

**14-01-2025****1431A1+1431A2****III-MBBS (Part-II)****RUHS****Third Professional M.B.B.S. Part-II (Main) Examination (New Scheme)****January 2025****Obstetrics and Gynaecology****Paper-I****Time: Three Hours****Maximum Marks: 100**Attempt all questions in both sections.

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**Section-A****1. Fill in the blanks:****6x1=6**

- a) 'T' sign on USG is seen in .....
- b) Most specific congenital gross malformation in fetus of diabetic female is.....
- c) Gaskin Maneuver is used in management of .....
- d) McAfree regimen is used in .....
- e) ..... marker is raised in neural tube defect.
- f) Studdiford criteria is used to diagnose .....

**2. Answer the following:****4x1=4**

- i. Most common cause of puerperal pyrexia is:
  - a) Breast engorgement
  - b) Puerperal sepsis
  - c) Endometritis
  - d) Repeated per vaginal examination

ii. Examples of contracted pelvis are all except:

- a) Robert's pelvis
- b) Naegele's pelvis
- c) Osteomalacia
- d) Anthropoid pelvis

iii. Banana sign on USG is seen in:

- a) Arnold Chiari malformation
- b) CPAM
- c) Hydrocephalus
- d) CDH

iv. All are included in quadruple screening except:

- a) AFP
- b) HCG
- c) Unconjugated E3
- d) Inhibin B

3. A 32 year old female delivered a full term child 2-3 hours back. The pregnancy and labor had been unremarkable, placenta delivered by CCT. Now, patient is complaining of excessive BPV with complaints of passage of clots, soaking her clothes as well. On examination- patient is drowsy, cold, clammy extremities.

PR= 120/min

P/A= Uterus flabby

BP= 90/60 mmHg

Local Examination- Complete soakage of undergarments: 3x5=15

- a) What is your diagnosis?
- b) What is your immediate and subsequent management?
- c) What are the risk factors for your diagnosis?

**4. Write briefly on:** 5x2=10

- a) Maternal near miss
- b) Modified bishop's score
- c) NIPT
- d) Perineal tear
- e) Cesarean scar ectopic pregnancy

**5. Differentiate between (Any Three)** 3x5=15

- a) AFLP and HELLP.
- b) Gynecoid and Android pelvis.
- c) Ectopic pregnancy and Abortion.
- d) Abruptio placentae and Placenta previa.

**Section-B**

6. a) Define eclampsia. Classification of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy. 05
- b) Complications of pregnancy with eclampsia. 05
- c) Detailed management of eclampsia. 05
- d) Describe management of pre-eclampsia with FGR in fetus in a 33 week POG female. 05

**7. Write briefly on (Any Five).** 5x2=10

- a) First trimester pregnancy evaluation.

- b) Carbetocin.
- c) Anti-hypertensive drugs in pregnancy.
- d) Complications of multifetal gestation.
- e) Injection ferric carboxymaltose.
- f) Obstetric shock index.

**8. Write shorts notes on (Any four):**

**4x5=20**

- a) A 24 year old female with 22+1 week POG with USG findings of acrania comes to your OPD. How will you break bad news to the patient and counsel her for termination of pregnancy?
- b) WHO labor care guide.
- c) LAOSHYA programme.
- d) Cervical incompetence.
- e) AMTSL.

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