

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

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

Q.P. Code: 526085

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)

- Occipito posterior position is common in
 - Gynaecoid pelvis
 - Anthropoid pelvis
 - Android pelvis
 - platypelloid pelvis
- The maximum number of oocytes is seen in ovaries at
 - Birth
 - puberty
 - 20 weeks of gestation
 - 20 years of age
- Causes of polyhydramnios are all except
 - Multiple pregnancy
 - Hydrops fetalis
 - Anencephaly
 - Renal agenesis
- Uterus is enlarged more than the period of amenorrhoea in all except
 - Vesicular mole
 - Concealed accidental haemorrhage
 - Uterine tumours
 - Missed abortion
- The diameter of presentation in face presentation is
 - Submento bregmatic
 - Suboccipito bregmatic
 - Verticomental
 - Occipitofrontal
- Hyperemesis gravidarum is seen in all except
 - Primi
 - Multiple pregnancy
 - Molar pregnancy
 - Ectopic pregnancy
- Decompensated anaemia is diagnosed if the Hb is less than
 - 6gms%
 - 5gms%
 - 4gms%
 - 3gms%
- Postpartum eclampsia is common within
 - First 48 hrs of delivery
 - First 24 hours after delivery
 - After 72 hours of delivery
 - After one week of delivery
- Complications of eclampsia are:
 - Aspiration Pneumonitis
 - Pulmonary edema
 - Cerebral haemorrhage
 - All the above
- All are components of HELLP syndrome except
 - Low platelets
 - Hemolysis
 - Abnormal liver enzymes
 - Angiogenesis

11. Discordant twins is diagnosed when the fetal weight difference is more than
A) 5% B) 10% C) 15% D) 20%
12. Indications for caesarean section for heart disease is all except
A) Aortic dissection B) Heparin treatment
C) Severe aortic stenosis D) Endocarditis needing valve replacement
13. The antimalarial drug contraindicated in pregnancy is
A) Quinine B) Chloroquine C) Primaquine D) Artemisinin
14. Congenital rubella syndrome is characterised by all except
A) Cataract B) Renal agenesis C) Deafness D) Heart disease
15. The desirable level of HbA1c at first booking is
A) 3 – 4 B) 4 – 5 C) 5 – 6 D) 6 – 7
16. GDM is associated with the significant increase in the risk of following except
A) Macrosomia related morbidity B) Still birth
C) Oligohydramnios D) Congenital malformation
17. Obstructed labour occurs in all except
A) CPD II B) Brow presentation C) Transverse lie D) Mento posterior presentation
18. Causes of face presentation are all except
A) Anencephaly B) Multiparity C) Postmaturity D) Dolichocephalic head
19. In case of PPH, ideal fluid replacement is initiated by
A) Ringer lactate B) Normal saline C) Dextrose saline D) Isolyte M
20. The predisposing factors for DVT are all except
A) More fluid intake B) Anaemia C) Obesity D) Immobilisation

[MBBS 0324]

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

[MBBS 0524]

MAY 2024

Sub. Code :6085

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II – SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME)

PAPER I – OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526085

Time: 20 Minutes

Answer All Questions

Maximum : 20 Marks

**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. Deep transverse arrest is common in
 - A) Platypelloid pelvis
 - B) Gynaecoid pelvis
 - C) Anthropoid pelvis
 - D) Android pelvis
2. High alpha protein found in? EXCEPT
 - A) Intra Uterine Fetal Death
 - B) Multiple pregnancy
 - C) Neural tube defect
 - D) Trisomy 21
3. What is the average weight of placenta?
 - A) 250 g
 - B) 500g
 - C) 750 g
 - D) 1000 g
4. Softening of the cervix in pregnancy is called
 - A) Palmer's sign
 - B) Oslander's sign
 - C) Chadwick's sign
 - D) Hegar's sign
5. Minimal antenatal visits recommended by WHO
 - A) 1 in each trimester
 - B) 4 visits
 - C) 5 visits
 - D) Atleast 3 after 20 weeks
6. Johnson's formula is used to calculate
 - A) Gestational age
 - B) EDD
 - C) Fetal height
 - D) Fetal weight
7. Which drug causes decrease in Amniotic fluid?
 - A) Labetolol
 - B) Warfarin
 - C) Tetracycline
 - D) Indomethacin
8. Predictor of pre-eclampsia is
 - A) NST
 - B) BPP
 - C) Uterine artery Doppler
 - D) Amniotic fluid index
9. Parameters to assess the progress of labour are all except
 - A) Fetal heart rate
 - B) Descent of fetus
 - C) Cervical dilatation
 - D) Uterine contraction
10. Perineal tear involving internal anal sphincter is
 - A) First degree
 - B) Second degree
 - C) Third degree
 - D) Fourth degree

11. The commonest site of ectopic pregnancy
A) Rudimentary horn B) Ovary C) Cervix D) Fallopian tube
12. Snow storm appearance in ultrasound is suggestive of
A) Ectopic pregnancy B) Placenta previa
C) Hydatidiform mole D) Threatened abortion
13. Pregnant asthmatic women on steroids are at risk of developing
A) Prolonged pregnancy B) Diabetes mellitus
C) Abruptio D) Operative deliveries
14. TORCH infections includes all except
A) Toxoplasmosis B) Rubella C) Cytomegalo virus D) Herpes zoster
15. Bandl's ring is associated with
A) Obstructed labour B) Pre-term labour
C) Chorioamnionitis D) Placental abruption
16. Delivery of arms in breech presentation is by
A) Marshall burn's B) Mauriceau-smellie-viet C) Lovset D) Pinard
17. Postpartum collapse could be due to
A) Amniotic fluid embolism B) Inversion of the uterus
C) Rupture uterus D) All the above
18. Triradiate pelvis is seen in
A) Robert's pelvis B) Naegle's pelvis C) Kyphosis D) Rickets
19. B – Lynch suture is applied on the uterus for treatment of
A) Rupture uterus B) Incompetent os
C) Placental bed bleeding D) Atonic PPH
20. WHO definition of maternal mortality extends to how many days after delivery?
A) 7 B) 14 C) 21 D) 42

[MBBS 0524]

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

[MBBS 0325]

MARCH 2025

Sub. Code :6085

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

THIRD PROFESSIONAL MBBS PART II

PAPER I – OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526085

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. JSSK programme includes all in maternal care except
 - A) Free caesarean section
 - B) Free diet
 - C) User charges
 - D) Free drop from institution to home
2. MTP Act with recent modification allows termination of pregnancy upto
 - A) 12 weeks
 - B) 16 weeks
 - C) 20 weeks
 - D) 24 weeks
3. Uterine artery is a branch of
 - A) Perineal artery
 - B) Internal Iliac artery
 - C) External Iliac artery
 - D) Pudendal artery
4. All are causes of Oligohydramnios except
 - A) Post dated pregnancy
 - B) Placental insufficiency
 - C) Bilateral renal agenesis
 - D) Esophageal atresia
5. Violet discoloration of vagina is called
 - A) Groove sign
 - B) Chadwick sign
 - C) Hegar sign
 - D) None of the above
6. Variable decelerations indicate
 - A) Head compression
 - B) Placental insufficiency
 - C) Cord compression
 - D) All the above
7. Antenatal steroid includes
 - A) Betamethasone
 - B) Dexamethasone
 - C) Both A & B
 - D) Prednisolone
8. Main function of placenta
 - A) Transfer of Nutrients
 - B) Endocrine function
 - C) Barrier function
 - D) All the above
9. Umbilical cord has
 - A) 2 umbilical artery and 1 umbilical vein
 - B) 2 umbilical artery and 2 umbilical vein
 - C) 1 umbilical artery and 1 umbilical vein
 - D) 1 umbilical artery and 2 umbilical vein

10. Not used in hypertensive crisis
A) Labetalol B) Nifedipine C) Hydralazine D) Methyl dopa
11. The major complications of abruptio placenta are
A) Maternal shock B) Renal failure C) DIC D) All the above
12. Triple test includes except
A) Alpha-feto protein B) HCG C) Inhibin-A D) Estriol
13. All are true for selection criteria for VBAC except
A) One previous LSCS B) Adequate pelvis
C) Recurring indication D) Informed consent
14. Etiology for breech presentation is
A) Hydrocephalus B) Bicornuate uterus C) Polyhydramnios D) All the above
15. Ultra sound appearance of Hydatidiform mole
A) Fire of ring appearance B) Snow storm appearance
C) Cannon ball appearance D) Sun ray appearance
16. All are complications of Intra Uterine Death except
A) Infection B) DIC C) PPH D) Hypertonic uterine contraction
17. Immediate cord ligation is done in
A) Preterm babies B) Rh incompatibility
C) Diabetes mellitus D) All the above
18. Antepartum Hemorrhage may be caused by the following EXCEPT
A) Placenta previa B) Abruptio placenta
C) Vasa previa D) Ectopic pregnancy
19. Anti-D Prophylaxis
A) Should be given to all sensitized RH negative women after delivery
B) Should be given to RH negative women after amniocentesis
C) Should be given to RH positive women after delivery
D) Should be given to all women whose babies are RH negative
20. The following drug is used in the management of postpartum haemorrhage
A) Oxytocin B) Methyl ergometrine C) Misoprostol D) All of the above

[MBBS 0325]

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

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MARCH 2025

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PAPER I – OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526085

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

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SET - B

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(20 x 1 = 20)

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A) 12 weeks B) 16 weeks C) 20 weeks D) 24 weeks
2. Uterine artery is a branch of
A) Perineal artery B) Internal Iliac artery
C) External Iliac artery D) Pudendal artery
3. All are causes of Oligohydramnios except
A) Post dated pregnancy B) Placental insufficiency
C) Bilateral renal agenesis D) Esophageal atresia
4. Violet discoloration of vagina is called
A) Groove sign B) Chadwick sign C) Hegar sign D) None of the above
5. Variable decelerations indicate
A) Head compression B) Placental insufficiency
C) Cord compression D) All the above
6. Antenatal steroid includes
A) Betamethasone B) Dexamethasone C) Both A & B D) Prednisolone
7. Main function of placenta
A) Transfer of Nutrients B) Endocrine function
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8. Umbilical cord has
A) 2 umbilical artery and 1 umbilical vein B) 2 umbilical artery and 2 umbilical vein
C) 1 umbilical artery and 1 umbilical vein D) 1 umbilical artery and 2 umbilical vein
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19. The following drug is used in the management of postpartum haemorrhage
A) Oxytocin B) Methyl ergometrine C) Misoprostol D) All of the above
20. JSSK programme includes all in maternal care except
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[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 I – OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526085

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

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SET - C

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(20 x 1 = 20)

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[MBBS 0325]

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

THIRD PROFESSIONAL MBBS PART II

PAPER I – OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526085

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

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

SET - D

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(20 x 1 = 20)

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[MBBS 0325]

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

[MBBS 0625]

JUNE 2025

Sub. Code :6085

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

PAPER V – OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526085

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. Submento bregmatic diameter is
A) 9.5 cm B) 11.5 cm C) 13.5 cm D) 12.5 cm
2. Smallest diameter of the pelvis is
A) Interspinous diameter B) Diagonal conjugate
C) True conjugate D) Intertuberous diameter
3. Regimen followed in expectant management of placenta previa is
A) Liley's method B) Crede's method
C) Macaffé and Johnson's method D) Brechett Andrew's method
4. Clotting factor which is not increased in pregnancy is
A) Factor 2 B) Factor 7 C) Factor 10 D) Factor 11
5. Indication of induction of labour is
A) Placenta previa B) Gestational hypertension at term
C) Breech presentation D) Maternal heart disease
6. Post partum decidual secretions are known as
A) Lochia B) Bleeding per vagina
C) Vasa previa D) Decidua capsulari
7. During foetal life, Maximum growth is caused by
A) Growth hormone B) Insulin C) Cortisol D) Thyroxine
8. Intermittent cell predominance is a cytology seen in
A) Pregnancy B) Post Menstrual C) Post ovulatory D) Pre menstrual
9. Specific gravity of amniotic fluid is
A) 1.004 to 1.006 B) 1.006 to 1.008 C) 1.008 to 1.010 D) 1.016 to 1.018

10. Rate of amniotic fluid production is
A) 300 cc / hour B) 500 cc/ hour C) 700 cc/ hour D) 900 cc /hour
11. Most common cause of thrombocytopenia in pregnancy is
A) Immune B) Idiopathic C) Infantile D) Gestational
12. Alpha and Beta segments are not seen in
A) FSH B) HCG C) Prolactin D) Insulin
13. Living ligature of uterus is
A) Endocentrium B) Myometrium inner layer
C) Myometrium middle layer D) Pericentrium
14. Ritgen manoeuvre is performed in shoulder dystocia
A) Delivery of head in breech presentation
B) Delivery of legs in breech presentation
C) Delivery of head in normal delivery
D) Delivery of legs in normal delivery
15. In BISHOP score, all are included except
A) Effacement of cervix B) Dilatation of cervix
C) Station of head D) Inter spinous diameter
16. Likely size of uterus 8 weeks post-partum is
A) 100 gms B) 300 gms C) 700 gms D) 900 gm
17. Most common cause of first trimester abortion is
A) Chromosomal abnormalities B) Syphilis
C) Rh incompatibility D) Cervical incompetence
18. According to Hellin's law, Chances of twins in pregnancy are
A) 1 in 80 B) 1 in 70 C) 1 in 60 D) 1 in 50
19. Placenta previa can cause all except:
A) Painless bleeding B) Causeless bleeding
C) Recurrent bleeding D) First trimester bleeding
20. All of the following can cause DIC except:
A) Diabetes mellitus B) Amniotic fluid embolism
C) Intra uterine death D) Abruptio placentae

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A) Placenta previa B) Gestational hypertension at term
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THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0625]

JUNE 2025

Sub. Code :6085

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

PAPER V – OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526085

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

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

SET - C

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Most common cause of thrombocytopenia in pregnancy is
A) Immune B) Idiopathic C) Infantile D) Gestational
2. Alpha and Beta segments are not seen in
A) FSH B) HCG C) Prolactin D) Insulin
3. Living ligature of uterus is
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A) Factor 2 B) Factor 7 C) Factor 10 D) Factor 11
15. Indication of induction of labour is
A) Placenta previa B) Gestational hypertension at term
C) Breech presentation D) Maternal heart disease
16. Post partum decidual secretions are known as
A) Lochia B) Bleeding per vagina
C) Vasa previa D) Decidua capsulari
17. During foetal life, Maximum growth is caused by
A) Growth hormone B) Insulin C) Cortisol D) Thyroxine
18. Intermittent cell predominance is a cytology seen in
A) Pregnancy B) Post Menstrual C) Post ovulatory D) Pre menstrual
19. Specific gravity of amniotic fluid is
A) 1.004 to 1.006 B) 1.006 to 1.008 C) 1.008 to 1.010 D) 1.016 to 1.018
20. Rate of amniotic fluid production is
A) 300 cc / hour B) 500 cc/ hour C) 700 cc/ hour D) 900 cc /hour

[MBBS 0625]

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

[MBBS 0625]

JUNE 2025

Sub. Code :6085

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

PAPER V – OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526085

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

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

SET - D

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Likely size of uterus 8 weeks post-partum is
A) 100 gms B) 300 gms C) 700 gms D) 900 gm
2. Most common cause of first trimester abortion is
A) Chromosomal abnormalities B) Syphilis
C) Rh incompatibility D) Cervical incompetence
3. According to Hellin's law, Chances of twins in pregnancy are
A) 1 in 80 B) 1 in 70 C) 1 in 60 D) 1 in 50
4. Placenta previa can cause all except:
A) Painless bleeding B) Causeless bleeding
C) Recurrent bleeding D) First trimester bleeding
5. All of the following can cause DIC except:
A) Diabetes mellitus B) Amniotic fluid embolism
C) Intra uterine death D) Abruptio placentae
6. Submento bregmatic diameter is
A) 9.5 cm B) 11.5 cm C) 13.5 cm D) 12.5 cm
7. Smallest diameter of the pelvis is
A) Interspinous diameter B) Diagonal conjugate
C) True conjugate D) Intertuberous diameter
8. Regimen followed in expectant management of placenta previa is
A) Liley's method B) Crede's method
C) Macaffé and Johnson's method D) Brechett Andrew's method
9. Clotting factor which is not increased in pregnancy is
A) Factor 2 B) Factor 7 C) Factor 10 D) Factor 11

10. Indication of induction of labour is
A) Placenta previa B) Gestational hypertension at term
C) Breech presentation D) Maternal heart disease
11. Post partum decidual secretions are known as
A) Lochia B) Bleeding per vagina
C) Vasa previa D) Decidua capsulari
12. During foetal life, Maximum growth is caused by
A) Growth hormone B) Insulin C) Cortisol D) Thyroxine
13. Intermittent cell predominance is a cytology seen in
A) Pregnancy B) Post Menstrual C) Post ovulatory D) Pre menstrual
14. Specific gravity of amniotic fluid is
A) 1.004 to 1.006 B) 1.006 to 1.008 C) 1.008 to 1.010 D) 1.016 to 1.018
15. Rate of amniotic fluid production is
A) 300 cc / hour B) 500 cc/ hour C) 700 cc/ hour D) 900 cc /hour
16. Most common cause of thrombocytopenia in pregnancy is
A) Immune B) Idiopathic C) Infantile D) Gestational
17. Alpha and Beta segments are not seen in
A) FSH B) HCG C) Prolactin D) Insulin
18. Living ligature of uterus is
A) Endocentrium B) Myometrium inner layer
C) Myometrium middle layer D) Pericentrium
19. Ritgen manoeuvre is performed in shoulder dystocia
A) Delivery of head in breech presentation
B) Delivery of legs in breech presentation
C) Delivery of head in normal delivery
D) Delivery of legs in normal delivery
20. In BISHOP score, all are included except
A) Effacement of cervix B) Dilatation of cervix
C) Station of head D) Inter spinous diameter

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

[MBBS 0326]

MARCH 2026

Sub. Code :6085

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

**(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year
2019-2020, 2020-2021 & 2021-2022)**

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART - II

PAPER I – OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526085

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. Contraindication for vacuum delivery
 - A) Preterm labour
 - B) Fetal distress
 - C) Post term delivery
 - D) Heart disease during delivery
2. Process of labour is initiated by
 - A) Fetal ACTH
 - B) Maternal ACTH
 - C) Fetal progesterone
 - D) Maternal progesterone
3. Oligohydramnios is seen in
 - A) Renal agenesis
 - B) Oesophageal atresia
 - C) Exomphalos
 - D) Neural tube defect
4. Spalding sign is seen in
 - A) Missed miscarriage
 - B) Intrauterine fetal death
 - C) Hydrocephalus
 - D) Hydatidiform mole
5. Ideal number of antenatal visits:
 - A) 6 - 8
 - B) 10 - 11
 - C) 12 -14
 - D) 7 - 9
6. Pelvic inlet contraction is considered if obstetric conjugate is
 - A) < 10 cm
 - B) < 12 cm
 - C) < 13 cm
 - D) 11 cm
7. All of the following are changes that occur to the fetal circulation within minutes of birth except for which?
 - A) Constriction of the umbilical vessels
 - B) Constriction of the ductus venosus
 - C) Constriction of ductus arteriosus
 - D) Constriction of the hepatic portal sinus

8. Late deceleration indicates:
A) Head compression
B) Cord compression
C) Fetal hypoxia
D) Breech presentation
9. Pelvis associated with increased risk of face to pubis delivery:
A) Gynecoid
B) Android
C) Anthropoid
D) Platypelloid
10. Prostaglandins $F2\alpha$ is contraindicated in
A) PPH
B) Anaemia
C) Bronchial Asthma
D) GDM
11. Most common cause of Postpartum hemorrhage:
A) Uterine atony
B) Retained placenta
C) Trauma
D) Bleeding disorders
12. Most common type of breech
A) Frank
B) Footling
C) Complete
D) Knee
13. In multiple pregnancy, fetal reduction is done by
A) Potassium Chloride
B) Mifepristone
C) PGF2
D) Methotrexate
14. With oral iron therapy rise in Hb seen after
A) 1 week
B) 3 weeks
C) 5 weeks
D) 7 weeks
15. Most common heart disease associated with pregnancy is:
A) Mitral regurgitation
B) Tricuspid regurgitation
C) Mitral stenosis
D) Pulmonary stenosis
16. Which of the following is seen in infant of diabetic mother:
A) Hyperkalemia
B) Hypercalcemia
C) Macrocytic anemia
D) Polycythemia
17. Early sign of magnesium toxicity:
A) Loss of deep tendon reflexes
B) Anuria
C) Respiratory depression
D) Cardiac arrest
18. Congenital anomalies are most severe in:
A) Rubella
B) Herpes simplex
C) Measles
D) Mumps
19. Time of termination of pregnancy in mothers with GDM on Insulin:
A) 34 weeks
B) 40 weeks
C) 38 weeks
D) 36 weeks
20. Dose of Anti D for Rh negative mother after delivery
A) 100 microgram
B) 20 microgram
C) 300 microgram
D) 500 microgram

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year
2019-2020, 2020-2021 & 2021-2022)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART - II
PAPER I – OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526085

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. Congenital anomalies are most severe in:
A) Rubella B) Herpes simplex C) Measles D) Mumps
2. Time of termination of pregnancy in mothers with GDM on Insulin:
A) 34 weeks B) 40 weeks C) 38 weeks D) 36 weeks
3. Dose of Anti D for Rh negative mother after delivery
A) 100 microgram B) 20 microgram
C) 300 microgram D) 500 microgram
4. Contraindication for vacuum delivery
A) Preterm labour B) Fetal distress
C) Post term delivery D) Heart disease during delivery
5. Process of labour is initiated by
A) Fetal ACTH B) Maternal ACTH
C) Fetal progesterone D) Maternal progesterone
6. Oligohydramnios is seen in
A) Renal agenesis B) Oesophageal atresia
C) Exomphalos D) Neural tube defect
7. Spalding sign is seen in
A) Missed miscarriage B) Intrauterine fetal death
C) Hydrocephalus D) Hydatidiform mole
8. Ideal number of antenatal visits:
A) 6 - 8 B) 10 - 11 C) 12 -14 D) 7 - 9

9. Pelvic inlet contraction is considered if obstetric conjugate is
A) < 10 cm B) < 12 cm C) < 13 cm D) 11 cm
10. All of the following are changes that occur to the fetal circulation within minutes of birth except for which?
A) Constriction of the umbilical vessels
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11. Late deceleration indicates:
A) Head compression B) Cord compression
C) Fetal hypoxia D) Breech presentation
12. Pelvis associated with increased risk of face to pubis delivery:
A) Gynecoid B) Android C) Anthropoid D) Platypelloid
13. Prostaglandins F2 α is contraindicated in
A) PPH B) Anaemia C) Bronchial Asthma D) GDM
14. Most common cause of Postpartum hemorrhage:
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C) Trauma D) Bleeding disorders
15. Most common type of breech
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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year
2019-2020, 2020-2021 & 2021-2022)

**THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART - II
PAPER I – OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY**

Q.P. Code: 526085

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

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

SET - D

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Oligohydramnios is seen in
 - A) Renal agenesis
 - B) Oesophageal atresia
 - C) Exomphalos
 - D) Neural tube defect
2. Spalding sign is seen in
 - A) Missed miscarriage
 - B) Intrauterine fetal death
 - C) Hydrocephalus
 - D) Hydatidiform mole
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