

Margaret H. Rollins School of Nursing  
N201- Special Populations  
Class Prep- Factors of Labor

Match each of the following terms with the correct definition:

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|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. <b>D</b> Bregma                | A.—Fetal body part present in or on the cervical os   |
| 2. <b>I</b> Fetal position        | B.—Intersection between posterior cranial sutures   |
| 3. <b>K</b> Acromion Process      | C.—Relative position of fetal presenting part above or below an imaginary line drawn between maternal ischial spines  |
| 4. <b>F</b> Vertex                | D.—Anterior fontanel  |
| 5. <b>B</b> Posterior fontanel    | E.—Relationship of fetal parts to one another (i.e. flexion or extension of the fetal head)   |
| 6. <b>C</b> Station               | F.—Area between anterior & posterior fontanel   |
| 7. <b>E</b> Fetal attitude        | G.—When largest diameter of presenting part reaches or passes through pelvic inlet  |
| 8. <b>N</b> Occiput               | H.—Fetal body part entering the pelvis first or lying over the inlet  |
| 9. <b>A</b> Fetal presenting part | I.—Relationship of an arbitrarily chosen fetal reference point on presenting fetal part (known as fetal presenting part landmark) to its location front, back, or side of the maternal pelvis |
| 10. <b>M</b> Sinciput             | J.—Fetal chin   |
| 11. <b>H</b> Fetal presentation   | K.—Landmark for shoulder presentation   |
| 12. <b>G</b> Engagement           | L.—Relationship of fetal spine to the maternal spine (i.e. longitudinal or vertical; horizontal or transverse)  |
| 13. <b>L</b> Fetal Lie            | M.—Fetal brow   |
| 14. <b>J</b> Mentum               | N.—Area beneath posterior fontanel occupied by occipital bone   |

