

**MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination
2019-20**

Course Code:MBS403

Paper ID:03119405

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. Enumerate the causes of secondary amenorrhoea. Discuss the diagnosis and management of PCOS. (2+2+3)
2. Describe menorrhagia (Heavy Menstrual Bleeding). What are its common causes? Describe briefly the diagnosis and management of one of the common causes of menorrhagia (Heavy Menstrual Bleeding). (7)

Part 'C'

3. Describe briefly the following: (4x4=16)
 - a) Hormone replacement Therapy.
 - b) Red degeneration of fibroid
 - c) Cryptomenorrhea
 - d) Non contraceptive benefits of OCP

MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination 2019-20

Roll No.

Student's Signature

Student's Name

Invigilator's Signature

Course Code:MBS403

Paper ID: 03119405

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.

- FirstRanker.com**
FirstRanker's choice
- d) Cork screw shaped glands
www.FirstRanker.com
2. Which type of fibroid is most likely associated with menorrhagia and metrorrhagia:
a) Subserous
b) Intra mural
c) Cervical
d) Sub mucous
- Q.3 Commonest cause of VVF in India:
a) Obstructed labour
b) Gynaecological surgery
c) Carcinoma cervix
d) Post radiation
- Q.4 Ovary of new born have:
a) 5 million primordial follicle
b) 2 million primordial follicle
c) 5 lac primordial follicle
d) 2 lac primordial follicle degeneration
- Q.5 All of the following female genital organ develop from mullerian ducts except:
a) Uterus
b) Fallopian tube
c) Vagina
d) Ovary
- Q.6 Which of the following is the earliest secondary sex development:
a) Menarche
b) Growth of pubic hairs
c) Growth of external genitalia
d) Budding of breast
- Q.7 All are risk factors for vaginal candidiasis except :
a) Diabetes mellitus
b) Hypertension
c) HIV
d) Pregnancy
- Q.8 Treatment of carcinoma cervix III B include:
a) Wertheim hysterectomy
b) Conization
c) Sehaute's operation
d) Radiotherapy
- b) Tuberculosis
c) Endocrine Disorder
d) Chromosomal abnormality
- Q.17 Diagnosis of Sheehan's syndrome is made by all except:
a) Secondary amenorrhoea following PPH in child birth
b) Lactation is not affected
c) Falling of pubic hairs
d) Evidence of hypogonadotropic hypogonadism
- Q.18 Vaginal pH during reproductive period averages:
a) 3.5-3.9
b) 4.0-5.0
c) 5.1-6.0
d) 6.1-7.0
- Q.19 Preferred surgery for uterine synechiae is:
a) D&C
b) D&C followed by insertion of IUD
c) Hormonal treatment
d) Hysteroscopic adhesiolysis with placement of IUD
- Q.20 Indication of intrauterine insemination:
a) Hostile cervical mucus
b) Unexplained infertility
c) Oligospermia
d) All of the above
- Q.10 All are branches of the anterior division of internal iliac artery except:
a) superior vesical
b) middle rectal
c) Superior gluteal
d) obturator
- P.T.O.
- Q.11 The number of oogonia reaches its maximum at:
a) 12th week
b) 20th week
c) At birth
d) At puberty
- Q.12 The commonest change in fibroid over time is:
a) cystic degeneration
b) Red degeneration
c) Hyaline degeneration
d) Calcerous degeneration
- Q.13 The gold standard for the diagnosis of endometriosis is:
a) Clinical
b) USG
c) CA 125
d) Laparoscopy
- Q.14 The commonest site for metastasis in choriocarcinoma is:
a) Lung
b) Brain
c) Liver
d) Spine
- Q.15 Cervical intra epithelial neoplasia (CIN I) may undergo:
a) Regression in majority
b) Persistence in majority
c) Progress to invasive carcinoma in majority
d) Reoccurs after local treatment
- Q.16 Primary amenorrhoea is most commonly associated with:
a) Development Defect of genital tract