

Sample exam Nurses and Midwives Certification
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The exam score equals 100 points and includes:

- *94 'multiple choice questions' for which you need to select a single most correct answer from four options. For each correct answer you earn 1 point. You do not lose points by giving incorrect answers.*
- *One 'scenario-based question' in which you need to answer one lead-in question based on the description of a patient scenario and two additional questions. All three questions should be answered by selecting the most correct option from the list. For each correct answer you earn 2 points, equaling six points in total. You do not lose points by giving incorrect answers.*

Examples of multiple-choice questions:

A. Physiology of spontaneous conception

Q) Which hormone is normally produced by the corpus luteum?

- a) FSH
- b) LH
- c) Prolactin
- d) Progesterone

B. Epidemiology of infertility

Q) The total fertility rate is defined as?

- a) The monthly chance of pregnancy when a couple has unprotected intercourse
- b) The average number of children born per woman by the age of 45
- c) The average number of couples achieving pregnancy within 12 months of unprotected intercourse
- d) The average number of couples achieving pregnancy within 24 months of unprotected intercourse

C. Female reproduction

Q) Which gland secretes steroid hormones?

- a) Hypothalamus
- b) Ovaries
- c) Pituitary
- d) Thyroid

D. Male reproduction

Q) Where do sperm undergo their final maturation?

- a) Sertoli cells
- b) Epididymis
- c) Ejaculate
- d) Female tract

E. Clinical fertility treatments

Q) When is it acceptable to wait more than 1 year to initiate investigations?

- a) Amenorrhea
- b) Pelvic inflammatory disease
- c) Undescended testicles
- d) When the woman is aged 30 years or younger

F. Lab Medical Assisted Reproduction (MAR)-procedures

Q) An advantage of vitrification includes:

- a) Slow cooling/warming rates
- b) Avoids the formation of ice crystals
- c) Long exposure to cryoprotectants
- d) Low concentration of cryoprotectants

G. Embryology

Q) The first and second polar bodies are products of

- a) Completion of Meiosis I

- b) Completion of Meiosis II
- c) Completion of Meiosis I and Meiosis II, respectively
- d) None of the above

H. Genetics

Q) PCR (polymerase chain reaction) is a method used for:

- a) Karyotyping a couple
- b) Sending out interview letters to a chain of patients
- c) Selectively amplifying parts of a genome
- d) Estimating testicular volume using a chain of balls with different sizes

I. Early pregnancy

Q) The maximal level of hCG concentration in the maternal circulation is reached at the following number of weeks of gestation:

- a) Week 4-7
- b) Week 8-10
- c) Week 11-12
- d) Week 13-15

J. Quality of care

Q) According to the EU Tissues and Cells Directive, sperm donors should be routinely screened for:

- a) HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Syphilis, Chlamydia
- b) HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Syphilis
- c) HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C
- d) Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C

K. Psychosocial wellbeing of and support for patients

Q) Which statement on the difference in emotional wellbeing between women and men is TRUE?

- a) Women are more likely to experience anxiety than men
- b) Women are more likely to experience depression than men
- c) Women are more likely to experience distress than men

d) All of the above

L. Lifestyle, age and infertility

Q) Why do ART mothers have higher perinatal risks in their pregnancies?

- a) Older age
- b) Multiparity
- c) More smokers among ART population
- d) Stress

M. Research

Q) Which statement on the difference between qualitative and quantitative research is FALSE?

- a) Both forms of research are appropriate for studying patterns of associations while only quantitative research is concerned with quantifying relationships
- b) In quantitative research data collection and analysis take place consecutively while both take place interactively in qualitative research
- c) Whereas reasoning of qualitative research is rather inductive, reasoning of quantitative research is rather deductive
- d) Both forms of research differ in rigor, qualitative research is of higher quality than quantitative research

N. Safety of fertility treatment

Q) Which of the following conditions are increased in ICSI children compared to IVF children?

- a) Congenital malformations
- b) Chromosome anomalies
- c) Imprinting disorders
- d) Perinatal mortality

Correct answers: Ad, Bb, Cb, Db, Ed, Fb, Gc, Hc, Ib, Ja, Kd, La, Md, Nb