

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

III BHMS PROFESSIONAL DEGREE EXAMINATION

SUBJECT –OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

PAPER II – Obstetrics & New born care and Homoeopathic Therapeutics

Time : 3hours

Maximum mark: 100

I .Multiple choice questions (1mark each)

i . The final maturation of oocyte occur

- a. during intrauterine life
- b. after birth
- c. after puberty
- d. after fertilization

ii . Placental separation occurs through

- a. Stratum compactum
- b. stratum spongiosum
- c. stratum basalis
- d. Decidua parietalis

iii . Which is false regarding missed abortion

- a. closed external os
- b. fetus without cardiac activity
- c. uterine size corresponds to gestational age
- d. vaginal bleeding

iv. After pain worse in the groin –is a symptom in

- a. Actea racemosa
- b. Belladonna
- c. Secale cor
- d. colocynth

v .Head circumference of a term new born is

- a. 33-35cm
- b. 28-30cm
- c. 40-42 cm
- d. 47-50cm

vi. The commonest cause of occipito posterior position of fetal head during labour is

- a. Maternal obesity
- b. deflexion of fetal head
- c. multiparity
- d. android pelvis

vii. which of the following test is most sensitive for detecting iron depletion in pregnancy

- a. serum iron
- b. serum ferritin
- c. Serum transferrin
- d. serum iron binding capacity

viii. Most common cause of primary PPH

- a. Atonic uterus
- b. traumatic causes
- c. retained placenta
- d. coagulopathy

ix. second degree perineal laceration involves all except

- a. perineal skin
- b. vaginal mucosa
- c. perineal fascia and muscles
- d. anal sphincture

x. Single most sensitive parameter to detect IUGR

- a. head circumference
- b. abdominal circumference
- c. Femur length
- d. amniotic fluid index

Short answer questions(5×8=40 marks each)

2. Discuss the Aims and objectives of antenatal care. Explain the procedure done at first antenatal visit. (2+3)

3. A 25 year old, sexually active patient presents with excruciating lower abdominal pain and 8 weeks of amenorrhoea. On examination pulse is 110 and blood pressure 90/60. Give diagnosis of the condition. What are the investigations to be done? (2+3)

4. A 28 year old primigravida presents with BP 150/92 and proteinuria for the first time on 24 weeks of pregnancy. Give the diagnosis. What are the complications that can arise if left untreated. (1+4)

5. Indications and complications of C-section (3+2)
6. Describe the characteristic features of new born and the immediate care given to the new born (2+3)
7. A 32 year old postnatal woman presents with fever. Give differential diagnosis and management.
8. Signs and symptoms of second trimester of pregnancy(2+3)
9. Indications of Pulsatilla and Argentum nitricum in Ophthalmia neonatorum. (2.5+2.5)

Long answer questions (5×10=50)

10. Describe the etiology, types and mechanism of labour in breech presentation(2+2+6)
11. A thirty year old primigravida at 34 weeks of gestation presents with bleeding per vagina. What are the causes of third trimester bleeding. Differentiate the common placental causes of third trimester bleeding. (2+8)
12. Explain dystocia caused by abnormal uterine action(10)
13. What is preterm labour? Describe etiology , clinical features and complications of preterm labour? (1+2+3+4)
14. Indication of Kali carb, Secale cor, Pulsatilla , Caulophyllum and Nux vomica in labour. (2+2+2+2+2)