

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

Course Code:MBS403

Paper ID:0314110

Obstetric and Gynaecology - II

Time: 2 Hours 10 Minutes

Max Marks: 30

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

Part 'B'

1. Describe aetiopathology, clinical features and management of female genital tuberculosis. (7)
2. What are the clinical presentations of malignant ovarian tumour? What is FIGO staging of ovarian tumour? Write in brief management of stage Ia Epithelial Tumour of ovary. (7)

Part 'C'

3. Write short notes on the following: (4x4=16)
 - a) Cryptomenorrhoea.
 - b) Trichomonal Vaginitis
 - c) Tests for Ovulation.
 - d) Copper-T intrauterine device

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

Roll No.

Student's Signature

Student's Name

Invigilator's Signature

Course Code:MBS403

Paper ID: 0314110

Obstetric and Gynaecology - II
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.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Q.1 Uterine artery is a branch of:
 a) Aorta
 b) Common iliac
 c) Internal iliac
 d) External iliac</p> <p>Q.2 The length of fallopian tube is:
 a) 8-10 cm
 b) 10-12 cm
 c) 15-18 cm
 d) 18-20 cm</p> <p>Q.3 Mean age for menopause is:
 a) 40 years
 b) 45 years
 c) 51 years
 d) 48 years</p> <p>Q.4 The most effective treatment of pruritis vulvae associated with atrophic vulvitis is:
 a) Antihistamines
 b) Hydrocortisone
 c) Tranquilizers
 d) Topical estrogen therapy</p> <p>Q.5 The most common symptom of endometrial hyperplasia is:
 a) Vaginal discharge
 b) Vaginal bleeding
 c) Amenorrhea
 d) Pelvic pain</p> <p>Q.6 Normal duration of menstrual cycle is:
 a) 1-3 days
 b) 1-4 days</p> | <p>c) 2-7 days
 d) 7-10 days</p> <p>Q.7 A 20 year old medical student presents with five years history of weight gain, irregular periods and worsening facial hair. What is the most likely diagnosis:
 a) Polycystic ovarian disease
 b) Hypothyroidism
 c) Obesity
 d) Cushing's Syndrome</p> <p>Q.8 The accepted minimum period of sexual cohabitation resulting in no offspring for a couple to be declared infertile is:
 a) One year
 b) One and half – year
 c) Two years
 d) Three years</p> <p>Q.9 The hormone responsible for lactation is:
 a) Prolactin b) FSH
 c) LH d) Progesterone</p> <p>Q.10 The length of the female urethra is:
 a) 20 mm
 b) 40 mm
 c) 50 mm
 d) 60 mm</p> <p>Q.11 Commonest site of fertilization is:
 a) Isthmic
 b) Ampulla
 c) Infundibulum
 d) Interstitial</p> |
|---|--|

P.T.O.

- Q.12 Ideal contraceptive for lactating mother is:
- a) Barrier method
 - b) Combined OCP
 - c) Lactational amenorrhoeal
 - d) Progesterone only pill
- Q.13 Which of the following is true about menopausal hormonal change:
- a) LH/TSH ↑
 - b) Gonadotropins, estrogen
 - c) Estrogens and Gonadotropins bot
 - d) Estrogens and Gonadotropins bot
- Q.14 A woman is said to be having menorrhagia if the menstrual blood loss is more than:
- a) 20 ml
 - b) 40 ml
 - c) 60 ml
 - d) 80 ml
- Q.15 All of the following devices protect against sexually transmitted disease (STDs) EXCEPT:
- a) Condoms
 - b) Diaphragms
 - c) Contraceptive sponges
 - d) Intrauterine devices (IUDs)

Note: For each of the female genital structures listed, select the most closely associated male homologue for MCQ from 16-20:

- a) Penis
- b) Prostate
- c) Scrotum
- d) Penile urethra
- e) Cowper's glands
- f) Vas deferens
- g) Seminiferous tubules

Q.16 Labia majora ...

Q.17 Labia minora ...

Q.18 Clitoris ...

Q.19 Skene's glands ...

Q.20 Bartholine's glands ...