I. Essay Questions : (2 x 15 = 30)

1. What is induction of labour?
   Write briefly on indications, Contra indications and Methods of indication of labour.

2. What are the causes of second trimester abortions?
   How do you diagnose and manage a case of cervical incompetence.

II. Write Short notes on : (10 x 5 = 50)

1. Predisposing causes and management of atonic PPH.
2. Prevention of vertical transmission of HIV infection.
4. Partogram.
5. Safe Motherhood initiative.
6. Diagnosis of fetal distress.
7. Physiological Jaundice.
8. Missed abortion.
10. Incordinate uterine action.

III. Short Answer Questions : (10 x 2 = 20)

2. Non reactive non stress test.
3. Enumerate Danger signs in pregnancy.
5. Contra indications for prostaglandins.
6. Pre disposing causes for puerperal sepsis.
7. Hellp syndrome.
8. Advantages of elective caesarean section.
I. Essay Questions : (2 x 15 = 30)

1. Classify “Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy”.
   How would you manage a case of mild PIH at 32 wks of pregnancy.

2. List the factors that predispose to ATONIC post partum Haemorrhage (PPH),
   Describe the management of severe Atonic PPH in a primipara aged 24 years.

II. Write Short notes on : (10 x 5 = 50)

1. Medical management of unruptured ectopic pregnancy.
2. Differentiate true from false labour pains.
3. Define maternal mortality enumerate the causes.
4. Puerperal sepsis.
6. Prophylactic outlet forceps.
7. What is BOH? Enumerate the causes of BOH.
8. Define episiotomy. What are the types and complications of episiotomy.
9. Assessment of cephalopelvic disproportion.
10. Ultrasonographic findings in Intrauterine death of foetus.

III. Short Answer Questions : (10 x 2 = 20)

1. Bandle’s ring.
2. Causes of Breech presentation.
3. Write four advantages of LSCS over classical section.
5. Causes of unengaged head at term.
7. Precipitate labour.
8. Universal precautions to be observed in treating HIV patient.
10. External cephalic version.
I. Essay Questions: (2 x 15 = 30)

1. Define normal labour. Write the mechanism and management of normal labour.

2. Define antepartum hemorrhage. What are its causes? How do you diagnose and manage a case of placenta previa?

II. Write Short notes on: (10 x 5 = 50)

1. Management of eclampsia.
2. Predisposing factors for atonic PPH.
3. Delivery of after coming head in breech presentation.
4. Haematological changes in pregnancy.
7. Complications of twin pregnancy.

III. Short Answer Questions: (10 x 2 = 20)

1. Missed abortion.
2. Hegar’s sign.
3. Aims of antenatal care.
5. Precipitate labour.
8. Antihypertensives used in pregnancy.
10. Advantages of elective caesarean section.
FINAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
PART – II
Revised (Non-Semester) Regulations
Paper V – OBSTETRICS INCLUDING SOCIAL OBSTETRICS
Q. P. Code : 524085

Time : Three hours                                                                          Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer ALL questions.

I. Essay Questions :                                         (2 x 15 = 30)

1. Define eclampsia. Describe eclamptic fits management in labour.

2. Define caesarean section and its various indications.
   Explain the management of previous lower segment caesarean section in labour.

II. Write Short notes on :                                          (10 x 5 = 50)

1. Missed abortion.
2. Placentia succenturiata.
3. Cephalhematoma.
5. Define and explain the management of deep transverse arrest.
6. Difference between constriction ring and contraction ring dystosia.
7. Causes of Intrauterine death (IUD) and diagnosis.
8. Anencephaly
9. Trial labour.
10. Craniotomy.

III. Short Answer Questions :           (10 x 2 = 20)

1. Braxton’s Hich’s contraction.
2. Decidual cast.
3. Complications of ARM.
4. Why should we cut short second stage of labour in severe PIH?
5. Indication for cervicotomy.
6. Universal precautions observed during delivery of HIV patient.
7. CHIGNON.
10. Indication of induction of labour.

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FINAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
PART – II
Revised (Non-Semester) Regulations

Paper V – OBSTETRICS INCLUDING SOCIAL OBSTETRICS

Q. P. Code : 524085

Time : Three hours
Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer ALL questions.
Draw Suitable diagrams wherever necessary

I. Essay Questions : (2 x 15 = 30)

1. What are the causes of anaemia in pregnancy?
   Write diagnosis treatment and prevention of anaemia in pregnancy.

2. What are the causes of Breech presentation?
   How do you manage Breech presentation at 34-36 weeks of Pregnancy?

II. Write Short notes on : (10 x 5 = 50)

1. Physiology of lactation.
2. Haematological changes in pregnancy.
3. Define maternal mortality. What are the causes of maternal mortality?
5. Hypotonic uterine inertia.
7. Partogram.
10. Face to pubis delivery.

III. Short Answer Questions : (10 x 2 = 20)

1. Quickening.
2. Meconium aspiration syndrome.
3. Causes of puerperal pyrexia.
4. Prerequisites for application of outlet forceps.
5. Define normal labour.
6. Pre conceptional counselling.
7. Hegar’s sign.
8. Incomplete abortion.
10. Indications for induction of labour.

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I. Essay Questions : (2 x 10 = 20)
1. Define Preterm labour. Explain the etiology and management of Preterm labour.
2. What are all the causes of second trimester abortion and how do you manage a case of cervical incompetence.

II. Write Short notes on : (10 x 5 = 50)
1. Breast feeding.
3. Apgar score.
4. Complete perineal tear.
5. Fibroid complicating pregnancy.
8. Inevitable abortion.
9. RH iso immunization.
10. Face to pubis delivery.

III. Short Answer Questions : (15 x 2 = 30)
1. Advantages of vaccum.
2. Indications for classical caesarian section.
5. Hematological changes during pregnancy.
6. Causes of mobile head at term.
7. Complications of VBAC.
8. Puerperal pyrexia.
10. Non reactive non stress test.
11. Aetiology of hyperemesis.
12. Classification of anemia in pregnancy.
13. Immunization during pregnancy.

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I. Essay Questions :  
(2 x 10 = 20)

1. Define intrauterine growth restriction.  
   Describe the etiology, diagnosis and management of intrauterine growth restriction.

2. What are the causes for III stage complications?  
   Explain the management of atonic postpartum hemorrhage.

II. Write Short notes on :  
(10 x 5 = 50)

1. Erythroblastosis foetalis.
4. Perinatal mortality.
5. Inversion of uterus.
6. Incoordinate uterine action.
7. Episiotomy.
9. RCH interventions.

III. Short Answer Questions :  
(15 x 2 = 30)

1. Diagonal conjugate.
2. Importance of prenatal care.
3. HELLP syndrome.
4. Urinary tract changes during pregnancy.
5. Oral glucose challenge test.
6. Advantages of elective caesarian section.
8. False labour pains.
12. Indication for internal podalic version.
13. Asymptomatic bacteriuria.
15. Hegar’s sign.
I. Elaborate on:  

1. Define Antepartum Haemorrhage.  
   Discuss the aetiology, types, clinical features, differential diagnosis and management of placenta previa at 32 weeks of gestation.

2. What is Puerperium? Describe the complications of puerperium and its management.

II. Write notes on:  

1. Techniques of prenatal diagnosis.
2. USG in obstetrics.
3. Advantages of ventouse over forceps.
5. Vulval hematoma.
7. Internal iliac ligation.
8. 1st stage of labour.
9. CVS changes during pregnancy.

III. Short Answer Questions:  

1. Moulding.
2. Encirclage.
3. Pudendal block.
4. Restitution.
5. Placenta percreta.
6. Couveliare uterus.
7. Delivery of aftercoming head.
8. Scar dehiscence.
9. Recurrent abortions.
10. Mifepristone.
11. VBAC.
12. RCH interventions.
15. Uterine inertia.
I. Elaborate on:

1. Define postpartum haemorrhage. What are the types of Postpartum haemorrhage? Discuss in detail predisposing factors, clinical features and management of Atonic Postpartum haemorrhage. (Max.) (Max.) (Max.)
2. Define Multiple Pregnancy. Discuss the aetiology, diagnosis, complications and management of Twin gestation during pregnancy. (Max.) (Max.) (Max.)

II. Write notes on:

1. Hyperemesis gravidarum.
2. Biophysical profile.
5. Genital tract changes during pregnancy.
6. Ultrasonogram in first trimester.
7. Missed abortion.
8. Follow up of vesicular mole.
10. Gestational Diabetes.

III. Short Answers on:

2. Magnesium sulphage in Eclampsia.
3. Outlet forceps.
4. Engagement.
5. Bandl’s ring.
6. Pudendal Block.
7. Definition of Eclampsia.
11. Scar dehiscence.
12. Precipitate labour.
14. Prophylaxis of Rh isoimmunisation.
15. Prolonged Pregnancy-aetiology.
THIRD M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
PART – II
Paper V – OBSTETRICS INCLUDING SOCIAL OBSTETRICS
Q. P. Code : 524085

Time : 180 Minutes                                                                          Maximum: 100 Marks
Answer ALL questions.
Draw Suitable diagrams wherever necessary

I. Elaborate on: (2 x 15 = 30)


2. Define preterm labour. Explain the etiology and management of preterm labour.

II. Write notes on: (10 x 5 = 50)

1. Hyperemesis gravidarum.
2. Hematological changes during pregnancy.
4. Puerperal sepsis.
5. Complete perineal tear.
6. Recurrent abortions.
7. Cephalhaematoma.
9. Vaginal Birth after Caesarean Section.
10. Screening for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus.

III. Short Answers on: (10 x 2 = 20)

1. Any four Indications for Ultrasound in obstetrics.
2. Immunisation during pregnancy.
3. Causes for mobile head at term.
4. Diameters of pelvic inlet.
5. Indications for outlet forceps.
7. Follow up post vesicular mole evacuation.
8. Indications for MTP under the MTP act.
9. Indications for caesarean hysterectomy.
10. Drugs used for cervical ripening.

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THIRD M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
PART – II
Paper V – OBSTETRICS INCLUDING SOCIAL OBSTETRICS
Q. P. Code : 524085

Time : 180 Minutes Maximum: 40 Marks

Answer ALL questions.
Draw Suitable diagrams wherever necessary

I. Elaborate on: (2 x 7.5 = 15)

1. A primi with 26 weeks of pregnancy presents with haemoglobin of 7 gms. Discuss investigations and management in pregnancy and in labour

2. What are the causes of rupture uterus? Signs and symptoms of obstructed labour and their management.

II. Write notes on: (10 x 1.5 = 15)

1. Episiotomy.
2. MgSo4 therapy in obstetrics.
3. Criteria of maternal mortality.
5. What is alert line, action line and their importance.
7. Reactive non stress test.
8. External Cephalic version – Indications and contraindication.
9. CVS changes during pregnancy.
10. Etiology and investigations of recurrent abortion.

III. Short Answers on: (10 x 1 = 10)

1. Prophylactic methergine.
2. Obstetric conjugate and its importance.
4. indications for classical caesarean section.
5. Define polyhydramnios and oligohydramnios.
6. Complications of artificial rupture of membranes.
7. What is incomplete abortion and management?
8. Define postpartum haemorrhage
9. Write the dose of Oxytocin in induction of labour and in postpartum haemorrhage.
10. What are the complications of suction evacuation?

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I. Elaborate on: (2 x 7.5 = 15)
1. Discuss types of Twins, Maternal and Fetal complications in Multiple Pregnancy.
   Elaborate on the Diagnosis and Management of a Primigravida at 36 weeks, who is
diagnosed to have Twin Pregnancy?
   Brief on intrapatum and postpartum management.

2. Define GDM.
   Discuss the indications for screening and methods of screening for GDM.
   Elaborate on management of Mrs X ,G3 P2 L2 diagnosed to have GDM at 32 weeks of
   pregnancy. Brief on maternal/fetal complications.

II. Write notes on: (10 x 1.5 = 15)
1. Diagnosis and Management of preterm labour.
3. Antepartum Eclampsia.
4. Symptoms and Signs of Abruptio Placenta.
5. Prevention of vertical transmission of HIV in pregnancy.
7. Partograph.
8. Shoulder Dystocia.
10. Suction Cup Delivery.

III. Short Answers on: (10 x 1 = 10)
1. Prevention of Rh isoimmunization.
2. Diameters of pelvic inlet.
3. Infective Endocarditis Prophylaxis in labour.
4. Objectives of antenatal Care.
5. Active management of third stage of labour.
6. Diagnosis and Management of Missed Abortion.
7. Definition and indication for ECV.
9. Hegar’s Sign.

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I. Elaborate on:  
(2 x 7.5 = 15)  
1. Primi with 36 weeks of gestation with B.P 140/100 with painful bleeding per vagina. Discuss diagnosis, investigations, management and complications.  
2. Define post-partum haemorrhage. Discuss the management and complications.  

II. Write Notes on:  
(10 x 1.5 = 15)  
1. Oral glucose challenge test.  
2. Pelvic inlet.  
3. Causes of hydramnios and its management.  
4. Missed abortion.  
5. Follow up of vesicular mole.  
6. Management of complete Perineal tear  
7. Complications of forceps application.  
10. HELLP syndrome.  

III. Short Answers on:  
(10 x 1 = 10)  
1. Asymptomatic bacteriuria.  
2. Occipitofrontal diameter.  
3. Anencephaly.  
4. Pregnancy – Diagnosis tests  
5. Complications in Puerperium  
7. Osiander’s sign.  
8. Bandl’s ring.  
10. Cephalohematoma.  

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I. Elaborate on:  
(1 x 10 = 10)

1. A Primigravid woman has come at 37 weeks of gestation with no risk factors other than breech presentation. Describe how one should plan for her mode of delivery and what procedure could be done to facilitate normal delivery.

II. Write notes on:  
(5 x 4 = 20)

1. Oral glucose tolerance test using 75 grams glucose.
2. Enumerate the causes of first trimester pregnancy loss.
3. How will one differentiate antepartum haemorrhage due to Placenta previa from Abruptio placentae?
4. If LMP (last menstrual period) is not known, describe the methods by which EDD (expected date of delivery) could be arrived at.
5. Describe the procedure of “manual removal of the placenta”.

III. Short answers on:  
(5 x 2 = 10)

1. What are the planes of the inlet, mid pelvis and outlet in the true pelvis?
2. What is active management of the third stage of labour?
4. Enumerate the antenatal complications encountered in multiple pregnancies.
I. Elaborate: (1 x 10 = 10)


II. Write notes on: (5 x 4 = 20)

1. Deep transverse arrest.
2. Partogram.
3. Meconium aspiration syndrome.
4. GDM diagnosis and management.
5. Define atonic PPH and its management.

III. Short answers on: (5 x 2 = 10)

1. Prostaglandins.
2. Causes of birth asphyxia.
3. Apgar score.
4. NST (Non–Stress Test).
5. Aims of Antenatal care.
I. Elaborate on:  
1. Definition, Incidence, Complications, Diagnosis and Management of Multiple Pregnancy.

II. Write notes on:  
1. Recurrent Abortions.
2. Vaginal birth after Caesarean (VBAC).
3. Asymptomatic Bacteriuria.
4. Eclampsia.
5. Lochia.

III. Short answers on:  
1. Antenatal corticosteroids.
2. New York Heart Association (NYHA) classification.
3. Couvelaire uterus.
4. Quantification of albuminurea.
5. Precipitate labour.

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