016/24

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

Subject: Obstetrics & Gynaecology
Paper: I

Full Marks:100
Time: 3 hours

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

1. a) A 32 year old primigravida at 37 weeks of gestation presented with active bleeding per vagina.   1+3+4+7
   i) What is the diagnosis?
   ii) How can you differentiate the causes for this clinical condition?
   iii) Write down the immediate management.
   iv) What is the definitive management of this patient?

   b) A 30 year old primigravida with twin pregnancy at 34 weeks of gestation attended emergency for mild pain abdomen with twin pregnancy. What are the predisposing factors for twin pregnancy? How can you determine chorionicity? What are the complications of multiple pregnancy? Outline the management of the case till delivery.   2+3+4+6

2. a) Compare the WHO labor care guide with modified WHO Partograph. Describe the components of active management of third stage of labor (AMTSL).   3+7

   b) What are the causes of hyperglycemia in pregnancy? How will you screen the patient? What are the fetal complications?   3+3+4

   c) Outline the guidelines for antenatal anti-D prophylaxis in Rh negative pregnancy. What are the neonatal complications in Rh-negative pregnancy?   6+4

3. Write short notes on the following: 2 x 5
   a) Psychological counseling of a mother presented with IUFD.
   b) Parenteral iron therapy.

4. Explain the following statements: 5 x 4
   a) Antenatal corticosteroids should be given in preterm delivery.
   b) Anomaly scan is mandatory in modern obstetrics.
   c) PCPNDT act – a boon to reduce female foeticide.
   d) Exclusive breastfeeding should be encouraged.
   e) Asymptomatic bacteriuria must be treated during pregnancy.

P.T.O

10x1

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

a) In cardiotocography which one is the hallmark of oxygenation?
i) Baseline
ii) Baseline variability
iii) Acceleration
iv) Deceleration

b) Urgency of Caesarian section is classified into:
i) Two categories
ii) Three categories
iii) Four categories
iv) Five categories

c) Fetal hemopoiesis first occurs in:
i) Yolk sac
ii) Fetal spleen
iii) Fetal liver
iv) Fetal bone marrow

d) Causes of hydramnios are all except:
i) Anencephaly
ii) Spina bifida
iii) Diabetes mellitus
iv) Hypothyroidism

e) Which of the following is not true about maternal and perinatal health in India and Globally:
i) SDG targets MMR reduction <=70 per 1 lakh live births.
ii) Target for NMR is <=12 per 1000 live births.
iii) Hemorrhage is the lead cause of maternal death globally.
iv) The target year for the SDG goals to achieve is 2025.

f) Commonest cause of puerperal pyrexia is:
i) Genital infection
ii) Urinary infection
iii) Mastitis
iv) Thrombophlebitis

g) Ultrasonography at 10 weeks can diagnose:
i) Hydrocephalus
ii) Anencephaly
iii) Microcephalus
iv) Abruptio placentae

h) Which antihypertensive is not used in pregnancy?
i) Labetalol
ii) Enalapril
iii) Methyldopa
iv) Nifedipine

i) Ominous signs of eclampsia are all except:
i) Headache
ii) Blurred vision
iii) Bleeding per vagina
iv) Epigastric pain

j) Retained placenta is declared when placenta is not separated from uterus by:
i) 30 min
ii) 20 min
iii) 10 min
iv) 45 min