

Name: _____ Date: _____

Preeclampsia

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| 1. Blood Pressure of > or =160 systolic and/or > or =110 diastolic on two separate occasions 15 minutes apart | A. Nifedipine |
| 2. Blood Pressure > or = 140 systolic and or > or = 90 diastolic on two separate occasions 4 hours apart | B. Eclampsia |
| 3. Presence of new onset Grand Mal seizures in a pregnant women with preeclampsia | C. Preeclampsia |
| 4. Number of minutes to administer anti hypertensive medications | D. 10 mg |
| 5. Percentage of patients with new onset blood pressure or new onset proteinuria that will develop classic preeclampsia | E. Magnesium Sulfate |
| 6. CBC w/platelets, AST, ALT, LDH, Creatinine, Bilirubin, Lactic Acid | F. 30-60 |
| 7. Not required to diagnose preeclampsia with new onset hypertension | G. Labetalol or Hydralazine |
| 8. Critical initial step in decreasing maternal morbidity and mortality | H. 5-10 mg |
| 9. Indicated for seizure prophylaxis in severe preeclampsia | I. Initial labs for preeclampsia |
| 10. Oral medication used prior to IV being established | J. Controlling blood pressure |
| 11. IV medication used as a first line therapy | K. 40 |
| 12. First dose of Labetalol | L. 20 mg |
| 13. First dose of Hydralazine | M. Severe Preeclampsia |
| 14. First dose of Nifedipine | N. Proteinuria |
| 15. Optimal intervention to prevent death due to stroke in women with preeclampsia | O. anti hypertensive meds |