

[MBBS 0524] **MAY 2024** **Sub. Code: 6085**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II – SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME) PAPER I - OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526085

| Time: 20 Minutes | Answer All Questions | Maximum: 20 Marks | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--|
| | | | |

| | se one correct answer in verwriting should be done. <u>C</u> | - | _ | | | |
|--------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| III. M | Jultiple Choice Questions: | | $(20 \times 1 = 20)$ | | | |
| 1. | Deep transverse arrest is comm | on in | | | | |
| | A) Platypelloid pelvis | pelvis | | | | |
| | C) Anthropoid pelvis | | D) Android pelvis | | | |
| 2. | High alpha protein found in? E | XCEPT | | | | |
| | A) Intra Uterine Fetal Death | B) Multiple pregnar | ncy | | | |
| | C) Neural tube defect | D) Trisomy 21 | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 3. | What is the average weight of p | | | | | |
| | A) 250 g B) 500g | C) 750 g | D) 1000 g | | | |
| 1 | Softening of the country in many | and the solled | | | | |
| 4. | Softening of the cervix in pregr | | -1-2 | | | |
| | A) Palmer's sign B) Osian | nder's sign C) Chadwid | ck's sign D) Hegar's sign | | | |
| 5 | Minimal antenatal visits recommended by WHO | | | | | |
| ٥. | A) 1 in each trimester B) 4 v | | D) Atleast 3 after 20 weeks | | | |
| | | iores Cy & Viores | b) Through 5 arter 20 Weeks | | | |
| 6. | Johnson's formula is used to calculate | | | | | |
| | A) Gestational age B) EDI | C) Fetal height | D) Fetal weight | | | |
| 7. | Which drug causes decrease in Amniotic fluid? | | | | | |
| | A) Labetolol B) Warfarin | | e D) Indomethacin | | | |
| 8. | Predictor of pre-eclampsia is | | | | | |
| | A) NST B) BPP | C) Uterine artery Doppler | D) Amniotic fluid index | | | |
| 9. | Parameters to assess the progress of labour are all except | | | | | |
| | A) Fetal heart rate | B) Descent of fetus | | | | |
| | C) Cervical dilatation | D) Uterine contract | tion | | | |
| 10 | . Perineal tear involving internal | anal sphincter is | | | | |

D) Fourth degree

C) Third degree

B) Second degree

A) First degree



| | | | 2 | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|
| 11. | The commonest site of e A) Rudimentary horn | ctopic pregnan B) Ovar | - | ervix | D) Fallopian tube |
| 12. | Snow storm appearance A) Ectopic pregnancy C) Hydatidiform mole | in ultrasound is | s suggestive of B) Placent D) Threate | • | on |
| 13. | Pregnant asthmatic wom A) Prolonged pregnancy C) Abruption | | · | veloping nellitus | |
| 14. | TORCH infections inclu A) Toxoplasmosis | des all except B) Rubella | C) Cytomegalo | o virus | D) Herpes zoster |
| 15. | Bandl's ring is associated A) Obstructed labour C) Chorioamnionitis | d with | B) Pre-term lab D) Placental ab | | |
| 16. | Delivery of arms in bree A) Marshall burn's | ch presentation B) Mauriceau | • | C) Lovs | et D) Pinard |
| 17. | Postpartum collapse cou A) Amniotic fluid embo C) Rupture uterus | | B) Inversion D) All the | | erus |
| 18. | Triradiate pelvis is seen A) Robert's pelvis | in B) Naegle's p | pelvis C) k | Kyphosis | D) Rickets |
| 19. | B – Lynch suture is applA) Rupture uterusC) Placental bed bleedir | | B) Incompe D) Atonic F | tent os | |
| 20. | WHO definition of mate A) 7 B) 1 | - | extends to how to C) 21 | many days D) 4 | |
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