

Sample exam Nurses and Midwives Certification

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. Factors affecting fertility

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

D. Female reproduction

Q) Which gland secretes steroid hormones?

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

E. Male reproduction

Q) Where do sperm undergo their final maturation?

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

F. Psychology and Counselling

Q) According to the ESHRE Guidelines “Psychosocial care in infertility and MAR: How to meet patients’ preferences (2015)”, which of the following statement is true:

- a) Providing preparatory information before the start of treatment reduces anticipatory anxiety and stress
- b) Providing preparatory information before the start of treatment can add to anticipatory anxiety and stress
- c) Information should only be given when the patient asks for it
- d) Information should be broad and not specific to the patients circumstance

G. 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

H. 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

I. 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
- a) None of the above

J. 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

K. 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

L. 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

M. Safety of fertility treatment

Q) Which of the following is not associated with OHSS?

- a) Hypoproteinaemia
- b) Abdominal bloating
- c) Nausea and vomiting
- d) Increased urine output

N. 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

Correct answers: Ad, Bb, Ca, Db, Eb, Fa, Gd, Hb, Ic, Jc, Kb, La, Mb, Nd