

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences
MBBS 3rd Professional Part-II Examination (New Regulation)
March - April 2024

Subject: Obstetrics & Gynaecology
 Paper: II

Full Marks: 100
 Time: 3 hours

Attempt all questions. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. a) A 26 year old married woman presented with abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) with a mass just palpable suprapelvicly. 3+2+3+7
 - i) How can you differentiate between uterine & ovarian mass clinically?
 - ii) How can you confirm the diagnosis?
 - iii) Enumerate degenerative changes in fibroid.
 - iv) Outline management if fibroid is of 6 cm in diameter on the fundal region (intramural).
- b) A post menopausal woman aged 55 year C/O something down per vagina for last 3 year. She has five living children, all are home delivered. 2+4+5+4
 - i) What is your provisional diagnosis?
 - ii) What are the risk factors for the development of this condition?
 - iii) Describe the supports of uterus.
 - iv) How will you manage this case?
2. a) Define infertility. Write common causes of female infertility. How will investigate the tubal factors of female infertility. 2+4+4
- b) What are the different types of genitourinary fistula? What are its causes? How will you diagnose a case of VVF? 3+3+4
- c) A 15 year old girl complains of amenorrhea with periodic pain in lower abdomen. How do you proceed to diagnose such a case? What will the management of such case? 5+5
2 x 5
3. Write short notes on the following:
 - a) Three swab test.
 - b) Imperforate hymen.
4. Explain the following statements: 5 x 4
 - a) Laparoscopy gives more diagnostic information than hysterosalpingography.
 - b) HRT can prevent post-menopausal osteoporosis.
 - c) Ovarian malignancy is a silent killer.
 - d) Emergency contra caption should not be used as a regular contraception.
 - e) Uterine artery embolization is a promising newer method of treatment of symptomatic fibroid.

5. Choose the correct option for each of the following:

10x1

a) Which of the following tumor markers is used for the diagnosis of ovarian germ cell tumor?

- i) CA-125 ii) LDH iii) TAG-72 iv) CEA

b) Contraindication of prostaglandin F2 α (PGF2 α) is:

- i) Anemia ii) Jaundice
iii) Asthma iv) Diabetes Mellitus

c) All are surgical management of stress urinary incontinence (SUI) except:

- i) Burch colposuspension ii) Midurethral sling
iii) Kelly stitch iv) Fothergill stitch

d) The commonest cause of precocious puberty is:

- i) Pituitary tumour ii) Granulosa cell tumor of ovary
iii) Dermoid cyst of ovary iv) Constitutional

e) The commonest site of pelvic endometriosis is:

- i) Uterosacral ligament ii) Ovary
iii) Rectovaginal septum iv) Pelvic peritoneum

f) The most reliable method of diagnosis of genital tuberculosis is:

- i) Endometrial curettage in late secretory phase followed by histological and bacteriological examination
ii) Hysterosalpingography
iii) Hysteroscopy and laparoscopy
iv) PCR for nucleic acid amplification from specimen

g) What is not a criteria for diagnosis of bacterial vaginosis?

- i) Presence of 'clue-cells' ii) Fishy odor of vaginal secretion on alkalization
iii) Plenty of lactobacilli iv) Vaginal pH greater than 4.5

h) What is the correct descending order of incidence of malignancy of female genital organ in India?

- i) Endometrium, Cervix, Ovary ii) Cervix, Ovary, Endometrium
iii) Ovary, Cervix, Endometrium iv) Cervix, Endometrium, Ovary

i) Excessive amount of cyclical bleeding at normal intervals is termed as:

- i) Menorrhagia ii) Metrorrhagia
iii) Epimenorrhea iv) Oligomenorrhea

j) Followings are contraindications of IUCD except:

- i) Irregular vaginal bleeding ii) PID
iii) Following MTP iv) Uterine didelphys