

OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

PAPER – III

OBG/APRIL/16/25/III

Time : 3 hours

Max. Marks : 100

Important instructions:

- Attempt all questions in order.
- Each question carries 10 marks.
- Read the question carefully and answer to the point neatly and legibly.
- Do not leave any blank pages between two answers.
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space.
- Answer all the parts of a single question together.
- Start the answer to a question on a fresh page or leave adequate space between two answers.
- Draw table/diagrams/flowcharts wherever appropriate.

Write short notes on:

1. a) Define endometriosis. 1+(2+3)+4
b) Aetiopathogenesis and diagnostic modalities of endometriosis.
c) Non-surgical management of endometriosis.
2. a) What are the microbial etiologies of acute salpingitis? 3+4+3
b) Diagnosis and laparoscopic grading of acute salpingitis.
c) Justify that delayed care is a risk factor for impaired fertility.
3. a) Enumerate the causes of vesicovaginal fistulae. 3+4+3
b) Basic principles of its management.
c) Enumerate the treatment options of radiational fistulae.
4. a) Medical eligibility criteria for contraceptions. 4+6
b) Non-oral hormonal contraception.
5. a) What are the different types of genital ulcers? 3+4+3
b) Clinical presentation in relation to specific diagnosis of genital ulcer.
c) Management of genital wart during pregnancy.
6. a) What are germ cell tumors of the ovary? 5+5
b) Outline the management of dysgerminoma.
7. a) Various methods to assess ovarian reserve. 4+2+4
b) Enumerate the causes of chromosomally competent ovarian failure.
c) How will you manage a 22 year old woman with premature ovarian failure?
8. a) What are the advantages of laparoscopic sterilization? 3+4+3
b) Long term risks of tubal ligations.
c) Health benefits of tubal sterilization.

P.T.O.

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9. a) Mechanism of carcinogenesis by HPV in carcinoma cervix. 4+(4+2)
b) What is the role of HPV detection in screening and follow up of cancer cervix.
10. a) Role of interventional radiology in gynaecology. 5+5
b) Different interventional modalities in management of benign gynaecological diseases.
