



Pre-test / Post-test (circle one)



Helping Mothers Survive: Bleeding after Birth Complete

Day 1 Knowledge Assessment

Participant name or ID# _____ Date _____

INSTRUCTIONS: For each question, circle the letter for one correct answer.

1. Which is the **MOST COMMON CAUSE** of bleeding after birth?
 - a. Soft uterus
 - b. Retained placenta
 - c. Coagulation disorder
 - d. Genital tearing
2. Which of the following lists contain the three steps of Active Management of the Third Stage of Labor?
 - a. Give a uterotonic, manually remove the placenta, and check for tears
 - b. Cut the cord, wait for the placenta to deliver, and give a uterotonic
 - c. Give a uterotonic, perform controlled cord traction, and check tone of the uterus
 - d. Wait for the placenta to deliver, check for tears, and check the tone of the uterus
3. According to the World Health Organization, a uterotonic medication should be given to the woman:
 - a. When the anterior shoulder has been delivered
 - b. Within 1 minute of birth of the baby
 - c. Within 5 minutes of birth of the baby
 - d. Immediately after delivery of the placenta
4. Which medication does not have any temperature requirements for storage?
 - a. Misoprostol
 - b. Oxytocin
 - c. Ergometrine
 - d. Carbetocin
5. For which medications will you advise women about the possible side effects of shivering and fever?
 - a. Misoprostol, oxytocin
 - b. Oxytocin, ergometrine
 - c. Carbetocin, misoprostol
6. Which medication **should not be used** if the woman has hypertension, pre-eclampsia, or eclampsia?
 - a. Misoprostol
 - b. Oxytocin
 - c. Ergometrine
 - d. Carbetocin
7. Which of the following uterotonic medication doses is **CORRECT** for Active Management of Third Stage of Labor?
 - a. Misoprostol—1200 mcg
 - b. Oxytocin – 10 IU
 - c. Oxytocin—20 IU
 - d. Carbetocin —200 mcg
8. How often should a woman’s bleeding and uterine tone be checked after delivery of the placenta?
 - a. Every 10 minutes for the first 6 hours after birth of the baby
 - b. Every 15 minutes for the first 2 hours after birth of the baby
 - c. Once an hour for the first 24 hours after birth of the baby
 - d. Once a day for the first week after birth of the baby
9. If a woman is bleeding, but her uterus is hard and her placenta is out and complete, which of the following actions is **MOST** correct?
 - a. Check for tears
 - b. Give a second dose of uterotonic
 - c. Fill the woman’s vagina with gauze
 - d. Ask the woman if she has HIV
10. When used for PPH prevention, heat-stable carbetocin was found to be as good as oxytocin for reduction of PPH after vaginal birth.
 - a. True
 - b. False

11. If you have not been trained to suture, and if the woman is bleeding from tears that you can see, which of the following actions is MOST correct?
 - a. Fill the woman's vagina with clean gauze
 - b. Use clean technique to apply steady pressure with clean gauze
 - c. Massage her uterus to stop the bleeding
12. If carbetocin was used to actively manage the third stage but the placenta does not deliver in 30 minutes, AND bleeding is normal, AND the woman's bladder is empty:
 - a. Give a second dose of carbetocin 100 mcg IV or IM
 - b. Give ergometrine 0.2 mg IM
 - c. Give oxytocin 10 IU IM
 - d. Manually remove the placenta
13. If the woman received a uterotonic for PPH prevention, her placenta is out and intact, you can't see any tears, her uterus is soft and does not respond to massage, which uterotonic should you **NOT** repeat to manage atony:
 - a. Misoprostol
 - b. Oxytocin
 - c. Carbetocin
14. If the mother's placenta is out and intact, her uterus is soft and does not respond to massage, she has received 2 doses of uterotonic and you can't see any tears, and she continues to bleed excessively the MOST correct thing to do next is:
 - a. Have her squat and bear down
 - b. Give her antibiotics
 - c. Offer her something to eat
 - d. Provide bi-manual compression
15. What kind of postpartum care is MOST CORRECT for a woman who has received bimanual compression for excessive bleeding?
 - a. The same kind of care as any other woman.
 - b. Advanced care because she has lost a lot of blood and may bleed again
 - c. Home care as soon as possible after delivery so that she can rest.
 - d. Advanced care so that her uterus can be removed.
16. When transporting a patient to a higher level of care facility you should leave the baby with the family.
 - a. True
 - b. False
17. If the uterus is hard, the woman cannot have a postpartum hemorrhage.
 - a. True
 - b. False
18. If the woman's placenta is out and intact, her uterus is hard, and you can't see any tears, but she continues to bleed excessively, you must get an advanced care provider to assist with caring for the woman.
 - a. True
 - b. False
19. A slow flow of blood from the vagina after delivery that does not stop can be a sign of a postpartum hemorrhage.
 - a. True
 - b. False
20. If the placenta has not delivered within 1 hour or the woman is bleeding too much, advanced care should be obtained immediately.
 - a. True
 - b. False