

Seat No: _____

Enrollment No: _____

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
M.B.B.S EXAMINATION: APRIL - 2021

Year: 3 (Part 2)

Date: 26/04/2021

Subject Code: 19100406

Time: 10.00 am to 12.00 pm

Subject Name: -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 mark each)

1. What is the most likely condition causing the triad of dysmenorrhea infertility and dyspareunia.
a Pelvic inflammatory disease
b Polycystic ovary disease
c endometriosis
d cervical cancer
2. What is the treatment of choice for women of reproductive age with moderate intrauterine adhesions.
a Laparoscopic hysterectomy
b DandC
c Watchful waiting
d Hysteroscopic adhesinolysis
3. Clue cells are seen in.
a Bacterial vaginosis
b trichomoniasis
c candidiasis
d herpes
4. A 32-year-old woman begins medical treatment for endometriosis. After 2 months the patient returns to the physician complaining of hot flushes, vaginal dryness, loss of libido and mood swings. What type of medication was the patient prescribed?
a. GnRH analogues
b. Androgenic agent
c Combined oral contraceptive pills
d. Progestins
5. Life span of ovum is.
a.12 hrs.
b24hrs
c.48 hrs.
d 72 hrs.
6. If the patient's secondary amenorrhea was due to anorexia nervosa which of the following laboratory findings would most likely be present.
a high FSH, high LH,low estrogen
b Normal FSH, Normal LH and Normal estrogen
c low FSH, low LH, low estrogen
d low FSH, low LH, high estrogen

7. After how many days of ovulation embryo implantation occurs.
- a 3 to 5 days
 - b 7 to 9 days
 - c 10 to 12 days
 - d 13 to 15 days
8. Androgen insensitivity syndrome true is.
- a phenotype may be completely female
 - b predominantly ovarian component in gonads.
 - c Always in female
 - d testes formed abnormally and receptors are normal.
9. In Meyer Rokitansky Kuster Hauser syndrome all are true except
- a absent uterus
 - b absent ovary
 - c absent vagina
 - d absent cervix
10. Azoospermia with raised FSH level is seen in.
- a. obstruction of vas
 - b cryptorchidism
 - c. testicular failure
 - d hypothalamic failure

SECTION – B

Q.2 WRITE LONG NOTE ON (Any ONE out of TWO) 1×7 mark (07)

1. a. Classify fibroid based upon anatomical location. (2 marks)
b. Describe clinical features, investigations and management of fibroid uterus. (1.5+1.5+2marks)

OR

2. A 60-year-old postmenopausal woman complained of something coming out of vagina. On local examination it was 3rd degree uterovaginal prolapse with cystocele.
 - a. Enumerate supports of uterus. (2 marks)
 - b. Describe clinical features and predisposing factors of prolapse. (3marks)
 - c. How will you manage this patient. (2 marks)

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

1. Indications and complications of abdominal hysterectomy. (2+2 marks)
2. Emergency contraception.
3. Enumerate causes of infertility and discuss investigations offered to an infertile couple. (2+2 marks)

SECTION – C

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

1. Bacterial vaginosis.
2. Long-acting reversible contraception.
3. Dermoid cyst.
4. Medical management of endometriosis.
5. Turners syndrome.

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

1. Pap's smear.
2. Clinical features and investigations of Polycystic ovarian disease. (2+1 marks)
3. FIGO staging of cancer cervix.
4. Clinical features of menopause.