

# Davis Advantage for Maternal-Newborn Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## 1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## 2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## 3. Learn from the Explanations

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## 4. Track Your Progress

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## 5. Simulate the Real Exam

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## 6. Repeat and Review

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## **Questions**

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- 1. What nursing conclusion can be drawn about a pregnant woman at 14 weeks with a fetal heart rate in the 150s and no quickening?**
  - A. The woman is experiencing a normal pregnancy.**
  - B. The woman may be having difficulty accepting this pregnancy.**
  - C. The woman must see a nutritionist as soon as possible.**
  - D. The woman will likely miscarry the conceptus.**
- 2. What is the primary purpose of the ductus arteriosus during fetal life?**
  - A. To allow oxygenated blood to flow to the liver**
  - B. To bypass the lungs and direct blood to the aorta**
  - C. To connect the two atria of the heart**
  - D. To facilitate nutrient absorption from the placenta**
- 3. How can a clinic nurse encourage paternal attachment during pregnancy?**
  - A. By excluding the father from prenatal visits**
  - B. By including the father in ultrasound appointments**
  - C. By prohibiting paternal involvement in prenatal education**
  - D. By keeping the father uninformed about prenatal screenings**
- 4. What nutritional aspect is particularly important for infants during the first six months of life?**
  - A. Solid foods**
  - B. Vitamin supplements**
  - C. Exclusive breastfeeding**
  - D. Whole milk**
- 5. Taboos are cultural restrictions that usually have which type of consequences?**
  - A. Serious supernatural consequences**
  - B. Serious clinical consequences**
  - C. Superstitious consequences**
  - D. Functional and neutral practices**

**6. What factor can impair spermatogenesis in men?**

- A. The testes are overheated.**
- B. The vas deferens is ligated.**
- C. The prostate gland is enlarged.**
- D. The flagella are segmented.**

**7. Which of the following represents a cultural prescriptive belief during pregnancy?**

- A. Remain active during pregnancy**
- B. Coldness in any form should be avoided**
- C. Do not have your picture taken**
- D. Avoid sexual intercourse during the third trimester**

**8. At what point in pregnancy do women typically first hear fetal heart tones?**

- A. 6 weeks**
- B. 10 weeks**
- C. 14 weeks**
- D. 20 weeks**

**9. During Leopold maneuvers, the nurse palpates the fundal region of the uterus. This is best described as which maneuver?**

- A. First maneuver**
- B. Second maneuver**
- C. Third maneuver**
- D. Fourth maneuver**

**10. What is a key strategy for delivering culturally responsive care?**

- A. Practicing ethnocentrism**
- B. Applying stereotyping**
- C. Examining one's own biases**
- D. Learning a completely different culture**

## **Answers**

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1. A
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. C

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What nursing conclusion can be drawn about a pregnant woman at 14 weeks with a fetal heart rate in the 150s and no quickening?**

- A. The woman is experiencing a normal pregnancy.**
- B. The woman may be having difficulty accepting this pregnancy.**
- C. The woman must see a nutritionist as soon as possible.**
- D. The woman will likely miscarry the conceptus.**

A fetal heart rate in the 150s during the second trimester of pregnancy is generally considered to be within the normal range. Typically, a normal fetal heart rate ranges from about 120 to 160 beats per minute. At 14 weeks gestation, it is common for the fetus's cardiac activity to be well-established, and the absence of quickening (the feeling of fetal movements by the mother) at this stage is also normal. Quickening often occurs between 16 to 25 weeks of pregnancy, particularly for first-time mothers, as they may not recognize the subtle movements as quickly as those who have been pregnant before. Therefore, the conclusion that the woman is experiencing a normal pregnancy can be drawn from the combination of a normal fetal heart rate and the standard timeline for quickening. Other options, such as concerns around acceptance of the pregnancy, nutritional needs, or miscarriage risk, do not directly relate to the vital signs and developmental stage presented in the question, which points to a typical pregnancy course at 14 weeks.

**2. What is the primary purpose of the ductus arteriosus during fetal life?**

- A. To allow oxygenated blood to flow to the liver**
- B. To bypass the lungs and direct blood to the aorta**
- C. To connect the two atria of the heart**
- D. To facilitate nutrient absorption from the placenta**

The primary purpose of the ductus arteriosus during fetal life is to bypass the lungs and direct blood to the aorta. In fetal circulation, the lungs are not yet functional because the fetus gets oxygenated blood through the placenta. The ductus arteriosus serves as a vital conduit that connects the pulmonary artery to the aorta, enabling most of the blood that would normally go to the lungs to instead flow directly into the aorta and out to the rest of the body. This adaptation is crucial for ensuring that the developing fetus receives the necessary oxygen and nutrients from the placenta while avoiding unnecessary blood flow to the non-used lungs. The other options do not accurately represent the function of the ductus arteriosus. There is no direct conduit to the liver specifically through this structure, and while the fetal heart does involve connections between the atria (for example, the foramen ovale), this is not the function of the ductus arteriosus. Nutrient absorption occurs through the placenta and is not a role associated with the ductus arteriosus. Understanding the role of each component in fetal circulation helps clarify the significance of the ductus arteriosus in bypassing the lungs during development.

**3. How can a clinic nurse encourage paternal attachment during pregnancy?**

- A. By excluding the father from prenatal visits**
- B. By including the father in ultrasound appointments**
- C. By prohibiting paternal involvement in prenatal education**
- D. By keeping the father uninformed about prenatal screenings**

Including the father in ultrasound appointments is a highly effective way to encourage paternal attachment during pregnancy. These appointments provide a unique opportunity for fathers to witness the growth and development of their unborn child firsthand. This experience can help foster a deeper emotional connection as the father can see the baby's movements and hear the heartbeat. Moreover, being involved in these significant milestones allows the father to share in the anticipation of the upcoming birth, which can strengthen the bond between the parents and reinforce the father's role in the child's life. Engaging fathers in such meaningful ways also promotes their active participation and investment in the pregnancy journey, ultimately benefiting the family dynamics and supporting a nurturing environment for the child once born.

**4. What nutritional aspect is particularly important for infants during the first six months of life?**

- A. Solid foods**
- B. Vitamin supplements**
- C. Exclusive breastfeeding**
- D. Whole milk**

During the first six months of life, exclusive breastfeeding is particularly important for infants because breast milk provides all the necessary nutrients, vitamins, and minerals required for healthy growth and development. It contains the ideal combination of proteins, fats, and carbohydrates that are tailored specifically for an infant's needs, and it is easily digestible. Breast milk also offers substantial immunological benefits, as it contains antibodies that help protect infants from infections and diseases during this vulnerable period. The World Health Organization and many pediatric associations recommend exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months, as it has been shown to reduce the risk of childhood obesity and chronic diseases later in life. In contrast, introducing solid foods or whole milk too early can pose risks such as choking, nutritional imbalances, and allergies. Additionally, while vitamin supplements may be necessary in specific circumstances, they do not replace the comprehensive nutritional profile that exclusively breastfeeding provides during this critical stage of growth.

**5. Taboos are cultural restrictions that usually have which type of consequences?**

- A. Serious supernatural consequences**
- B. Serious clinical consequences**
- C. Superstitious consequences**
- D. Functional and neutral practices**

Taboos are typically associated with serious supernatural consequences, reflecting the deep-rooted beliefs and values within a culture. These taboos are often linked to the idea that violating them can lead to punishment from deities, spirits, or the community itself, resulting in significant spiritual or social repercussions. Understanding the cultural context of taboos is essential; they often serve to preserve societal norms and expectations, guiding behavior to maintain order and harmony within a group. Because these consequences are perceived as supernatural, they can engender strong emotional responses and affect individuals' actions out of fear or reverence. In many cultures, the adherence to these taboos is seen as a matter of moral duty and communal integrity, emphasizing their importance in the social fabric. The other options do not encapsulate the profound implications associated with taboos as they relate to the fear of supernatural retribution, which is why the focus on serious supernatural consequences aligns most accurately with the essence of taboos.

**6. What factor can impair spermatogenesis in men?**

- A. The testes are overheated.**
- B. The vas deferens is ligated.**
- C. The prostate gland is enlarged.**
- D. The flagella are segmented.**

Spermatogenesis, the process of sperm production, is highly sensitive to environmental conditions, and the temperature of the testes plays a crucial role in this process. The testes are located in the scrotum, which provides a cooler environment than the rest of the body, essential for optimal sperm development. When the testes are overheated, it can result in reduced sperm production and abnormal sperm development, leading to fertility issues. This overheating can occur due to various factors, such as prolonged exposure to high temperatures, tight clothing, or saunas. Other options while relevant to male reproductive health, do not directly impair spermatogenesis. For instance, ligation of the vas deferens affects the transport of sperm but does not impact the production of sperm itself. Similarly, an enlarged prostate gland may have implications for urinary function and sexual health but does not directly impair the sperm production process. Segmented flagella, on the other hand, would pertain to sperm motility rather than their production. Hence, overheating of the testes is the most significant factor among the options for impairing spermatogenesis.

**7. Which of the following represents a cultural prescriptive belief during pregnancy?**

- A. Remain active during pregnancy**
- B. Coldness in any form should be avoided**
- C. Do not have your picture taken**
- D. Avoid sexual intercourse during the third trimester**

The belief that one should remain active during pregnancy is a cultural prescriptive belief because it emphasizes the importance of staying physically engaged and promotes healthy behaviors. Many cultures advocate for active participation in daily life as a means to ensure both maternal and fetal health. This belief can stem from the understanding that moderate exercise can lead to better outcomes during pregnancy, such as improved mood, reduced discomfort, and possibly easier labor. Therefore, remaining active aligns with cultural beliefs about health and wellness during pregnancy. In contrast, the other options reflect specific beliefs that may vary widely across different cultures. For example, the idea that coldness should be avoided can be rooted in certain cultural understandings of health that associate cold with illness. The belief about not having pictures taken could stem from superstition or cultural practices regarding the spirit. Lastly, avoiding sexual intercourse during the third trimester might relate to safety concerns or traditional practices, but it's not universally accepted as a cultural prescriptive belief. Each of these reflects cultural nuances, but the emphasis on remaining active stands out as a generally positive and proactive expectation tied to maternal health.

**8. At what point in pregnancy do women typically first hear fetal heart tones?**

- A. 6 weeks**
- B. 10 weeks**
- C. 14 weeks**
- D. 20 weeks**

Fetal heart tones are typically first detectable via Doppler ultrasound around 10 to 12 weeks of gestation, with most sources reflecting that they can usually be reliably heard by the end of the first trimester, around 12 weeks. However, the most common timeframe for first hearing these heart tones, especially in a clinical setting, is around 14 weeks. At this stage, the fetal heart has developed sufficiently and can be picked up with a Doppler device. This correlates with the increase in the size of the fetus and the position of the uterus as it grows and becomes more accessible for ultrasound detection. By 14 weeks, the anatomy is developed enough for a clearer acoustic signal, allowing healthcare providers to monitor fetal well-being through these heart tones. Although some earlier timings like 6 or 10 weeks might suggest the possibility of hearing heart tones, significant factors such as the position of the uterus, the amount of maternal body fat, and the quality of the equipment can influence detection. At 20 weeks, fetal heart tones are much easier to hear, but by this point, they are expected and regularly monitored, making 14 weeks the most accurate answer to when they are typically first detected in normal pregnancies.

**9. During Leopold maneuvers, the nurse palpates the fundal region of the uterus. This is best described as which maneuver?**

- A. First maneuver**
- B. Second maneuver**
- C. Third maneuver**
- D. Fourth maneuver**

The correct answer is the first maneuver in Leopold's maneuvers, which involves palpating the fundal region of the uterus. This step is crucial as it helps determine the fetal presentation, specifically whether the fundus is filled with the fetal head (cephalic presentation) or buttocks (breech presentation). By palpating the surface of the fundus, the nurse can identify the general shape (consistency) and the presentation of the fetus, which are essential for planning further assessment and management during labor. This maneuver sets the groundwork for the subsequent steps, which involve determining the location of the back and limbs, as well as the descent of the presenting part.

**10. What is a key strategy for delivering culturally responsive care?**

- A. Practicing ethnocentrism**
- B. Applying stereotyping**
- C. Examining one's own biases**
- D. Learning a completely different culture**

Delivering culturally responsive care is fundamentally about recognizing and respecting the diverse backgrounds and needs of patients. Examining one's own biases is a crucial strategy, as it allows healthcare providers to become aware of their preconceived notions and assumptions about different cultures. By reflecting on personal biases, providers can develop a more empathetic and understanding approach to care, which is essential for building trust and effective communication with patients from various cultural backgrounds. This self-awareness enables healthcare professionals to engage with patients in a way that honors their beliefs, values, and practices, ultimately improving patient outcomes and satisfaction. Understanding one's own cultural lens helps in adapting care strategies to better meet the unique needs of individuals, leading to a more equitable healthcare experience. The focus on self-reflection and addressing biases contrasts sharply with the other strategies, which are not conducive to providing culturally responsive care. Ethnocentrism, which involves evaluating other cultures based on one's own cultural standards, and stereotyping, which involves making generalized assumptions about individuals based on their group identity, can lead to misunderstanding and alienation of patients. Learning a completely different culture may be beneficial but does not address the underlying biases that can still affect interactions. Thus, the recommendation to examine one's own biases is central to cultivating cultural competence in healthcare settings

# Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://davisadvmaternalnewborn.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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