

016/26

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

Subject: Obstetrics & Gynaecology
Paper: I

Full Marks:100
Time: 3 hours

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

1. a) A 18 year old primigravida, delivered a 3.8 kg baby vaginally. Placenta and membranes were expelled. After 15 minutes, she had profuse bleeding per vagina. 2+3+3+7
 - i) Define Primary Post Partum Haemorrhage (PPH).
 - ii) Enumerate important causes of primary PPH.
 - iii) What are the recommended methods to prevent primary PPH?
 - iv) Outline the management in brief.

- b) A primigravida of 36 weeks of gestation was admitted with convulsion and blood pressure of 160/110mm of Hg. 1+2+1+4+3+4
 - i) What is your provisional diagnosis?
 - ii) What antihypertensive drugs can be used to control hypertension in pregnancy?
 - iii) What agent is commonly used to control convulsion?
 - iv) Mention the dosage of commonly used protocol of this anticonvulsant regimen.
 - v) What are the parameters to be monitored during its therapy?
 - vi) What is HELLP Syndrome?

2. Answer the following:

- a) What is Rh isoimmunization? Enumerate the complications of Rh negative pregnancy. Outline the management of Rh negative pregnancy in a primigravida at term. 2+3+5
- b) Define anaemia in pregnancy. What are the different causes of anaemia in pregnancy? Elaborate on how iron deficiency anaemia occurs in pregnancy. 2+3+5
- c) Discuss the diagnosis and antenatal complications of twin pregnancy. 5+5

3. Write short notes on the following:

- a) Use of oxytocin in Obstetrics.
- b) Respectful Maternity Care.

2 x 5

4. Explain the following statements:

5 x 4

- a) Triple testing (HIV, HBsAg, VDRL) should be offered to all pregnant women at the antenatal clinic.
- b) Follow-up is essential after evacuation of molar pregnancy.

- c) Antenatal corticosteroid (ANCS) should be given to all mothers with preterm labor.
- d) Active management of third stage of labor (AMTSL) should be followed routinely for all deliveries.
- e) WHO Labor care guide plays an important role in monitoring labor.

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

10x1

- i) The earliest change in the fetal circulation is:
 - a) Closure of ductus arteriosus
 - b) Closure of ductus venosus
 - c) Closure of foramen ovale
 - d) Obliteration of distal part of hypogastric arteries
- ii) Which of the following is an absolute indication for a Cesarean section?
 - a) Breech presentation
 - b) Previous one lower segment C-section
 - c) Central placenta praevia
 - d) Severe pre-eclampsia
- iii) Ideal timing for Nuchal Translucency (NT) Scan:
 - a) 9 weeks to 11 weeks
 - b) 10 weeks to 12 weeks
 - c) 11 weeks to 13 weeks
 - d) 12 weeks to 14 weeks
- iv) During Assisted Breech delivery of after coming head is managed by:
 - a) Lovset's manoeuvre
 - b) Marshal Marchetti Krantz procedure
 - c) Mauriceau Smellie Viet technique
 - d) Pinard's manoeuvre
- v) A woman at 30 weeks of gestation presents with pain and redness in the calf region. A diagnosis of DVT is made. Which of the following would you use in the management of the patient?
 - a) LMWH
 - b) Warfarin
 - c) Fondaparinux
 - d) Rivaroxaban
- vi) A 32 year old female presents with abdominal pain and vaginal bleeding. Her fertilization result in last menstrual period was 8 weeks ago and her urine pregnancy test is positive. On examination, there is tachycardia and hypotension. The abdomen is diffusely tender and distended. A bed side abdominal ultrasound examination reveals free fluid within the abdominal cavity. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
 - a) Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
 - b) Hydatidiform mole
 - c) Incomplete abortion
 - d) Rupture corpus luteal cyst
- vii) Medical methods of abortion in 1st trimester is allowed by law up to ____ days of gestation:
 - a) 63 days
 - b) 56 days
 - c) 49 days
 - d) 42 days
- viii) What is the preferred method of diagnosing chorionicity in the first trimester?
 - a) Amniocentesis
 - b) USG
 - c) CVS
 - d) MRI
- ix) Early deceleration in CTG denotes:
 - a) Head compression
 - b) Cord compression
 - c) Placental insufficiency
 - d) Fetal distress
- x) A pregnant woman at 32 weeks presents to Emergency with complains of bleeding per vagina and pain abdomen with toned up uterus. Mention the most probable diagnosis.
 - a) Abruptio placenta
 - b) Placenta Previa
 - c) Vasa previa
 - d) Hyatidiform mole