

#### **MEDICAL**

[MBBS 0325] **MARCH 2025** Sub. Code :6086

### M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

# THIRD PROFESSIONAL MBBS PART II PAPER II - OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526086

Maximum: 20 Marks **Time: 20 Minutes** 

## **Answer All Questions** Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

## SET - A

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| I. M   | Iultiple Choice Ques                                      |                     | $(20 \times 1 = 20)$         |                            |  |  |
|--|---|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| <ol> <li>The commonest ovarian neoplasm in reproductive age group is</li> <li>A) Epithelial tumour</li> <li>B) Germ cell tumour</li> </ol> |   |                     |                              |                            |  |  |
|  | C) Krukenberg tumour                                      |                     | D) Metastatic ovarian tumour |                            |  |  |
| 2  | The treatment of course                                   | s colningitic ic    |                              |                            |  |  |
| 2.   |   |                     | D) C 1 '                     |                            |  |  |
|  | A) Antibiotics and res                                    |                     | B) Salpingectomy             |                            |  |  |
|  | C) Laparoscopy and f                                      | ulguration          | D) Hysterectomy              |                            |  |  |
| 3.   | Blood loss during nor                                     | mal menstruation is | approximately                |                            |  |  |
|  | A) 15ml   | B) 35ml             | C) 75ml                      | D) 125ml                   |  |  |
|  | 11) 131111  | <b>D</b> ) 331111   | 2), 731111                   | D) 123111                  |  |  |
| 1  | LH surge precedes ovulation by                            |                     |                              |                            |  |  |
| т.   | A) 12-16 hours  |                     | C) 24 26hayma                | D) 40 hours                |  |  |
|  | A) 12-10 nours  | B) 20-24 hours      | C) 24-36hours                | D) 48 hours                |  |  |
| 5.   | Following are features of Turners syndrome except         |                     |                              |                            |  |  |
|  | A) Ovarian agenesis                                       | B) Tall stature     | C) Cubitus valgus            | D) Webbing of neck         |  |  |
|  | , ,   | 'W.                 | , 8                          | , 8                        |  |  |
| 6  | Ovulation can be induced by                               |                     |                              |                            |  |  |
| 0.   | A) Estrogen   | B) Progesterone     | e C) Danazol                 | D) Clomiphene              |  |  |
|  | A) Estrogen   | D) I logesterone    | C) Danazoi                   | D) Cloniphene              |  |  |
| 7  | Normal pH of vagina is about                              |                     |                              |                            |  |  |
| /.   | •   |                     | O) 2.5                       | 2) 4.5                     |  |  |
|  | A) 1.5  | B) 2.5              | C) 3.5                       | O) 4.5                     |  |  |
| 0  |   |                     |                              |                            |  |  |
| 8.   | The commonest complication of ovarian cyst                |                     |                              |                            |  |  |
|  | A) Haemorrhage  | B) Rupture          | C) Torsion                   | D) Infection               |  |  |
|  |   |                     |                              |                            |  |  |
| 9.   | The best method to diagnose ulcerative cancer cervix is   |                     |                              |                            |  |  |
|  | A) Cervical smear   | B) Cervical biops   | y C) Colposcopy              | D) None of the above       |  |  |
|  |   |                     |                              |                            |  |  |
| 10   | . Corkscrew shaped gla                                    | nds are seen in     |                              |                            |  |  |
|  | A) Proliferative Endometrium     C) Secretory Endometrium |                     | B) Atrophic endometrium      |                            |  |  |
|  |   |                     | •                            | D) Endometrial hyperplasia |  |  |



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|  | •  | hy B) Hysterosalpin                  |                                       | poscopy D) Hysteroscopy |  |  |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| A  | The most common cause of hirsutism in A) Androblastoma C) Adrenal hyperplasia  |                                      | a female is B) Luteoma ovary D) PCOS  |                         |  |  |
|  | The following are  A) Diarrhoea  | common symptoms o<br>B) Menorrhagia  | of endometriosis ex<br>C) Dyspareunia | =                       |  |  |
|  | Gonococcal salpir<br>A) Pain   | ngitis is associated wit<br>B) Fever | th all except  C) Vaginal bleed       | ling D) Leukocytosis    |  |  |
|  | The most common<br>A) Insomnia   | n symptom of menopa<br>B) Headache   | C) Hot flushes                        | D) Depression           |  |  |
|  | Nabothian follicle<br>A) Cervix  | es are seen in B) Vagina             | C) Ovary                              | D) Uterus               |  |  |
|  | Commonest site o  A) Cervical  | f Myoma<br>B) Submucous              | C) Intramural                         | D) Subserous            |  |  |
|  | Which of the follo   | owing organism cause<br>B) Virus     | s condyloma acumi<br>C) Bacteria      | inata<br>D) Protozoa    |  |  |
| <ul><li>19. Granulosa and theca cell tumours are seen frequently</li><li>A) In infancy</li><li>B) Before puberty</li><li>C) In post-menopausal</li><li>D) Reproductive age</li></ul> |  |                                      |                                       |                         |  |  |
| A  | The presence of pyometra in a post-menopausal woman is strongly suggestive of A) Diabetes B) Tuberculous endometritis D) Degenerating myoma  *******  [MBBS 0] |                                      |                                       |                         |  |  |
|  | 4  | *                                    | *****                                 | [MBBS 0325]             |  |  |