

MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination
2016-17

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’

- What are causes of bleeding in 2nd trimester of pregnancy? Write down management in 32 weeks pregnancy with bleeding P/V. (7)
- Classify hypertensive disorder of pregnancy. Write management of 32 weeks pregnancy with preeclampsia. (7)

Part ‘C’

- Write short notes on the following: (4x4=16)
 - Complications of 3rd stage of labour.
 - Episiotomy
 - Partogram.
 - Maternal Mortality

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|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Roll No. | Student's Name |
| <div></div> | <div></div> |
| Student's Signature | Invigilator's Signature |
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Course Code:MBS403 **Paper ID:** 0314109

Obstetric and Gynaecology - I

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.
2. Please tick (✓) correct one only. Cutting, overwriting or any other marking are not allowed.
3. For answering please use Ball- pen only.

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|--|---|
| Q.1 Drug of choice for antepartum eclampsia: | c) CTG |
| a) MgSO4 | d) All |
| b) Phenytoin | |
| c) Phenargen | Q.7 Absolute indication of caesarean is: |
| d) Diazepam | a) Central Placenta Praevia |
| | b) Hypertensive disorder |
| Q.2 Premature Placental separation is seen in: | c) Diabetes |
| a) Abruptio placentae | d) Heart Disease |
| b) Vasa Praevia | |
| c) Placenta Praevia | Q.8 Diagnosis of Placental Praevia is confirmed by: |
| d) All | a) Ultrasound |
| | b) P/V Ex |
| Q.3 Shortest diameter of fetal head is: | c) Per Abdomen Ex |
| a) Biparietal Diameter | d) CTG |
| b) Suboccipito frontal | |
| c) Occipito frontal | Q.9 Placental functions are: |
| d) Bitemporal | a) Barrier |
| | b) Immunological |
| Q.4 Commonest cause of anemia in pregnancy is: | c) Nutrients Transfer |
| a) Iron, folic acid deficiency | d) All |
| b) Bleeding | |
| c) Thalessemia | Q.10 Uterotonic drugs are all except: |
| d) Coagulopathy | a) Oxytocin |
| | b) PGF2α |
| Q.5 Pre-eclampsia is characterized by: | c) PGE1 |
| a) Hypertension | d) Isoxsuprine |
| b) Proteinuria | |
| c) Edema | Q.11 Preterm gestation is called when pregnancy: |
| d) All | a) < 37 weeks |
| | b) < 38 weeks |
| Q.6 Methods for diagnosing fetal distress are: | c) < 40 weeks |
| a) Fetal heart rate | d) < 42 weeks |
| b) Biophysical profile | |

- Q.12 Partogram is used to monitor
- 1st stage of labour
 - 2nd stage
 - 3rd stage
 - 4th stage
- Q.13 Bishop score is used to assess:
- Progress of Labour
 - Fetal Distress
 - Maternal distress
 - All
- Q.14 Low lying placenta is called:
- Abruptio Placentae
 - Placenta Praevia
 - Vasa Praevia
 - None
- Q.15 Ectopic pregnancy is called when:
- Pregnancy outside uterus
 - Missed Pregnancy
 - Congenital abnormal pregnancy
 - None
- Q.16 Drug used in medical treatment of ectopic pregnancy:
- Methotrexate
 - Cyclophosphamide
 - Cephalosporin
 - Actinomycin
- Q.17 Drug used in active management of 3rd stage:
- Oxytocin
 - Prostaglandin
 - Isoxsuprine
 - Methergin
- Q.18 Following is types of abortion:
- Missed
 - Incomplete
 - Threatened
 - All
- Q.19 Causes of bleeding in early pregnancy are all except:
- Abortion
 - Ectopic
 - Molar Pregnancy
 - Preeclampsia
- Q.20 2nd Stage of labour ends at:
- Full cervical dilatation
 - Delivery of fetus
 - Delivery of placenta
 - None.