



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023-2024 Programme – B.Sc.(PA)-2021 Course Name – Fundamental of Gynecology & Obstetrics Course Code - BPAC502 (Semester V)

Full Marks: 60

Time: 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own

words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

- 1. Choose the correct alternative from the following:
- (i) Select what is the primary symptom of stress incontinence?

a) Frequent urination

b) Involuntary loss of urine during activities like coughing or sneezing

c) Painful urination

d) Blood in the urine

- (ii) Select which imaging technique is commonly used to diagnose kidney stones?
 - a) X-ray

b) Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

c) Ultrasound

- d) CT scan (computed tomography)
- (iii) Write Conception typically occurs when:
 - a) A fertilized egg implants in the uterus

c) Ovulation is prevented

- d) Menstruation begins
- (iv) Tell what is the primary function of the bony pelvis in obstetrics?
 - a) To protect the spinal cord

b) To support the weight of the upper body

b) The sperm and egg fuse in the fallopian tube

- c) To facilitate the passage of the fetal head during childbirth
- d) To store excess nutrients
- (v) Tell which of the following is a congenital malformation of the female genital tract?
 - a) Endometriosis

b) Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS)

c) Mullerian agenesis

- d) Ovarian cyst
- (vi) Select which sexually transmitted infection (STI) is associated with the development of cervical cancer?
 - a) Chlamydia

- b) Herpes simplex virus (HSV)
- c) Human papillomavirus (HPV)
- d) Gonorrhea
- (vii) A patient presents with pelvic pain, irregular menstruation, and an ultrasound revealing a fluid-filled sac in the ovary. Tell what is the most likely diagnosis?
 - a) Ovarian cyst

b) Ovarian tumor

c) Endometriosis

d) Ectopic pregnancy

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(VIII)	identify what is the primary diagnostic tool for de	etecting breast tumors in women?		
	a) Mammography	b) Pap smear		
(ix)	c) Ultrasound Identify which type of ovarian tumor is typically a tumor marker?	d) MRI essociated with high levels of CA-125, a		
	a) Teratoma	b) Serous cystadenocarcinoma		
(x)	 c) Mucinous cystadenoma d) Fibroma Write which condition is characterized by the presence of tissue resembling endometrial glands and stroma outside of the uterus? 			
	a) Ovarian cyst	b) Fibroids		
(xi)	c) AdenomyosisSelect which of the following is a risk factor for the (leiomyomas)?			
(xii)	a) Early menopausec) Hormone replacement therapy (HRT)Tell what is the most common cause of vulvar ulc	b) Nulliparity (never having given birth)d) Regular exerciseers in women?		
	a) Vulvar dystrophy	b) Vulvar cancer		
	c) Herpes simplex virus (HSV)	d) Vulvar cysts		
(xiii)	Write, A fishy odor is a characteristic symptom of			
	a) Bacterial vaginosis	b) Candidiasis (yeast infection)d) Gonorrhea		
(xiv)	c) Trichomoniasis d) Gonorrhea kiv) Identify which sexually transmitted infection (STI) can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) if left untreated and can cause vaginal discharge as a symptom?			
(xv)	a) Human papillomavirus (HPV)c) Herpes simplex virus (HSV)Identify Cervical erosion is characterized by:	b) Chlamydia d) Syphilis		
(///	a) A hole in the cervix	b) Inflammation of the cervix		
	c) The displacement of the cervix	d) Damage to the cervical lining		
	Grou	n-R		
	(Short Answer Ty		3 x 5=15	
2. What are the common methods used for the diagnosis of pregnancy in the early stages? Explain one of them briefly.				
3. Write some key considerations in the care of preterm infants?				
4. Explain RDS (Respiratory Distress Syndrome), and why is it more common in premature infants?			(3)	
 Explain the significance of vaginal cytology, and how is it typically performed? Explain the significance of fetal surveillance during pregnancy. Name two common methods used for fetal monitoring. 			(3) (3)	
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Ex	plain soft tissue dystocia in childbirth and provide	an example of a soft tissue obstruction.	(3)	
	Grou			
	(Long Answer Ty	pe Questions)	5 x 6=30	
6	Discuss three important landmarks within the bony pelvis that have obstetric significance. Explain how each of these landmarks can impact the process of childbirth.			
8. l	ist and briefly explain two types of gestational tro	phoblastic diseases.	(5)	
9. Write common vaginal infections, their causes, and treatment options.			(5)	

 Discuss the risk factors associated with cervical malignancy and the importance of regular cervical cancer screenings. 	(5)
11. Explain the various applications of ultrasound in obstetrics. How does ultrasound contribute to the assessment of fetal development and the management of high-risk pregnancies?	(5)
12. Explain endometriosis, its common symptoms, and possible complications OR	(5)
Describe two types of assisted reproductive techniques (ART) and explain how they work.	(5)
