1. Which is the highest risk period for a mother and her newborn:
   a. Antenatal period
   b. Intrapartum and up to 48 hours of delivery
   c. 48 hours to 42 days postpartum
   d. 42 days to one year after delivery

2. Sunita, 8 months pregnant woman, came to your facility with severe headache. What will you do:
   a. Ask her to wait and will look after 30 minutes
   b. Immediately examine her, take BP and take appropriate facility specific actions
   c. Will wait for duty doctor to come and attend
   d. Refer to higher centre immediately

3. Partograph is a tool for:
   a. Observing the progress of labor
   b. Treating the complications of delivery
   c. Monitoring the woman with Eclampsia
   d. Keeping a record of the progress of delivery only

4. Which one is NOT an indication for giving antibiotics to pregnant women:
   a. All pregnant women before the start of labor
   b. Pregnant women with foul smelling vaginal discharge
   c. To all mothers showing any sign of infection, at any stage of labor
   d. Women in whom manual removal of placenta was done

5. Antenatal corticosteroids should be given to all pregnant women:
   a. Coming for ANC
   b. With asthma
   c. With fetal distress
   d. In true labor between 24-34 weeks of gestation
6. Select the correct statement about the use of Oxytocin during labor from the following:

**Oxytocin is given:**

a. Only to women having slow progress of labor  
b. Only to the mothers having postpartum haemorrhage  
c. **To all mothers within one minute of delivery of baby**  
d. As an infusion with IV fluids to all women before delivery

7. As soon as a baby is born, which action needs to be done routinely for a normal baby:

a. Suction of the baby to support breathing  
b. Keeping baby in warmer to maintain temperature  
c. **Drying the baby with warm towel**  
d. Immediately cutting the cord

8. A baby should be given bag and mask ventilation if he/she does not start breathing spontaneously:

a. **After stimulation within 30 seconds of the birth**  
b. After stimulation for one minute after birth  
c. After stimulation for two minutes after birth  
d. Immediately after birth

9. What should be done routinely to reduce perineal tears in primigravida:

a. Episiotomy  
b. Catheterization of bladder  
c. **Adequate perineal support**  
d. Enema

10. Injection vitamin K is given to which of the following babies:

a. Low birth weight babies  
b. Preterm babies  
c. **All newborns**  
d. Only the babies born with bleeding problems

11. What is the loading dose (IV+ IM) of injection magnesium sulfate:

a. 20 g  
b. 5 g  
c. **14 g**  
d. 10 g
12. Appropriate management for low birth weight babies does NOT include which one of the following:
   a. Special care and monitoring
   b. **Routine care and early discharge**
   c. Thermal management
   d. Referral to a higher centre

13. Which of the following is **NOT** a sign of good attachment during breastfeeding:
   a. Chin touching the breast
   b. Mouth wide open
   c. **Less areola is visible on the upper side as compared to lower side**
   d. Lower lip turned outwards

14. Which of the following is correct about decontamination of instruments:
   a. Immerse the used instruments in 0.5% chlorine solution after cleaning with tap water
   b. Keep the instruments dipped in savlon solution
   c. **Immerse the used instruments in 0.5% chlorine solution for 10 minutes**
   d. No need to decontaminate if autoclaving is done

15. Match the pair:
   a. Yellow bag 1. General waste
   b. Red bag 2. Anatomical waste
   c. Puncture proof 3. Recyclable contaminated plastic
   d. Black bag 4. Sharps

   (Answer: a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1)