



Umanand Prasad School of Medicine & Health Sciences

Department of Clinical Sciences

Semester 2 Year 2019

FINAL COURSE EXAMINATION PAPER

OBGY 603 – OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY

Important Instructions to Students:

1. Read the questions, instructions carefully and answer the questions. Neatness and organization is important. Be clear and be brief.
2. You are allowed an **extra 10 minutes reading time** (during this time, you are not allowed to write with pen) and **180 minutes (3 Hours) to complete this paper**.
3. Silent, non-programmable calculators are allowed, but not supplied. No google or internet.
4. Write all your answers in the answer booklet provided. If you need extra sheets, please ask from the supervisor. Write your name, course code and student identification number in the answer booklet and in the attendance sheet.
5. **This Final Course Examination Paper is worth 200 marks contributes 40% of the total course assessments.** Students must **at least score 50%** in this final exam to pass the course.
6. This paper contains three (3) sections A, B and C. All questions are compulsory to answer.
7. Write all your answers legibly. The marker has the right to award zero for answers that are not legible.
8. This is a **Closed Book Examination**. The University views **plagiarism, cheating and dishonest practice as serious offences** and if found, offenders are penalized.

Examination Paper Content (Format):

<u>Section</u>	<u>Question</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Marks</u>	<u>Suggested Time</u>
A	1-50	Multiple Choice	50	60 minutes
B	1 - 5	Short Answer Questions	50	60 minutes
C	1 - 5	Long Answer Questions	100	60 minutes
		TOTAL	200	180 Minutes

Section A - Choose the best answer .Write your final answer in capital letters in the answer sheet
MCQs Total marks=50[1 Mark]

1. Which of the following investigations are compulsory in the first antenatal visit in Fiji?

- a) HIV
- b) VDRL
- c) Hepatitis A
- d) None of the above

2. Which of the following are used as Indicators of Fetal well-being beyond 24weeks?

- a) Liquor Volume
- b) Fetal Lie
- c) Fetal Movements
- d) [A] + [C]

3. A 25 year old Primigravida, who was recently diagnosed with urinary tract infection, was prescribed anti-biotics whilst waiting for culture results. Which antibiotic is the first line in UTI Treatment in Pregnancy?

- a) Ciprofloxin
- b) Augementin
- c) Nitrofurantoin
- d) Septrin

4. A 30 year old Girl, who was recently diagnosed with SLE books at 10 weeks gestation. She has no other medical disease; her BP was normal and urinalysis negative for protein. Which Prophylactic drug is indicated?

- a) Aspirin
- b) Hydrochloroquine
- c) Hydrocortisone
- d) Prednisone

5. A 50 year old Tuvaluan Visitor was referred from a health center with excessive vomiting in the first trimester. She was unsure of her dates. Her BMI was 38, her BP was low with a trace of protein in her urine.

Which is the most appropriate action?

- A. Do a Serum B HCG.
- B. Do a baseline scan.
- C. Take a history and do a full examination.
- D. Answers both B & C.

6. Clinical Finding and ultrasound result confirm Polyhydramnios in your patient. Polyhydramnios is associated with which of the following?

- a) Renal agenesis
- b) Pre-eclampsia
- c) Tracheo-esophageal fistula
- d) Obstetric cholestasis

7. Which of the following is true of the Hydatidiform mole?

- a) May be associated with late onset of Pre-eclampsia.
- b) Is very common in Fiji.
- c) Should be treated with Methotrexate.
- d) Can be managed satisfactorily at Subdivisional hospitals.

8. You are requested to give a management opinion on a patient's result with a VDRL 1:32 positive dilution. Both the patient and her partner were treated 3 months ago and she is now 36 weeks pregnant.

What is the appropriate treatment?

- a) Repeat Benzathine weekly
- b) Procaine Penicillin
- c) Intravenous Crystalline Penicillin
- d) Benzathine followed by immediate delivery.

9. Which Physiological changes occur in pregnancy?

- a) Oestrogen causes a decrease in vascular resistance and esophageal sphincter tone.
- b) Glomerular filtration rate decreases secondary to progesterone.
- c) There is increase in platelets and RBC and clotting factors.
- d) Blood volume and cardiac output increases by 40%.

10. A 45 year old multipara complains of intermittent low abdominal pain and difficulty walking. The "shooting pain" is not relieved with "hot water bottle".

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Ligamentous pain
- b) Groin Pain
- c) Symphyseal diastasis
- d) Transferred pain from bilateral hip laxity.

11. Anti D should be given to all women who are RH negative in which of the following?

- a) Threatened Miscarriage
- b) Ectopic pregnancy
- c) Medical Termination of pregnancy
- d) All of the above

12. The functions of a placenta include which of the following?

- a) Transfer of oxygen from mother to fetus
- b) Transfer of urea and creatinine from the mother to fetus
- c) Prevention of pre-term labour
- d) Both answer A & C.

13. A unbooked woman, in her second pregnancy presents with convulsions in labour ward. She is brought by relatives who know little of her history. What is the likely cause?

- a) Epilepsy
- b) Hyponatremia
- c) Hypoglycemia
- d) All of the above.

14. A 32 year old woman in the 14th week of pregnancy presents to labour ward with vaginal bleeding and vomiting. The uterus is large for date. Ultra sound scan shows "snowstorm" appearance.

Which is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Threatened miscarriage
- b) Confirmed ectopic pregnancy
- c) Trophoblastic disease
- d) Septic abortion

15. A 20 year old pregnant, 32/40 weeks, presents to antenatal clinic with history of painless vaginal bleeding after intercourse. The abdomen is soft and CTG reactive. The likely diagnosis is?

- a) Threatened pre-term labour
- b) Placenta previa
- c) Placental abruption
- d) Vaginal infection.

16. Gestational diabetes is associated with a significant increased risk for the fetus except?

- a) Congenital anomaly
- b) Intrauterine death beyond 40weeks
- c) Hypoglycemia
- d) Neonatal Jaundice

17. Which statement is correct regarding diabetes in pregnancy?

- a) Women with gestational diabetes commonly present with ketoacidosis
- b) Gestational diabetes responds to diet alone
- c) Gestational diabetes usually requires insulin therapy
- d) Third degree relatives of GDM Women are at risk of developing gestational diabetes in pregnancy.

18. Which of the following statement is correct?

- a) Women with pre-eclampsia are at increased risk of developing gestational diabetes.
- b) The most dangerous complication of pre-eclampsia is cerebral oedema.
- c) The most dangerous complications of pre-eclampsia diabetes is HELLP syndrome.
- d) Pre-eclampsia is defined as a rise in the diastolic BP after 22 weeks of pregnancy.

19. A woman presents with vaginal bleeding and abdominal pain at 38 weeks. Her pulse was 120/min and her BP was 86/54.

The important diagnosis to exclude is:

- a) A major placenta Previa
- b) Placental Abruption
- c) Latent phase of labour
- d) Cervical cancer

20. Which of the following would you do as a matter of urgency in the above case?

- a) Listen to fetal heart and begin CTG
- b) Perform an ultra sound scan to check for placental localization and fetal visibility
- c) Insert two large cannulas, send blood for full blood count, cross match 4 units and coagulation screen
- d) Call for both consultant and anesthetic to attend

21. Which of the following drugs would cause low baseline variability?

- a) Narcotic
- b) Syntocinon
- c) Opioids
- d) Both A and C

22. Which statements regarding CTG in Obstetrics is incorrect?

- a) Hypothyroidism causes fetal tachycardia
- b) Tachycardia is a response to increase in sympathetic tone of the cardiovascular system.
- c) Tocolysis is given to reduce uterine contractility and therefore minimize fetal tachycardia.
- d) Fetal tachycardia can be caused by choriamnionitis and maternal Pyrexia

23. Which of the following are high risk for postnatal depression?

- a) Disinterested feeding her baby
- b) She is unable to sleep well
- c) Her partner recently left her
- d) All of the above.

24. Which of these drugs is likely to cause low variability in a CTG?

- a) Morphine
- b) Terbutaline
- c) Salbutamol
- d) All of the above

25. In a normal labour, which of the following statement is incorrect?

- a) The rate of cervical dilation in first stage of labour should be 1cm/hr.
- b) The second stage of labour in a Primip is 2hrs in duration.
- c) Episiotomy is recommended in Primigravida.
- d) The latent phase should not exceed 8hrs.

26. A women in her first pregnancy is admitted at 39 weeks. Examination reveals that the head is 2/5 palpable, the cervix is 1cm long and firm, 1cm dilated and the head is at station-2. Which statement is correct?

- a) Her bishop score is >4
- b) She is in active phase
- c) Her bishop score is <4
- d) She should be admitted for observation.

27. Which of the following positions or presentations cannot be delivered vaginally?

- a) Occiput-posterior
- b) Occiput-anterior
- c) Frank Breech
- d) Occipito-transverse

28. Which statement is true?

- a) Breech presentation is uncommon in preterm babies.
- b) Only some women can have external cephalic version.
- c) Caesarian section should be offered to all women with breech term.
- d) Regardless of the mode of delivery, breech presentation is associated with higher perinatal mortality.

29. The uterine artery is a branch of the.....

- a) External iliac
- b) Pudendal artery
- c) Ovarian artery
- d) Internal iliac

30. Inferior to the uterine artery lies the?

- a) Uterosacral
- b) Transverse cervical ligament
- c) Ureter
- d) Bladder

31. Which of the following statements are true of the menstrual cycle?

- a) Estradiol cause the endometrial glands to secrete glycerin
- b) The luteal phase lasts for a fixed duration of 12-14 days
- c) The LH surge causes the oocyte to undergo meiosis reducing chromosome no.23
- d) Answers (b) & (c)

32. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- a) The Granulosa cell secrete androstenedione
- b) The Luteal cell secrete progesterone
- c) The Granulosa cell become the luteal cell after the release of the oocyte
- d) The ovary contains 2 million oocytes at birth.

33. Which statements are false?

- a) Progesterone concentrations reach their peak at the time of ovulation.
- b) Testosterone is not essential for the production of estradiol.
- c) Answers (a) & (b)
- d) The secretion of LH and FSH is under the control of the hypothalamus.

34. A 16 year old student is brought by her mum to the clinic due to irregular periods. Her menarche was at 13 years of age, she had gained a lot of weight, and was embarrassed by the hyperpigmentation around her neck and elbows. She noted she was becoming very hairy around her face and thighs. What are the possible causes?

- a) Polycystic ovarian syndrome
- b) Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia
- c) Dysfunctional uterine bleeding
- d) (a) & (b)

35. In regards to the above question, the appropriate management would include:

- a) History and examination
- b) Investigation should include T.V scans of the pelvis
- c) Commence COCP after 3 months
- d) (a) and COCP

36. Which of the following are recognized methods of emergency contraception?

- a) Insertion of intrauterine device
- b) (a) and (c)
- c) Ulipristal
- d) High dose Oestrogen given in 2 doses 12 hours apart.

37. Which of the following statements are true about COCP?

- a) The first pill should be taken on D7 of her period.
- b) Progesterone only pill can be taken any time of the day.
- c) COCP dosage in epileptics will not be higher.
- d) A past history of DVT is an absolute contradiction.

38. Which statement is true regarding IUCD?

- a) Mirena is an alternative to T/L in family completion.
- b) Copper T should be removed if a low grade pelvic infection is diagnosed.
- c) Mirena is a non-hormonal intrauterine device.
- d) Mirena can be inserted in a women with a large fibroid.

39. A woman is admitted for total abdominal hysterectomy. Which of the following are routine prophylactic measures?

- a) Ampicillin 1g intra operatively
- b) TED stockings
- c) Flagyl suppository pre operatively
- d) (b) & (c)

40. A 50 year old lady presents with pelvic organ prolapse involving the anterior compartment. Which is also a correct description?

- a) Cystocele
- b) Enterocele
- c) Rectocele
- d) None of the above

41. Cervical cancer can be prevented. Which prevention statement is incorrect?

- a) Vaccination is effective
- b) Early detection of premalignant changes saves lives
- c) Antibiotic is optional
- d) Visual inspection with acetic acid is cost effective as papanicolaou smear

42. Which statement is incorrect regarding cervical screening in Fiji?

- a) Wet prep cytology is currently used
- b) Cervical biopsy is ideal choice
- c) Papanicolaou smear
- d) Visual inspection of the cervix with acetic acid.

43. Pre malignant lesions can be treated with

- a) Cryotherapy
- b) LLETZ
- c) Knife cone
- d) All of the above.

44. A healthy 23 year old Primigravida who has had an uncomplicated delivery at 35 weeks, at home, presents to the hospital with low abdominal pain, fever and vaginal bleeding. There is marked adnexal. Tenderness and a foul discharge noted. Which of the organisms is likely to be isolated on culture medium?

- a) Chlamydia trachomatis
- b) Neisseria gonorrhea
- c) Escherichia coli
- d) Bacteroides Fragilis

45. Your clinical diagnosis is?

- a) Chorioamniotitis
- b) Endometritis
- c) Bacteremia
- d) Pelvic inflammatory disease

46. Contraceptive choice in a woman who has had GDM in pregnancy would be:

- a) Cooper T
- b) Depo provera
- c) COCP
- d) All of the above

47. A 24 year old is seen on the first day post-partum following a normal vaginal delivery. She experiences pain when baby latches. Which is a poor sign of latching on?

- a) Clicking noise are heard
- b) Baby's arms and hands are relaxed
- c) The baby's chin touches the breast
- d) The baby's lips are rolled

48. Many pregnant women will want an early pregnant scan, which is best done at;

- a) 5-6 weeks
- b) 7 weeks
- c) 8-9 weeks
- d) 11-14 weeks

49. What are some indications of the first trimester scan?

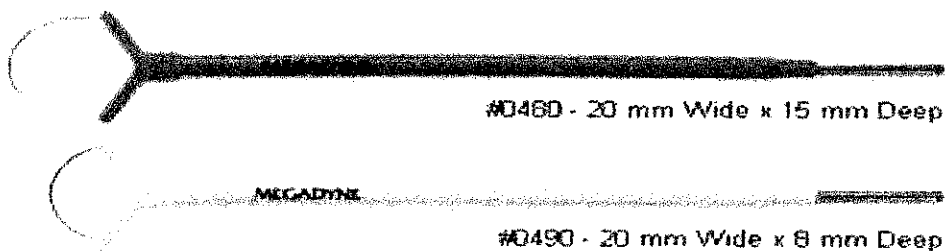
- a) Ectopic pregnancy
- b) Congenital anomaly
- c) Placental localization
- d) All of the above

50. Indications for the second trimester scan include all except;

- a) Cervical length assessment
- b) Multiple pregnancy
- c) Placental site
- d) All of the above

SECTION B-SHORT ANSWERS- [50 Marks]

1.

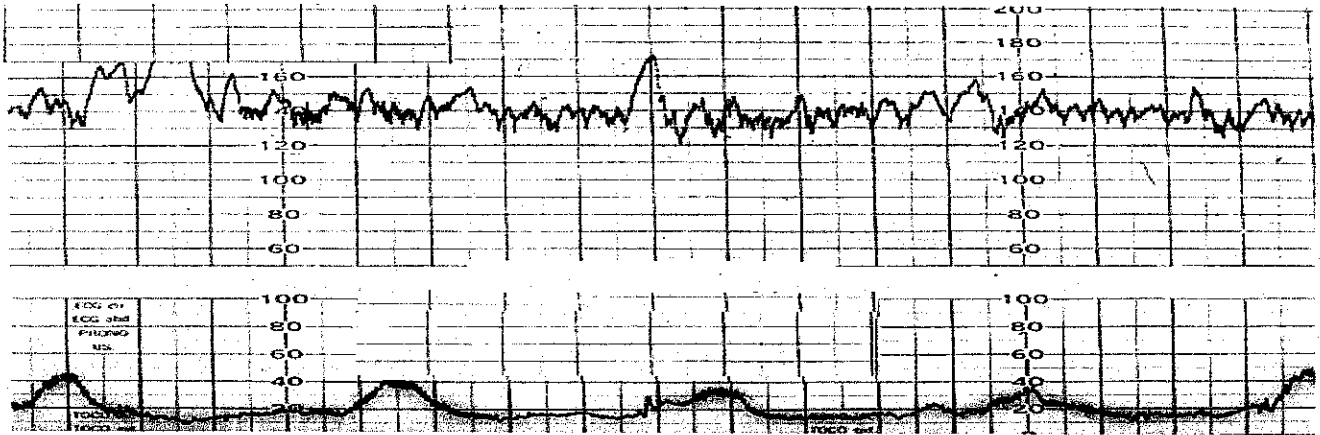


a. Describe what is this item and what is it used for. [5]

- i.
- ii.

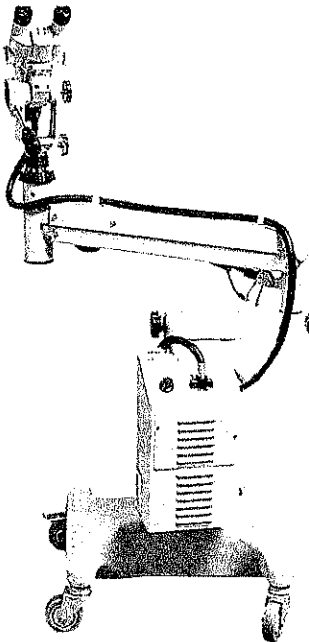
- b. List 5 complications that may arise from the various treatment modality of high-grade lesions. [5]

2. CTG [10 marks]



Describe this CTG – 10 Marks

3. Colposcopy [10 marks]



Describe in a step wise manner what Colposcopy is and how the procedure is performed.



4.

- a. What is your diagnosis? [1 mark]
- b. Describe the various grades and its location. [4 marks]
- c. Describe the three management approach to this condition? [5 marks]

5. Breech presentation

- a. List 5 contraindications to vaginal breech deliveries. [5 marks]
- b. List 5 contraindications to external cephalic versions. [5 marks]

SECTION C - CASE BASED QUESTIONS. WORTH 20 MARKS EACH.

1. You are the first to respond to second stage emergency buzzer. On arrival, the mid-wife is attempting to stop the bleeding per vagina, following a normal delivery of a 34-year-old multipara.
 - a. Clearly plan out your emergency response of PPH management. [10 marks]
 - b. List 5 PPH risk factors. [5 marks]
 - c. What are the cause of PPH. [5 marks]
2. A 30-year-old un-booked mother presents to labour Ward fitting. She is brought in by her neighbors who were unaware of her pregnancy.
 - a. Write out your plan of management for this patient. [10 marks]
 - b. List 5 possible causes of convulsion in pregnancy. [5 marks]
 - c. List 5 possible complications of convulsions in pregnancy. [5 marks]

3. Mrs. A D is 39-year-old and is G3 P0. She was diagnosed with PCOS and has a BMI of 38. She was on Metformin before pregnancy and was recently diagnosed with gestational diabetes.
 - a. Outline her management in Ante-Natal Ward. [10 marks]
 - b. List 5 fetal abnormalities of babies of GDM mothers. [5 marks]
 - c. List 5 maternal complications. [5 marks]
4. Outline in detail the 4 stages of carcinoma of the cervix. [20 marks]
5. A 17-year-old form 6 student is coping poorly at school because of her irregular heavy periods.
 - a. Draw in detail: [10 marks]
 - i. HPO axis
 - ii. Ovarian Cycle
 - iii. Menstrual Cycle
 - b. A 47-year-old returns to Gynae Clinic for review due to irregular painful periods. Outline the management approach for AUB. [10 marks]

References

1. Lawrence Impey & Tim Child, Obs.Gyne. MCQs and EMCs.2017
2. E.Reece, Hobbins, Norman Grant, Clinical Obstetrics, 2007



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OBGY 603 MCQ Answer Sheet

Student Name: _____

Student ID: _____

(Circle the correct answer. Only one choice is valid for each question.)

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D
16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D
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26	A	B	C	D
27	A	B	C	D
28	A	B	C	D

29	A	B	C	D
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45	A	B	C	D
46	A	B	C	D
47	A	B	C	D
48	A	B	C	D
49	A	B	C	D
50	A	B	C	D