
Multiple-Choice Questions – Preeclampsia

1. When does preeclampsia usually develop?

- A) Before 12 weeks of pregnancy
 - B) After 20 weeks of pregnancy
 - C) Only during labor
 - D) Only after delivery
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2. Which two main signs define preeclampsia?

- A) Fever and anemia
 - B) Hypertension and proteinuria
 - C) Hypotension and dehydration
 - D) Tachycardia and edema
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3. Which of the following women has a higher risk of developing preeclampsia?

- A) A woman in her first pregnancy
 - B) A woman with diabetes
 - C) A woman carrying multiple fetuses
 - D) All of the above
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4. In a normal pregnancy, the spiral arteries:

- A) Become smaller and narrower
 - B) Dilate to deliver more blood to the placenta
 - C) Stop carrying blood
 - D) Turn into veins
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5. What may happen if the placenta receives too little blood?

- A) Faster fetal growth
 - B) Intrauterine growth restriction
 - C) Increased amniotic fluid
 - D) Earlier labor
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6. What blood pressure level indicates hypertension in preeclampsia?

- A) 120/80 mmHg
- B) 130/85 mmHg

- C) 140/90 mmHg or higher
 - D) 110/70 mmHg
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7. Reduced blood flow to the kidneys can lead to:

- A) Increased urine production
 - B) Oliguria and proteinuria
 - C) Kidney enlargement only
 - D) Increased glucose in urine
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8. Which visual symptoms may occur in preeclampsia?

- A) Night blindness only
 - B) Seeing flashing lights and blurred vision
 - C) Loss of color vision
 - D) Double vision only
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9. What does HELLP syndrome include?

- A) Hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, low platelets
 - B) Hypertension, edema, low pulse
 - C) High platelets, liver failure, pneumonia
 - D) Hemorrhage, electrolyte loss, lung problems
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10. What event defines the transition from preeclampsia to eclampsia?

- A) Severe headache
 - B) Proteinuria
 - C) Seizures
 - D) Edema
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