

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

Match each of the following terms with the correct definition:

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

