Max. Marks: 100

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase - III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 10-Jun-2024

OBSTETDICS AND SYNAECOLOGY - DADED - II (DS-4)

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY - PAPER - II (RS-4) QP CODE: 1043 (QP Contains two pages)

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS 2 x 10 = 20 Marks

 Describe the FIGO staging of Carcinoma Endometrium. Discuss the clinical features of the condition. Discuss management options for Stage III disease.

Define endometriosis. Discuss the clinical features of the condition. Describe the medical and surgical management of the condition.

SHORT ESSAYS 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

- Define menopause. Discuss the options in Menopausal Hormonal therapy.
- Discuss the mechanism of action and usage of ovulation induction drugs in a case of anovulatory infertility.
- Discuss the management options for Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia II
- 6. Discuss the clinical features and management options for Metropathia Hemorrhagica.
- A 25 year old woman comes with obesity, hirsuitism and irregular cycles. Identify the most common condition with such a presentation. Discuss the management options for the same.
- Describe the surgical management for a 30 year old P1L1 with large uterine fibroid wishing to preserve uterus.
- Discuss the concept of syndromic management to Sexually Transmitted Infections.
- Discuss the clinical features and management options in Turner Syndrome.

SHORT ANSWERS 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

- List the steps in performing endometrial curettage
- Enumerate the non-contraceptive usage of Oral Contraceptive Pills.
- List the diagnostic criteria for Bacterial vaginosis.
- Enumerate the options for conservative management of prolapse.
- List the main steps in vaginal hysterectomy.
- Define Stress urinary incontinence.
- 17. Discuss the features of male condom.
- Describe the steps in performing hysterosalpingography.
- List the advantages of endoscopic surgery when compared to open surgery.
- Discuss the common types of dysmenorrhea.

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Time: Three Hours

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

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Multiple Choice Questions

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21 i) Which of the following is an anti-progestin

- A. Mifepristone
- B. Misoprostol
- C. Methotrexate
- D. Desogesterel
- Which of the following is NOT a feature of Hematocolpos
 - A. Can cause cyclical abdominal pain
 - B. Is usually relieved by drainage
 - C. Can be seen in imperforate hymen
 - Never causes urinary obstruction
- 21 iii) High FSH value is suggestive of
 - A. Menopause
 - B. Normal menstrual variation
 - C. PCOS
 - D. Endometriosis
- 21 iv) Ring of fire sign is seen in
 - A. Tuberculosis
 - B. Adenomyosis
 - C. Tubal Ectopic pregnancy
 - D. Pelvic Inflammatory disease
- Surgical options for stress urinary incontinence includes all EXCEPT 21 v)
 - Transobturator tape repair
 - Kelly's procedure
 - C. Bursch Colposuspension
 - D. Ward-Mayo procedure
- 22 i) AMH is a marker for
 - A. Endometrial reserve
 - B. Ovarian reserve
 - C. Tubal factor
 - D. Pituitary factor
- 22 ii) Risk of Malignancy Index. Which is TRUE?
 - A. Uses CA-125
 - B. Helps in diagnosis of ovarian cancer
 - Uses MRI for diagnosis
 - D. Helps determine choice of chemotherapy
- 22 iii) First choice drug in AUB is
 - A. High dose estrogen
 - B. Ethamsylate
 - C. Tranexamic acid
 - D. Letrozole
- 22 iv) Which of the following can be a life threatening complication of Ovulation induction drugs?
 - A. OHSS
 - B. Hypopituitarism
 - C. Abnormal vaginal discharge
 - Endometrial atrophy
- 22 v) First step Treatment in unexplained infertility is
 - A. Invitrofertilization
 - B. Surrogacy
 - C. Adoption
 - D. Intrauterine insemination

