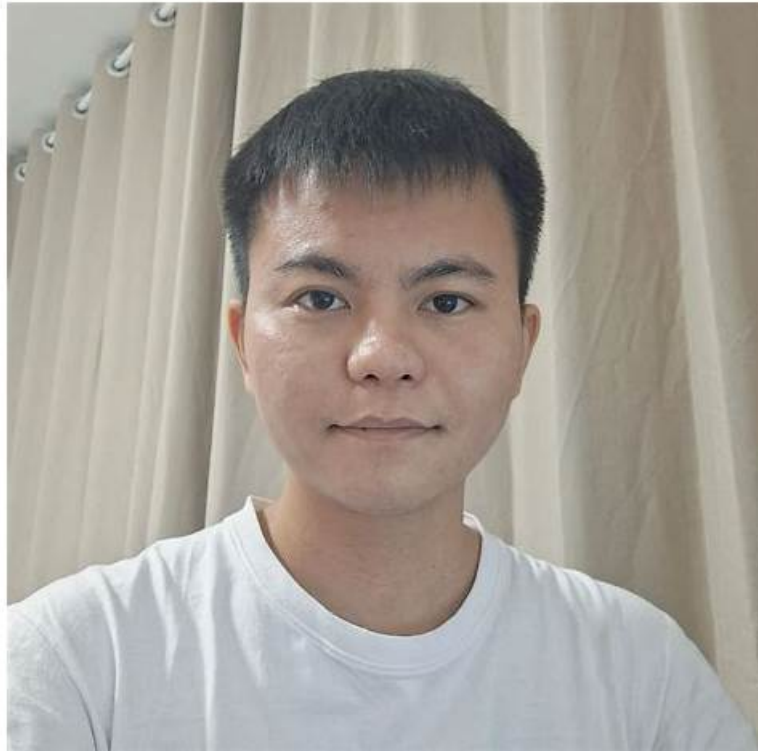


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NCC Certified - Electronic Fetal Monitoring Sample Questions (Q107-Q112):

NEW QUESTION # 107

A fetal heart rate deceleration that is episodic is a/an:

- A. Variable deceleration
- B. Late deceleration
- C. Early deceleration

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract-Based NCC C-EFM References:

NCC and NICHD differentiate:

- * Periodic decelerations - those occurring with contractions
- * Episodic decelerations - those occurring independent of contractions

Deceleration types:

- * Early - periodic (mirror contractions)
- * Late - periodic (after peak of contraction)
- * Variable - may be periodic or episodic, and are the only type strongly associated with episodic patterns** Therefore, the only deceleration type that is characteristically episodic is a variable deceleration.

Correct answer: C. Variable deceleration

References: NICHD FHR Definitions; NCC C-EFM Guide; AWHONN; Menihan; Simpson & Creehan.

NEW QUESTION # 108

A fetal heart rate pattern characteristic of fetal neurological injury and impending intrapartum fetal demise is:

- A. Marked variability
- **B. Wandering baseline**
- C. Recurrent late decelerations

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From NCC-Aligned Sources:

A wandering baseline is:

- * A slow, fluctuating baseline
- * Low amplitude
- * No variability
- * No accelerations
- * Indicative of severe fetal neurologic injury and terminal fetal status NCC and AWHONN describe wandering baseline as a preterminal pattern.

Why the other answers are wrong:

- * A. Marked variability # often transient and not associated with demise.
- * B. Recurrent lates # concerning but not a neurological-injury pattern unless variability absent.

Correct answer: C. Wandering baseline.

References: NCC Pattern Recognition; AWHONN FHMPP; Menihan; Simpson & Creehan.

NEW QUESTION # 109

This is a tracing of a multiparous woman in the second stage of labor. The vertex is at +3 station. This pattern has continued for the last 20 minutes. She has been pushing for 2½ hours, and oxytocin is infusing at 12 milliunits/minute. Management should include

- A. preparing for cesarean birth
- B. increasing the oxytocin
- **C. preparing for operative vaginal birth**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (From NCC C-EFM-Referenced Sources) According to NCC C-EFM content guidance and AWHONN Fetal Heart Monitoring Principles (2022), recurrent variable and late patterns in second stage with descent to +2/+3 station require consideration of expediting delivery, especially when maternal effort is prolonged and oxytocin augmentation is already present.

Menihan & Simpson emphasize that with prolonged second stage, continued pushing beyond 2-3 hours, and vertex at +3 station, the evidence-based next step is operative vaginal birth, provided prerequisites are met. Cesarean is not indicated when the fetal head is already low and deliverable vaginally.

AWHONN and Creasy & Resnik state that increasing oxytocin when facing fetal stress and prolonged second stage is contraindicated, because tachysystole worsens fetal oxygenation and increases risk of fetal compromise.

Exact Extract Concepts Referenced:

- "Expedited delivery is recommended when recurrent decelerations persist in second stage and the head is low enough for operative vaginal birth." (AWHONN Principles)
- "Oxytocin should be reduced or discontinued in the presence of nonreassuring patterns." (Simpson, Obstetric Interventions)

- "Operative vaginal delivery is appropriate with full dilation, engaged head, and prolonged second stage." (Menihan, Simpson; Creasy & Resnik)

NEW QUESTION # 110

During the second stage of labor, a period of bradycardia develops. The fetal heart rate baseline variability is moderate. The most likely cause of this bradycardia is:

- A. Vagal stimulation
- B. Vasospasm
- C. Cord compression

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From NCC-Aligned Sources:

Second-stage bradycardia with moderate variability most commonly occurs from:

* Vagal stimulation caused by head compression, particularly during descent and pushing.

Moderate variability indicates:

* Neurologically intact fetus

* Sufficient oxygen reserve

* Temporary nature of bradycardia

This aligns with physiologic vagal slowing rather than hypoxic mechanisms.

Why the incorrect answers are wrong:

* A. Cord compression # typically produces variable decelerations, not sustained bradycardia with preserved variability.

* C. Vasospasm # associated with late decelerations and decreased variability (uteroplacental insufficiency).

Correct answer: B. Vagal stimulation

References: NCC Physiology Domain; AWHONN FHMPP; Menihan; Simpson & Creehan.

NEW QUESTION # 111

The duration of a contraction is best represented by which colored arrow?

□

- A. Red (C)
- B. Green (B)
- C. Blue (A)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From NCC-Aligned Sources:

Contraction duration is defined as the length of time from the beginning of a contraction to the end of the same contraction (NICHD uterine activity definitions).

In the diagram:

* Green arrow (B) spans one individual contraction from rise # peak # return to baseline.

* Blue arrow (A) measures the interval between contractions (frequency).

* Red arrow (C) measures peak-to-peak amplitude shape, not duration.

Therefore, the green arrow correctly identifies contraction duration.

References: NCC Candidate Guide; AWHONN FHMPP; Menihan EFM; Simpson & Creehan.

NEW QUESTION # 112

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