

July - 2014

BLDE UNIVERSITY
MBBS PHASE – III (PART – II) EXAMINATION

[Duration : 3 Hours]

[Max.Marks : 100]

OBGY PAPER – I

QP CODE : 4005

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Each answer should be written on new page only.

Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Long Essay : (Answers to be started on fresh page only)

2 x 10 = 20

1. Patient X, G3P1A1, at 34 weeks of gestation is brought to casualty with c/o of bleeding per vaginum for the past 3 hours.
 - I) Write the steps in diagnosis, and how you will manage if it is placenta previa, continuing to bleed. (5)
 - II) What are the complications that you have to explain to the patient/relatives.(2)
 - III) What are the preventive steps for each of them? (3)
2. Patient Y, a primigravida at 28 weeks has been diagnosed as having IUGR. How will you manage the rest of her antenatal period?
 - i) Write clearly the initial investigations in the mother. (4)
 - ii) Antenatal fetal monitoring in this pregnancy (4)
 - iii) What are the criteria in deciding the time of delivery. (2)

Short Essay : (Answers to be started on fresh page only)

10 x 5 = 50

3. With the help of a diagram, explain the steps in reproduction from conception to implantation.
4. Patient A, G3P0A2, comes for ANC at 6 weeks of gestation. Both her abortions were spontaneous at 8-10 weeks. Write the investigations and management plan.
5. Define hyperemesis gravidarum. Give its treatment in detail. Name the 2 dangerous complications.
6. Define and give the grading of anemia in pregnancy. How will you manage a multigravida at 19 weeks of pregnancy with Hb of 7Gm%?
7. Diagnosis and management of shoulder dystocia.
8. Write how the placenta is formed. Draw a cross section and explain its role in fetal growth.
9. How will you manage pregnancy after sterilization? What advise you will give?
10. Write in detail the effects of fibroid on pregnancy.
11. With the help of diagram explain the possible findings in CTG tracing, with its interpretation.
12. Write in detail about puerperal sterilization.

Short Answers : (Leave three lines gap between the answers)

10 x 3 = 30

13. What is teratogenesis? Name three causes for it, and state at what stage of growth these do the harm.
14. Define GDM. What is universal screening for GDM and when do you do it? List the conditions in which you will do an early screening.
15. Patient C, G3P2L2, comes at 16 weeks of gestation for routine ANC. O/E the fundal height is at 20 weeks of gestation. List the probable differential diagnosis and how you rule out each.
16. Short note on Partogram
17. Short note on Birth asphyxia.
18. Explain the theory of twinning. What is the significance of knowing the chorionicity in antenatal period and how will you ascertain it in the antenatal period.
19. Short note on total dose iron therapy (TDI) in pregnancy with Iron sucrose injection.
20. Define completely 'Pregnancy Induced Hypertension'. How can you detect it early? Name the complications if left undetected.
21. Write the full form of PPRM and list the causes for it.
22. Short note on vacuum extraction.

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MBBS PHASE – III (PART – II) EXAMINATION

[Duration : 3 Hours]

[Max.Marks : 100]

OBGY PAPER – II

QP CODE : 4006

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
Each answer should be written on new page only.
Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Long Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)

2 x 10 = 20

1. Classify genital prolapse. Write down the etiology & clinical features of genital prolapse. Briefly describe the various surgical treatments available for prolapse. (2+ 4+4=10)
2. 38 years old nulliparous woman complains of sever dysmenorrhea and dyspaurnia. Ultrasound shows a cyst in left ovary, What is the probable diagnosis and how will you investigate and manage this case? (2+4+4=10)

Short Essay : (Answers to be started on fresh page only)

10 x 5 = 50

3. Uses of Progesterone in gynecology
4. Explain Mullerian duct anomalies with diagrams
5. Aetiology and Complications of pelvic Inflammatory disease
6. Semen analysis – indications, procedure and normal value (WHO)
7. Causes of Urinary Incontinence in females and preventive steps in each
8. Describe CuT 380A and its mechanism of action.
9. Definition, types and complications of Precocious puberty
10. Clinical features and diagnosis of non gestational chorio carcinoma
11. Describe the anatomy of the ovary with the help of a diagram
12. Describe conservative surgical methods of management of DUB

Short Answers : (Leave three lines gap between the answers)

10 x 3 = 30

13. Changes in cytology of vagina at different stages of life
14. List the causes of primary amenorrhea
15. Vaginal Candidiasis
16. Short note on Bartholin's Cyst.
17. Write Short notes on Adenomyosis
18. Tubal patency tests
19. Uses of hysteroscopy in gynecology
20. Staging of cancer cervix
21. Trachelorrhaphy
22. Name any three tumor markers in gynecology, and describe their role in diagnosis/ follow up of malignancy.