

**THIRD PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, JUNE 2006****Part II****Obstetrics and Gynaecology****GYNAECOLOGY INCLUDING FAMILY WELFARE AND DEMOGRAPHY—Paper II****(New Scheme)**

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 40 Marks

*Answer all the questions.**Draw diagrams wherever necessary.**MCQs should be answered first in the response sheet provided.***Section A**

- I. Multiple Choice Questions. Single response type 8 (separate sheet attached).  $(8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4 \text{ marks})$
- II. Match the following. Single response type 8 (separate sheet attached).  $(8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4 \text{ marks})$
- III. Draw diagram and label :
- 1 Blood supply to the uterus.
  - 2 Various degrees of prolapse uterus.  $(2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ marks})$
- IV. Short answer questions :
- 1 Supports of uterus.
  - 2 Injectable contraceptives.
  - 3 Medical abortion.
  - 4 Clomiphene citrate.  $(4 \times 1 = 4 \text{ marks})$
- V. Write short notes on :
- 1 Condoms.
  - 2 Haematocolpos.
  - 3 Biopsy Cervix.  $(3 \times 2 = 6 \text{ marks})$

**Section B**

- VI. A 35 year old nulliparous lady comes with H/O menorrhagia, dysmenorrhoea and-mass abdomen :
- (a) What are the differential diagnosis ?
  - (b) How will you evaluate the lady ?
  - (c) What is the most probable diagnosis ?
  - (d) How will you manage this condition ?

 $(2 + 3 + 1 + 4 = 10 \text{ marks})$

VII. Short answer questions :

- 1 HCG.
- 2 Decubitus ulcer.
- 3 Puberty menorrhagia.
- 4 Dermoid cyst.

(4 × 1 = 4 marks)

VIII. Write short notes on :

- 1 Choriocarcinoma.
- 2 Trichomonas Vaginalis Vaginitis.
- 3 Fothergills operation.

(3 × 2 = 6 marks)

## I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

**Note.**—(1) *Do not write anything on the question paper.*

(2) *Write your register number in the answer-sheet provided.*

(3) *Select one most appropriate response and encircle the corresponding alphabet against each question number in the answer-sheet provided.*

1. The action of oestrogen includes all **except** :

- (A) Inhibition of FSH. (B) Calcification of Bone.  
(C) Water and sodium retention. (D) Decreased level of HDL.

2. The following are true regarding development of ovary **except** :

- (A) Develop by 5<sup>th</sup> week of IV life.  
(B) Develop from intermediate cell mass.  
(C) Develops from genital ridge.  
(D) Differentiation of female gonad occur by the 6<sup>th</sup> week of W life.

3. The following is true with respect to vagina :

- (A) Vaginal secretions are alkaline.  
(B) Vaginal pH during menopause is 7.  
(C) Vaginal epithelium has mucus glands.  
(D) Cornification index is highest in the lute secretory phase.

4. The following is true with respect to the urethral syndrome :

- (A) Usually seen in newly wed women. (B) Caused by coliform organisms.  
(C) Caused by oestrogen deficiency. (D) Due to urethrocele.

5. The following are used as contraceptive **except** :

- (A) Letrazol. (B) Gossypol.  
(C) Nonoxynol. (D) Mifipristone.

6. The commonest cause of ectopic pregnancy is :

- (A) Tubectomy. (B) PLD.  
(C) Assisted reproductive techniques. (D) Fibroid uterus.

7. Moschcowitz repair is done to correct :

- (A) Enterocoele. (B) Urethrocele.  
(C) Cystocoele. (D) Rectocoele.

8. Which of the following is a solid ovarian tumour ?

- (A) Teratoma. (B) Mucinous cyst adenoma.  
(C) Dysgerminoma. (D) None of the above.

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II. Match the following :—

- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Oligomenorrhoea            | (a) Colposcopy.          |
| 2 Polymenorrhoea             | (b) Luteal phase defect. |
| 3 Metrorrhagia               | (c) Fibroid uterus.      |
| 4 Menorrhagia                | (d) PID.                 |
| 5 Biopsy cervix.             | (e) Mittelschmerz.       |
| 6 Endometrial biopsy         | (f) Hyperprolactinemia.  |
| 7 Culdocentesis              | (g) Haematocele.         |
| 8 Lateral vaginal wall smear | (h) Maturation index.    |

(8 × ½ = 4 marks)