OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY
PAPER – 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.
9. a) Mechanism of carcinogenesis by HPV in carcinoma cervix.  
    b) What is the role of HPV detection in screening and follow up of cancer cervix.

10. a) Role of interventional radiology in gynaecology.  
      b) Different interventional modalities in management of benign gynaecological diseases.