

FINAL EXAM
JUNE 2012

NATIONAL BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS

OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY
PAPER-ITime : 3 hours
Max. Marks : 100

OBG/J/12/25/I

Attempt all questions in order.
Each question carries 10 marks.

1.
 - a) Pregnancy is a "Diabetogenic state" – provide a critical appraisal. 2+2+3+3
 - b) Describe the tests for diagnosing Gestational Diabetes Mellitus.
 - c) Describe the criteria for optimal glycemic control in pregnancy and the modalities to achieve the same.
 - d) Outline the management of Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA) during labour.
2.
 - a) Describe the mechanism of urinary Continence 5+3+2
 - b) List various parameters assessed on urodynamic study with their normal values.
 - c) Write the complications of sling surgery for stress urinary incontinence.
3.
 - a) Describe the sequence of various changes during puberty 2+2+6
 - b) Define precocious puberty.
 - c) How will you evaluate and manage a 7year-old girl with precocious puberty.
4.
 - a) Enumerate the normal flora of vagina. 3+2+2+3
 - b) Describe the causes of vaginal discharge in reproductive years.
 - c) How will you diagnose and treat bacterial vaginosis?
 - d) What is the clinical significance of bacterial vaginosis in pregnancy?

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5. a) What are tumor markers? 2+5+3
b) Enumerate various tumor markers used in gynecology & write their clinical significance.
c) Define neoadjuvant chemotherapy and its utility in the management of ovarian malignancy.
6. a) What are the types and causes of shock in obstetrics? 5+5
b) Outline the management of a woman with post partum shock.
7. a) Describe the changes in coagulation system in pregnancy. 3+3+2+2
b) Enumerate the causes of obstetric coagulopathy.
c) What are the blood components available for replacement?
d) Give the indications for component replacement.
8. a) Describe the lymphatic drainage of female genitalia. 5+5
b) What is the clinical significance of lymphatic drainage in management of gynaecological malignancies?
9. a) Enumerate the diameters of maternal pelvis in all planes giving their measurements. 4+2+4
b) What are the indications of pelvic assessment during pregnancy and labor?
c) Describe pelvic assessment.
10. a) Describe the anatomy of fallopian tube. 3+3+4
b) What are the CDC guidelines for diagnosis of acute PID?
c) Describe the tubal pathology in 'Genital Tuberculosis'.

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7. a) Define APH 2+3+2+3
b) Describe the differential diagnosis of APH.
c) Enumerate the complications associated with abruptio placenta.
d) How will you prevent and manage these complications?
8. a) Enumerate the causes of dyspnea in pregnancy. 2+3+5
b) Describe in brief the effects of bronchial asthma on pregnancy and vice versa.
c) How will you manage a case of asthma during labor?
9. a) How will you prevent and treat nutritional anemia during pregnancy? (3+3)+4
b) What are the initiatives undertaken by the Government in this context?
10. a) Describe the methods of intrapartum fetal monitoring. 4+3+3
b) Enumerate the maternal and fetal indications of electronic fetal monitoring during pregnancy and labor.
c) What do you understand by 'Normal Tracing' and 'Abnormal Tracing' observed during electronic fetal monitoring.

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PAPER- III**Time: 3 hours**
Max. Marks : 100**OBG/J/12/25/III****Attempt all questions in order.**
Each question carries 10 marks.

1. a) Enumerate the causes of puberty menorrhagia. 2+3+5
 b) Discuss the differential diagnosis of puberty menorrhagia.
 c) Describe the management of puberty menorrhagia.
2. a) Mention the causes of ovulatory dysfunction in a woman presenting 2+5+3
 with infertility.
 b) How will you induce ovulation in an infertile woman with ovulatory
 dysfunction?
 c) What are the complications associated with ovulation induction?
 How will you prevent these?
3. a) What is adenomyosis? 2+3+5
 b) Describe the clinical features of adenomyosis?
 c) How will you manage a 38 year old symptomatic woman with
 adenomyosis?
4. a) Define chronic pelvic pain. 1+3+6
 b) Enumerate the causes of chronic pelvic pain.
 c) Discuss the management of chronic pelvic pain.
5. a) Enumerate the various methods of screening of carcinoma cervix. 2+4+4
 b) Critically appraise all methods of screening of carcinoma cervix.
 c) What are the recent recommendations for screening of carcinoma
 cervix?

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6. a) What are the endocrinological changes at menopause? 3+3+4
b) Explain possible mechanism of hot flushes.
c) What are the current recommendations for hormonal replacement therapy?
7. a) What are the tubal etiological factors responsible for female infertility? 3+3+4
b) How will you evaluate an infertile woman for tubal patency?
c) What are the surgical options for blocked fallopian tubes?
8. a) What are the gynecological causes of VVF? 2+4+4
b) Describe the principles of management of VVF?
c) Describe the pre operative and post operative care of a woman undergoing VVF repair.
9. a) Describe the various types of dysmenorrhoea. 3+3+4
b) Enumerate the causes of dysmenorrhoea.
c) Discuss the various treatment options for primary dysmenorrhoea.
10. a) Write the clinical features of cervical fibroids. 2+3+3+2
b) How will you manage a big anterior wall cervical fibroids in a 45 year old woman?
c) Discuss the preoperative evaluation.
d) Enumerate its intra-operative complications.

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OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY
PAPER- IVTime : 3 hours
Max. Marks : 100

OBG/J/12/25/IV

Attempt all questions in order.
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Write short notes on:

1. a) What is Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)? 3+4+3
b) What is the role of ASHA (Accredited social health activist) associated with JSY?
c) What is "ASHA package" under JSY in relation to the funds available?
2. a) What are the principles underlying the use of electrosurgical energy in operative procedures. 3+3+4
b) Critically evaluate the use of monopolar versus bipolar diathermy.
c) Describe the indications, methodology and complications of ovarian drilling in cases of polycystic ovarian syndrome.
3. a) Describe the specific care of a case of prosthetic mitral valve during the antenatal period. 4+2+4
b) Describe the clinical features and diagnostic interventions in a case of heart disease in pregnancy.
c) Describe the risk factors of cardiac decompensation and management of cardiac failure in a primigravida with RHD and Mitral stenosis
4. a) Government of India initiative on post placental IUCD (PP-IUCD) insertion. 4+3+3
b) Frameless Intrauterine Devices
c) Association of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUCD).
5. a) What is selective pelvic lymphadenectomy & its indications in relation to the gynecological malignancy? 5+5
b) Describe the basis of concurrent chemoradiation and its application in gynecological cancers

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6. a) List the WHO eligibility criteria for combined pills, Progestin only pills and intrauterine devices with following special situations in women: 6+(2+2)
- (i) Known case of hypertension
 - (ii) Previous history of GDM
 - (iii) Known case of epilepsy
 - (iv) Patient of valvular RHD
- b) Write notes on:
- (i) Female condoms
 - (ii) Temporary male contraception (other than condom)
7. a) Enumerate the causes and describe the management of "Septic Shock" in obstetrics 6+4
- b) What are the anti-shock trousers or devices? Describe their use in Obstetrics & Gynaecology?
8. Describe the utility of Doppler studies in: 3+4+3
- a) Multiple gestation
 - b) Infertile women
 - c) Placenta Praevia
9. a) Critically evaluate the various Nuclear Amplification Assays (NAA) in the diagnosis of endometrial tuberculosis. 3+3+4
- b) Define MDR-tuberculosis and XDR-tuberculosis. What are the difficulties in the management of such cases?
- c) What are the treatment options and their success rates for a case of genital tuberculosis with infertility?
10. a) What are causes of thrombocytopenia in pregnancy? Describe the management of each. 4+3+3
- b) Describe the diagnostic tests for DIC.
- c) What are the complications of massive transfusion?

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