

## Chapter 10 Study Questions

Describe the following five changes that occur in hypovolemic shock and indicate the change or changes that usually occur early.

a. Heart rate:

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b. Respiratory

rate: \_\_\_\_\_

c. Blood

pressure: \_\_\_\_\_

d. Skin and mucous membranes:

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e. Mental state:

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Why does a poorly contracted uterus lead to hemorrhage?

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What is the connection between the newborn suckling at the breast and control of postpartum bleeding?

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Describe typical differences in bleeding and uterine fundus characteristics between hemorrhage caused by uterine atony and that caused by a birth canal laceration.

a. Bleeding

i. Uterine atony:

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ii. Laceration:

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b. Uterine fundus

i. Uterine atony: \_\_\_\_\_

ii. Laceration: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the following typical manifestations of a hematoma of the reproductive tract.

a. Visual appearance:

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b. Character of pain or pressure:

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c. Signs of blood loss:

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Distinguish between the characteristics of a superficial venous thrombosis (SVT) and a deep venous thrombosis (DVT).

a. Superficial venous thrombosis:

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a. Superficial venous thrombosis:

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b. Deep venous thrombosis:

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The greatest risk of deep venous thrombosis is that it may cause \_\_\_\_\_

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List the localized signs and symptoms of an infection such as a wound infection.

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Why may the white blood cell (leukocyte) count be unreliable as the only assessment to diagnose infection after birth?

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Describe the basic difference between postpartum “blues” and postpartum depression.

a. Postpartum “blues”:

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b. Postpartum depression:

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