

MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination 2015-16

Course Code: MBS403 Paper ID: 0314109

Obstetric and Gynaecology - I

Time: 2 Hours 10 Minutes Max Marks: 30

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw proper diagrams to support your answer.

- Part 'B'
- 1. What is active management of third stage of labour? How will you manage the cause of atonic PPH?
- A 26 year old G3A2 female presented at 6 weeks of amenorrhoea with acute pain in abdomen and mild bleeding per vaginum. Enumerate the differential diagnosis. 2 Describe the management acute ectopic pregnancy.

Part 'C'

- 3. Write short notes on the following: (4x4=16)
 - Threatened abortion.
 - b)
 - Deep transverse arrest Emergency contraception. c)
 - Essential obstetric care

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Roll No.	Student's Name
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Student's Signature	Invigilator's Signature

Course Code:MBS403 Obstetric and Gynaecology - I

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Part 'A'

Time: 20 Minutes Max Marks: 10

- Note: 1. Attempt all questions and return this part of the question paper to the invigilator after 20 Minutes.
 - Please tick (√) correct one only. Cutting, overwriting or any other marking are not allowed.

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3. For answering please use Ball- pen only.



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Firsa) anke Chochoic Frondosum and deciduas basalis

b) Chorion laeve and deciduas basalis

- c) Chorion frondosum and deciduas parietalis
- d) Chorion laeve and deciduas parietalis
- Q.3 All these vessels are present in umbilical cord except:
 - Right umbilical vein a)
 - Left umbilical vein b)
 - Right umbilical artery c)
 - d) left umbilical artery
- 0.4 NESTROFT test is done to detect:
 - a) Anaemia
 - Thalassemia b)
 - Sickle cell anaemia c)
 - d) polycythemia
- Fetal echo is done at: 0.5
 - 22-24 weeks a)
 - 14-16 b)
 - 18-20
 - d) 32-34 weeks
- 0.6 Normal fetal heart rate in term pregnancy ranges from:
 - 110-160/min a)
 - b) 100-140/min
 - c) 120-170/min
 - 100-140/min d)
- Galactopoiesis is: 0.7
 - Preparation of breast for lactation a)
 - b) Maintenance of lactation
 - Ejection of milk c)
 - d) Synthesis of milk
- WHO partogram starts at dilatation of: Q.8
 - b) 4 cm

 - c) 5 cm d) 6 cm
- 0.9 Drug used to stop lactation after delivery of a still born:
 - a) Perinorm
 - a) Uterine injury
 - b) Uterine atony
 - c) Bleeding diathesis
 - d) Anaemia
- Q.18 Breast feeding should be started delivery:
 - a) As soon as possible
 - Within 2 hours b)
 - c) Within 6 hours
 - d) Within 24 hours
- Q.19 A 27-year-old woman presents at 33 weeks in her first pregnancy. She is complaining of generalized itching worse on the palms of her hands and soles of her feet. Abdominal examination is unremarkable. Blood investigations reveal that she has increased bile acids. The most appropriate drug for her is:
 - a) Chlorpheniramine
 - b) Ursodeoxycholic acid
 - c) Magnesium sulphate
 - Ampicillin d)
- www.FirstRanker.com Q.20 Bishop's scoring includes all except:
 - Cervical consistency
 - b) Cervical length
 - Station of head c)
 - Cervical colour.

After one week of fertilization a)

b) After two weeks of fertilization www.FirstRanker.com www.FirstRanker.com

After four weeks of fertilization d)

Q.11 All are causes of polyhydramnios except:

Anencephaly

b) Anal atresia

Chorioangioma of placenta c)

d) Aneuploidy

Q.12 Severe anemia during pregnancy is said when the Hb is less than ------ gm%:

a) 5

b)

occurs:

d)

- Q.13 All are injectable iron preparations except:
 - Iron sucrose
 - b) Iron polymaltose
 - c) Iron dextran
 - Iron sulphate d)
- Q.14 Smallest diameter of fetal skull is:
 - Occipitofrontal
 - Biparietal diameter b)
 - Submentobregmatic c)
 - Mentovertical d)
- Q.15 Which of the following is the most common risk factor for ectopic pregancy:
 - Combined oral contraceptive pills
 - Progesterone oral pills b)
 - Subserosal fibroid c)
 - d) Chlamydia infection
- Q.16 A diagnosis of placental abruption is made when:
 - Pain precedes the bleeding in a a) pregnant women
 - b) The patient is hypertensive
 - c) Malpresentation
 - Patient is in labour d)
- Q.17 Commonest of postpartum haemorrhage is: Halley