

Name: _____

Class Prep – Fetal Monitoring

Using your textbook (pp. 355-373, 383-385) and the provided PowerPoint, answer the following questions.

1. What are common causes of fetal tachycardia?
Maternal fever or infection or fetal anemia, response to medication (atropine, hydroxyzine and terbutaline, or illicit drugs), interruptions of fetal oxygenation, fetal pacemaker or conduction system defects, maternal hyperthyroidism.
2. What causes late decelerations?
Uterine tachysystole, maternal supine hypotension, epidural or spinal anesthesia, placenta previa, placental abruption, placental abruption, hypertensive disorders, post term gestation, fetal growth restriction, diabetes mellitus, intraamniotic infection,
3. What causes variable decelerations?
Maternal position with cord between fetus and maternal pelvis, cord around the fetal neck, arm, leg, or another body part, short cord, knot in cord, prolapsed cord.
4. What is the cause of early decelerations?
Uterine contractions, vaginal examination, fundal pressure, placement of internal mode of monitoring.
5. What are accelerations a response to?
It is a response to the umbilical vein being compressed which can be caused by fetal movement this leads to an interruption in fetal oxygenation and oxygenation is no occurring.
6. What is the normal range for the fetal heart rate?
110-160
7. What category tracing (I, II, or III) clearly indicates a fetus in distress?
Trace III
8. What equipment is used to evaluate contractions with external monitoring?
Tocotransducer, Tocodynamometer, and Ultrasound device.
9. What fetal heart pattern is the most concerning?
Absent Variability

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10. What is the most important indicator of fetal status?
Variability