

PAPER CODE: MB2019136

**KALOJI NARAYANA RAO UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
TELANGANA STATE, WARANGAL – 506 002
FINAL MBBS PART-II DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: FEBRUARY, 2025
OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY**

Paper – I**Time: 3 Hours Max Marks: 100****Note: Answer all questions****Give Diagrammatic representation wherever necessary****Multiple Choice Questions: 10 × 1 = 10**

1) The maximum number of oocyte in the ovary is seen at:

- a) 20 weeks of gestation
- b) At birth
- c) At puberty
- d) At 20 years of age

2) The most accurate parameter for assessment of gestational age by ultrasound is:

- a) Crown-rump length
- b) Biparietal diameter
- c) Abdominal circumference
- d) Femoral length

3) The components of biophysical profile include all the following except:

- a) Fetal breathing
- b) Fetal movements
- c) Fetal micturitions
- d) Fetal heart rate accelerations

4) Expectant line of management is recommended in placenta previa in all the following conditions except when:

- a) Gestation is less than 37 weeks
- b) Vaginal bleeding is not excessive
- c) The fetus is alive
- d) The patient is in labour

5) The most common presentations for the 1st and 2nd twins are:

- a) Cephalic-cephalic
- b) Cephalic-breech

- c) Breech-breech
- d) Breech-cephalic
- 6) The most common type of cardiac lesion seen in a pregnancy with rheumatic heart disease is:
 - a) Mitral stenosis
 - b) Mitral incompetence
 - c) Aortic stenosis
 - d) Aortic incompetence
- 7) Occipito-posterior position is most commonly seen in the following type of pelvis:
 - a) Gynaecoid pelvis
 - b) Anthropoid pelvis
 - c) Android pelvis
 - d) Platypelloid pelvis
- 8) The following are the methods of delivery after coming head of breech except:
 - a) Lovset manoeuvre
 - b) Marshall-Burns technique
 - c) Piper's forceps
 - d) Mauriceau-Smellie-Veit manoeuvre
- 9) In case of post-partum haemorrhage ideal fluid replacement is initiated with:
 - a) Normal saline
 - b) Half normal saline
 - c) 5% dextrose
 - d) Dextrose saline
- 10) Risks of oxytocin infusion include the following except:
 - a) Uterine rupture
 - b) Water intoxication
 - c) Uterine hyper-stimulation
 - d) Exacerbation of bronchial asthma

Essay / Long Answer Questions: 2 × 15 = 30

11. List the complications of third stage of Labour; describe causes and management of atonic postpartum haemorrhage.

12. What is Eclampsia? Describe the clinical features of Eclampsia and outline the principles of management.

Short Answer Questions: $7 \times 6 = 42$

13. Describe the functions of placenta.

14. Jaundice in newborn.

15. Describe the methods of calculation of Expected Date of Delivery (EDD).

16. Non stress test.

17. Clinical features and management of Inevitable Abortion.

18. Couvelaire uterus.

19. How will you counsel a case of second trimester MTP to be done for anencephaly?

Very Short Answer Questions: $6 \times 3 = 18$

20. Complications of multiple pregnancy during labour and puerperium.

21. Suppression of lactation.

22. Puerperal pyrexia.

23. How will you manage a case of pregnancy with uterine prolapse?

24. Indications of forceps application in modern obstetrics and complications of Forceps Delivery.

25. Causes of increased weight gain in pregnancy.
