

# Obstetrics and Gynecology

## Paper-II

Time: Three Hours Maximum Marks: 100

Attempt all questions in both sections.

### Section-A

#### Q.1 Fill in the Blanks: - 6x1=6

- A. Bartholin ducts Opened at
- B. Premature menopause is before age of
- C. Mayer Rokitansky Kuster Hauser syndrome  
Consists of
- D. IUCD which may not be changed for 10 year
- E. Most consistent symptom of fibroid uterus
- F. commonest cause of Postmenopausal  
bleeding in India is

#### Q.2 Tick one most appropriate answer 4x1=4

- I. Hysteroscopy means visualization of
  - a. Genital tract
  - b. Fallopian tube
  - c. Cervix
  - d. Abdominal cavity
  - e. Uterine cavity
- II. Most radiosensitive ovarian tumor

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  - a. Dysgerminoma

- b. Clean cell tumor
- c. Embryonal carcinoma
- d. Krukenberg tumor

III. Endometrial Hyperplasia is often associated with

- a. Cystic teratoma
- b. Endodermal tumor
- c. PCOS
- d. Sertoli tumor cell

IV. Best investigation to establish the diagnosis of endometriosis is -

- a. Laparoscopy
- b. USG
- c. X-Ray Pelvis
- d. CT-Scan

**Q.3 A 30-year-old G2 P1 with previous one normal vaginal delivery presented in antenatal OPD at 33 weeks of gestation with history of 4-5 fits since morning she has generalized swelling all over body since 10 days and her bp comes out to be 160/110 mmHg she also gives history of hypertension in her previous pregnancy and her bp returned to normal after delivery 15**

- a. What is the diagnosis and why?
- b. What is the underlying pathophysiology and what are the various preventive aspects?
- c. How will you investigate her?
- d. How will you manage the case?

**Q.4 Write briefly on (any 5) 10**

- a. Role of USG in antenatal care
- b. Partogram
- c. Neonatal jaundice
- d. Cervical incompetence
- e. Bicornuate uterus
- f. Methyl ergometrine

**Q.5 Differentiate between 15**

- a. PROM and PPRM
- b. Missed abortion and threatened abortion
- c. Monozygotic twin and dizygotic twin
- d. Placenta accreta and placenta percreta

## Section-B

### **Q.6 a) Define malpositions and malpresentations 20**

- a. What are the various types of malpresentations
- b. What are the various types of breech presentations?
- c. What is the physiological process of vaginal breech delivery?
- d. What are the various manoeuvres used for shoulder dystocia in vaginal breech delivery?

### **Q.7 Write briefly on (any 5) 10**

- a. Active management of third stage of labour
- b. Braxton Hicks contractions
- c. LATCH score and its interpretations
- d. External cephalic version
- e. RCH programme
- f. Puerperal pyrexia

### **Q.8 Write short notes on 20**

- a. Teenage pregnancy and its medical aspects
  - b. Gestational diabetes
  - c. Rh isoimmunization and its management
  - d. Lymphatic drainage of uterus and vagina
  - e. Role of forceps in modern obstetrics. Its
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# Indicator and prerequisites.

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