

Seat No: _____

Enrollment No: _____

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
MBBS EXAMINATION: MARCH 2021

Year: 3 (Part-2)

Date: 23/03/2021

Subject Code: 19100406

Time: 10:00 am to 12: 00 pm

**Subject Name:- Obstetrics & Gynaecology –
Obstetrics and Gynaecology-II**

Total Marks: 40

Instructions:

1. Attempt Each Section in Different Answer Sheet.
2. Write Answers legibly and To The Point
3. Draw Diagrams and Flow Chart Wherever Necessary.
4. Section -A Will be Collected in 15 Minutes

SECTION – A

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) On a separate paper 10×1 mark (10)
(10 MCQs of 1 marks each)

- (01) Which of the following reflects the etiology of Cervical Dysplasia & Cervical Cancer?
(A) Human papillomavirus (HPV) (C) Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV)
(B) Human Immune-Deficiency virus (HIV) (D) All of above
- (02) L.H. Hormone surge Precedes Ovulation by
(A) 12 hrs (C) 36 hrs
(B) 24 hrs (D) 48 hrs
- (03) Clue Cells are seen in which type of Infection ?
(A) Bacterial Vaginosis (C) Candidiasis
(B) Trichomoniasis (D) Herpes
- (04) Yuzpe's Method is a Type Of.....
(A) Male Contraception (C) Emergency Contraception
(B) Reversible Contraception (D) All Of Above.
- (05) Secondary dysmenorrhea can be caused by all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Endometrial polyp (C). PID
(B) Oral Contraceptive Pill (D) Endometriosis
- (06) Regarding Intra uterine contraceptive device (IUCD).....
(A) Reduces pelvic inflammatory disease (C) Increases risk of endometrial cancer
(B) Inhibits ovulation (D) Increases risk of Ectopic Pregnancy
- (07) The presentation of Asherman's Syndrome typically involves:
(A) Hypomenothoea / Amenorrhea (C) Menorrhagia
(B) Galactorrhea (D) Metrorrhagia.
- (08) Which of the following is released from the follicle during ovulation?
(A) primary oocyte and first polar body (C) secondary oocyte
(B) secondary oocyte and first polar body (D) primary oocyte
- (09) Germ cells arise from which of the following?
(A) Ovarian cortex (C) Müllerian duct
(B) Endoderm of primitive gut (D) Mesonephros
- (10) Which of the following is the most common pelvic mass in a postmenopausal woman?
(A) follicular cyst (C) germ-cell tumor
(B) corpus luteum cyst (D) leiomyoma

SECTION – B

Q.2 WRITE LONG NOTE ON (Any ONE out of TWO) **1×7 mark (07)**
Define D.U.B. Describe clinical features, diagnosis and medical management of D.U.B.

OR

Define Infertility. Describe diagnosis and management of Tubal factors in female infertility

Q.3 Write Short Notes On: (Any TWO out of THREE) **2×4 mark (08)**

1. Pap's Test
2. Degenerative changes in uterine fibroid
3. Test for ovulation

SECTION – C

Q.4 Write Short Notes : (ANY THREE out of FIVE) **3×3 (09)**
mark

1. Emergency Contraception
2. Semen Analysis
3. MTP act
4. Complications of Cu-T
5. Modified Pomeroy's method of Tubectomy

Q.5 Write Short Notes : (ANY TWO out of FOUR) **2×3 (06)**
mark

1. FIGO stages of Carcinoma Cervix
2. Dermoid Cyst
3. Supports of pelvic organs
4. Vaginal Trichomonas infection