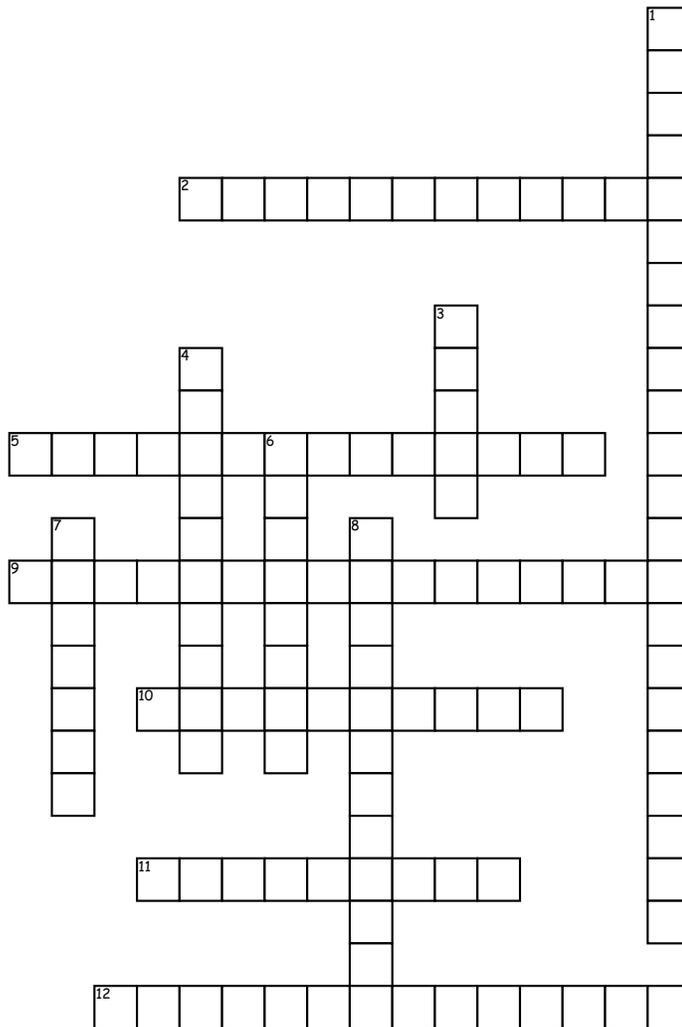


Labratory and Point of Care Testing



Across

2. If a urinalysis result shows signs of infection the provider may order this test for further evaluation
5. What the OB or MFM provider is measuring when performing a transvaginal ultrasound during an assessment for preterm labor
9. Test that assesses for the breakdown of the "glue" that binds the baby to the uterus during development to help rule out preterm labor- Must be hand walked to the laboratory for testing
10. Primary piece of equipment needed for a provider to perform a fern test at the bedside

11. Point of Care test performed at the bedside to assess for ROM- Interpretation of the test results is performed by the RN
12. The name of the bacteria that all pregnant women are tested for (usually around 35 weeks)

Down

1. The location the cotton applicator should reach when performing a FFN or Amniotest
3. The only type of specimine a nurse may collect for testing when a provider orders a Chlamydia and Gonorrhea panel

4. When assessing for an infection as a cause of preterm labor, this test analyses WBC's, RBC's, Leukocyte esterase, and Nitrites
6. Swab that tests for the presence of placental alpha microglobulin (PAMG-1) for the assessment of ROM- Interpretation of the test results is performed by the laboratory staff
7. The test performed by a provider to assess for Bacterial Vaginosis
8. Terminology used when a medical personnel visualizes a large amount of fluid from the vaginal introitus when a patient is admitted for possible ROM

Word Bank

Gross Rupture

Urine

Wet Prep

Fetal Fibronectin

Microscope

Posterior vaginal fornix

Urine Culture

Cervical Length

Urinalysis

Amniotest

Group Beta Strep

AmniSure