

Maternal Newborn Review (MNR) Practice Exam (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

- 1. In genetic testing, which role is typically questioned for appropriateness?**
 - A. Diagnosing a fetus with a genetic disorder**
 - B. Identifying at-risk clients and families**
 - C. Providing emotional support for the client and family**
 - D. Providing a referral to support groups and genetic counseling services**
- 2. Which of the following is an appropriate recommendation for round ligament pain during pregnancy?**
 - A. Go for a walk and stretch your arms while taking large steps.**
 - B. Drink coffee to relieve the discomfort.**
 - C. Avoid any exercise to prevent further pain.**
 - D. Lie on your back with your knees up to your belly.**
- 3. Which of the following hormones is NOT produced by the placenta during the first trimester?**
 - A. Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG).**
 - B. Estrogen.**
 - C. Progesterone.**
 - D. Oxytocin.**
- 4. What are the signs of placental abruption?**
 - A. Persistent nausea and vomiting**
 - B. Sudden abdominal pain and bleeding**
 - C. Increased fetal movement**
 - D. Lower back pain**
- 5. What is the developmental phase characterized by major organ formation?**
 - A. Fetal Development**
 - B. Embryonic Development**
 - C. Neonatal Period**
 - D. Conception**

- 6. What is the recommended method for managing postpartum depression?**
- A. Counseling and, if necessary, medication**
 - B. Exercise and diet changes**
 - C. Support from family and friends**
 - D. Just waiting it out**
- 7. Which of the following topics should be included in anticipatory guidance for preconception?**
- A. Tracking menstrual cycles for a year before attempting conception**
 - B. Health promotion and avoidance of risks for men**
 - C. Routine dental care and correcting periodontal disease**
 - D. Maintaining a BMI of 26% to 29%**
- 8. What is typically done to manage preeclampsia during pregnancy?**
- A. Increased exercise**
 - B. Bed rest and monitoring**
 - C. Surgical intervention**
 - D. Increased dietary sodium**
- 9. At which developmental stage can the skin be noted as transparent and external genitalia can first be identified?**
- A. Conception**
 - B. Embryonic Development**
 - C. Fetal Development**
 - D. Neonatal Development**
- 10. What is the primary focus of the Centering Pregnancy model for prenatal care?**
- A. The nurse spending more time on complications of pregnancy**
 - B. Clients receiving one-on-one prenatal care**
 - C. Clients having increased social support**
 - D. Clients spending more time with the nurse during care**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In genetic testing, which role is typically questioned for appropriateness?

A. Diagnosing a fetus with a genetic disorder

B. Identifying at-risk clients and families

C. Providing emotional support for the client and family

D. Providing a referral to support groups and genetic counseling services

In genetic testing, the role that is typically questioned for appropriateness revolves around diagnosing a fetus with a genetic disorder. This role is often scrutinized due to the ethical implications involved in prenatal genetic testing. The decision to conduct such testing can raise significant ethical and moral questions, especially regarding the potential for selective termination of pregnancies based on genetic findings. Practitioners must navigate complex factors, including the psychological burden of such diagnoses on parents, the risks and benefits of obtaining the information, and the implications for the family's future decisions. In contrast, identifying at-risk clients and families is generally considered an appropriate and necessary role of healthcare providers. Providing emotional support for clients and their families is also recognized as an essential aspect of patient care, helping families cope with anxiety and uncertainty related to genetic testing. Referring clients to support groups and genetic counseling services is viewed as a fundamental part of comprehensive care, aiding families in understanding the implications of genetic testing results.

2. Which of the following is an appropriate recommendation for round ligament pain during pregnancy?

A. Go for a walk and stretch your arms while taking large steps.

B. Drink coffee to relieve the discomfort.

C. Avoid any exercise to prevent further pain.

D. Lie on your back with your knees up to your belly.

Round ligament pain is a common discomfort experienced by many pregnant individuals as the body adapts to the growing uterus. It typically presents as a sharp or stabbing pain in the lower abdomen, often felt on one side, and can be exacerbated by certain movements. Engaging in gentle walking and stretching is a highly recommended approach to alleviating round ligament pain. Walking promotes circulation and can help ease muscle tension, while stretching can provide relief to the ligaments and muscles affected by the changes in the body. Taking large steps while walking can help facilitate a gentle stretch of the ligaments and thus may alleviate some discomfort. In contrast, drinking coffee or any caffeinated beverage would not be advisable, as caffeine is not known to relieve muscular or ligament-related pain and could lead to other discomforts or concerns during pregnancy. The suggestion to avoid exercise altogether is not beneficial; moderate exercise is actually encouraged unless contraindicated. Lastly, lying on one's back with knees up is generally not a recommended position for pregnant individuals, especially later in pregnancy, as it can put pressure on major blood vessels and potentially affect circulation. Hence, the recommendation to walk and stretch is the most appropriate choice for managing round ligament pain effectively.

3. Which of the following hormones is NOT produced by the placenta during the first trimester?

- A. Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG).**
- B. Estrogen.**
- C. Progesterone.**
- D. Oxytocin.**

The hormone that is not produced by the placenta during the first trimester is oxytocin. In the early stages of pregnancy, the primary hormones produced by the placenta include human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG), estrogen, and progesterone. hCG is crucial for maintaining the corpus luteum and promoting the production of progesterone in the early weeks of pregnancy. Estrogen and progesterone are vital for maintaining pregnancy, supporting fetal development, and preparing the mother's body for childbirth and breastfeeding. Oxytocin, on the other hand, is primarily produced by the posterior pituitary gland and plays a significant role during labor and postpartum, specifically in facilitating uterine contractions and milk ejection during breastfeeding. While oxytocin is important for managing labor and lactation, it is not a hormone synthesized by the placenta in the first trimester, which solidifies its status as the correct answer.

4. What are the signs of placental abruption?

- A. Persistent nausea and vomiting**
- B. Sudden abdominal pain and bleeding**
- C. Increased fetal movement**
- D. Lower back pain**

Placental abruption refers to the premature separation of the placenta from the uterine wall, which can lead to serious complications for both the mother and the fetus. The hallmark signs of placental abruption include sudden abdominal pain accompanied by vaginal bleeding. This pain is typically intense and can be localized to the area where the placenta has detached. The presence of bleeding, which can be either visible or concealed, is a critical indicator that this condition may be occurring. In this context, the focus on sudden onset is essential, as it distinguishes abruption from other potential issues during pregnancy. The pain and bleeding result from the disrupted blood flow and the body's response to the trauma of the separation. While other choices such as persistent nausea and vomiting, increased fetal movement, and lower back pain can occur during pregnancy, they do not specifically indicate placental abruption. Persistent nausea and vomiting are more commonly associated with conditions like hyperemesis gravidarum, increased fetal movement generally suggests good fetal well-being, and lower back pain is a common discomfort in pregnancy due to physical changes. Hence, the correct answer highlights the defining symptoms of placental abruption, emphasizing the importance of recognizing this serious condition promptly.

5. What is the developmental phase characterized by major organ formation?

A. Fetal Development

B. Embryonic Development

C. Neonatal Period

D. Conception

The developmental phase characterized by major organ formation is embryonic development. This phase occurs from approximately the third to the eighth week of gestation and is critical for the formation of foundational structures in the developing embryo. During this time, the process of organogenesis takes place, where the basic structures of the major organs, such as the heart, lungs, kidneys, and brain, begin to form. Embryonic development is essential since it lays the groundwork for the rest of the pregnancy and affects the overall health and functionality of the organs as the fetus continues to grow in later stages. Fetal development, which follows embryonic development, primarily focuses on the growth and maturation of these organs rather than their initial formation. The neonatal period occurs after birth when the newborn's body undergoes further adaptations to life outside the womb. Conception, while the starting point of pregnancy, does not involve organ formation but rather is the initial stage of fertilization and early cellular division.

6. What is the recommended method for managing postpartum depression?

A. Counseling and, if necessary, medication

B. Exercise and diet changes

C. Support from family and friends

D. Just waiting it out

The recommended method for managing postpartum depression is counseling and, if necessary, medication. This approach is based on evidence that postpartum depression can significantly impact the health and well-being of both the mother and her infant if left untreated. Counseling, including forms such as cognitive-behavioral therapy or interpersonal therapy, provides a structured environment where mothers can explore their feelings, learn coping strategies, and receive emotional support tailored to their unique challenges. In some cases, if the depression is moderate to severe, medication may be prescribed to help manage symptoms effectively. Antidepressants can be an essential component of treatment, especially when counseling alone is insufficient. Studying the effectiveness of combining both therapy and medication has shown that they can work synergistically to improve outcomes for mothers experiencing postpartum depression. This multifaceted approach ensures that the symptoms are addressed comprehensively, promoting a healthier transition into motherhood. Other methods, such as exercise and support from family and friends, can indeed be beneficial and serve as complementary strategies, but they are not primary treatments for postpartum depression. Simply waiting it out is not advisable, as this could prolong suffering and hinder recovery.

7. Which of the following topics should be included in anticipatory guidance for preconception?
- A. Tracking menstrual cycles for a year before attempting conception
 - B. Health promotion and avoidance of risks for men**
 - C. Routine dental care and correcting periodontal disease
 - D. Maintaining a BMI of 26% to 29%

Including health promotion and avoidance of risks for men in anticipatory guidance for preconception is essential because both partners play a critical role in conception and the health of a future pregnancy. Preconception care is not solely focused on the woman; men's health and behaviors directly impact fertility, pregnancy outcomes, and overall family health. This includes advising men to avoid smoking, excessive alcohol consumption, and illicit drugs, as well as encouraging a healthy diet and regular exercise, which can improve sperm quality and enhance their own health before conception. In contrast, tracking menstrual cycles may be beneficial, but it is primarily applicable to women, hence is less inclusive of preconception guidance for both parents. Routine dental care is important for overall health but is generally a more specific aspect of health maintenance rather than a primary concern of preconception counseling. Maintaining a BMI within the ordinary range is valuable for health, but a focus on a specific percentage doesn't encompass the broader health improvements and risk reductions associated with weight management in a preconception context. Therefore, the holistic view of health promotion is crucial when discussing preconception planning.

8. What is typically done to manage preeclampsia during pregnancy?
- A. Increased exercise
 - B. Bed rest and monitoring**
 - C. Surgical intervention
 - D. Increased dietary sodium

Managing preeclampsia during pregnancy primarily involves bed rest and monitoring. This approach aims to reduce stress on the body and help stabilize the mother's condition while carefully observing for any potential worsening of symptoms. Bed rest can help manage blood pressure and support the health of both the mother and the fetus. Regular monitoring includes keeping track of blood pressure, checking for signs of worsening conditions such as proteinuria, and assessing fetal well-being through ultrasound or non-stress tests. In some cases, additional interventions may arise, but they are determined by the severity of the condition and how the pregnancy progresses. It is critical to strike a balance between monitoring maternal health and ensuring adequate fetal development. Increased exercise, surgical intervention, and increased dietary sodium are not appropriate management strategies for preeclampsia. Exercise could potentially elevate blood pressure levels and exacerbate the condition. Surgical intervention is reserved for severe cases and is not first-line care for managing preeclampsia unless it leads to the need for delivery. Increased dietary sodium can raise blood pressure, which would be counterproductive in managing a condition characterized by high blood pressure.

9. At which developmental stage can the skin be noted as transparent and external genitalia can first be identified?

- A. Conception**
- B. Embryonic Development**
- C. Fetal Development**
- D. Neonatal Development**

The correct response focuses on the fetal development stage, which typically occurs from around eight weeks after conception until birth. During this period, significant growth and maturation of the fetus take place, including the development of skin and external features. Around the end of the first trimester and into the second trimester, the skin begins to show characteristics such as being thin and somewhat transparent, which allows for the visibility of underlying structures like blood vessels. Additionally, it is during this time that external genitalia become distinguishable, allowing healthcare providers to identify the sex of the fetus through ultrasound. This stage is crucial for the formation and differentiation of bodily systems, including integumentary structures. Conception covers the initial moment of fertilization, while embryonic development refers to the period from conception to about eight weeks, where foundational systems form but before the full formation of recognizable external features. Neonatal development pertains to the time after birth, where the newborn continues to grow and adapt outside the womb. Thus, the details of skin transparency and identification of external genitalia specifically align with the events that occur during fetal development.

10. What is the primary focus of the Centering Pregnancy model for prenatal care?

- A. The nurse spending more time on complications of pregnancy**
- B. Clients receiving one-on-one prenatal care**
- C. Clients having increased social support**
- D. Clients spending more time with the nurse during care**

The primary focus of the Centering Pregnancy model for prenatal care is to enhance social support for clients during their pregnancy. This model emphasizes group-based care, where expectant mothers come together in a supportive environment to share experiences and learn from each other, guided by a healthcare provider. This approach not only fosters community but also strengthens social connections among participants, providing emotional and informational support, which is vital for a healthy pregnancy. While spending more time with a nurse, discussing complications, and offering one-on-one care can be components of prenatal visits, Centering Pregnancy distinctly prioritizes the benefits that arise from the collective support and shared experiences of the group. Each woman's experience is validated in a community setting, which can improve overall maternal health outcomes and enhance patient satisfaction. So, the focus is on creating a supportive network rather than merely increasing the time spent with healthcare providers.

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.

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

<https://maternalnewbornmnr.examzify.com>

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