

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

5 Ps - passenger, passageway, power,
psychologic response

Passenger - fetus: size of head,
fetal presentation, fetal lie,
fetal position