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- Describe hematological changes during pregnancy.
- 2. Cervical carcinoma- Etiology, risk actors, prevention, signs and symptoms.

SHORT ESSAYS 10 X 5 = 50 Marks

- 3 What is AUB, causes and clinical types?
- 4. PCOD-Diagnostic criteria.
- 5. Development of placenta.
- 6. Diet management in gestational diabetes.
- 7. Define ectopic pregnancy, sites and etiology.
- 8. Active management of third stage of labour.
- Modified Bishop Score. 9.
- Leucorrhoea.
- Non hormonal contraceptive methods. 11.
- Endoscopy in Gynaecology.

Multiple Choice Questions

10 X 1 = 10 Marks

- All of the following are components of placental barrier except
 - a) Trophoblast
 - Foetal capillary endothelium
 - c) Mesoderm
 - d) Amnion
- Which of the following is the weight of the placenta at term
 - a) 500qm
 - b) 1000gm
 - c) 1500gm
 - d) 120qm
- The uterine blood flow at term is
 - a) 50ml/min
 - b) 100-150 ml/min
 - c) 350-375 ml/min
 - d) 500-750 ml/min
- Physiological changes in pregnancy include the following except
 - a) Increased intravascular volume
 - b) Increased cardiac output
 - Increased peripheral vascular resistance
 - d) Increased stroke volume

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c) 8th week
d) 9th week

19.	Genital	warts a	are ca	aused	by	
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- a) Treponemapallidum
- b) Chlamidia Trachomatis
- c) Neisseria gonorrheae
- d) Human Papilloma Virus
- Infection of the ovaries is called
 - a) Salpingitis
 - b) Cystitis
 - c) Oophoritis
 - d) Cervicitis
- 21. Menstrual bleeding occurring more than 35 days apart constant is
 - a) Oligomenorrhea
 - b) Menorrhagia
 - c) Metrorrhagia
 - d) Hypomenorrhoea
- 22. Permanent sterilization operation done for male is_
 - a) Tubectomy
 - b) Vasectomy
 - c) Laparoscopy
 - d) None of the above

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