

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II - CBME
PAPER II – OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526086

Time: 30 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script.
No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions: (20 x 1 = 20)

1. Day of ovulation is
 - A) 14 days before next menstruation
 - B) 14 days after menstruation
 - C) 10 days after menstruation
 - D) 18 days after menstruation
2. All of the following can occur due to DES exposure inutero in female baby except
 - A) T shaped uterus
 - B) Clear cell carcinoma
 - C) Vaginal adenosis
 - D) Renal anomalies
3. Signet ring cells in a cellular stroma is diagnostic of
 - A) Gonadoblastoma
 - B) Hilus cell tumour
 - C) Krukenberg tumour
 - D) Struma ovarii
4. A women with which of the following health problem must avoid centchroman
 - A) PCOS
 - B) Endometrial hyperplasia
 - C) DUB
 - D) Endometriosis
5. Prostate gland is homologous to
 - A) Bartholins gland
 - B) Cowper's gland
 - C) Skene glands
 - D) Bulbourethral gland
6. Tubal causes of infertility is diagnosed by all except
 - A) HSG
 - B) SSG
 - C) Lap chromopertubation
 - D) Post coital test
7. Surrogacy is indicated in all except
 - A) Premature ovarian failure
 - B) Absent uterus
 - C) Hereditary diseases
 - D) Elderly mother
8. HPV – which serotype is responsible for cancer cervix
 - A) 6
 - B) 11
 - C) 16
 - D) 32
9. All are true regarding endometriosis except
 - A) Hormone dependent
 - B) Contains clear fluid
 - C) Involve lung and pleura
 - D) Ovary is the most common site
10. Halban's sign is seen in
 - A) Endometriosis
 - B) Fibroid uterus
 - C) Adenomyosis
 - D) Ca cervix

11. Diagnostic of menopause
A) Serum FSH less than 40 B) Serum FSH more than 40
C) Serum LH more than 20 D) Serum Estradiol less than 30
12. Most common cause of hirsutism in a young female
A) Ovarian tumour B) Adrenal tumour
C) Congenital adrenal hyperplasia D) PCOS
13. Difficulties in Minimally Invasive Surgery are all except
A) Indirect palpation of tissues B) Restricted movement of tools
C) Presence of three dimensional vision D) Counter- intuitive motion
14. Vertical fusion defect can result in
A) Septate uterus B) Transverse vaginal septum
C) Uterine didelphus D) Bicornuate uterus
15. Ulceration of the vulva is seen in all except
A) Bacterial vaginosis B) Syphilis C) Chancroid D) Behcet's disease
16. Not a barrier contraceptive
A) Diaphragm B) centchroman C) Condom D) Today
17. Ureter is identified intraoperatively by
A) Rich arterial plexus B) Relation to lumbar plexus
C) Peristaltic movement D) Close to renal vein
18. Cause of decubitus ulcer in prolapse
A) Friction B) Venous congestion C) Intercourse D) Trauma
19. Emergency contraception prevents pregnancy by all except
A) Delaying ovulation B) Inhibiting fertilisation
C) Preventing implantation D) Interrupting early pregnancy
20. Most common gene mutation in fibroid
A) MED-12 B) COL 4 A5-A6 C) FH D) None of the above

[MBBS 0324]

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II - SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME)

PAPER II – OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526086

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

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(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Chemotherapy of choriocarcinoma is with
A) Methotrexate B) Bleomycin C) Busulphan D) Cyclophosphamide
2. Commonest malignancy of body of the uterus is
A) Adenoacanthoma B) Sarcoma
C) Squamous cell carcinoma D) Adenocarcinoma
3. The spinbarkeit of cervical mucous is maximum in
A) Early proliferative phase B) Ovulatory phase
C) Secretory phase D) Menstrual phase
4. Most common site of genital tuberculosis
A) Fallopian tube B) Uterus C) Ovary D) Vagina
5. Commonest manifestation of endometriosis is
A) Infertility B) Pain C) Leukorrhoea D) Bleeding
6. The size of mature ovum
A) 100 - 110 μ B) 120 - 140 μ C) 140 - 160 μ D) 180 - 200 μ
7. For sex determination smear is taken from
A) Nose B) Buccal mucosa C) Vagina D) Skin
8. Strawberry vagina is seen in infection with
A) Hemophilus vaginalis B) Trichomonas vaginalis
C) Moniliasis D) Herpes simplex
9. MIRENA IUD contains
A) Levonorgestrel B) Regestrone
C) Medroxyprogesterone D) Ethinylestradiol
10. Treatment for nulliparous prolapse is
A) Manchesters operation B) Sling surgery
C) Vaginal hysterectomy D) Vaginal pessary

11. Tranexamic acid is useful in
A) Dyspareunia
B) Endometriosis
C) Menorrhagia
D) Stein Levinthal syndrome
12. Fertilisation occurs in
A) Ampulla
B) Isthmus
C) Fimbria
D) Uterus
13. Ovarian tumors causing masculinisation are
A) Arrhenoblastoma
B) Dysgerminoma
C) Gonadoblastoma
D) Granulosa cell tumor
14. Artificial insemination of husband semen is indicated in
A) Tubal factor
B) Cervical factor
C) Ovarian factor
D) Pituitary factor
15. Estrogens are contraindicated in
A) Senile vaginitis
B) Senile endometritis
C) Endometrial carcinoma
D) Contraception
16. Not a cause of hirsutism is
A) Granulosa cell tumor
B) Arrhenoblastoma
C) Polycystic ovary
D) Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
17. Secondary amenorrhoea after abortion is seen in
A) Anemia
B) Uterine atresia
C) Imperforate hymen
D) Asherman syndrome
18. Endometrial thickness in a postmenopausal women
A) 2 mm
B) 4 mm
C) 6 mm
D) 7 mm
19. In a lactating mother oral pills of choice is
A) Triphasic pill
B) Sequential pill
C) Mini pill
D) Combined pills
20. In young women deep conisation may lead to all except
A) Midtrimester abortion
B) Sterility
C) Premature labour
D) Cervical dystocia

[MBBS 0524]

11. The best diagnostic method of tubal block is
A) Ultrasonography B) Hysterosalpingography C) Colposcopy D) Hysteroscopy
12. The most common cause of hirsutism in a female is
A) Androblastoma B) Luteoma ovary
C) Adrenal hyperplasia D) PCOS
13. The following are common symptoms of endometriosis except
A) Diarrhoea B) Menorrhagia C) Dyspareunia D) Dysmenorrhoea
14. Gonococcal salpingitis is associated with all except
A) Pain B) Fever C) Vaginal bleeding D) Leukocytosis
15. The most common symptom of menopause
A) Insomnia B) Headache C) Hot flushes D) Depression
16. Nabothian follicles are seen in
A) Cervix B) Vagina C) Ovary D) Uterus
17. Commonest site of Myoma
A) Cervical B) Submucous C) Intramural D) Subserous
18. Which of the following organism causes condyloma acuminata
A) Fungus B) Virus C) Bacteria D) Protozoa
19. Granulosa and theca cell tumours are seen frequently
A) In infancy B) Before puberty C) In post-menopausal D) Reproductive age
20. The presence of pyometra in a post-menopausal woman is strongly suggestive of
A) Diabetes B) Tuberculous endometritis
C) Malignancy D) Degenerating myoma

[MBBS 0325]

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0325]

MARCH 2025

Sub. Code :6086

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL MBBS PART II

PAPER II – OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526086

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - B

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. LH surge precedes ovulation by
A) 12-16 hours B) 20-24 hours C) 24-36hours D) 48 hours
2. Following are features of Turners syndrome except
A) Ovarian agenesis B) Tall stature C) Cubitus valgus D) Webbing of neck
3. Ovulation can be induced by
A) Estrogen B) Progesterone C) Danazol D) Clomiphene
4. Normal pH of vagina is about
A) 1.5 B) 2.5 C) 3.5 D) 4.5
5. The commonest complication of ovarian cyst
A) Haemorrhage B) Rupture C) Torsion D) Infection
6. The best method to diagnose ulcerative cancer cervix is
A) Cervical smear B) Cervical biopsy C) Colposcopy D) None of the above
7. Corkscrew shaped glands are seen in
A) Proliferative Endometrium B) Atrophic endometrium
C) Secretory Endometrium D) Endometrial hyperplasia
8. The best diagnostic method of tubal block is
A) Ultrasonography B) Hysterosalpingography C) Colposcopy D) Hysteroscopy
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18. The commonest ovarian neoplasm in reproductive age group is
A) Epithelial tumour B) Germ cell tumour
C) Krukenberg tumour D) Metastatic ovarian tumour
19. The treatment of acute salpingitis is
A) Antibiotics and rest B) Salpingectomy
C) Laparoscopy and fulguration D) Hysterectomy
20. Blood loss during normal menstruation is approximately
A) 15ml B) 35ml C) 75ml D) 125ml

[MBBS 0325]

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0325]

MARCH 2025

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**THIRD PROFESSIONAL MBBS PART II
PAPER II – OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY
Q.P. Code: 526086**

Time: 20 Minutes

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Answer All Questions

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SET - C

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. The commonest complication of ovarian cyst
A) Haemorrhage B) Rupture C) Torsion D) Infection
2. The best method to diagnose ulcerative cancer cervix is
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[MBBS 0325]

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THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

PAPER VI – OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526086

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. The normal adult uterus is:
A) Retroverted and anteflexed B) Anteverted and anteflexed
C) Retroverted and retroflexed D) Anteverted and retroflexed
2. The middle layer of the uterus is called:
A) Perimetrium B) Endometrium C) Myometrium D) Mesometrium
3. The most reliable method of contraception is:
A) IUD B) OCP C) Tubal ligation D) Condom
4. OCPs primarily prevent pregnancy by:
A) Killing sperm B) Thickening cervical mucus
C) Inhibiting ovulation D) Destroying zygote
5. Which condition is not commonly associated with PCOS?
A) Obesity B) Hirsutism C) Hyperinsulinemia D) Hyperthyroidism
6. In a reproductive-age woman with sudden lower abdominal pain and positive pregnancy test, suspect:
A) Appendicitis B) Ovarian cyst C) Ectopic pregnancy D) PID
7. A molar pregnancy typically presents with:
A) Low HCG B) Bleeding and large uterus
C) Fetal heart sounds D) Normal uterine size
8. What is the gold standard diagnostic method for endometriosis?
A) Ultrasound B) CT C) Laparoscopy D) MRI
9. Treatment of choice for CIN III:
A) Repeat Pap in 6 months B) Antibiotics C) LEEP D) Observation
10. Sonohysterography is best for:
A) Cervical cancer staging B) Ovarian mass diagnosis
C) Intrauterine pathology D) Uterine perforation
11. The most common symptom of PID is:
A) Vaginal discharge B) Lower abdominal pain
C) Dyspareunia D) Menorrhagia

12. Standard treatment for PID includes:
A) Antifungals B) Broad-spectrum antibiotics C) NSAIDs D) Antivirals
13. Most appropriate investigation in a 45-year-old woman with AUB:
A) Pap smear B) Pregnancy test C) Endometrial biopsy D) FSH level
14. First-line management of AUB due to anovulation in adolescents:
A) Hysterectomy B) Iron supplements
C) Combined oral contraceptives D) D&C
15. Which gynecologic malignancy has the worst prognosis?
A) Cervical B) Endometrial C) Ovarian D) Vulvar
16. The most common risk factor for endometrial cancer is:
A) Early menopause B) Obesity
C) Smoking D) Multiple pregnancies
17. The most common location of fibroid is:
A) Submucosal B) Subserosal C) Intramural D) Pedunculated
18. Letrozole is a/an:
A) GnRH agonist B) Aromatase inhibitor
C) Estrogen agonist D) Selective estrogen receptor modulator
19. Ulipristal acetate as emergency contraception is effective up to:
A) 24 hours B) 48 hours C) 72 hours D) 120 hours
20. Intraoperative ureteral injury is most commonly associated with:
A) Myomectomy B) Tubal ligation
C) Hysterectomy D) Ovarian cystectomy

[MBBS 0625]

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THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

PAPER VI – OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526086

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

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SET - C

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

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PAPER VI – OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

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Time: 20 Minutes

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Answer All Questions

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SET - D

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