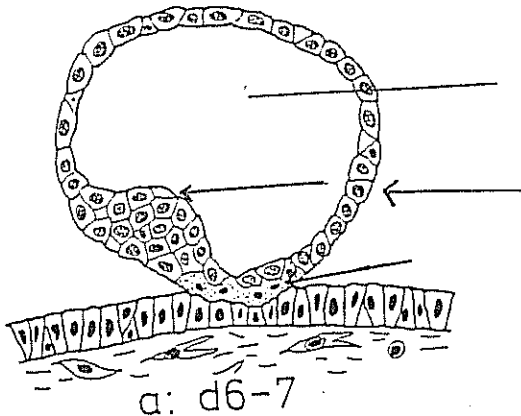
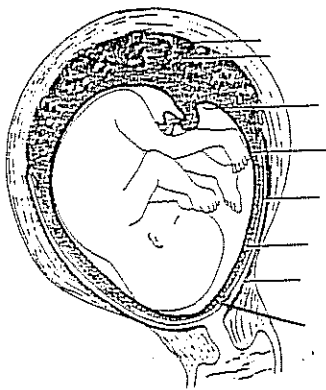


Placenta Quiz

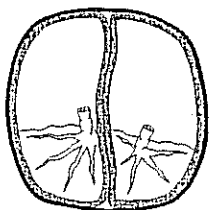
1. Label the following:



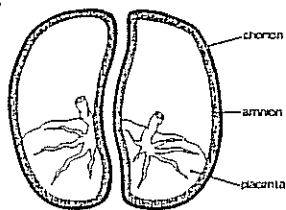
Blastocyst



Uterus with placenta



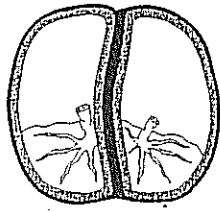
A. — Amniotic
— chorionic



B. — Amniotic
— chorionic



C. — Amniotic
— chorionic



D. — Amniotic
— chorionic

Twin placentas

which are monozygotic? _____
which are dizygotic? _____

2. Date of last menstrual period is July 16, 1996; what is the estimated date of confinement?

3. Define:

Immature -

Premature -

Preterm -

Term -

Postdates -

4. What are the components of the biophysical profile?

5. Briefly describe:

First stage of labor -

Second stage of labor -

Third stage of labor -

Fourth stage of labor -

6. What are "dirty duncan" and "shiny schultz"?

What is their significance?

7. First trimester ends after _____ weeks gestation.
Second trimester ends after _____ weeks gestation.

8. The conceptus is an embryo through _____ weeks gestation, after which it is considered a fetus.

Placenta Quiz

9. Amnioinfusion is:

Amnioinfusion may be a treatment for:

10. Define:

Couvelaire uterus -

Parturition -

Dystocia -

Tocolysis -

11. Match the following

_____ Polyhydramnios	A. Short umbilical cord
_____ Oligohydramnios	B. Long umbilical cord
_____ Premature	C. Villitis
_____ Postdates	D. Meconium staining
_____ Incompetent cervix	E. Abruptio placentae
_____ Nuchal cord	F. Infarcts
_____ Maternal fever	G. Circumvallate
_____ Fetal gastroschisis	H. Chorioangioma
_____ Maternal diabetes	I. Pale placenta
_____ Pre-eclampsia	J. Bilobed placenta
_____ 1st trimester bleeding	K. Chorioamnionitis
_____ 2nd trimester bleeding	L. Amnion nodosum
_____ 3rd trimester bleeding	M. Small placenta

12. Which of the following is not a risk factor for preterm rupture of the membranes?

- Maternal cigarette smoking
- Maternal HIV infection
- Trauma
- Chorioamnionitis
- Polyhydramnios

13. Which of the following is not associated with 2-vessel umbilical cord?

- Maternal cigarette smoking
- Alcohol use
- Maternal diabetes
- Ascending infection during early pregnancy
- Oligohydramnios

14. Which of the following does not have a higher incidence in hypertensive states of pregnancy?

- Small placenta
- Circumvallate placenta
- Hydropic placenta
- Infarcts
- Intervillous thrombi

15. With a clinical history of polyhydramnios in a twin pregnancy, you should rule out which of the following?

- 2-vessel umbilical cord
- Vascular anastomoses
- Acardiac twin
- Chorioangioma
- All of the above

16. With a clinical history of fetal distress, it is important to rule out all except which of the following?

- Intervillous thrombi
- Chorioamnionitis
- Meconium staining
- Infarcts
- Umbilical cord knot

17. Which of the following is not associated with maternal diabetes mellitus?

- Large placenta
- Small placenta
- Meconium staining
- Infarcts
- Fetal stem artery thrombosis

18. Which of the following is true of amnion nodosum?

- Nodules are commonly seen on the reflected membranes, chorionic plate and umbilical cord
- Has other causes besides oligohydramnios
- Is due to vernix caseosa being physically rubbed into the amnion
- When present in twins, involves both amniotic sacs
- Nodules may be rubbed off

Placenta Quiz

19. With a clinical history of preterm labor, it is important to rule-out all except which of the following?
- Maternal floor calcification
 - Abruptio placentae
 - Circumvallate placenta
 - Chorioamnionitis
 - Infarcts
20. With a clinical history of intrauterine growth retardation, it is important to rule out all except which of the following?
- Chronic abruption, circumvallate placenta
 - Large placenta, chorioamnionitis
 - SUA, short umbilical cord
 - Meconium, chorioamnionitis
 - Circumvallate placenta, increased number of septal cysts
21. Which 2 of the following are more common in a placenta from an Rh incompatible pregnancy?
- Increased number of septal cysts
 - Chorioamnionitis
 - Intervillous thrombi
 - Infarcts
 - Maternal floor infarction
22. Small placentas may be seen in all but which one of the following?
- Rh incompatibility
 - Low maternal pregravid body weight
 - Maternal diabetes mellitus
 - Pre-eclampsia
 - Maternal alcohol use
23. There is a higher incidence of velamentous insertion of the umbilical cord with which of the following?
- Multifetal placentas
 - Maternal cigarette smoking
 - Advanced maternal age
 - Certain congenital anomalies
 - All of the above
24. "Disruption and hemorrhage at the edge of the placenta with old laminated, brown, friable and loose to partly decomposed blood clot, that is focally green" classically describes which of the following?
- Meconium stained, fragmented placenta
 - Placenta accreta
 - Abruptio placenta
 - Placenta previa
 - Placenta fenestrata
25. Vascular anastomoses are common in which of the following:
- Monoamniotic monochorionic placenta
 - Diamniotic monochorionic placenta
 - Diamniotic dichorionic placenta
 - Monoamniotic monochorionic and diamniotic monochorionic placentas
 - Diamniotic monochorionic and diamniotic dichorionic placentas
26. Which of the following is true about umbilical cords?
- Length is determined by fetal activity
 - Twist direction and twist severity is related to handedness
 - Infection is associated with lack of Wharton's jelly
 - Barber pole cord (calcification) is related to maternal floor calcification
 - Minimum cord length of 25 cm is necessary for vaginal delivery