

**OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY**

**PAPER – I**

OBGY/J/13/25/I

Time : 3 hours

Max. Marks : 100

**IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS**

- This question paper consists of 10 questions divided into Part 'A' and Part 'B', each part containing 5 questions.
- Answers to questions of Part 'A' and Part 'B' are to be strictly attempted in separate answer sheet(s) and the main + supplementary answer sheet(s) used for each part must be tagged separately.
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- Attempt all questions in order.
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**PART A**

1. Describe the surgical anatomy of pelvic organ support system. What are the etiological factors of pelvic organ prolapse in a 30 years old woman. Describe basic principles of surgical correction of enterocele. 4+3+3
2. What are the anatomical features of placenta? Enumerate the developmental anomalies of placenta. Describe the complications of morbidly adherent placenta. 4+3+3
3. What is the constitution of vaginal discharge in a young woman? Describe the protective mechanism against ascending infection in female genital tract. Outline management of vulvovaginal candidiasis. 3+3+4
4. What is the physiological mechanism of formation of amniotic fluid? Enumerate the etiological factors of oligohydramnios. How will you manage a primigravida with 34 weeks pregnancy and AFI- 5 cms? 3+2+5
5. What are the clinical indicators of normal ovulatory function? Enumerate the tests of ovulation. Discuss the basic principles of controlled ovarian hyperstimulation. 4+3+3

P.T.O

**OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY**

PAPER – I

**Please read carefully the important instructions mentioned on Page '1'**

**PART B**

6. Describe carbohydrate metabolism in Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM). How will you screen "high" and "low" risk pregnant woman for GDM. Enumerate the steps to achieve optimal glycaemic control in GDM. 3+3+4
7. What is the lymphatic drainage of cervix and its surgical significance? Describe clinical features of carcinoma of cervix (Stage IB) in 30 years old woman. What are the advantages of surgical management over radiotherapy or vice versa in such a case? 4+4+2
8. What are the causes of recurrent fetal loss? Define and classify thrombophilia in pregnancy. Describe the clinical approach to the management of early pregnancy with APLA. 3+3+4
9. What are the advantages of liquid based cytology over conventional Pap smear? Discuss the role of HPV DNA test in screening of cancer cervix. Describe an algorithmic approach to LSIL in a 35 year old woman. 3+4+3
10. What are the basic principles of forensic evidence collection in a victim of sexual assault? Describe counseling of a woman subjected to sexual assault. Describe briefly post exposure prophylaxis against HIV. 4+3+3

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**OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY**

PAPER – II

OBGY/J/13/25/II

Time : 3 hours  
Max. Marks : 100

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**PART A**

1. What are the causes of fetal malpresentations in term pregnancy? Enumerate the obstetric complications of fetal malpresentations. Describe the current guidelines and protocol of External Cephalic Version (ECV). 3+3+4
2. Enumerate the causes of generalized edema in a primigravida with term pregnancy. Describe the features of severe pre-eclampsia. How will you prevent eclampsia in pregnant woman with severe pre-eclampsia? 3+3+4
3. What are the causes of jaundice in pregnancy? How will you investigate and manage a case of intrahepatic cholestasis (IHC)? What are the fetal complications of IHC? 3+4+3
4. Define hyperemesis gravidarum. What are its clinical features and complications? Discuss its differential diagnosis. 3+4+3
5. What are the etiological factors and clinical evidence of preterm labor? What are the steps to prevent preterm labor? Classify tocolytic agents used in preterm labor. 4+3+3

P.T.O

**OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY**

PAPER – II

**Please read carefully the important instructions mentioned on Page '1'**

**PART B**

- |     |   |       |
|-----|---|-------|
| 6.  | Write briefly on:   | 3+3+4 |
|     | a. Admission test at onset of labor,  |       |
|     | b. Hypoxic ischaemic encephalopathy; and  |       |
|     | c. Neonatal jaundice.   |       |
| 7.  | What are the causes of massive obstetric hemorrhage? Outline emergency obstetric management in atonic post partum hemorrhage. What are its immediate and late complications?                          | 3+4+3 |
| 8.  | What are the predisposing factors of puerperal sepsis? How will you investigate and manage a case of puerperal sepsis? Discuss in brief its long term impact on reproductive health.                  | 3+4+3 |
| 9.  | What is birth asphyxia? What are the preventive steps to avoid birth asphyxia in growth restricted babies? Enumerate the long term effects of birth asphyxia.   | 3+4+3 |
| 10. | What is peripartum cardiomyopathy? What are its clinical features and prognosis? Describe the management of congestive heart failure in association with peripartum cardiomyopathy in term pregnancy. | 3+4+3 |

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**OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY**

PAPER – III

OBGY/J/13/25/III

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**PART A**

1. What are the causes of male infertility? Describe the normal semen parameters. How will you manage an infertile couple with oligospermia in male partner? 3+3+4
2. Enumerate the causes of menometrorrhagia in a 45 year old multipara. How will you investigate her? Outline the management of submucous fibroid polyp? 3+4+3
3. What are the etiological factors of acute pelvic inflammatory diseases? What are its clinical features and differential diagnosis? Describe its treatment and sequelae. 3+4+3
4. What is the differential diagnosis of an adnexal mass in a young woman? Describe the indications and follow up of fertility sparing surgery in a young woman with malignant ovarian tumor. 4+(3+3)
5. Classify Mullerian duct anomalies. What are their clinical features? Outline the management of haematocolpos with transverse vaginal septum in an adolescent girl. 2+4+4

P.T.O

**OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY**

**PAPER – III**

**Please read carefully the important instructions mentioned on Page '1'**

**PART B**

6. What is the physiological mechanism of urinary continence? How will you investigate urge incontinence in a 55 year old parous woman? What are the non-pharmacological and pharmacological approaches to treat urge incontinence? 3+4+3
7. What are the etiological factors causing intrauterine adhesions? What are its clinical consequences? Describe the hysteroscopic management of intrauterine adhesions and prevention of its recurrence. 3+3+4
8. Describe the preoperative evaluation in vesico-vaginal fistula. What are the surgical principles of the management of post hysterectomy vesico-vaginal fistula? Outline its post operative management. 3+4+3
9. What is non descent vaginal hysterectomy? What are its indications and prerequisites? Enumerate its immediate and late post operative complications. Describe its advantages and disadvantages in comparison to laparoscopic hysterectomy. 2+3+2+3
10. What are the clinical features of Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasia (GTN)? What is the WHO Risk Scoring in GTN? Describe single and multiagent chemotherapy in GTN and its follow-up. 3+3+4

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**OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY**

PAPER – IV

OBGY/J/13/25/IV

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**PART A**

1. What are the routes of administration of hormonal contraception? Describe the vaginal contraceptive ring - its applications, advantages and disadvantages. Enumerate non contraceptive benefits of hormonal contraception. 3+4+3
2. What are the factors affecting bone health in post menopausal women. Discuss preventive strategies for post menopausal osteoporosis. How do you diagnose post menopausal osteoporosis? 3+4+3
3. What are the Maternal and Child Health programme of the Government of India? Describe the Reproductive and Child Health Programme II (RCH-II) and its achievement? What is the role of "ASHA" in the reproductive health care of rural woman? 3+4+3
4. What is the natural history of human HIV infection? What are the tests for HIV infections in pregnant women? How will you prevent perinatal transmission of HIV infection in pregnant women? 3+3+4
5. What is uterine artery embolisation? Enumerate its indications in contemporary obstetrics and gynecological practice. Describe its techniques, advantages and disadvantages in brief. 3+3+4

P.T.O

**OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY**

**PAPER – IV**

**Please read carefully the important instructions mentioned on Page '1'**

**PART B**

6. Write briefly on the role of: 3+4+3  
a. PET-CT in gynecological malignancy  
b. Chemo-radiation in cervical malignancy  
c. Serum CA 125 as a tumour marker
7. Enumerate key points in setting adolescent health clinic in your hospital. What are the reproductive health hazards of adolescent girls? Describe preventive strategies to reduce reproductive health hazards in adolescent girls through the clinic. 3+3+4
8. What is preoperative preparation for major gynecological surgery in uterovaginal prolapse? How will you counsel a woman before the surgical procedure for uterovaginal prolapse? How will you manage bladder injury during cystocele repair? 3+4+3
9. Define Intra Uterine Growth Restriction (IUGR). What is the role of Doppler blood flow studies in the management of IUGR? Describe the perinatal problems of IUGR babies. 2+4+4
10. Write brief notes on: 3+3+4  
a. Exclusive breast feeding  
b. Post partum thyroid disorders  
c. Prevention of Rh Isoimmunization

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