

POST-TEST

ICEA POSITION PAPER: INDUCTION

1. *Which of the following is not a clinical indication for induction*
 - a. Fetal Compromise
 - b. Abruptio placentae
 - c. Impending macrosomia
 - d. Preeclampsia, eclampsia

2. *Transverse fetal lie is a contraindication for induction*
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. *Which of the following are non-pharmacological ways to induce labor*
 - a. Acupuncture, sexual intercourse, nipple stimulation and herbal preparations
 - b. Acupuncture, evening primrose oil, long walks and herbal preparations
 - c. Sexual intercourse, long walks, spicy foods and herbal preparations
 - d. Acupuncture, spicy foods, nipple stimulation and herbal preparations

4. *Pharmacologic/ Mechanical methods to induce labor include*
 - a. Membrane stripping, Foley Balloon Catheter, Amniotomy and Acupuncture
 - b. Membrane stripping, Foley Balloon Catheter, Acupuncture and Pitocin/Syntocinon
 - c. Membrane stripping, Foley Balloon Catheter, Acupuncture and Misoprostol/Cytotec
 - d. Membrane stripping, Foley Balloon Catheter, Pitocin/Syntocinon, Misoprostol/Cytotec

5. *AROM after vaginal misoprostol for induction of labor results in longer labor but higher successful vaginal delivery and better neonatal outcomes*
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. *The risk of cesarean delivery increases for multiparous women if they are considered "short maternal height"*
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. *An increase in maternal/neonatal infections has been reported with the following induction method*
 - a. Hygroscopic Dilators
 - b. AROM
 - c. Membrane Stripping
 - d. Pitocin/Syntocinon

8. *In 1990 labor induction rates were less than*
- a. 15%
 - b. 20%
 - c. 12%
 - d. 10%
9. *In 2006 some hospitals were reporting induction rates as high as*
- a. 44%
 - b. 40%
 - a. 50%
 - b. 46%
10. *Induction of Labor before 37 weeks led to an all time high preterm birth rate of*
- a. 15%
 - b. 20%
 - c. 8.5%
 - d. 12.8%

Name _____