

5-Marks

2019 (Feb)

① Classify Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy. How would you manage a Primigravida coming to you with 36 weeks gestation and generalized tonic-clonic seizures for last 2 hours, not in labor.

② Describe various uses of Misoprostol in Obstetrics.

③ Define preterm labor. Discuss antenatal management of a primigravida, coming to you at 30 weeks gestation with pain lower abdomen.

2019 (June)

④ Define APH. Write its classification and management of Abruptio Placentae.

⑤ Classify Hypertensive disorder in Pregnancy. Write Management of gestational Hypertension in 28 weeks.

⑥ Define normal labour. Write management of 2nd stage labour.

2020 (Jan-Feb)

⑦ Define antepartum Hemorrhage. What are the differential diagnosis of APH. Enumerate the distinguishing features of Placenta Previa and abruptio Placentae.

⑧ A G1P0 32 year old Women Presents at 30 weeks of gestation with a fundal Height of 36 weeks. What are the differential diagnosis.

Enumerate the complications of twin pregnancy.

- ⑨ classify anaemia in pregnancy. describe the management of a G2P1 patient at 32 weeks with Hb 8 gm%. who is intolerant to oral iron therapy.

2020 (August)

- ⑩ Describe H mole, risk factors and management.

- ⑪ What is Postpartum Haemorrhage. describe the type and causes of PPH. How will you manage atonic PPH.

- ⑫ Describe eclampsia and its complications. How will you manage a case of eclampsia presenting at 34 weeks of pregnancy.

2021 (April)

- ⑬ outline the diagnosis and management of a case of abruption Placentae.

- ⑭ Describe the management of a case of diabetes in pregnancy.

- ⑮ Diagnosis and management of atonic PPH.

2021 (July)

- ⑯ Enumerate types of breech presentation. describe the etiology, clinical features and diagnosis. How will you manage a primigravida in labor with breech presentation.

⑦ What are the causes of atonic PPH. How will you manage a case of atonic PPH during caesarian section.

⑧ Define Puerperal sepsis. Describe the predisposing factors and causative organisms. How will you manage a case of puerperal sepsis in a primi - para patient.

2021 (November)

⑨ What is Post Partum Haemorrhage. Discuss AMTSL.

⑩ A Primigravida of 32 weeks of gestation was admitted with convulsions and blood pressure of 160/110 mm of Hg. What is your provisional diagnosis and How would you manage the case.

⑪ Classify anaemia in pregnancy. Describe the management of G₂P₁ Patient at 32 weeks with Hb 8 gm%. Who is intolerant to oral Iron therapy.

2022 (May)

⑫ Discuss about clinical features, management of a Second Gravida with previous caesarean with 36 weeks of pregnancy with bleeding per vaginum.

⑬ Describe Etiology, Manifestations, complication and management of premature birth.

⑭ Evaluation of antenatal / antepartum fetal well being.

2019 (Feb)

- ① Neonatal Jaundice.
- ② LAQSHYA Program.
- ③ Role of Ultrasonography in obstetrics.

2019 (June)

- ④ Bishop's score and its significance.
- ⑤ Define PROM and write causes of PROM.
- ⑥ Enumerate causes of different colour Amniotic liquor.

2020 (Jan-Feb)

- ⑦ Pritchard regime.
- ⑧ Shoulder dystocia.
- ⑨ Non-contraceptive benefits of OCPs.

2020 (August)

- ⑩ Classification of Anemia. What is Physiological Anemia.
- ⑪ Preterm labour.
- ⑫ Puerperal sepsis.

2021 (April)

- ⑬ Outline the management of a case of severe Anemia Presenting at 38 weeks of pregnancy.
- ⑭ Principles of assisted breech delivery.
- ⑮ Diagnosis of early pregnancy.

2021 (July)

- ⑯ Write fate of tubal ectopic pregnancy.
- ⑰ Measures to prevent vertical transmission of HIV.
- ⑱ Describe maternal and fetal complications of Anemia complicating pregnancy.

2021 (November)

- ⑲ Complications specific to monochorionic twin pregnancy.
- ⑳ Paritograph.
- ㉑ Non contraceptive benefits of OCPs.

2022 (May)

- ㉒ Risk factors for Pre-eclampsia.
- ㉓ Screening for diabetes in pregnancy.
- ㉔ Write down treatment of 3rd gravida with HB% 7.5 gram % at 32 weeks gestation.

2019 (Feb)

- ① Most common causes of Maternal deaths in India.
- ② Components of biophysical profile.
- ③ Drugs used for induction of labor.
- ④ Neonatal complications of Preterm birth.
- ⑤ Essential & Non-Essential components of AMTSL.
- ⑥ Causes of Anemia in pregnancy.

2019 (June)

- ⑦ PPIUCD.
- ⑧ Emergency contraception.
- ⑨ Follow up of vesicular mole.
- ⑩ Antepartum surveillance.
- ⑪ Low birth Weight Newborn.
- ⑫ Lactation failure.

2020 (Jan-Feb)

- ⑬ Medical methods of Induction of labor.
- ⑭ Selection criteria for trial of labor after Caesarean Section (TOLAC).

- ⑮ Oral glucose tolerance test.
- ⑯ AMTSL.
- ⑰ Severe features of Pre-eclampsia.
- ⑱ Physical features of a term newborn infant.

2020 (August)

- ⑲ Episiotomy.
- ⑳ Importance of Antenatal care.
- ㉑ Biophysical Profile.
- ㉒ Types of abruption Placenta and its complications.
- ㉓ High risk factors for Preeclampsia.
- ㉔ MTP act.

2021 (April)

- ㉕ Prevention of Pre eclampsia.
- ㉖ PGE₂ gel.
- ㉗ Unruptured ectopic pregnancy.
- ㉘ Advantages of ventouse over forceps.
- ㉙ Threatened abortion.
- ㉚ Premature Rupture of membranes.

2021 (July)

- 31) Write classification of Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy.
- 32) Neural tube defects and its complications.
- 33) Male sterilization techniques and its benefits.
- 34) Enumerate direct and indirect causes of maternal mortality.
- 35) Mechanism of Action of DMPA (ANTARA).
- 36) Drugs used for Parenteral Iron therapy in pregnancy. Write advantages and disadvantages.

2021 (November)

- 37) Medical methods of induction of labor.
- 38) RU486.
- 39) Benefits of breast feeding.
- 40) Causes of breech presentations.
- 41) LNG-IUS.
- 42) screening method in cancer cervix.

2022 (May)

- 43) Episiotomy.
- 44) Extended breech.

④⑤ Bishop's score.

④⑥ Mifepristone.

④⑦ PPVCD insertion.

④⑧ Lower uterine segment.