

016/26

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences
MBBS 3rd Professional Part-II Examination (New Regulation)
June-July 2026

Subject: Obstetrics & Gynaecology
Paper: II

Full Marks: 100
Time: 3 hours

Attempt all questions. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. a) A 42 year old female presented with pain abdomen and irregular heavy menstruation with passage of clots. Her LMP was 10 days back and this cycle also she has heavy bleeding for 5 days. What is your primary diagnosis? What are the differential diagnoses? What will be the management protocol? 3+4+8
- b) A 30 year old P0+0 woman, married for 5 years, has attended the outpatient department with a complaint of inability to conceive. She has stopped using contraception for the last 2 years and has been having regular sexual activity with her husband. Define infertility. What are the causes of female partner infertility? How will you investigate her? 2+6+7
2. **Answer the following:**
 - a) What is Pelvic Inflammatory disease? Outline the clinical features. Write down the OPD management of PID. 2+4+4
 - b) What are the common causes of postmenopausal bleeding? What is the management of such a case? 4+6
 - c) Classify the different type of Ovarian malignancies. Describe the clinical features of Ovarian malignancies. Outline briefly the management of Epithelial Ovarian malignancies. 3+2+5
3. **Write short notes on the following:** 2 x 5
 - a) Bacterial vaginosis. 5
 - b) Long Active Reversible Contraceptive methods. 5
4. **Explain the following statements:** 5 x 4
 - a) Syndromic approach of management of vaginal discharge and PID is preferred in our country.
 - b) Progesterone only pill is recommended for lactating mothers.
 - c) Three swab test differentiates the different urinary fistulas.
 - d) Use of Hormone replacement therapy is associated with many risks.
 - e) Cervical screening can effectively reduce cancer cervix. .

5. Choose the correct option for each of the following:

10x1

- i. Type "0" fibroid in the FIGO classification refers to which of the following?
 - a) A purely intramural fibroid
 - b) A subserosal fibroid with >50% intramural component
 - c) A pedunculated submucous fibroid entirely within the cavity
 - d) A cervical fibroid
- ii. A 22 year old woman with primary amenorrhoea has a normal female karyotype (46XX), well developed secondary sexual characteristics, and a blind vagina on examination. Ultrasound shows absent uterus. The most likely diagnosis is:
 - a) Androgen insensitivity Syndrome
 - b) Asherman's syndrome
 - c) Turner Syndrome
 - d) Mayer Rokitansky kuster Hauser (MRKH) Syndrome
- iii. A 55 year old postmenopausal lady presented with complex ovarian cyst of 8 cm size. Most appropriate blood test for determining chances of malignancy is:
 - a) Serum Beta HCG
 - b) Serum CA 125
 - c) Serum AFP
 - d) Serum LDH
- iv. The strawberry cervix is seen in:
 - a) Candidiasis
 - b) Trichomoniasis
 - c) Chlamydia infection
 - d) Gonorrhea
- v. Chhaya in National Family Planning Programme denotes:
 - a) Centchroman
 - b) DMPA
 - c) Progesterone pill
 - d) Oestrogen Pill
- vi. Which of the following tumor markers is used for the diagnosis of ovarian germ cell tumor?
 - a) CA125
 - b) LDH
 - c) HE-4
 - d) TAG-72
- vii. A 45 year old woman presents with heavy menstrual bleeding and dysmenorrhea. Uterus is bulky and tender. Most likely cause is:
 - a) Leiomyoma
 - b) Adenomyosis
 - c) Endometrial hyperplasia
 - d) Ovulatory dysfunction
- viii. If the semen analysis report shows reduced sperm motility, The condition is known as:
 - a) Azoospermia
 - b) Teratozoospermia
 - c) Oligozoospermia
 - d) Asthenozoospermia
- ix. The following drug is used in treatment of Hirsutism:
 - a) Cyproterone acetate
 - b) Norethisterone enanthate
 - c) Estradiol valerate
 - d) Clomiphene citrate
- x. The commonest fistula in females is:
 - a) Rectovaginal fistula
 - b) Ureterovaginal fistula
 - c) Vesicovaginal fistula
 - d) Urethrovaginal fistula