

**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART-II EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY-2023****OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY  
PAPER SECOND****[Time allotted: Three hours]****SET - A****[Max Marks: 40]****Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 15 minutes) (½ x 16= 08)**

1. Narrowest part of fallopian tube:
  - a. Interstitial
  - b. Isthmic
  - c. Ampulla
  - d. Infundibulum
2. Vaginal pH during reproductive age group is:
  - a. 1.5
  - b. 4.5
  - c. 6.5
  - d. 7.5
3. Ovum pick up by the fallopian tube is accomplished via:
  - a. Impulsion
  - b. Ciliary Activity
  - c. Expulsion
  - d. Enzymatic release
4. Most common cause of post coital bleeding is:
  - a. Ca cervix
  - b. Ca endometrium
  - c. Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding
  - d. Ca ovary
5. Cryptomenorrhea means:
  - a. Irregular Menstruation
  - b. Excessive menstruation
  - c. Hidden menstruation
  - d. Painful menstruation
6. Complete failure of mullerian duct fusion will result in:
  - a. Uterus didelphys
  - b. Arcuate uterus
  - c. Septate uterus
  - d. Bicornuate uterus
7. Most common causes of secondary amenorrhea:
  - a. Pregnancy
  - b. PCOS
  - c. Hyper prolactinemia
  - d. Obesity
8. Contraceptive vaginal foam tablet 'today' contains:
  - a. Nonoxynol 9
  - b. Octoxynol 8
  - c. Menfegol
  - d. None of the above
9. Mala N Contains:
  - a. Levonorgestrol and Ethinyl Estradiol
  - b. Desogestrol & Ethinyl Estradiol
  - c. Norgestrol & Ethinyl Estradiol
  - d. Drospirinone Ethinyl Estradiol
10. Radiological test done after administering a contrast media for tubal patency is:
  - a. Chromopertubation
  - b. Hysterosalpingogram
  - c. Sonosalpingogram
  - d. Hysteroscopy
11. Long standing pelvic Inflammatory disease may lead to which of the following condition?
  - a. Pyometra
  - b. Pseudocyesis
  - c. Uterine polyposis
  - d. Endometrial Hyperplasia
12. Most common cause of pelvic Inflammatory disease:
  - a. Chlamydia
  - b. Candida
  - c. Tuberculosis
  - d. Salmonella
13. Which of the following is **not** included under pelvic Inflammatory disease?
  - a. Endometritis
  - b. Cervicitis
  - c. Salpingitis
  - d. Pelvic peritonitis
14. The acronym PALM –COEIN by FIGO is used to classify the etiology:
  - a. Abnormal uterine bleeding
  - b. Infertility
  - c. Prolapse
  - d. Ca cervix
15. Most common type of genitourinary fistula:
  - a. Vesicovaginal fistula
  - b. Ureterovaginal fistula
  - c. Genitourinary fistula
  - d. Urethrovaginal fistula
16. Endometrial hyperplasia is caused by:
  - a. Oestrogen
  - b. Smoking
  - c. Perimenopausal age
  - d. Ovulation Induction drugs

**OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY**  
**PAPER - SECOND**

**Note:** Attempt all questions.  
Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

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- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- a. Vaginal pH increase after delivery
  - b. Pregnancy should be avoided for at least 1 year after molar pregnancy.
  - c. Granulosa cell tumor causes post-menopausal bleeding.
  - d. Hysterosalpingography is performed 2-3 days after menstruation.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1+1+2 = 04)
- A 40 years old para 3 came with complaints of something coming out of vagina.
- a. What is the differential diagnosis?
  - b. Most probable diagnosis?
  - c. Discuss the management?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- a. Causes for primary amenorrhea.
  - b. Mirena
  - c. Candidial vaginitis
  - d. Test for tubal patency
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i) Define postmenopausal bleeding. Describe the aetiology of post-menopausal bleeding. Discuss the investigations required. (1+1+2 = 04)
- (ii) Discuss symptoms of fibromyomas. Describe the degeneration changes in fibroids. Briefly discuss the management. (1+1+2 = 04)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- a. Contraindication of IUCD
  - b. Lymphatic drainage of cervix with a labeled diagram.
  - c. Turner's syndrome
  - d. Diagram of pelvic Diaphragm

## M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART-II EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY-2023

OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY  
PAPER - FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

SET - A

[Max Marks: 40]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 15 minutes) (½ x 16 = 08)

1. Twin pregnancy is associated with all **except**:
  - a. Increase maternal age
  - b. Hereditary predisposition to maternal side
  - c. Most common in nulligravida
  - d. Drugs used for ovulation induction
2. Risk factors for preeclampsia include all **except**:
  - a. Primi gravida
  - b. Obesity
  - c. New paternity
  - d. Anorexia Nervosa
3. Etiology of abruptio placentae include all **except**:
  - a. Trauma
  - b. Sudden uterine decompression
  - c. Folic acid deficiency
  - d. Long cord
4. Cardiac output increases during pregnancy and reaches its peak 40-50% at:
  - a. 24-28 wks of pregnancy
  - b. 30-32 wks of pregnancy
  - c. 28-30 wks of pregnancy
  - d. 34-36 wks of pregnancy
5. Third stage of labour comprises of all **except**:
  - a. Delivery of baby
  - b. Placental separation
  - c. Placental descent to lower segment
  - d. Expulsion of fetal membrane and placenta
6. Clinical features of placenta previa include:
  - a. Dark colour blood
  - b. Tense tender uterus
  - c. Bleeding is always revealed
  - d. Engaged head always
7. Risk factors for puerperal sepsis include all **except**:
  - a. Malnutrition and anemia
  - b. Pre-term labour
  - c. Prolonged labour
  - d. Primi gravida
8. Management of PPH include all **except**:
  - a. Misoprostol 1000 micrograms per rectum
  - b. Bimanual compression
  - c. Uterine devascularization
  - d. Mefipristone 600 mg orally
9. Average blood loss following cesarean section is:
  - a. 1000 ml
  - b. 1500 ml
  - c. 2000 ml
  - d. 500 ml
10. Most common position in face presentation is:
  - a. Left Mento posterior
  - b. Left Mento anterior
  - c. Right Mento posterior
  - d. Right Mento anterior
11. Clinical manifestation of hemolytic disease of fetus and newborn are all **except**:
  - a. Hydrops fetalis
  - b. Icterus gravis neonatorum
  - c. Congenital anemia of newborn
  - d. Cephalhaematoma
12. Injury to perineum, involving perineal body but not involving anal sphincter is called:
  - a. Third degree (3a) perineal tear
  - b. Third degree (3b) perineal tear
  - c. Second degree perineal tear
  - d. First degree perineal tear
13. Birth defect in infants of diabetic mother include all **except**:
  - a. Renal agenesis
  - b. Sacral agenesis
  - c. Pulmonary agenesis
  - d. Duodenal atresia
14. Monitoring of magnesium toxicity is by all **except**:
  - a. Deep tendon reflex
  - b. Moro's reflex
  - c. Respiratory rate
  - d. Urine output
15. Polyhydramnios is defines as liquor amnii more than:
  - a. 2000 ml
  - b. 1500 ml
  - c. 2500 ml
  - d. 1000 ml
16. Risk factors of ectopic pregnancy is:
  - a. Tubal Reconstructive surgery
  - b. History of gestational diabetes
  - c. Puerperal Sepsis
  - d. H-mole

**OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY  
PAPER FIRST**

**Note:** Attempt all questions.  
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

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- Q. 2. Give reasons:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- Why bleeding stops immediately after delivery of placenta?
  - Factors to reduce perinatal mortality.
  - Why lower segment caesarean section is preferred and commonly done.
  - Why cardiac output increases in pregnancy
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1+1+2 = 04)
- A 20 years old primi gravida comes to emergency with 4 months amenorrhea and complaining of excessive vomiting. She has an outside USG report stating "snow storm appearance.
- Give most probable diagnosis and explain.
  - What are the relevant investigation and differential diagnosis?
  - How do you manage the case and follow up?
- Q. 4. Write short notes:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Physiology of lactation
  - Medical management of ectopic pregnancy
  - Placental barrier
  - Mifepristone in Obstetrics & Gynaecology
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i). Define puerperal sepsis? How do you diagnose the same? Outline management in a 28 year old primi para who comes to emergency on fifth day of delivery with puerperal sepsis. (1+1+2 = 04)
- (ii). What are different physiological changes during pregnancy? Describe hematological and cardiovascular changes in detail. (2+2 = 04)
- Q. 6. Write in brief:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Erythroblastosis fetalis.
  - Medical termination of pregnancy in first trimester
  - Birth injuries to new born
  - Deep transverse arrest