1. The indication of cesarean delivery in preterm pregnancy can be based on three proposals. They include:
   a. Medically indicated cesarean section.
   b. On mother’s request.
   c. Convenience and preference of the physician.
   d. All of the above are correct.

2. Cesarean section in preterm pregnancy also presents a particular problem related to surgical technique, because:
   a. The uterine wall is particularly thinner.
   b. The lower segment may not be formed.
   c. Horizontal incision may be required.
   d. Due to the incision, there is increased risk of uterine rupture in the postpartum period.

3. Regarding the fetal trauma at birth and maternal outcomes, it is true that:
   a. There is a significant increase in fetal trauma with vaginal delivery.
   b. There is no difference in morbidity for women undergoing cesarean section or vaginal delivery.
   c. There is no difference in fetal trauma between cesarean section and vaginal delivery.
   d. There is less morbidity among women undergoing cesarean delivery.

4. The concept of planned cesarean section in preterm deliveries implies:
   a. Accurately diagnosing, and performing a C-section early in the period of labor, or right before it.
   b. Reduced neonatal morbidity and mortality.
   c. Perform a cesarean section at least 12 hours before the start of labor.
   d. Indication of cesarean section if there is no progress with vaginal delivery.

5. Regarding cesarean delivery and prematurity, the recommendation is:
   a. The patient’s request determines the indication, on the account of autonomy.