what might you suspect the presence of a pelvic abnormalities
* Describe the anatomy of the skeletal pelvis

What methods are adopted during pregnancy to ascertain that the pelvis is adequate for the passage of a fetus

* Describe the true pelvis. How may a narrow sub-pubic arch complicate labour?
* Write a short note on:
  + The pelvic brim
  + Outlet of the bony pelvis
  + The true conjugate
* Describe the classification of pelves according to Caldwell and Molloy
* What is the Obstetrical significance of the pelvic landmarks

**The Placenta**

* Describe the two cell types of the placenta and what are their functions?
* Describe the appearance of the placenta at term (shape, size, etc). Enumerate its functions.
* How may placental efficiency be impaired?
* How may placental functions be monitored in pregnancy?
* Describe the structure of the placenta.
* What are the placental anatomical and pathological abnormalities of the placenta and what are their significance?
* Describe the umbilical cord and its structure.
* What complications involving the umbilical cord may be dangerous to the baby?
* Why should the midwife carefully examines; the placenta, its membranes and the umbilical cord?

**The Pelvic Floor**

* What are the six layers that forms the pelvic floor?
* Describe the vagina and the perineum.
* Describe the perineal body. How may this be damaged in labour, and what steps can be taken to minimize this danger?
* What are the indications for episiotomy? When should you undertake this procedure? Describe the technique that you may use?
* What anatomical structures are incised during the procedure of episiotomy, what are the advantages and disadvantages of this procedure?

What instructions you should give after delivery to a woman who has an episiotomy?