

# MODEL QUESTIONS FOR III<sup>RD</sup> YEAR GYNAECOLOGY

Time- 3hrs

Total marks-100

## 1. Multiple Choice Questions

(10x1=10 marks)

- I. A 15-year old girl presents with primary amenorrhea and cyclical abdominal pain. On examination a bulging bluish membrane is seen at the vaginal introitus. The most likely diagnosis is
  - A. Transverse vaginal septum
  - B. Vaginal atresia
  - C. Imperforate hymen
  - D. Labial adhesion
- II. What is the histological hallmark of adenomyosis?
  - A. Ectopic endometrial glandular cells and stroma within the myometrium
  - B. Endometrial deposits on fallopian tube
  - C. Endometrial tumour embedded in the peritoneal cavity lining
  - D. Endometrium serosal surface of the uterus.
- III. A monthly menstrual blood loss in excess of how many millilitres is said to be menorrhagia
  - A. 20ml
  - B. 30ml
  - C. 50ml
  - D. 80ml
- IV. Which of the following is the most common type of genital prolapse?
  - A. Rectocele
  - B. Enterocele
  - C. Cystocele
  - D. Uterine prolapse
- V. Which of the following symptoms are typical in turners syndrome
  - A. sterility with rudimentary ovaries
  - B. tall stature with long fingers
  - C. male external genitalia
  - D. extra Y chromosome characteristic
- VI. In a 55-year old postmenopausal women with bleeding, what is the investigation of choice for diagnosis of endometrial carcinoma
  - A. Pap smear
  - B. Fractional curettage
  - C. Trans vaginal ultrasound
  - D. CA 125 estimate
- VII. Which of the following tumour markers is most commonly associated with ovarian cancer?
  - A. AFP
  - B. CA-125
  - C. Beta hCG
  - D. CEA
- VIII. Nymphomania < in lying in woman, excessive sexual desire, especially in virgins



- A. Medorrhinum
- B. Pulsatilla
- C. Platina
- D. Thuja

IX. The most common cause of Vesicovaginal fistula

- A. Pelvic malignancy
- B. Obstructed labour
- C. Pelvis surgery
- D. Radiation therapy

X. Which statement is true regarding Nabothian cyst

- A. they are commonly malignant
- B. they usually produce significant symptoms
- C. they are benign mucus filled retention cyst
- D. they require immediate surgical treatment

### Short Answer Questions

(8x5=40 marks)

2. List the commonly used tumour markers in gynaecology.
3. Classification of genitourinary fistula, causes and diagnosis.
4. Differentiate the remedies indicated in breast disorders Carbo Animalis, Asterias Rubens, Conium, Lac Caninum and Phytolacca.
5. Describe the types and causes of cervical erosion.
6. A 32-year old husband and a 28-year old wife is undergoing treatment in infertility clinic. The couple is anxious about not achieving pregnancy. The female partner's basic fertility testing detects nothing abnormal. Discuss in details investigations to be carried out in the male partner
7. Mention the causes of pyometra.
8. Describe the clinical features and diagnosis of chlamydial infection.
9. Explain the complications of D &C.

### Long Answer Questions

(5x10=50 marks)

10. A 28-year old married nulliparous woman presents to gynaecology OPD with chronic pelvic pain and deep dyspareunia. She also experiences severe dysmenorrhea starting two days before menstruation and lasting for first three days of cycle. She is undergoing treatment for primary infertility. Diagnose the condition. Describe its clinical features in detail.
11. Classify ovarian tumours.
12. Classify different types of fibroids.
13. List the indications of Lachesis, Acid Nitricum, Thuja, Graphites and Hydrastis in ca cervix.
14. Describe the causes of female infertility.