



NASG Pre-test /Post-test

Please tick your answers for the following questions.

1. Which of the following is a cause of obstetric haemorrhage?
 - a. Postpartum haemorrhage
 - b. Placenta Abruption
 - c. Vaginal lacerations
 - d. Complication of abortion
 - e. All of the above
2. (True/False) A woman must have external bleeding to be experiencing obstetric haemorrhage.
3. If woman is in shock from obstetric haemorrhage, she may be experiencing:
 - a. Confusion, anxiety or agitation
 - b. Decreased systolic blood pressure of <100
 - c. Increased pulse of >100 beats per minute
 - d. Internal or external bleeding >500mL
 - e. All of the above
4. If a woman is in shock from obstetric haemorrhage, you should do the following: (tick all that apply)
 - a. Give IV fluids and blood transfusions as soon as possible
 - b. Apply the NASG
 - c. Give the patient a sedative
 - d. Look for the source of bleeding and treat with surgery or vaginal procedure
5. The NASG can be used to:
 - a. Stabilize women in shock until they receive definitive treatment
 - b. Substitute for definitive treatment
6. Mechanisms of Action for the NASG include:
 - a. Decreases blood flow to the lower extremities and abdomen
 - b. Increases blood flow to the heart, lungs, and brain
 - c. Reduces blood loss by compressing blood vessels in the abdomen and pelvis, decreasing the radius of those blood vessels
 - d. All of the above



7. The NASG can/cannot (tick one) be used with other haemorrhage therapies.
8. (True/False) Always start application of the NASG by closing abdominal segments (#5 and #6).
9. What should you do to ensure that the leg segment pairs (#1, #2, #3) are applied tightly enough?
 - a. Ask the patient if they feel tight enough
 - b. Pull up on the top layer of each closed leg segment and then let go; if it is tight enough, the segment should make a sharp “snap” sound
 - c. Don’t worry about how tight the leg segments are
 - d. If the Velcro is completely fastened, the leg segment is tight enough
10. (True/False) The ball in segment #5 in the NASG is placed over the woman’s umbilicus.
11. When placing the NASG on a woman, the top edge of the NASG should be level with the patient’s
 - a. Umbilicus
 - b. Lowest rib
 - c. Shoulder
 - d. Elbow
12. All patients who are in shock and are placed in the NASG must be transferred to a higher level facility if the facility they are at does not offer:
 - a. Blood transfusions
 - b. Surgery
 - c. Comprehensive emergency obstetric care
 - d. All of the above
13. (True/False) You should remove the NASG to transport the woman to the referral facility.
14. (True/False) In order to transport a patient quickly to a referral facility, you should apply the NASG and send the woman on without starting IV fluids.
15. (True/False) If a woman in the NASG is transported to a facility that does not have providers trained in the NASG, someone should accompany the patient to explain that the NASG must stay on until the patient is stable for 2 hours.
16. (True/False) The NASG should be completely removed for surgery.
17. (True/False) The pelvic and abdominal segments (#4, #5, and #6) should be removed 15 minutes before surgery and reapplied 15 minutes after surgery.



18. Which of the following vaginal procedures are possible with the NASG in place? (Tick all that apply)

- a. Repair of vaginal/cervical lacerations
- b. Manual removal of placenta
- c. Bimanual compression
- d. D&C or D&E
- e. Urinary catheterization
- f. MVA

19. When should removal begin? (Tick all that apply.)

- a. The woman has been bleeding <50mL/hour for two hours
- b. The woman's pulse and BP are stable for two hours
- c. The woman is conscious and aware for two hours
- d. The woman has noted that she is uncomfortable and would like the NASG removed.

20. After opening each segment or segment pair you should wait ____ minutes and check that her pulse and BP are still stable before opening the next segment.

- a. 10 minutes
- b. 15 minutes
- c. 30 minutes
- d. 1 hour

21. According to the "Rule of 20", if a woman's pulse increases by 20 BPM or systolic blood pressure decreases by 20 mmHg at any point during removal, you should: (Tick all that apply.)

- a. Continue the removal process as normal
- b. Quickly close all NASG segments
- c. Consider the need for additional IV fluids or blood transfusions
- d. Assume that the woman is still actively bleeding and attempt to locate the source of bleeding

22. To clean the NASG, you should soak the garment in 30L of a 0.01% bleach solution for:

- a. 1 minute
- b. 5 minutes
- c. 10 minutes
- d. 15 minutes



23. True/False) Begin NASG removal by opening segment #6, the abdominal segment.
24. (True/False) Folding the NASG correctly is key to ensuring that it is ready to be applied quickly on the next patient who needs it.
25. (True/False) Someone should stay with an unconscious woman to explain the purpose of the NASG when she regains consciousness.
26. If the woman has trouble breathing or reduced urine output what segment or segments may be loosened slightly?
 - a. The abdominal segments (#5 and #6)
 - b. The ankle segment (#1)
 - c. The segment above the knee (#3)
 - d. None of the segments may be loosened.
 - e. All of the above