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**PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY [CBRT]**

Name of The Post	Associate Professor, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, General State Service, (Special Recruitment) ,Class-1
Advertisement No	57/2019-20
Preliminary Test Held On	24-02-2021
Que. No.	001-200
Publish Date	25-02-2021
Last Date to Send Suggestion (S)	05-03 -2021

**Instructions / સૂચના**

**Candidate must ensure compliance to the instructions mentioned below, else objections shall not be considered: -**

- (1) All the suggestion should be submitted in prescribed format of suggestion sheet Physically.
- (2) Question wise suggestion to be submitted in the prescribed format (Suggestion Sheet) published on the website.
- (3) All suggestions are to be submitted with reference to the Master Question Paper with provisional answer key (Master Question Paper), published herewith on the website. Objections should be sent referring to the Question, Question No. & options of the Master Question Paper.
- (4) Suggestions regarding question nos. and options other than provisional answer key (Master Question Paper) shall not be considered.
- (5) Objections and answers suggested by the candidate should be in compliance with the responses given by him in his answer sheet. Objections shall not be considered, in case, if responses given in the answer sheet /response sheet and submitted suggestions are differed.
- (6) Objection for each question shall be made on separate sheet. Objection for more than one question in single sheet shall not be considered & treated as cancelled.

**ઉમેદવારે નીચેની સૂચનાઓનું પાલન કરવાની તકેદારી રાખવી, અન્યથા વાંધા-સૂચન અંગે કરેલ રજૂઆતો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં**

- (1) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો નિયત કરવામાં આવેલ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકથી રજૂ કરવાના રહેશે.
- (2) ઉમેદવારે પ્રશ્નપ્રમાણે વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરવા વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ નિયત વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકના નમૂનાનો જ ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- (3) ઉમેદવારે પોતાને પરીક્ષામાં મળેલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં છપાયેલ પ્રશ્નક્રમાંક મુજબ વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ ન કરતા તમામ વાંધા-સૂચનો વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ પ્રોવિઝનલ આન્સર કી (માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર)ના પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ અને તે સંદર્ભમાં રજૂ કરવા.
- (4) માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર માં નિર્દિષ્ટ પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પ સિવાયના વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાને લેવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- (5) ઉમેદવારે જે પ્રશ્નના વિકલ્પ પર વાંધો રજૂ કરેલ છે અને વિકલ્પ રૂપે જે જવાબ સૂચવેલ છે એ જવાબ ઉમેદવારે પોતાની ઉત્તરવહીમાં આપેલ હોવો જોઈએ. ઉમેદવારે સૂચવેલ જવાબ અને ઉત્તરવહીની જવાબ ભિન્ન હશે તો ઉમેદવારે રજૂ કરેલ વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાનમાં લેવાશે નહીં.
- (6) એક પ્રશ્ન માટે એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રક વાપરવું. એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકમાં એકથી વધારે પ્રશ્નોની રજૂઆત કરેલ હશે તો તે અંગેના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.

001. The round ligaments are supplied by  
 (A) A branch of the ovarian artery derived from its anastomosis with the uterine artery  
 (B) The uterine artery  
 (C) The ovarian artery  
 (D) A branch of the internal iliac artery
002. The longest part of the fallopian tube is  
 (A) The isthmal part  
 (B) The ampullary part  
 (C) The interstitial part  
 (D) The fimbriae
003. The left ovarian vein drains into  
 (A) Right renal vein  
 (C) Left renal vein  
 (B) Pelvic vein  
 (D) Inferior venacava
004. How many hours after LH surge does ovulation occur?  
 (A) 24 hours - 36 hours  
 (C) 72 hours - 90 hours  
 (B) 8 hours -12 hours  
 (D) 48 hours - 72 hours
005. Among the following, which is the most potent estrogen?  
 (A) Estrone  
 (C) Estradiol  
 (B) Estriol  
 (D) Estronate
006. Androgen is converted to estrogen in the granulosa cells by  
 (A) 5-alpha reductase  
 (C) 17-beta estradiol  
 (D) Aromatase  
 (B) 21-alpha hydroxylase
007. According to the two cell - two Gonadotropin hypothesis  
 (A) FSH acts on the granulosa cells to produce estrogen and also progesterone if luteinized.  
 (B) LH acts on the granulosa cells to produce estrogen and also progesterone if luteinized.  
 (C) Both FSH and LH act on the granulosa cells to produce estrogen and also progesterone if luteinized.  
 (D) TSH acts on the granulosa cells to produce estrogen and also progesterone if luteinized.
008. Mullerian ducts appear by about  
 (A) Fourth week of intrauterine life  
 (C) Seventh week of intrauterine life  
 (B) Twelfth week of intrauterine life  
 (D) Tenth week of intrauterine life
009. The gonads develop from  
 (A) Genital tubercle  
 (C) Genital fold  
 (B) Genital ridge  
 (D) Urogenital part of cloaca
- Chromosomal pattern in Turner's syndrome is  
 (A) 46 XX  
 (C) 47 XXX  
 (B) 45 XO  
 (D) 47 XXY
011. The most common ovarian tumour in adolescence is  
 (A) Endodermal sinus tumour  
 (C) Serous cystadenocarcinoma  
 (D) Benign cystic teratoma  
 (B) Dysgermlnoma

012. Levonorgestrel- releasing intrauterine systems (LNG- IUS) reduces bleeding by
- (A) Glandular atrophy and stromal decidualization
  - (B) Increasing progesterone receptors
  - (C) Increasing estrogen receptors
  - (D) All of the above
013. All are true except one in irregular ripening
- (A) Manifests as premenstrual spotting
  - (B) Due to corpus luteum Insufficiency
  - (C) Due to persistent corpus luteum
  - (D) Progesterone given during late luteal phase cures the spotting
014. LNG - IUS (Mirena) delivers
- (A) 0.2 mcg/day
  - (C) 20 mcg/day
  - (B) 2 mcg/day
  - (D) 200 mcg/day
015. Amsel criteria is used in the diagnosis of
- (A) Trichomonas vaginalis
  - (C) Bacterial vaginosis
  - (B) Candidal vaginitis
  - (D) Paget's disease of the vulva
016. Lichen sclerosis is more frequently seen in
- (A) Girls of age < 12 yrs
  - (C) Women between 30 - 40 yrs of age
  - (B) Elderly women > 65 yrs
  - (D) Pregnant women
017. Gartner's cyst is the remnant of
- (A) Mesonephric duct
  - (C) Urogenital ridge
  - (B) Wolffian duct
  - (D) Round ligament
018. The CDC recommendation for the treatment of gonococcal infection is
- (A) Ceftriaxone
  - (C) Doxycycline
  - (B) Ciprofloxacin+ Metronidazole
  - (D) Nystatin
019. The causative agent of granuloma inguinale
- (A) Trichomonas vaginalis
  - (C) Calymatobacterium granulomatis
  - (B) Chlamydia trachomatis
  - (D) Haemophilus vaginalis
020. Quadrivalent vaccine - QHPV (Gardasil) is effective against
- (A) HPV types - 7, 10, 14, 18
  - (C) HPV types - 6, 11, 16, 18
  - (B) HPV types - 16, 18, 31, 38
  - (D) HPV types - 31, 33, 45, 52
021. The most common HPV found in invasive carcinoma of cervix and in CIN-2 & CIN-3 is
- (A) HPV-16
  - (C) HPV - 6
  - (B) HPV -18
  - (D) HPV - 11

022. Cervical broom is used for collecting samples for  
 (A) Conventional Pap test  
 (B) Visual inspection with Lugol's iodine (VILI)  
 (C) Visual inspection with Acetic acid (VIA)  
 (D) Liquid - Based Cytology
023. Concentration of Acetic acid used in VIA  
 (A) 1% (B) 3-5%  
 (C) 10-15% (D) 0.3-0.5%
024. Uterine blood flow at term is  
 (A) 750ml /min (B) 75ml /min  
 (C) 150ml /min (D) 250ml /min
025. Uterine Artery Embolization is done using all except  
 (A) Poly Vinyl Alcohol (B) Gel Foam particles  
 (C) Metal coils (D) Contrast dye
026. Endometrial tuberculosis spreads by  
 (A) Only hematogenous spread (B) Both hematogenous and lymphatic spread  
 (C) Only direct spread (D) Hematogenous, lymphatic and direct spread
027. Laparoscopic myolysis uses  
 (A) Nd:YAG Laser (B) Instillation of saline into the fibroid  
 (C) Instillation of drugs into the fibroid (D) Open laparotomy technique
028. Management of red degeneration of fibroid includes  
 (A) Conservative management (B) Myomectomy  
 (C) Hysterectomy (D) Uterine Artery embolization
029. The most common site of genital tuberculosis is  
 (A) Fallopian tube (B) Ovary  
 (C) Endometrium (D) Pelvic peritoneum
030. Meig's syndrome is associated with  
 (A) Serous cystadenoma (B) Mucinous cystadenoma  
 (C) Endodermal sinus tumour (D) Ovarian fibroma
031. Call Exner bodies are pathognomonic  
 (A) Granulosa cell tumour (B) Dysgermlnoma  
 (C) Mucinous cystadenoma (D) Embryonal carcinoma
032. Alpha - fetoprotein is the tumour marker of  
 (A) Dysgerminoma (B) Endodermal sinus tumour  
 (C) Theca cell tumour (D) Teratoma

033. A 30 years old woman presented with features of acute PID. She has been using IUCD for the past 3 years. During laparoscopy sulphur granules are seen at the fimbriae. What is the possible causative organism?
- (A) C.trachomatis (B) Actinomyces  
(C) N. gonorrhoea (D) Staphylococcus aureus
034. CDC - Definitive criteria for clinical diagnosis of acute PID include all except
- (A) Abundant WBC'S on saline microscopy of cervical secretions  
(B) Histopathologic evidence of endometritis on biopsy  
(C) Imaging study showing evidence of thickened fluid filled tubes, free fluid in pelvis or tubo ovarian complex  
(D) Laparoscopic evidence of PID
035. Punctate strawberry spots are seen in
- (A) Trichomoniasis (B) Candidiasis  
(C) Chlamydial infection (D) Gonococcal Infection
036. First trimester aneuploidy screening include all except
- (A) hCG (B) PAPP-A  
(C) NT (D) Estriol
037. The ideal time to perform tubal patency test
- (A) 24<sup>th</sup> - 26<sup>th</sup> day (B) 9<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> day  
(C) 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> day (D) 14<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> day
038. Semen analysis parameters as per WHO 2010 include all except
- (A) pH > 7.2 (B) Sperm concentration > 15 million/ml  
(C) > 32% progressive forward motility (D) Round cells > 1 million/ml
039. Sperm retrieval techniques include all except
- (A) TESA - Testicular Sperm Aspiration  
(B) MESA - Microsurgical Epididymal Sperm Aspiration  
(C) PESA - Percutaneous Epididymal Sperm Aspiration  
(D) SUZI - Sub Zonal Insemination
040. Ovarian reserve can be assessed by all except
- (A) Antral follicle count (B) Sr. Progesterone  
(C) Sr. AMH (D) D3 FSH
041. Total number of primary oocytes at birth is estimated to be about
- (A) 10 - 20 million (B) 1 - 2 million  
(C) 400000 (D) 400
042. Fertilization occurs in which part of fallopian tube
- (A) Isthmic (B) Ampullary  
(C) Interstitial (D) Infundibular

043. The morula in the fallopian tube enters the uterine cavity \_\_\_\_\_ days after fertilization  
(A) 7 days (B) 9 days  
(C) 5 days (D) 3 days
044. Which becomes the maternal portion of the placenta  
(A) Decidua basalis (B) Decidua capsularis  
(C) Decidua parietalis (D) Chorion frondosum
045. The osmolality of Amniotic fluid is  
(A) 260 mosm/l (B) 25 mosm/l  
(C) 250 osmol/l (D) 0.25 mosm/l
046. Violet colouration of the mucosa of the vagina during pregnancy is  
(A) Chadwick sign (B) Goodell's sign  
(C) Hegar's sign (D) Piskacek's sign
047. Iron absorption in duodenum and jejunum occurs in the form of  
(A) Ferric (B) Ferritin  
(C) Ferrous (D) Transferrin
048. Which is true of HCG  
(A) Alpha unit is hormone specific (B) Beta unit is hormone specific  
(C) Both are hormone specific (D) None of the above
049. Which is contraindicated during pregnancy  
(A) Anti rabies vaccine (B) Active vaccination against measles  
(C) Hepatitis A vaccine (D) Hepatitis B vaccine
050. Which parameter is most affected by fetal growth  
(A) BPD (B) FL  
(C) AC (D) API
051. Which L/S ratio indicates pulmonary maturity  
(A) < 1 (B) >2  
(C) 1.2 - 1.4 (D) 1.5 - 1.7
052. Maternal serum alpha fetoprotein is low in  
(A) Multiple gestation (B) Open neural tube defect  
(C) Down's syndrome (D) Renal anomalies
053. Pain of uterine contractions is distributed along cutaneous nerve distribution of  
(A) T10 to L1 (B) Sacral plexus  
(C) L3 L4 L5 (D) Pudental nerve
054. All measurements except one are measured with full straining or valsalva maneuver in POPQ System  
(A) Aa (B) Bb  
(C) TVL (D) Ap

055. Surgery for enterocele repair is  
 (A) Burch operation (B) TOT operation  
 (C) Moskowitz procedure (D) Purandare's operation
056. As per the National guidelines on the management of STI/RTI developed by NACO and NHM the green kit for vaginal discharge syndrome consists of  
 (A) T. Azithromycin 1gm & T. Cefixime 400 mg  
 (B) T. Secnidazole 2gm & Cap. Fluconazole 150 mg  
 (C) C. Doxycycline 100mg & T. Azithromycin 1 gm  
 (D) T. Acyclovir 400mg & T. Metronidazole 400 mg
057. A good range of pressure for Hysteroscopic operative procedure is  
 (A) 70 - 80 mm Hg (B) 100 - 120 mm Hg  
 (C) 130 - 150 mm Hg (D) 180 - 200 mm Hg
058. Palmer's point is  
 (A) 3 cm below left subcostal margin and 3 cm from midline  
 (B) 3 cm below right subcostal margin in mid clavicular line  
 (C) 2 - 4 cm above suprapubic region  
 (D) 2 cm above umbilicus
059. Multiload Cu-375 is to be replaced every  
 (A) 10 yrs (B) 7 yrs  
 (C) 5 yrs (D) 2 yrs
060. Third generation progestin is  
 (A) Desogestrel (B) Levonorgestrel  
 (C) Drospirenone (D) Norethisterone
061. Antara Programme is  
 (A) Medroxy progesterone injection 150mg/ml deep IM  
 (B) Medroxy progesterone injection 104mg/0.65 ml SC  
 (C) Norethisterone enanthate injection IM  
 (D) None of the above
062. Implanon consists of  
 (A) 6 rods (B) 2 rods  
 (C) 8 rods  (D) Single rod
063. Failure rate with Pomeroy's technique is  
 (A) 0.1 - 0.5% (B) 2 - 5%  
 (C) 5 - 7% (D) 9 - 10%
064. The most common site of metastatic GTN is  
 (A) Lungs (B) Vagina  
 (C) Pelvis (D) Liver

065. Efavirenz belong to FDA category  
 (A) B (B) C  
 (C) D (D) None of the above
066. Postpartum thyroiditis causes  
 (A) Thyrotoxicosis (B) Hypothyroidism  
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
067. Pearl index is  
 (A) No. of pregnancies \* 1200 / Total No. of months contributed by all couples  
 (B) No. of accidental pregnancies \* 100 / No. of patients observed  
 (C) No. of accidental pregnancies \* 12 / No. of patients observed \* months of use  
 (D) No. of accidental pregnancies \* 100 / months of use
068. Carpal tunnel syndrome during pregnancy is due to compression of  
 (A) Ulnar nerve (B) Median nerve  
 (C) Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh (D) None of the above
069. Methods of identification of missing IUCD include all except  
 (A) USG (B) Hysteroscopy  
 (C) Plain Xray pelvis (D) HSG
070. Breast feeding postpartum 6 weeks to 6 months belongs to which category in Medical Eligibility Criteria (WHO) for combined oral pills.  
 (A) WHO category 1 (B) WHO category 2  
 (C) WHO category 3 (D) WHO category 4
071. In Lap sterilization the rings are applied at  
 (A) Mid Isthmic portion of the tube (B) Ampullary - infundibular junction  
 (C) Ampullary portion (D) Isthmic portion interstitial portion junction
072. Biodegradable implant is  
 (A) Capronor (B) Uniplant  
 (C) Fibroplant (D) Gynefix
073. Following releases EE 15 mcgm and etonogestrel 120 mcgm daily over a period of 21 days  
 (A) Nuva ring (B) Norplant-II  
 (C) Essure (D) Gynefix
074. Negative pressure created in manual vacuum aspiration is  
 (A) 650 mm Hg (B) 60 mm Hg  
 (C) 660 mm H<sub>2</sub>O (D) 600 mm H<sub>2</sub>O
075. Effective vacuum to produce chignon  
 (A) 0.8 kg/sq.cm (B) 8.0 kg/sq.cm  
 (C) 0.8 g/sq.cm (D) 80 kg/sq.cm

076. Maternal mortality ratio is
- (A) Maternal death per 100000 live births
  - (B) Maternal death per 1000 live birth
  - (C) Maternal death per 100000 women of Reproductive age per year
  - (D) Maternal death per 1000 women of reproductive age per year
077. Fetal scalp blood pH suggestive of fetal acidosis is
- (A)  $< 7.20$
  - (B)  $7.21 - 7.25$
  - (C)  $> 7.25$
  - (D)  $> 7.4$
078. True gestational sac is
- (A) Eccentric in position
  - (B) No double decidua sign
  - (C) Irregular in outline
  - (D) Centrally placed
079. Feature of omphalocele includes
- (A) Cord insertion is on the herniated mass
  - (B) Herniated bowel loops floating free in amniotic fluid
  - (C) Good prognosis
  - (D) Not associated with chromosomal abnormality
080. Twin peak sign is seen in
- (A) Dichorionic - Diamniotic twins
  - (B) Monochorionic - Monoamniotic twins
  - (C) Monochorionic - Diamniotic twins
  - (D) Conjoint twins
081. Increased nuchal translucency ( $>3\text{mm}$ ) is seen in all except
- (A) Turner's syndrome
  - (B) Trisomy 13
  - (C) Trisomy 18
  - (D) Klinefelter's syndrome
082. Detection of fetal red cells in maternal blood is by
- (A) Kleihauer - Betke test
  - (B) Singer's test
  - (C) Benedict's test
  - (D) Weiner's test
083. Labetolol is
- (A) An Alpha and nonselective Beta blocker
  - (B) An Alpha and selective Beta blocker
  - (C) An Alpha blocker
  - (D) A Beta blocker
084. Sr. Ferritin level of confirms iron deficiency Anaemia
- (A)  $< 10-15\text{mg/l}$
  - (B)  $< 0.1-0.15\text{mg/l}$
  - (C)  $< 1.0-1.5 \text{ mg/l}$
  - (D)  $> 25-30 \text{ mg/l}$
085. Flexion point is
- (A) Along the sagittal suture 3 cm in front of posterior fontanel and 6 cm from anterior fontanel
  - (B) Along the sagittal suture 6 cm in front of posterior fontanel and 3 cm from anterior fontanel
  - (C) Over the left parietal eminence
  - (D) Over the right parietal eminence

086. Which does not cross placenta?  
 (A) Heparin (B) Morphine  
 (C) Naloxone (D) Warfarin
087. Which is contraindicated in pregnancy?  
 (A) Rifampicin (B) Ethambutal  
 (C) INH (D) Streptomycin
088. Quadruple screening includes all except  
 (A) Inhibin-A (B) B-HCG  
 (C) PAPP-A (D) Unconjugated estriol
089. The sequence of lochia during puerperium is  
 (A) Lochia rubra → lochia serosa → lochia alba  
 (B) Lochia serosa → lochia rubra → lochia alba  
 (C) Lochia serosa → lochia alba → lochia rubra  
 (D) Lochia alba → lochia rubra → lochia serosa
090. Lactational amenorrhea method provides effective contraceptive protection if the following criteria is met  
 (A) Exclusively breast feeding on demand both day & night for initial 6 months  
 (B) Mother is regularly menstruating after child birth  
 (C) Infant is 1 yr old  
 (D) None of the above
091. FDA approved the following mechanical device for hysteroscopic proximal tubal occlusion  
 (A) Hulka-Clemens clip (B) Essure  
 (C) Filshie Clip (D) Nuva ring
092. Spiegelberg's criteria is useful in diagnosis of  
 (A) Ovarian pregnancy (B) Cervical pregnancy  
 (C) Abdominal pregnancy (D) Interstitial pregnancy
093. Following is true of dizygotic twins  
 (A) Otherwise known as fraternal twins (B) Due to cleavage of fertilized ovum  
 (C) Otherwise known as uniovular twin (D) Siamese twins can occur
094. Placenta succenturiate can be associated with all except  
 (A) Postpartum haemorrhage (B) Retained placenta  
 (C) Growth retardation (D) Endometritis
095. Etiopathology of preeclampsia include  
 (A) Vasodilatation (B) Endothelial dysfunction  
 (C) Activation of anticoagulants (D) Hemodilution

096. Following is true of predictor of preeclampsia
- (A) Increased maternal serum level of sFlt-1
  - (B) Absence of diastolic notch in uterine artery Doppler at 24 weeks
  - (C) Increased VEGF and PlGF
  - (D) Decreased maternal serum level of sFlt-1
097. Therapeutic level of Sr. magnesium is
- (A) 4 - 7 mEq/l
  - (B) 40 - 70 mEq/l
  - (C) 0.4 - 0.7 mEq/l
  - (D) 0.04 - 0.07 mEq/l
098. The Combipack of mifepristone & misoprostol is approved by FDA for MTP by medical method upto
- (A) 49 days
  - (B) 90 days
  - (C) 72 days
  - (D) 84 days
099. MTP done under the provision of substantial risk of the child being born with serious physical and mental abnormalities is on
- (A) Eugenic grounds
  - (B) Social grounds
  - (C) Medical grounds
  - (D) Humanitarian grounds
100. Most sensitive index of iron deficiency anaemia is
- (A) MCH
  - (B) MCHC
  - (C) MCV
  - (D) Sr. Ferritin
101. The composition of fetal hemoglobin is
- (A) Alpha and Beta chains
  - (B) Alpha and Gamma chains
  - (C) Alpha and Delta chains
  - (D) Beta and Gamma chains
102. Sick cell anaemia is due to substitution of
- (A) Glutamic acid by valine at position 6 of Beta chain
  - (B) Valine by glutamic acid at position 6 of Beta chain
  - (C) Valine by glutamic acid at position 6 of Alpha chain
  - (D) Glutamic acid by valine at position 6 of Alpha chain
103. Clinical indicator of heart disease during pregnancy is
- (A) Hyper dynamic circulation
  - (B) Systolic ejection murmur
  - (C) Continuous murmur to intercostal space
  - (D) Diastolic murmur
104. According to WHO-4 Very high risk of maternal mortality is seen with the following
- (A) Mitral valve prolapse with trivial MR
  - (B) Pulmonary Artery Hypertension
  - (C) Bioprosthetic valve
  - (D) TOF Corrected
105. Diagnostic criteria for peripartum cardiomyopathy is
- (A) Echo showing depressed ejection fraction
  - (B) Presence of an identifiable cause for the cardiac failure
  - (C) Presence of previous heart disease
  - (D) Development of cardiac failure in the first trimester

106. Pregnancy is a diabetogenic state due to all except  
 (A) Cortisol (B) Human placental lactogen  
 (C) Estrogen (D) Inhibin
107. The common endocrine disorder in a woman of reproductive age is  
 (A) CAH (B) Cushing's syndrome  
 (C) PCOS (D) Hyperprolactinemia
108. The following are the USG findings of PCO except  
 (A) Ovarian volume > 10 ml (B) Peripheral follicles per ovary > 12  
 (C) Follicle of 2 - 9 mm diameter (D) Both ovaries should have the above features
109. Diagnostic criteria of metabolic syndrome include  
 (A) Triglyceride level > 150 mg/dl (B) Female waist circumference < 35 inches  
 (C) Fasting glucose < 110 mg/dl (D) HDL > 50 mg/dl
110. Gestrinone is  
 (A) Trienic 19 nor steroid derivative of testosterone  
 (B) Spironolactone derivative  
 (C) Pregnane  
 (D) Norpregnane
111. Which of these is a GnRH antagonist  
 (A) Buserelin (B) Ganerelix  
 (C) Triptorelin (D) Leuprolide
112. All are SERMs except  
 (A) Raloxifene (B) Letrozole  
 (C) Tamoxifen (D) Lasofoxifene
113. Flutamide is a  
 (A) Nonsteroidal androgen antagonist (B) Nonsteroidal androgen agonist  
 (C) Steroidal androgen agonist (D) Steroidal androgen antagonist
114. Sentinel lymph node is  
 (A) A lateral node in the pelvic wall  
 (B) First node that drains the primary tumour  
 (C) Farthest node from the cervix  
 (D) Any node which shows malignant involvement
115. Staging procedures allowed by FIGO for carcinoma cervix include all except  
 (A) Colposcopy (B) USG pelvis  
 (C) Proctoscopy (D) Endocervical curettage

116. Stage III - A cancer cervix is  
 (A) Clinically visible lesion > 4 cm in greatest dimension  
 (B) Tumour involves the lower third of the vagina with no extension to the pelvic wall  
 (C) Hydronephrosis or non functioning kidneys  
 (D) Spread to the bladder or rectum
117. Risk factor for endometrial carcinoma  
 (A) Tamoxifen therapy (B) Early menopause  
 (C) Multiparity (D) OCP
118. The most frequent type of endometrial cancer is  
 (A) Papillary serous carcinoma (B) Endometrioid carcinoma  
 (C) Mucinous carcinoma (D) Secretory carcinoma
119. Poor prognostic factors in adenocarcinoma of endometrial carcinoma include all except  
 (A) Older age (B) Hormone receptor positive tumours  
 (C) Myometrial invasion (D) Lymphovascular space invasion
120. As per FIGO staging of ca.endometrium positive inguinal lymph nodes is  
 (A) Stage IV B (B) Stage IV A  
 (C) Stage III C (D) Stage III A
121. Which is a sex cord-stromal tumour?  
 (A) Brenner tumour (B) Granulosa cell tumour  
 (C) Dysgerminoma (D) Yolk sac tumour
122. Which is recommended as primary treatment for epithelial ovarian cancer following cytoreductive surgery?  
 (A) Paclitaxel (B) Actinomycin  
 (C) Bleomycin (D) Vincristine
123. All are true of krukensberg tumour except  
 (A) Retains the shape of the normal ovary (B) Signet ring cells present  
 (C) Freely movable in the pelvis (D) Usually unilateral
124. Sarcoma botryoides otherwise known as  
 (A) Rhabdomyosarcoma (B) Endodermal sinus tumour  
 (C) Yolk sac tumour (D) Immature teratoma
125. All are true of placental site trophoblastic tumour except  
 (A) Consists predominantly of intermediate trophoblast  
 (B) Produce HCG and HPL  
 (C) Sensitive to chemotherapy  
 (D) Treatment is hysterectomy
126. Karyotype of partial mole  
 (A) 46 XX / 46 XY (B) 23 XX  
 (C) 69 XXX / 69 XXY (D) 23 XY

127. Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor is  
(A) Zidovudine (B) Nevirapine  
(C) Efavirenz (D) Indinavir
128. More incidence of face to pubis delivery occurs with  
(A) Small gynaecoid (B) Android  
(C) Anthropoid (D) Platypelloid
129. Naegele's pelvis is  
(A) Arrested development of one ala of the sacrum  
(B) Arrested development of both ala of the sacrum  
(C) Kyphotic changes of vertebral column  
(D) Scoliosis of lumbar region
130. Which is true of Bandl's ring  
(A) Otherwise known as constriction ring  
(B) End result of tonic uterine contraction and retraction following obstructed labour  
(C) Abnormal polarity is seen  
(D) Once formed the position doesn't alter
131. Diagnosis of deep transverse arrest is made when  
(A) Sagittal suture arrested in biparietal diameter for > 1 hr.  
(B) BPD arrested in biparietal diameter for > 1 hr.  
(C) BPD arrested in oblique diameter for > 1 hr.  
(D) Sagittal suture arrested in oblique diameter for > 1 hr.
132. Bitrochanteric diameter is  
(A) 10 cm (B) 12 cm  
(C) 8.5 cm (D) 13 cm
133. Successful ECV is likely in  
(A) Complete breech (B) Extended breech  
(C) Short cord (D) Oligohydramnios
134. Lovset's maneuver is practised in  
(A) Extended arms (B) Extended legs  
(C) Hyperextended head (D) Footling
135. The engaging diameter in fully extended head is  
(A) Submento bregmatic (B) Suboccipito bregmatic  
(C) Mento vertical (D) Occipito frontal
136. Conduplicato corpore occurs  
(A) When the fetus doubled upon itself in transverse lie  
(B) In breech presentation  
(C) Spontaneous version  
(D) Neglected shoulder presentation

137. Protracted active phase is when the rate of cervical dilatation is  
 (A) < 1.2 cm in a primigravida (B) > 1.2 cm in a primigravida  
 (C) > 1.5 cm in a multigravida (D) > 2 cm in primigravida
138. Maneuvers for shoulder dystocia include all except  
 (A) Pinard's maneuver (B) Mc Robert's maneuver  
 (C) Wood's maneuver (D) Zavanelli maneuver
139. USG diagnosis of Anencephaly can be made as early as  
 (A) 10 weeks (B) 8 weeks  
 (C) 18 weeks (D) 16 weeks
140. 3b - III degree of obstetric anal sphincter injury is  
 (A) > 50% thickness of EAS torn (B) < 50% thickness of EAS torn  
 (C) Both EAS and IAS torn (D) EAS, IAS and ano-rectal mucosal tear
141. Absolute feature of non physiologic jaundice include  
 (A) Conjugated bilirubin > 2mg/dl (B) Rise of unconjugated bilirubin to 12mg/dl  
 (C) Appears on 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> day (D) Disappears in 7 - 10 days
142. Kernicterus is due to  
 (A) Excess rise of conjugated bilirubin (B) Excess rise of unconjugated bilirubin  
 (C) Total bilirubin < 12 mg (D) None of the above
143. Erb's palsy is due to involvement of  
 (A) C5 - C6 nerve root (B) C8 -T1 nerve root  
 (C) Brachial plexus (D) Phrenic nerve
144. Surfactant is produced by  
 (A) Type I Pneumocytes (B) Type II pneumocytes  
 (C) Mast cells in bronchiole (D) Bronchial epithelium
145. Feature of cephalhematoma is  
 (A) Due to stagnation of fluid in the layers of scalp  
 (B) Diffuse boggy swelling present at birth  
 (C) Disappears spontaneously within 24 hours of birth  
 (D) Swelling limited by suture lines
146. Ophthalmia neonatorum is caused by  
 (A) Chlamydia trachomatis (B) Group B streptococcus  
 (C) Pseudomonas (D) Anaerobes
147. Down's syndrome is  
 (A) Trisomy 21 (B) Trisomy 18  
 (C) Trisomy 13 (D) XO

148. FDA risk Category - C for drugs and medications is
- (A) Contraindicated in pregnancy
  - (B) Positive evidence of risk
  - (C) No safety data in human for animal studies
  - (D) No evidence of risk in humans
149. Mala - N composition is
- (A) EE 30 mcgm + LNG 0.15 mg
  - (B) EE 40 mcgm + LNG 0.15 mg
  - (C) EE 30 mcgm + LNG 75 mcgm
  - (D) EE 20 mcgm + LNG 75 mcgm
150. Procedure of choice in a woman with 12 weeks pregnancy and atypical Pap smear is
- (A) Cone biopsy
  - (B) MTP with cone biopsy
  - (C) Hysterectomy
  - (D) Colposcopy
151. Components of Bio-physical profile include all except
- (A) Fetal breathing
  - (B) Fetal movement
  - (C) Fetal tone
  - (D) Doppler blood flow velocity
152. Lemon sign is seen in
- (A) Spina bifida
  - (B) Hydrops fetalis
  - (C) IUD
  - (D) Down's syndrome
153. Most common immunoglobulin secreted by mother in milk and colostrum is
- (A) IgA
  - (B) IgG
  - (C) IgM
  - (D) IgE
154. Cholestasis of pregnancy is characterized by
- (A) Commonly occurs in early pregnancy
  - (B) Bile acid accumulation due to incomplete clearance
  - (C) Hyperbilirubinemia usually exceeds 5 mg/dl
  - (D) Sr. transaminase level > 500 units/l
155. True about acute fatty liver of pregnancy is
- (A) Occurs in early pregnancy
  - (B) Recurrence is common
  - (C) Accumulation of microvesicular fat
  - (D) Hemodilution is common in severe cases
156. A lady with 10 - 12 weeks pregnancy develops acute retention of urine. The likely causes are
- (A) Retroverted uterus
  - (B) Prolapse uterus
  - (C) Fibroid uterus
  - (D) All of the above
157. The most common cause of severe consumptive coagulopathy in obstetrics is
- (A) Placental abruption
  - (B) Missed abortion
  - (C) IUD
  - (D) Rupture uterus

158. Diagnostic criteria for Amniotic fluid embolism include all except  
 (A) Abrupt onset of cardiorespiratory arrest  
 (B) DIC  
 (C) Clinical onset during labour or within 30 min. of placental delivery  
 (D) Fever > 38°C
159. Early embryonic loss is usually due to  
 (A) Genetic factors (B) Syphilis  
 (C) Uterine anatomical abnormality (D) Cervical insufficiency
160. Clinical feature of Antiphospholipid antibody syndrome include all except  
 (A) Venous thrombosis (B) Arterial thrombosis  
 (C) Recurrent miscarriage (D) Dermatomyositis
161. Lab criteria for diagnosis of antiphospholipid antibody syndrome include all except  
 (A) Presence of lupus anticoagulant  
 (B) High level of anticardiolipin antibodies  
 (C) Presence of Anti B2 glycoprotein IgG / IgM antibody  
 (D) Raised CRP
162. Most common organism of acute puerperal mastitis is  
 (A) Staphylococcus aureus (B) Streptococcus pyogenes  
 (C) Streptococcus pneumoniae (D) None of the above
163. Secondary postpartum hemorrhage is defined as bleeding  
 (A) 24 hours to 12 weeks after delivery (B) 24 hours to 6 weeks after delivery  
 (C) 24 hours to 48 hours (D) None of the above
164. Dilated ureters and renal pelvis return to their prepregnant state by  
 (A) 2 - 8 weeks postpartum (B) 1 - 2 weeks postpartum  
 (C) 24 - 48 hours postpartum (D) 6 months postpartum
165. Cardiac output declines to non pregnant values by  
 (A) 10 days postpartum (B) 6 weeks postpartum  
 (C) 24 - 48 hours postpartum (D) 5 - 7 days postpartum
166. Fetal heart sounds are always detectable by Doppler ultrasound by  
 (A) 10 weeks (B) 8 weeks  
 (C) 6 weeks (D) 7 weeks
167. Recommended daily dietary allowance of calcium during pregnancy and lactation is  
 (A) 1000 mg (B) 600 mg  
 (C) 1500 mg (D) 800 mg
168. In normal pregnancy character of vagina is  
 (A) Increased PH (B) Increased number of lactobacilli  
 (C) Increased glycogen content (D) Increased number of pathogenic bacteria

169. Pfannenstiel incision is made  
 (A) 3 cm above the superior border of the symphysis pubis  
 (B) 5 cm above the superior border of symphysis pubis  
 (C) 2 cm below pubic hairline  
 (D) None of the above
170. Absolute contraindication for ECV is  
 (A) Placenta previa  
 (B) Polyhydramnios  
 (C) Early labour  
 (D) Multiparity
171. ECV is attempted before labour in a woman who has reached  
 (A) 35 weeks gestation  
 (B) 34 weeks gestation  
 (C) 36 weeks gestation  
 (D) 37 weeks gestation
172. Criteria for outlet forceps are all except  
 (A) Scalp is visible at the introitus without separating the labia  
 (B) Head is OA or OP  
 (C) Rotation < 45 degrees  
 (D) Station between 0 and + 2 cm
173. If the sagittal suture approaches the sacral promontory more of the anterior parietal bone presents itself to the examining finger is called  
 (A) Anterior asynclitism  
 (B) Posterior asynclitism  
 (C) High inclination  
 (D) None of the above
174. The cardinal movements of labor are  
 (A) Descent → flexion → internal rotation → extension → external rotation  
 (B) Descent → internal rotation → flexion → Extension → external rotation  
 (C) Descent → flexion → internal rotation → external rotation → extension  
 (D) Descent → flexion → internal rotation → expulsion → external rotation
175. A prolonged latent phase is  
 (A) > 20 hours in nullipara  
 (B) > 14 hours in multipara  
 (C) Both (A) and (B)  
 (D) None of the above
176. Second stage of labour duration in nullipara is  
 (A) 2 hours  
 (B) 3 hours with regional analgesia  
 (C) Both (A) and (B) are correct  
 (D) 1 hour
177. Inlet contraction is defined as diagonal conjugate  
 (A) < 13 cm  
 (B) < 11.5 cm  
 (C) < 12 cm  
 (D) < 12.5 cm
178. Piper's forceps may be used to deliver the head in  
 (A) Deep transverse arrest  
 (B) Breech delivery  
 (C) Neglected shoulder presentation  
 (D) Brow presentation

179. Complete release of sperm stored in the male reproductive tract after vasectomy takes  
 (A) 12 ejaculations  (B) 20 ejaculations  
 (C) 24 ejaculations  (D) 3 ejaculations
180. Which indicate fetal compromise  
 (A) Non repetitive variable deceleration  (B) Variable deceleration of < 30 seconds  
 (C) Deceleration lasting > 1 min  (D) None of the above
181. Criteria for diagnosis of pregnancy associated hypertension include  
 (A) Proteinuria > 300 mg/24 hrs.  (B) BP > 140/90 mm Hg after 20 wks.  
 (C) Serum transaminase levels twice  (D) All of the above
182. Chorionic villous sampling done before 10 weeks may result in  
 (A) Fetal loss  (B) Fetal maternal hemorrhage  
 (C) Oromandibular limb defects  (D) Insufficient sampling
183. Amniocentesis is done at  
 (A) 14 - 18 weeks  (B) 16 - 20 weeks  
 (C) 20 - 24 weeks  (D) 24 - 28 weeks
184. Which can be diagnosed in first trimester by USG  
 (A) Anencephaly  (B) Microcephaly  
 (C) Holoprosencephaly  (D) Hydrocephalous
185. Late deceleration indicates  
 (A) Head compression  (B) Preterm labour  
 (C) Fetal hypoxia  (D) Breech presentation
186. Maximum incidence of congenital malformation are seen during pregnancy with  
 (A) Toxoplasmosis  (B) Rubella  
 (C) Syphilis  (D) CMV
187. Transplacental transmission of toxoplasmosis occur maximum in  
 (A) First trimester  (B) Second trimester  
 (C) Last trimester  (D) < 6 months before pregnancy
188. During pregnancy HIV transmission occurs mostly during  
 (A) First trimester  (B) Second trimester  
 (C) Third trimester  (D) During labour
189. Highest chance of neonatal infection common in chicken pox during pregnancy in  
 (A) 12 - 16 weeks  (B) 8 - 12 weeks  
 (C) 16 - 20 weeks  (D) Last 5 days
190. Transabdominal fetal reductions are typically performed between  
 (A) 10 and 13 weeks  (B) 14 and 16 weeks  
 (C) 16 and 18 weeks  (D) 18 and 20 weeks

191. Dexamethasone is given to pregnant mother before 34 weeks to prevent  
 (A) Respiratory distress syndrome                      (B) Neonatal convulsion  
(C) Neonatal jaundice    (D) Cerebral palsy
192. Newer antiepileptic with less teratogenic potential when used as monotherapy  
(A) Lamotrigine    (B) Levetiracetam  
 (C) Both (A) and (B)    (D) None of the above
193. Direct causes of maternal death include all except  
(A) Hemorrhage    (B) Sepsis  
 (C) Anemia    (D) Preeclampsia
194. Which is beneficial during pregnancy due to production of anti - inflammatory cytokines  
 (A) T helper - 2 response    (B) T helper - 1 response  
(C) Both (A) and (B)    (D) None of the above
195. DHEAS in females arises exclusively from  
 (A) Adrenal glands    (B) Ovaries  
(C) Adipose tissue    (D) None of the above
196. Tension free vaginal tape (TVT) is used for operative treatment of  
 (A) Urinary incontinence    (B) Vesico vaginal fistula  
(C) Nulliparous prolapse    (D) None of the above
197. The most common site of vulval carcinoma is  
 (A) Labium majus    (B) Labium minora  
(C) Clitoris    (D) None of the above
198. Characteristic feature of Borderline epithelial tumours of ovary include all except  
 (A) Bad prognosis    (B) Found in younger age group  
(C) Epithelial cell pleomorphism seen    (D) Presence of nuclear atypia
199. Selective progesterone receptor modulator is  
(A) RU 486     (B) Ulipristal  
(C) Gestrinone    (D) Ormeloxifene
200. No spermatozoan in the semen is  
 (A) Azoospermia    (B) Aspermia  
(C) Azthenozoospermia    (D) Hypospermia