Child Development I

Unit 3 – Examining Pre-Natal Development Concerns

Summative Assessment I – Health Concerns During Pregnancy

**DETERMINING HEALTH CONCERNS AND NEEDS DURING PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Unit Test**

**Section I: Multiple Choice**

Circle the correct answer.

1. Which period of pregnancy is also termed the “all or none” period?
   1. Preimplantation (period of the ovum)
   2. Embryonic (period of the embryo)
   3. Fetal (period of the fetus)
   4. Prenatal
2. The risk of having a child with a birth defect that every couple faces is:
   1. 0 to 1 percent
   2. 1 to 3 percent
   3. 3 to 4 percent
   4. 4 to 6 percent
3. Most major birth defects occur during which period of pregnancy?
   1. Preimplantation (period of the ovum)
   2. Embryonic (period of the embryo)
   3. Fetal (period of the fetus)
   4. Prenatal
4. The leading cause of infant mortality (deaths) in the United States is:
   1. Prematurity
   2. Genetic Diseases
   3. Birth Defects
   4. Low Birthweight
5. Most major birth defects are present by this time during pregnancy.
   1. Day 28
   2. Day 50
   3. Day 90
   4. Day 120
6. Folic Acid has been shown to reduce the chance for neural tube defects by:
   1. 0 percent
   2. 10 percent
   3. 30 percent
   4. As much as 70 percent
7. Who should take folic acid?
   1. Postmenopausal women and men over age 40
   2. Only women planning a pregnancy
   3. Females who are physically capable of having babies, adult men and women
   4. Adolescent females
8. The neural tube closes by:
   1. Day 14
   2. Day 28
   3. Day 50
   4. Day 90
9. Neural tube defects involving the skull and brain:
   1. Encephalocele
   2. Anencephaly
   3. Spina bifida
   4. All of the above
10. Alcohol use during pregnancy is most likely to cause physical birth defects in the developing organs and structures during which trimester of pregnancy?
    1. First
    2. Second
    3. Third
    4. All three
11. The average IQ of a child with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) compared to a child who does not have FAS is:
    1. The same
    2. Higher
    3. Unaffected
    4. Lower
12. Which of the following how not been associated with exposure to alcohol during pregnancy
    1. Deafness
    2. Heart Defects
    3. Learning problems
    4. Eye abnormality
13. A 4-ounce glass of wine, a 12-ounce bottle of beer and a 1-ounce drink of hard liquor – contain the same amount of:
    1. Pure alcohol
    2. Calories
    3. Ethanol
    4. A and C
14. Smoking during pregnancy increases risk for:
    1. Miscarriage
    2. Stillbirth
    3. Low birthweight
    4. All of the above
15. Infants of women who smoke are at an increased risk for:
    1. Lung cancer
    2. Ear infections
    3. Vomiting
    4. Genetic diseases
16. All of the following are negative effects found in children exposed to smoke during pregnancy EXCEPT:
    1. Decreased lung volume
    2. Decreased IQ
    3. Speech Delay
    4. Increased hyperactivity
17. The fetus of a mom who uses tobacco has less oxygen delivered through the placenta and ALSO:
    1. Is exposed to nicotine and carbon dioxide excreted into the into the amniotic fluid
    2. Has impaired cell growth
    3. Can have reduced mental development
    4. All of the above
18. The AFP screening test is performed:
    1. In the first trimester
    2. On a blood sample
    3. As a prenatal screening
    4. A and C
19. An ideal diet for pregnancy would include:
    1. Foods naturally high in calcium
    2. A folic acid supplement
    3. A balanced diet plus a folic acid supplement and a calcium supplement
    4. A balanced diet that provides natural sources of folic acid and calcium
20. All of the following are signs of beginning of labor EXCEPT:
    1. Losing the mucus plug
    2. Contractions
    3. Water breaking
    4. Braxton hicks contractions
21. In the Stages of Labor which of the following stages is not accurate?
    1. Stage 1: contractions are dilating the cervix, babies head moves low in the pelvis, contractions are longer than in beginning labor and get closer together
    2. Stage 2: cervix is fully dilated, contractions move the baby through the birth canal
    3. Stage 3: Actual birth of the baby and delivery of the placenta
    4. Stage 3: Uterus delivers the placenta
22. An ultrasound prenatal test is used for all of the following except:
    1. To monitor fetal growth and development
    2. Check for possible miscarriage
    3. To confirm learning disabilities
    4. Check for multiples (twins, etc.)