

GYNAECOLOGY

Send Up Examination 2009 For The Final Year MBBS (KEMU)

Maximum Marks 60

Discuss in detail the following question

Qno1 40 years old p6+o presented in outpatient department with complaint of post cervical bleeding on speculum examination there is 4x4cm irregular friable , bleed to such growth arising from cervix

(20 marks)

- a) What is your differential diagnosis
- b) How you will manage this patient

Q.2 Unmarried girl has 18weeks size central pelvic firm mass.She had acute retention of urine for the last 24hrs. (20 marks)

- Discuss her management.

Write the short answer to the following questions.

Q3 30 year old P5+o presented in outpatient department .she needs some effective contraception advise . Discuss in detail the suitable options for her. (7marks)

Q4 A G5 P4 presented to you at 8 weeks of amenorrhare with lower abdominal pain & vaginal bleeding (6marks)

Q5 A women 3 day after a difficult vaginal delivery by a dai followed by sillbirth presented with dribbling of urine (7marks)

- What is the most probably diagnosis
Write down the mannagment plane

Obstetrics

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Discuss in detail the following question

Q1 A patient G3para2 is 8+/-weeks pregnant. Her mother is diabetic. Her 1st pregnancy ends up in unexplained IUD at 36weeks. Her 2nd pregnancy she had 4.2kg baby female. She comes to you for antenatal checkup. (20 marks)

- How will you investigate her?
- Discuss her management during pregnancy and labour.

Q2 30 years old G3P2+0 presented at 35 weeks of gestation with breech presentation (20 marks)

- a) What are different types of breech presentation
- b) What are main causes of breech presentation
- c) How you will manage this lady

Write the short answer to the following questions.

Q1 A 35 yearsold primigravida presented to you at 32 weeks of gestation with tonic and clonic fits her blood pressure is 160/110 mm of Hg urine albumin +3 (7marks)

What is the most probable diagnosis
Enumerate the principles of management of this patient

Q2 A P3 woman presented with highgrade fever (103F) 3days after the delivery of a baby at home by a TBA (6 marks)

What is the most probable diagnosis
Enumerate the cause
Enumerate the investigation you would advise

QNo3 A G6 P4 presented at 33 weeks of gestation with heavy p/v bleeding (7marks)

Enumerate the causes
Outline your management plan

MCQs (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)
GYNECOLOGY
Send Up Examination 2009 for the Final Year MBBS (KEMU)
Maximum Marks 30
Time Allowed: 30 Minutes

Instructions

1. Attempt all the questions
2. Each correct answer will carry one mark, no negative marking if incorrect answer
3. Each item below contains an answer or incomplete statement followed by suggested answer. Select the one correct answer to each question.

Q 1. All of the following are the congenital abnormalities of the uterus **except**

- a. Bicornuate uterus
- b. Sub septate uterus
- c. Uterus didelphys
- d. Arcuate uterus
- e. Couvillaire uterus

Q 2. Which of the following structure is not included in the internal genital organ

- a. Uterus
- b. Fallopian tubes
- c. Greater vestibular gland
- d. Vagina
- e. Ovaries

Q 3. Which of the following karyotype is **not** correctly associated with the mentioned condition?

- a. Normal female 46 XX
- b. Klinefelter's Syndrome 47 XXY
- c. Turner Syndrome 45 XO
- d. Testicular feminizing syndrome 46 XX
- e. Normal male 46 XY

Q 4. All of the following are the features of the Turner's syndrome **except**

- a. Webbed neck
- b. Coarctation of aorta
- c. Tall height
- d. Color blindness
- e. Widely spaced nipple

Q 5. Which of the following drugs can be used for ovulation induction?

- a. Oral contraceptive pills
- b. Sodium citrate
- c. Clomiphene citrate
- d. Sodium bicarbonate
- e. Magnesium trisilicate

Q 6. Which of the following is the tumor marker of serous epithelial ovarian tumor?

- a. Alpha feto protein
- b. Beta HCG
- c. Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)
- d. Ca-125
- e. Trans amine

Q 7. Which of the following statement regarding vesico vaginal fistula is correct

- a. Major cause of vesico vaginal fistula in Pakistan is after vaginal hysterectomy
- b. Major cause of vesico vaginal fistula in developed countries is obstructed labor
- c. Major presenting complaint is continuous dribbling of urine
- d. Vesico vaginal fistula is always repaired through vaginal route
- e. After repair foley's should be retained for 3 days

Q 8. Miscarriage is defined as

- a. Expulsion or extraction of fetus weighing more than 500 grams
- b. Expulsion or extraction of fetus from its mother after 24 weeks of gestation
- c. Expulsion or extraction of fetus and placenta weighing more than 500 grams
- d. Expulsion or extraction of the fetus from its mother weighing less than 500 grams
- e. Expulsion or extraction of the fetus from its mother weighing less than 500 milligrams

Q 9. Procidentia is

- a. First degree uterovaginal prolapsed
- b. Second degree uterovaginal prolapsed
- c. Third degree perineal tear
- d. Third degree uterovaginal prolapsed
- e. Fourth degree perineal tear

Q 10. Menorrhagia is caused by the following conditions **except**

- a. Sub mucous fibroid
- b. Intramural fibroid
- c. Subserous fibroid
- d. Endometriosis
- e. Pelvic inflammatory disease

Q 11. Incidence of spontaneous abortion is around

- a. 50%
- b. 8 %
- c. 15 %
- d. 25%
- e. 30%

Q 12. Indications of D & C (dilatation and curettage) are all **except**

- a. Abnormal uterine bleeding after the age of 40 years
- b. Abnormal uterine bleeding before the age of 40 years if the medical management has failed
- c. Endometriosis
- d. Post menopausal bleeding

e. For the diagnosis of endometrial tuberculosis

Q 13. Major intraoperative complication of myomectomy is

- a. Infection
- b. Pyrexia
- c. Hemorrhage
- d. Paralytic ileus
- e. Adhesion formation

Q 14. Oligospermia is defined as

- a. Sperm count less than 20 million per ejaculate
- b. Sperm count less than 50 million per ejaculate
- c. Sperm count zero
- d. Sperm count less than 20 million per mL of ejaculate
- e. Sperm count more than 20 million per mL of ejaculate

Q 15. External genitalia is normal looking in the following conditions of primary amenorrhea **except**

- a. Mayor Rokitensky Kustner Hauser Syndrome
- b. Turner Syndrome
- c. Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia
- d. Kallman Syndrome

Q 16. A 45 year old woman presented with history of irregular vaginal bleeding. All of the following investigations can be performed **except**

- a. Transvaginal sonography (TVS)
- b. Diagnostic D & C (dilatation and curettage)
- c. Hysteroscopy
- d. Hemoglobin percentage
- e. Histosalpyngography

Q 17. Instrument used for the retraction of posterior vaginal wall during D & C procedure is

- a. Cusco's speculum
- b. Doyen's retractor
- c. Sim's speculum
- d. Sponge holding forceps
- e. Volsellum

Q 18. Which of the following statement regarding HRT (hormone replacement therapy) is true?

- a. HRT can be used for an unlimited period of time as it is free of side effects
- b. Should be offered to all the menopausal women
- c. In HRT the estrogen used is natural estrogen
- d. Oral contraceptive pills can be used as HRT
- e. Progesterone used in HRT are usually natural progesterone

Q 19. All of the following are advantages of vaginal hysterectomy over abdominal hysterectomy **except**

- a. No abdominal wound is present
- b. Early post operative recovery
- c. Less chances of intestinal damage
- d. Procedure of choice for endometrial carcinoma
- e. Procedure of choice for utero vaginal prolapse

Q 20. Absolute contraindication for the use of oral contraceptive pills is

- a. Occasional Smoking
- b. Controlled hypertension
- c. Active liver disease
- d. Obesity
- e. 34 years of age

Q 21. All of the following are short term effects of menopause **except**

- a. Hot flushes
- b. Urgency and frequency of urination
- c. Osteoporosis
- d. Night sweats
- e. Frequency of urination

Q 22. Which of the following statement is correct about diagnostic laparoscopy?

- a. Gas used for penumo peritoneum is oxygen
- b. Dye used for tubal patency is gentian violet
- c. One of the diagnostic workup for evaluation of infertility
- d. Should be performed under local anesthesia
- e. It is non invasive test

Q 23. Risk factors for endometrial carcinoma are all except

- a. Late menopause
- b. Diabetes mellitus
- c. Obesity
- d. Multiparity
- e. Tamoxifen therapy

Q 24. Which of the following is not the pre malignant disease of the genital tract?

- a. CIN III (Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia III)
- b. Adenomatous hyperplasia with atypia
- c. Endometriosis
- d. Vulval intraepithelial neoplasia
- e. CIN II

Q 25. Which of the following statement is true regarding tumors of the genital tract?

- a. Most common histological type of cervical cancer is adenocarcinoma
- b. Most common histological type of endometrial carcinoma is squamous cell carcinoma

- c. Ovarian tumor usually presents in early stage
- d. Serous cystadenoma is a benign tumor of ovary
- e. Vulval cancer is the most common cancer of the female genital tract

Q 26. Which of the following terms is correctly associated with the description?

- a. Hematometra – collection of blood in the vagina
- b. Hematocolpus – collection of blood in the uterus
- c. Hematosalpinx – collection of blood in the tube
- d. Hemoperitoneum – collection of blood in the vulva
- e. Hemangioma – collection of blood in the ovary

Q 27. Which of the following is the permanent method of contraception?

- a. Intra uterine contraceptive device (IUCD)
- b. Progesterone implants
- c. Tubal ligation
- d. Depot-progesterone injections
- e. Progesterone only pills

Q 28. Tranexemic acid is

- a. Fibrinolytic agent
- b. Capillary stabilizing agent
- c. Prostaglandin synthetase inhibitor
- d. Fibrinolytic inhibitor
- e. Oral anti coagulant

Q 29. Which of the following is not an indication of IUI (intrauterine insemination)?

- a. unexplained infertility
- b. cervical factor infertility
- c. impotence
- d. tubal blockage
- e. cervical antisperm antibodies

Q 30. A 30 year old married woman presented with history of vaginal discharge which is foul smelling and milky white in color on wet smear, clue cells are present. Which is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Trichomoniasis
- b. Candidiasis
- c. Chlamydial infection
- d. Bacterial vaginosis
- e. gonorrhoea

MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)
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Q1 which of the following statement is correct regarding physiological changes in pregnancy?

- a) Blood volume is decreased
- b) Gastric emptying time is decreased
- c) serum fibrinogen level is decreased
- d) blood urea and serum creatinine levels are decreased
- e) GFR (glomerular filtration rate) is decreased

Q2 if LMP (last menstrual period) of a woman is 10th july 2008, her EDD (expected date of delivery)will be

- a) 17 July 2009
- b) 17 March 2009
- c) 17 April 2009
- d) 19 April 2009
- e) 10 April2009

Q3 Direct occipito posterior postion is more common in

- a) Gynecoid pelvis
- b) Anthropoid pelvis
- c) Android pelvis
- d) Platypoid pelvis
- e) Naegele pelvis

Q4 Engagement is defined as

- a) When biparietal diameter has passed through the pelvic outlet
- b) When biparietal diameter has passed through the Midcavity
- c) When biparietal diameter has passed through the ischial spines
- d) When biparietal diameter has passed through the pelvic brim
- e) When biparietal diameter has is above the pelvic brim

Q 5 which of the congenital abnormality is correctly associated with the following disorders of amniotic fluid?

- a) Anencephaly -> Oligohydramnios
- b) Duodenal atresia -> Oligohydramnios
- c) Posterior urethral wall -> polyhydramnios
- d) Oesophageal atresia -> polyhydramnios
- e) Renal agenesis -> polyhydramnios

Q6 a gravid 6 para 5 woman presented to you for antenatal checkup. Her fundal height does not correspond to the period of gestation. Rather it is small for dates. All of the following are the causes except

- a) Transverse lie
- b) Mistaken dates
- c) Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR)
- d) Fibroid in the fundal region
- e) Preterm premature rupture of membranes

Q7 maternal mortality rate in Pakistan is around

- a) 350-550 per 1000 live births
- b) 350-550 per 10,000 live births
- c) 350-550 per 100,000 live births
- d) 350-550 per 100,00 women of reproductive age
- e) 12 per 100,000 live births

Q8 Major causes of perinatal mortality in Pakistan are all except

- a) Prematurity
- b) Asphyxia neonatorum
- c) Sepsis
- d) Congenital malformation
- e) Diarrhea

Q9 Which of the following statements regarding twin pregnancy is true?

- a) Most common type of twins are monozygotic twins
- b) Monozygotic twins are also known as fraternal twins
- c) Dizygotic twins are also called identical twins
- d) Monochorionic monoamniotic twins are best delivered by cesarean section
- e) Monozygotic twins are always monochorionic

Q10 all of the following are the maternal complications of twin pregnancy except

- a) Hyperemesis gravidarum
- b) Preeclampsia

- c) Folic acid deficiency anemia
- d) IUGR (Intra uterine growth restriction)
- e) Post partum hemorrhage

Q11 preclampsia is defined as

- a) Development of hypertension after 20th week of gestation in a previously normotensive woman
- b) Development of only edema and proteinuria in pregnancy
- c) It is a clinical syndrome which is characterized by pregnancy induced hypertension (PIH) and proteinuria
- d) After 20th week of gestation in previously normotensive woman
- e) Development of edema and fits during pregnancy
- f) Development of edema and hypertension after 20th week of gestation

Q12 which of the following drug cannot cross placenta?

- a) Erythromycin
- b) Methyldopa
- c) Warfarin sodium
- d) Short acting insulin
- e) Corticosteroids

Q13 preterm babies are more prone to develop following complications except

- a) Hypoglycemia
- b) Hypothermia
- c) Respiratory distress syndrome
- d) Hyperbilirubinemia
- e) Polycythemia

Q14 which of the following is not a test for antepartum fetal surveillance?

- a) Doppler ultrasonography
- b) Biophysical profile
- c) Fetal scalp blood sampling
- d) Non stress test
- e) Ultrasonography

Q15 cut of value of GCT (glucose challenge test)is

- a) 120mg/DL
- b) 100mg/DL
- c) 180mg/dL
- d) 140mg/dL

e) 200mg/dL

Q16 all of the following statements are true regarding placenta previa except

- a) Typical presentation is painless vaginal bleeding
- b) Type I and type II anterior can be delivered vaginally
- c) Type IV is an indication for cesarean section
- d) DIC (disseminated intravascular coagulation) is a major complication
- e) Associated with fetal mal presentation

Q17 major cause of secondary post partum hemorrhage is

- a) Atony of the uterus
- b) Cervical tear
- c) Endometritis
- d) Coagulation disorder
- e) Vaginal tear

Q18 which of the following statement regarding breech presentation is true?

- a) Footling breech can easily be delivered by vaginal route
- b) Loveset's maneuver is applied for the delivery of after coming head
- c) Burn's Marshall technique is used for the delivery of extended arms
- d) Incidence of breech at term is 3 %
- e) Breech is the common malposition

Q19 which of the following investigation is not included in the diagnostic workup of puerperal pyrexia?

- a) Xray chest
- b) Urine complete examination and cultural sensitivity
- c) Pelvic ultrasonography
- d) Laparoscopy
- e) High vaginal swab

Q20 which of the following statement is not true regarding eclampsia?

- a) It is a rare disease in Pakistan
- b) It is a rare disease in the UK
- c) It is an obstetrical emergency
- d) One of the major cause of maternal mortality in Pakistan
- e) It is the occurrence of fits in preeclamptic woman

Q21 A gravid 2 para woman presented at 34 weeks of gestation with history of lower abdominal pain all of the following cause are included in differential diagnosis except

- a) Red degeneration of the fibroid
- b) Abruptio placenta
- c) Preterm labor

- d) Urinary tract infection
- e) Tubal pregnancy

Q22 all of the following are the side effects of tocolytic therapy except

- a) Palpitation
- b) Glucose intolerance
- c) Hyperkalemia
- d) Tremors
- e) Pulmonary edema

Q23 presenting diameter of the brow presentation is

- a) Sub occipito bregmatic diameter
- b) Occipito frontal diameter
- c) Mento vertical diameter
- d) Sub mento bregmatic diameter
- e) Biparietal diameter

Q24 neural tube defects in the fetus can be prevented by the maternal antenatal administration of

- a) Vitamin C
- b) Vitamin A
- c) folic acid
- d) Iron
- e) Vitamin D

Q 25 in 3rd degree perineal tear

- a) Only mucosa of the vagina is involved
- b) Muscles and mucosa of the vagina are involved
- c) Anal canal is damaged
- d) Anal sphincter is damaged
- e) Intestine is damaged

Q26 which of the following statement regarding pfannensteil incision is true?

- a) It is lower segment transverse incision on the uterus
- b) It is an upper segment incision on the uterus
- c) It is a transverse incision on the lower abdominal wall
- d) it is vertical incision on the abdominal wall
- e) cosmetically it is not good

Q 27 all of the following are the indication of outlet forceps delivery except

- a) Prolonged second stage of labor
- b) Fetal distress
- c) Obstructed labour

- d) Maternal exhaustion
- e) Mother is unable to push

Q28 All of the following maneuvers are employed to overcome shoulder dystocia except

- a) Mac robert's maneuver
- b) Woodscrew maneuver
- c) Loveset maneuver
- d) Zevenilli maneuver
- e) Delivery of posterior shoulder

Q 29 bishop's score includes all the following parameters except

- a) Cervical dilatation
- b) Cervical effacement
- c) Position of the presenting part
- d) Cervical consistency
- e) Station of the presenting part

Q 30 Pain during the first stage of the labor is transmitted through

- a) T 10 only
- b) S2,3,4
- c) T11,T12, L1
- d) S 4,5
- e) S1