



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Nursing

**COMPLICATED LABOR AND DELIVERY:
CROSSWORD PUZZLES**

KEY WORDS: Labor, Delivery, Oxytocin, FHR, PPH, TTTS, Preeclampsia, RDS etc...

**Muneeswari
Jeyachandran**

M.Sc Nursing, Ph.D Nursing Scholar (Obstetric and Gynecological Nursing),
The TN Dr. M. G.R. Medical University, Chennai- 32.

**Mrs. Subasri
Dinesh.**

M.Sc Nursing, MBA, Ph.D Nursing Scholar (Obstetric and Gynecological
Nursing), The TN Dr. M. G.R. Medical University, Chennai- 32.

Dr. Susila

M.SC (N), PhD Nursing, Principal, Billroth College of Nursing, Chennai-95.

INTRODUCTION

Introducing a complicated subject matter to the students and learners by solving Crossword puzzles. This help them learn vocabulary, practice word spelling, engage with learners / professionals to stay flexible and improve their Logical & Reasoning skills. A Nurse is a critical thinker who handles challenging and lifesaving situations, with problem solving abilities. Midwives deal with two lives (Mother and baby) at the same time during labor and delivery. Hence, it becomes important for Midwives to have well developed critical thinking skills in order to make a professional, Evidence based and individually tailored decisions. This crossword puzzles activity helps just achieve that.

CROSSWORD QUESTIONS

(ACROSS)

- 1. -----The uterus to make it hard and expel blood clot (7)
- 4. Confirmed diagnostic test for amniotic fluids breakage. (14)
- 6. A syndrome affects blood and liver due to pregnancy complication. (5)
- 7. Sensor to monitor FHR (10)
- 9. Single coiled cord around the baby's neck is ----- cord. (6)
- 10. ----- Uterus is mild dip o uterine fundus. (7)
- 12. ----- Hypertension diagnosed before 20 weeks of pregnancy. (7)
- 16. Small operation to evacuate concept product from Womb. (4)
- 17. Maneuver applied in rapid or fast labor. (6)
- 21. Medication to stop premature contraction/labor. (10)
- 23. Amniotic fluids act as a ----- to infection. (7)
- 24. Rapid labor cause ----- result from sudden pressure changes on the n fetal head during rapid expulsion. (3)
- 27. The maneuver which pushing fetus back to uterus in difficult labor. (9)
- 35. Labor -----after 41 weeks if cervix is favorable. (9)
- 39. One of the causes of PPH related to coagulopathy is -----.(8)
- 41. Sudden and generalized edema in pregnancy indicates imminent ----- (9)
- 42. The fetal lifeline. (4)
- 43. Variable deceleration caused by ----- compression (4)

- 45. Average cervical length is about ----- cm at 20weeks gestation. (4)
- 47. If cervicograph crosses ----- line in partogram is abnormal labor. (5)
- 48. Use ----- balloon to control extremely severe PPH. (5)
- 49. ----- staging system is commonly used to classify severity of TTTS. (8)
- 51. Administer ----- to the mother to reduce neonatal RDS. (15)
- 54. Escape of amniotic fluids in maternal circulation. (3) (Short form)
- 56. Measure accurate cervical length by. (3)
- 59. -----uterus spilt into two, have complete cavity on both sides. (9)
- 60. ----- is greater than gestational age in placenta Previa (measurements). (12)
- 61. Heart shaped womb. (10)
- 62. ----- Oxytocin in fetal distress.
- 63. Fetal----- in amniotic fluids enters maternal pulmonary arterioles cause fetal. (6)
- 65. First and second stages of labor more than 18 hours. (19)
- 66. Late deceleration caused by ----- insufficiency. (9) 68. Uterus explored under ----- anesthesia. (7)
- 69. Gelatinous solution Haemacel is -----.(7)
- 74. Improperly implanted placenta near or over internal OS is placenta -----.(6)
- 75. ----- Chest position to reduce risk of cord becoming compressed. (4)
- 77. Pregnancy continue beyond 2 weeks of ----- is post maturity. (3)
- 78. If fetal ----- positive between 22-34 weeks risk for preterm in 7 days. (Bio-chemical predictor). (11)
- 79. Place ----- under hip to prevent SHT in pregnancy. (5)
- 81. O2 administration in seizure to prevent Respiratory -----.(8)
- 83. Failure to contract the uterus is uterine -----.(5)
- 89. Vaginal----- is useful if uncontrolled PPH (cloth). (4)

93. Abrupt respiratory ----- is cervical clinical features in Amniotic fluids embolism. (8)

94. Birth cord seen between fetal presenting part and cervix into vagina is cord----- (9)

95. Exam expelled placenta to check missing---. (9)

98. Pancreta is placenta invades through---(7) (Pot)

100. Doctors call shoulder dystocia symptoms ----- sign. (6) (Retraction of head).

UPTO DOWN (OR) DOWNWARD

1. Abnormally Large size fetus is ----- . (10)

2. Mixture of nitrous oxide and O2 for labor pain relief ----- (7).

5. Amniotic sac torn before 37 weeks (short) ----- . (5)

8. Biochemical maker of pre- eclampsia is high -----. (8)

11. Infant suffer with ----- due to blood vessels obstruction by foreign body in Amniotic fluids. (13)

13. Fetal demise weighed less than 500g before 22 weeks----- -----. (8)

14. Newborn delivery with no signs of life after 24 weeks----- ---. (10)

15. Dead fetus undergoes as aseptic degenerative process----- -----. (10)

18. Abdominal ----- will diminish gradually because of diminishing liquor in post maturity. (5).

19. PPH considered if blood loss \geq 1000ml in ----- delivery. (8)

20. Premature activation of----- axis initiates preterm labor (short). (3)

22. ----- To prevent neonatal infection with GBS. (11)

25. Dark green Amniotic fluids indicates----- . (8) (First bowel movements)

26. HELPERR is management of difficult labor 'L' which maneuver----- . (8)

28. Monitor to record fetal heart rate and contraction----- -----. (3)

29. Effective uterine contraction and hemostasis achieved by -----in PPH. (8)

30. ----- Contractions are short, irregular, weak and need amniotomy and oxytocin infusion as a treatment measures. (9)

31. Deficient ----- in placenta leads to low estrogen in post term pregnancy. (9)

32. Early deceleration caused by fetal ----- compression during uterine contractions. (4)

33. ----- is the last features of pre-eclampsia. (11)

34. Externally ----- fetus from breech to cephalic is ECV. (6)

36. ----- Twins are born two babies physically connected to each other. (9)

37. Two fetus in a womb shares unequal placental blood supply is ----- syndrome. (10)

38. Perform PV examination Q4h (or) intense pain during labor to reduce ----- . (9)

40. Fundal pressure for placental separation is ----- method. (5)

50. Birth cord forms a knot inside womb ----- . (8)

53. Risk of placental insufficiency in post maturity due to placental ----- . (5)

54. Placenta attach to the myometrium is ----- placenta. (7)

57. Fetal ----- in CTG if maternal fever by infection. (11)

58. ----- monitoring is important for severe hypertension and less urine output. (3)

64. Painful dark red vaginal bleeding seen in ----- placenta. (8)

70. ----- Uterus split into two till center of uterus. (7)

73. Immediately after a convulsion, fetal ----- cardia is common. (5)

76. Less ----- in umbilical cord cause precipitate cord compression. (14)

80. Placenta grows too deeply into uterine wall (or) invade into myometrium is ----- placenta. (7)

82. Abnormal shaped uterus is ----- duct anomaly. (9)

84. Cervical ----- is amniotic membrane prolapse \geq 5mm. (9)

85. CRL is most common used fetal measurement in ----- Trimester (5)

86. ----- Labor lasting less than 3 hours. (11)

87. Cervical length \leq 2.5 cm is high risk of ----- birth. (7)

88. Estimated blood loss more than 500ml in normal delivery (short). (3)

90. Made unripened cervix to favorable by vaginal administration of ----- in post term. (16)

91. Breakage of Amniotic fluids above 37 weeks but mother not in labor. (4)

92. ----- Tonic contractions are painful, frequent and unco-ordinate. (5)

96. ----- is essential to convert folic acid to folinic acid. (Citric fruits). (8)

97. ----- is a methyl dopa, antihypertensive drug in pregnancy (safety drug in pregnancy). (7)

DOWN TO UP (OR) UPWARD

44. ----- (Neuroprotector) is administrated to reduce neonatal cerebral palsy below 34 weeks. (16)

46. Main clinical features of preeclampsia in short form ----- . (4)

52. ----- is main complication of IUFD. (3)

67. Uterine ----- refers to the collapse of the fundus into the

uterine cavity after delivery. (9)

72. Presence of ----- notch at 24 weeks in the uterine artery predict the possible development of preeclampsia. (9)

96. ----- Contraindicated for placenta Previa. (Short) (2)

99. For adequate fetal oxygenation, relive cord----- . (11)

CONCLUSION

Midwives support wellness throughout pregnancy. They are the principal healthcare providers who assist laboring mothers during a low-intervention or high risk births. By solving this subject Crossword puzzle, Labor and Delivery nurses maintain their motivation, and apply their expertise to have better cognitive abilities.

CROSSWORD

COMPLICATED LABOR AND DELIVEY – PUZZLES – ANSWER KEY

| S.NO | ACROSS | S.NO | DOWN | S.NO | UP |
|------|----------------------|------|-------------------|------|------------------|
| 1. | Massage (7) | 1. | Macrosomia (10) | 44. | MGso4 (16) |
| 4. | Nitrazine paper (14) | 3. | Entonox (7) | 46 | BURP (4) |
| 6 | HELLP (5) | 5. | PPROM (5) | 52. | DIC (3) |
| 7. | Transducer (10) | 8. | Uric acid (8) | 67 | Inversion (9) |
| 9. | Nuchal (6) | 11. | Cerebral palsy | 72. | Diastolic (9) |
| 10. | Arcuate (7) | 13. | Abortion (8) | 96. | V/E or VE (2) |
| 12. | Chronic (7) | 14. | Still birth (10) | 99. | Compression (11) |
| 16. | ERPC (4) | 15. | Maceration (10) | | |
| 17. | Ritgen (6) | 18. | Girth (5) | | |
| 21. | Tocolytics (10) | 19. | Cesarean (8) | | |
| 23. | Barrier (7) | 20. | HPA (3) | | |
| 24. | ICH (3) | 22. | Antibiotics (11) | | |
| 27. | Zavanelli (9) | 25. | Meconium. | | |
| 35. | Induction (9) | 26. | Mc Robert (8) | | |
| 39. | Thrombin (8) | 28. | CTG (3) | | |
| 41. | Eclampsia (9) | 29. | Oxytocin (8) | | |
| 42. | Umbilical cord (13) | 30. | Hypotonic (9) | | |
| 43. | Cord (4) | 31. | Sulfate (9) | | |
| 45. | Four (4) | 32. | Head (4) | | |
| 47. | Alert (5) | 33. | Proteinuria (11) | | |
| 48. | Bakri (5) | 34. | Rotate (6) | | |
| 49. | Qunitero (8) | 36. | Conjoined (9) | | |
| 51. | Glucocorticoids (15) | 37. | Twin to Twin (10) | | |
| 54. | AFE (3) | 38. | Infection (9) | | |
| 56. | TVS (3) | 40. | CREDE (5) | | |
| 59. | Didelphic (9) | 50. | True knot (8) | | |
| 60. | Fundal height (12) | 53. | Aging (5) | | |
| 61. | Bicornuate (10) | 54. | Accrete (7) | | |
| 62. | Stop (4) | 57. | Tachycardia (11) | | |
| 63. | Debris (6) | 58. | CVP (3) | | |
| 65. | Prolonged (9) | 64. | Abruption (8) | | |
| 66. | Placental (9) | 70. | Septate (7) | | |
| 68. | General (7) | 73. | Brady (5) | | |

| | | | | | |
|------|------------------|-----|----------------------|--|--|
| 69. | Colloid (7) | 76. | Wharton's jelly (14) | | |
| 74. | Previa (6) | 80. | Increta (7) | | |
| 75. | Knee (4) | 82. | Mullerian (9) | | |
| 77. | EDD (3) | 84. | Funneling (9) | | |
| 78. | Fibronectin (11) | 85. | First (5) | | |
| 79. | Wedge | 86. | Precipitate (11) | | |
| 81. | Acidosis (8) | 87. | Preterm (7) | | |
| 83. | Atony (5) | 88. | PPH (3) | | |
| 89. | Pack (4) | 90. | PGE2 Gel | | |
| 93. | Distress (8) | 91. | PROM (4) | | |
| 94. | Prolapse (8) | 92. | Hyper (5) | | |
| 95. | Cotyledon (9) | 96. | Vitamin c (8) | | |
| 98. | Bladder (7) | 97. | Aldomet (7) | | |
| 100. | Turtle (6) | | | | |

ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M | A | S | S | A | G | E | | | | H | E | L | L | P | A | R | C | U | A | T | E | C | H | R | O | N | I | C | | | | |
| A | B | T | | C | I | N | I | T | R | A | Z | I | N | E | P | A | P | E | R | P | C | | | P | C | R | E | D | E | | | |
| C | O | I | | T | R | T | R | A | N | S | D | U | C | E | R | G | U | R | I | T | G | E | N | A | | | | S | | | | |
| R | R | L | | G | T | O | C | O | L | Y | T | I | C | S | O | I | B | E | C | L | A | M | P | S | I | A | F | E | A | | | |
| O | T | L | M | | H | N | U | C | H | A | L | E | R | T | M | N | P | B | A | K | R | I | | | | C | V | P | R | | | |
| S | I | B | E | | S | O | G | E | N | E | R | A | L | R | A | G | P | R | C | O | L | L | O | I | D | C | | B | E | | | |
| O | N | O | I | C | H | U | X | W | M | O | | P | H | | U | C | | H | A | I | P | R | E | V | I | A | R | R | A | | | |
| M | N | R | O | Y | L | Y | H | U | I | | G | Y | | E | E | | F | L | D | | | | K | N | E | E | | A | N | | | |
| I | | T | N | P | F | T | A | L | S | | E | P | | K | R | | I | P | R | O | L | A | P | S | E | T | | D | T | | | |
| A | | H | I | O | A | O | R | L | E | E | G | E | | N | A | E | R | A | P | L | A | C | E | N | T | A | L | Y | W | | | |
| N | | E | U | T | T | C | T | E | R | T | E | R | | O | T | V | S | L | B | I | C | O | R | N | U | A | T | E | I | | | |
| T | | A | M | O | A | I | S | R | P | A | L | F | P | T | I | I | T | S | F | I | B | R | O | N | E | C | T | I | N | | | |
| I | | D | C | N | S | N | O | I | M | F | O | U | R | A | O | T | Y | | | | | | | C | W | E | D | G | E | T | | |
| B | A | R | R | I | E | R | N | A | O | L | P | N | E | C | N | A | T | O | N | Y | A | C | I | D | O | S | I | S | O | | | |
| I | P | O | O | C | P | I | S | N | C | U | R | N | C | H | | M | | F | U | N | D | A | L | H | E | I | G | H | T | | | |
| O | R | T | B | O | T | N | J | O | A | S | E | E | I | Y | | I | | | | | | | B | O | | | | | W | | | |
| T | O | A | E | N | A | C | E | I | L | M | T | L | P | C | | N | | | | | | | R | T | U | R | T | L | E | I | | |
| I | T | T | R | J | T | R | L | S | D | U | E | I | I | A | | C | | | | | | | U | S | | | | | N | | | |
| C | E | E | T | O | E | E | L | R | O | I | R | N | T | R | B | L | A | D | D | E | R | P | A | C | K | | | | F | | | |
| S | I | P | | I | | T | Y | E | M | S | M | G | A | D | I | S | T | R | E | S | S | T | I | | | | | | E | | | |
| | N | R | | N | | A | | V | E | E | | | T | I | | | | | | | | | D | I | D | E | L | P | H | I | C | |
| | U | O | | E | D | D | | N | T | N | | | E | A | | | | | | | | | P | R | O | L | O | N | G | E | D | T |
| | R | M | | D | E | B | R | I | S | G | L | U | C | O | C | O | R | T | I | C | O | I | D | S | T | O | P | | | I | | |
| | I | N | D | U | C | T | I | O | N | A | C | O | T | Y | L | E | D | O | N | | | | Q | U | I | N | T | E | R | O | | |
| Z | A | V | A | N | E | L | L | I | U | M | B | I | L | I | C | A | L | C | O | R | D | T | H | R | O | M | B | I | N | | | |

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