

**C 24421**

(Pages : 2 + 1 + 1 = 4)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**FINAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2003****Part II****OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY—Paper II**

(Includes Gynaecology, Family Welfare and Demography)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 40 Marks

*Answer all the questions.**Draw diagrams wherever necessary.**MCQs should be answered first in the response sheet provided.***Section A**

- I. Multiple Choice Questions. Single response type 8 (separate sheet attached). ( $8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$  marks)
- II. Match the following. Single response type 8 (separate sheet attached). ( $8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$  marks)
- III. Draw diagrams and label :
- 1 Copper T.
  - 2 Histology of vaginal mucosa.
- ( $2 \times 1 = 2$  marks)
- IV. Short answer questions :
- 1 Cervical fibroid.
  - 2 Dodderlein bacilli.
  - 3 Nabothian follicle.
  - 4 Rubins cannula.
- ( $4 \times 1 = 4$  marks)
- V. Write short notes on :
- 1 Brenner tumour.
  - 2 Methotrexate.
  - 3 Mefipristone.
- ( $3 \times 2 = 6$  marks)

**Section B**

- VI. Read this case summary and answer the following questions :
- 44 year old nulliparous woman, presenting with menorrhagia of six months duration.
- 1 What is the most probable diagnosis ?
  - 2 List one important investigation you will do and the findings you expect from that.
  - 3 How will you medically treat menorrhagia ?
  - 4 Give the important steps of total abdominal hysterectomy.
- ( $1 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 10$  marks)

**Turn over**

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**C 24421****VII. Short answer questions :**

- 1 Emergency contraception.
- 2 Causes of maternal mortality in Kerala.
- 3 Pyometra.
- 4 Blighted ovum.

(4 × 1 = 4 marks)

**VIII. Write short notes on :**

- 1 Operative laparoscopy.
- 2 Cryptomenorrhoea.
- 3 Fractional curettage.

(3 × 2 = 6 marks)

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**I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**Note.**—(1) Do not write anything on the question paper.  
 (2) Write your register number in the answer-sheet provided.  
 (3) Select **one** most appropriate response and encircle the corresponding alphabet against each question number in the answer-sheet provided.

1. Commonest predisposing factor for ectopic pregnancy is :  
 (A) Endometriosis. (B) Intrauterine devices.  
 (C) Pelvic inflammatory disease. (D) Oral contraceptive use.
2. Fibroids can produce all of the above **except** :  
 (A) Menorrhagia. (B) Intestinal obstruction.  
 (C) Infertility. (D) Urinary retention.
3. Cancer of the endometrium is common in :  
 (A) Teenage girls. (B) Multiparous elderly women.  
 (C) Women in child bearing age. (D) Nulliparous elderly.
4. Endometriosis is caused by :  
 (A) Retrograde menstruation. (B) Serosal metaplasia.  
 (C) Altered immunity. (D) All of the above.
5. Clomiphene citrate is :  
 (A) An antioestrogen. (B) A weak progesterone.  
 (C) An androgen. (D) An oestrogen.
6. The commonly reported failure rate of Pomeroy sterilization is :  
 (A) 0.1 %. (B) 0.2 %.  
 (C) 0.4 %. (D) 0.6 %.
7. Uterus develop from :  
 (A) Mullerian system. (B) Wolfian system.  
 (C) Midgut. (D) Hindgut.
8. Most probable diagnosis in a patient presenting with a suburethral nodule is :  
 (A) Melanoma. (B) Varicose vein.  
 (C) Choriocarcinoma. (D) Urethral caruncle.

(8 × ½ = 4 marks)

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**II. Match the following :—**

- |                    |                                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Marsupialisation | (a) Vaginitis.                  |
| 2 Sims Huhner test | (b) Endometriosis.              |
| 3 Danazol          | (c) Laparoscopic sterilisation. |
| 4 Cytobrush        | (d) Stress incontinence.        |
| 5 Decidual cast    | (e) Bartholin's cyst.           |
| 6 Clue cells       | (f) Ectopic gestation.          |
| 7 Filshie clip     | (g) Cervical factor.            |
| 8 Kellys plication | carcinoma.                      |

(8 × ½ = 4 marks)