

# Gyn/Obs

**Final 019**

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Most of exam questions were like most/least and which is wrong/true so it was hard to collect all the choices for each question..

### GU infection -2-

1- A patient presented with frothy vaginal discharge and a strawberry cervix, what's the treatment?

- A. Fluconazole
- B. Clindamycin
- C. Metronidazole

Answer: C

2- 5 yr old, foul-smelling vaginal discharge?

- A. Bacterial vaginosis
- B. Candidiasis
- C. Trichomoniasis
- D. foreign body

Answer: D

### Fibroids

3- What's the most common type of fibroids degeneration?

- A. Hyaline
- B. Red
- C. Calcific
- D. Fatty

Answer: A

4- Not a branch of the anterior segment of internal iliac artery?

- A. Inferior gluteal
- B. superior gluteal
- C. Superior vesical
- D. Uterine
- E. Middle hemorrhoidal

Answer: B

5- Which of the following is not a complication of fibroids in pregnancy?

- A. Obstructed labor
- B. Abdominal pain relieved with conservative management
- C. Postpartum haemorrhage
- D. Placenta previa
- E. Preterm labor

Answer: ?

## Cervical ca

6- Treatment of cervical cancer stage IIA?

- A. Radical hysterectomy and pelvic lymphadenectomy
- B. Radical radiotherapy +/- chemotherapy
- C. Total hysterectomy with BSO
- D. Total hysterectomy
- E. Total Abdominal Hysterectomy with BSO and pelvic lymphadenectomy

Answer: A

7- Not done for cervical ca staging?

- A. Colposcopy
- B. Proctosigmoidoscopy
- C. Endometrial biopsy
- D. Cervical biopsy
- E. Cystoscopy

Answer: C

8- False about HPV vaccine?

- A. Is highly encouraged for adult older than 26 years
- B. Started in children older than 9 years
- C. When given at ages 11-12, It is given as 2 doses, 6 months apart
- D. If it was given after age of 15 it should be 3 doses
- E. It's protective against HPV infection

Answer: A

9- Not a risk factor for cervical ca?

- A. Multiple sexual partner
- B. Sexual partner having multiple sexual partner
- C. Being underweight
- D. History of STDs
- E. Being pregnant at a young age and multiparity

Answer: C

10- Which of the following does not affect pap smear results?

- A. Recent (24h) sexual intercourse
- B. Menstruation and bleeding
- C. Colposcopy with acetic acid
- D. Gravity and parity
- E. Pregnancy/ postpartum/ lactation

Answer: D

## PPH

11- Misoprostol (cytotec) is?

- A. PGE1
- B. PGE2
- C. PGF  $\alpha_2$
- D. Progesterone

Answer: A

12- Not a cause of PPH?

- A. Fibroids
- B. Multiple gestation
- C. Antenatal haemorrhage
- D. Primigravida

Answer: D

13- True about PPH?

- A. Divided into traumatic and atonic
- B. Hemorrhage from 3rd stage of labor onwards
- C. Vaginal delivery cause more loss than CS

Answer: B

14- One of the following is a sign of pituitary infarction after PPH?

- A. Lactation failure
- B. Adrenal Failure

Answer: A

## Prolapse

15- Which of the following ligaments does not support the uterus?

- A. Ovarian ligament
- B. Uterosacral ligament
- C. Pubocervical ligament
- D. Round ligament
- E. Cardinal ligament

Answer: A

16- A patient presented with stage 3 prolapse, you expect to see the prolapse?

- A. 1 cm above hymen
- B. At the level of the hymen
- C. 1 cm beyond the hymen
- D. Midway in the vagina
- E. Procidentia

Answer: C

17- Which of the following is a part of level 1 support of the uterus?

- A. Cardinal uterosacral complex
- B. Pubocervical
- C. Rectovaginal
- D. Arcus tendineus fascia
- E. Perineal body

Answer: A

### Puberty

18- Which of the following is true about prepubertal state?

- A. High levels of GnRh secreted in a continuous manner
- B. GnRh is secreted in a pulsatile manner
- C. Inactive HPO axis
- D. GnRh is opposed by high gonadal sex steroids

Answer: C

19- Most common cause of menstrual irregularity 1-year post-menarche?

- A. Anovulation
- B. Closed cervix

Answer: A

20- Most common cause of precocious puberty?

- A. CNS tumours
- B. Ovarian tumour
- C. McCune alberty syndrome
- D. Idiopathic
- E. Adrenal tumor

Answer: D

21- 7 years female came with breast enlargement and pubic/axillary hair, one of the following isn't a part of her workup?

- A. FSH/LH
- B. Hand and wrist x-ray
- C. Free Androgen index
- D. CNS radiography
- E. Pelvic Radiography

Answer: C

#### Endometrial ca

22- Which of the following is the most important factor in endometrial ca prognosis regarding its management?

- A. Grading
- B. Lymphovascular space involvement
- C. Myometrial thickness
- D. Staging

Answer: D

23- A 55 year old female has hot flush and irregular vaginal bleeding and she asks for HRT, what should you do before?

- A. Endometrial biopsy
- B. Prescribe OCP
- C. Cervical biopsy

Answer: A

24- Most common risk factor of endometrial ca?

- A. Obesity
- B. Late menopause
- C. Atypical endometrial hyperplasia
- D. Tamoxifen

Answer: C/ A

25- Not a risk factor of endometrial ca?

- A. Early menopause and late menarche
- B. Obesity
- C. Unopposed estrogen therapy
- D. Tamoxifen

Answer: A

26- About screening of endometrial ca, which is wrong?

- A. Office endometrial biopsy
- B. Hysteroscopy
- C. History of progesterone only
- D. Family history of endometrial cancer

Answer: C

### Labor

27- Which of the following is incorrect about fetal lie, presentation, and engagement?

- A. Ischial bone is the landmark of station and it is 0 station
- B. Hand beside head is called Complex presentation\_
- C. Position is the relation between fetal presenting part and maternal part of pelvis

Answer: B

28- Most common cause of OP position is?

- A. Android pelvis
- B. Gynecoid pelvis
- C. Deflexion of head
- D. Fibroids

Answer: A/ C?

29- Maternal and fetal spine alignment?

- A. lie
- B. Position
- C. Presentation
- D. Engagement

Answer: A

30- Not a part of the Bishop score?

- A. Position of presenting part
- B. Cervical length
- C. Cervical dilatation
- D. Cervical consistency
- E. Station

Answer: A

31- All of the following can be assessed by a digital vaginal exam except?

- A. Cervical dilatation and consistency
- B. Presenting part of the fetus
- C. Assessed of fetal size and weight
- D. Assessment of the condition of membrane

Answer: C

32- What of the following is false about vaginal exam?

- A. Routine Digital exam for a 33 weeks lady to assess cervical dilation
- B. Assess fetal presenting part
- C. Assess the condition of the membrane

Answer: A

33- False about true labor pain?

- A. Regular rhythmic contractions
- B. Increase in intensity
- C. Decreased time between contractions
- D. Pressure sensation is Relieved by sedation
- E. Pain can be felt at the back

Answer: D

34- All of the following are a part of female pelvis except?

- A. Ischial bone which is inferior
- B. Iliac bone which is largest bone in pelvis
- C. Pubic bone
- D. head of femur
- E. Sacrum and coccyx

Answer: D

35- Not an indication for CS?

- A. Placental abruption
- B. Placenta previa
- C. Previous 2 C/S
- D. Fetal distress
- E. Active genital herpes

Answer: A



36- Which of the following is the most feared consequence of classic cesarean section?

- A. Cause Adhesions
- B. Increase risk of scar open and uterine rupture in future pregnancies
- C. Patient become uncomfortable with the scar

Answer: B

37- False about fetal position

- A. Posterior mento-bregmatic position is meaning that fetal chin is facing maternal sacrum and it is preferable for vaginal delivery
- B. Anterior mento-vertex is brow position and it facing maternal pupis
- C. Occipito anterior is ..... and preferable for delivery

Answer: A

### Ovarian

38- False about serous cystadenoma?

- A. May be very large
- B. Bilateral in 50%
- C. Multiloculated
- D. Low grade in young
- E. Lined by same epithelium as endosalpinx

Answer: B

39- Mismatched tumour and marker?

- A. Inhibin - Germ cell tumor
- B. Ca 125 - Serous type of epithelial tumor
- C. Ca 19-9 - Mucinous type of epithelial tumor
- D. BhCG - Choriocarcinoma
- E. AFP - Yolk sac tumor

Answer: A

40- Tumor type that contains all 3 germ cell layers?

- A. Embryonal cell tumour
- B. Yolk sac tumour
- C. mature cystic teratoma
- D. Cystic-adenoma
- E. Ovarian fibroma

Answer: C

### Fetal monitoring

41- Not a cause of fetal tachycardia on CTG?

- A. Maternal hyperthermia
- B. Maternal hyperthyroidism
- C. Extreme prematurity
- D. Maternal hypotension

Answer: D/A?

42- Type 2 deceleration is caused by?

- A. Uteroplacental insufficiency
- B. Cord compression
- C. Fetal head compression

Answer: A

### Poly/oligo hydramnios

43- Not a cause of oligohydramnios?

- A. Anencephaly
- B. Renal agenesis
- C. Placental rupture
- D. Maternal CKD
- E. Fetal cystic kidney disease

Answer: A

44- Which of the following is not a cause of polyhydramnios?

- A. Diabetes
- B. Placental angioma
- C. Cystic Kidneys
- D. Trisomy 18
- E. Tracheoesophageal fistula

Answer: C

### US

45- False about ultrasound usage in the 3rd trimester?

- A. Assess position and presentation of fetus
- B. Amniotic fluid assessment for oligo and polyhydramnios
- C. Reliable assessment of lung maturity
- D. Uterine artery doppler

Answer: C

46- Early amniocentesis at:

- A. 6-8
- B. 10-12
- C. 14-16
- D. 20-22
- E. 30

Answer: C?

#### Physiological changes

47- One of the following is a physiological change in pregnancy?

- A. Decreased tidal volume
- B. Increased total peripheral resistance
- C. Increased fibrinogen
- D. Increased respiratory rate

Answer: C

#### Contraception

48- One of the following is advantage of using Progesterone only pill?

- A. Can be given to breastfeeding women
- B. Decrease the risk of osteoporosis
- C. Decrease risk of irregular cycle and breakthrough bleeding

Answer: A

49- One of the following is incorrect?

- A. Barrier cause protection from STDs and conception
- B. Vasectomy cause immediate protection
- C. IUCD is long term method

Answer: B

50- Female with IUCD came for regular checkup, during the exam the thread of device was not seen, your first step?

- A. Laproscopy
- B. Pelvic US
- C. pelvic X ray
- D. Do nothing just follow up
- E. Arrange for a new IUD insertion

Answer: B

### Infertility

51- Couple came to your clinic failed to conceive for 18 months, which of the following is not part of the routine basic tests?

- A. Mid cycle FSH
- B. Semen analysis
- C. Diagnostic laparoscopy
- D. Menstruation calendar

Answer: C

### Endometriosis

52- Not a theory of endometriosis?

- A. Retrograde menstruation
- B. autoimmune
- C. Lymphatic spread
- D. Hematogenous spread
- E. Metaplasia of stem cell

Answer: B

53- Which of the following is not a mechanism in which endometriosis causes infertility?

- A. Adhesions
- B. Decrease in ovarian reserve
- C. Anovulation
- D. Failure of implantation

Answer: C

### Puerperal

54- Female presented by fever 38.5c and foul smelling lochia after 5 days of delivery, which is false?

- A. The most likely diagnosis is puerperal pyrexia
- B. Blood culture and vaginal swab before antibiotics to detect pathogenic cause
- C. Give IV broad spectrum antibiotics
- D. This presentation is typical of retained products of conception, so immediate surgical intervention is treatment of choice

Answer: D

56- Not a risk factor for puerperal pyrexia?

- A. Multi-parity
- B. Diabetes
- C. Prolonged labor
- D. Prolonged PROM

Answer: A

### Ectopic

57- A 54 year old lady came to the clinic complaining of pelvic pain for a few years. What's the least possible differential diagnosis?

- A. Interstitial cystitis
- B. PID
- C. IBD
- D. Ectopic pregnancy
- E. Herniated disc

Answer: D

58- Strongest ectopic pregnancy risk factor?

- A. Previous ectopic pregnancy
- B. ART
- C. STDs hx
- D. Multiple sexual partners
- E. Chronic salpingitis

Answer: A

59- Not an indication for surgical treatment in ectopic pregnancy on medical therapy?

- A. Elevated beta hCG after 3 days of therapy
- B. Acute abdomen
- C. Fetal heart activity
- D. Intraperitoneal bleeding
- E. Hypovolemic shock

Answer: A

60- One of the following doesn't increase the risk of ectopic pregnancy?

- A. Fibroid
- B. Uterine anomalies
- C. History of infertility
- D. History of C/S

Answer: A or C??

## Preterm

61- Initial test for diagnosis of PROM?

- A. Nitrazine test
- B. Ultrasound to detect oligohydramnios
- C. Test the vaginal fluid for PAMG1
- D. Speculum exam

Answer: D

62- Wrong about magnesium sulfate?

- A. Sedative
- B. Hepatic secretion
- C. Toxicity assessment using reflexes
- D. You should assess respiratory rate
- E. Urine output should be continuously monitored

Answer: B

63- All of the following are absolute contraindications for delaying preterm delivery except?

- A. Congenital anomaly incompatible with life
- B. Preeclampsia without severe feature
- C. Chorioamnionitis
- D. Fetal death
- E. Fetal indication of immediate delivery

Answer: B

64- Not a cause of spontaneous preterm delivery?

- A. Uterine anomalies
- B. Multiple fetal anomalies
- C. Multiple gestation
- D. Preeclampsia

Answer: D?

## Incontinence

65- Not seen in overactive bladder?

- A. Urgency
- B. Nocturia
- C. Frequency
- D. Urgency incontinence
- E. Overflow incontinence

Answer: E

66- Not a contraindication for anticholinergics?

- A. Urinary retention
- B. Liver disease
- C. Ulcerative colitis
- D. Closed angle glaucoma
- E. Myasthenia gravis

Answer: B

67- Not an anti-muscarinic:

- A. Oxybutynin
- B. Darifenacin
- C. Tolterodine
- D. Mirabegron
- E. Solifenacin

Answer: D

68- Most important risk factor for stress incontinence?

- A. Obesity
- B. Smoking and chronic cough
- C. Chronic constipation
- D. Forceps use

Answer: D

### Booking

69- Not done in a booking visit?

- A. LFT
- B. CBC
- C. Blood group
- D. Rubella titer
- E. Urinalysis

Answer: A

### Gestational HTN

70- False about preeclampsia?

- A. Neurological signs of PET are hyperreflexia and clonus
- B. Strict adherence to guidelines about admission and anti hypertension treatment
- C. Treatment is for fetal wellbeing and decrease perinatal morbidity
- D. Labetalol is alpha and beta blocker with long history of safety and can be given orally and IV
- E. Epigastric pain is a worrying sign

Answer: C

71- False about gestational HTN?

- A. Phenytoin and lorazepam are 1st line treatment of eclampsia
- B. HELLP can present without hypertension and proteinuria

Answer: A

### Assisted delivery

72- Contraindication of forceps use?

- A. Twin pregnancy
- B. Hydrocephalus
- C. after-coming head in breech delivery
- D. OP position of head

Answer: B

### PCOS

73- Lady has hirsutism, Acne, and amenorrhea. Which of the following is the best management after lifestyle modification?

- A. GnRh agonist
- B. Danazol
- C. OCPs
- D. Letrozole

Answer: C

74- One of the following is not a long term complication of PCOS?

- A. Osteoporosis
- B. Dyslipidemia
- C. Diabetes type 2
- D. CVD

Answer: A



## Menopause

75- Not seen in menopause?

- A. Vasomotor symptoms
- B. Vaginal dryness
- C. Hair loss
- D. Weight loss

Answer: D

## Vulva

76- False about vulvar cancer?

- A. Most common symptom is itching
- B. Radiotherapy is not recommended
- C. Most commonly squamous cell ca
- D. Stage 1 is defined as vulvar and perineal limited to 2 cm

Answer: B

77- False about bowen's disease?

- A. Mean age is 40 years old
- B. Lesions can be elevated, white, red, pink, brown, or grey
- C. Skinning vulvectomy is done for extensive lesions
- D. Most common symptom is itching

Answer: A

## Miscarriages

78- Key factor seen in a complete miscarriage?

- A. Closed os and no pregnancy product in ultrasound
- B. Passage of conception product
- C. Profuse vaginal bleeding
- D. Persistent low Beta hCG

Answer: A

79- True about miscarriage?

- A. Surgical abortion has a higher success rate but more complications when compared to medical treatment
- B. Methotrexate is used to induce uterine contractions
- C. Misopristol requires hospital admission
- D. Surgical abortion includes dilation and evacuation

Answer: D

### Hyperemesis and anemia

80- One of the following is incorrect about hyperemesis gravidarum ?

- A. Is defined as increased vomiting that causes dehydration and weight loss and leads to ketonuria
- B. Increases in multiple pregnancies
- C. Increases in gestational trophoblastic disease
- D. Exacerbated by prednisolone
- E. Eating smaller meals decreases the vomiting in mild cases of hyperemesis gravidarum

Answer: D

### GTD

81- Complete mole, which of the following about genetic analysis is correct?

- A. 46XX paternal
- B. 46XX maternal
- C. Trisomy
- D. 46XY paternal

Answer: A

82- Which of the following about GTD is not correct?

- A. Complete mole pregnancy diagnosed before histology by US of delayed miscarriage or anembryonic pregnancy
- B. Irregular vaginal bleeding is the typical symptom
- C. Suction curettage is mainstay of treatment
- D. Placental site trophoblastic tumour is chemosensitive

Answer: D

### Rh

83- One of the following about Rh immunization is incorrect?

- A. Rh immunization only when confirmed that the fetus is Rh+ve
- B. Rh immunization should be done 72h post vaginal bleeding
- C. It should be done after amniocentesis and chorionic villus sampling to prevent future sensitization
- D. Rh immunization is given at 28 week of gestation to Rh negative woman

Answer: C / A?

### Multiple gestation

84- Incorrect about multiple gestations?

- A. Dizygotic twin can be different gender
- B. Cord entanglement is a complication of monochorionic diamniotic twins
- C. Exaggerated pregnancy symptoms
- D. Anomalies are increased in a multiple pregnancy

Answer: B

#### APH

85- Most important risk factor for placental abruption?

- A. Previous history of placental abruption
- B. ART
- C. Abdominal trauma
- D. Hypertension

Answer: A

86- Most common presentation of placental abruption?

- A. Vaginal Bleeding
- B. Abdominal/back pain and uterine tenderness
- C. Fetal distress
- D. Vaginal discharge

Answer: B,A?

87- Not a cause of placenta previa?

- A. Previous C/S
- B. Previous placenta previa
- C. Uterine artery embolization
- D. Fibroids
- E. Multiple gestation

Answer: C

#### Diabetes

88- One of the following is true about diabetes in pregnancy?

- A. Gestational diabetes increases fetal cardiac anomalies
- B. Hyperglycemia is the main cause of complications in pregnancy
- C. Screening of gestational diabetes should be done during the 1st trimester

Answer: B or C?

89- Which of the following is not a complication of diabetes?

- A. Neonatal jaundice
- B. Hypermagnesemia
- C. Neonatal Hypoglycemia
- D. Polycythemia

Answer: B

90- Diabetic female want to get pregnant, you should do all except

- A. Prescribe Folic acid
- B. Dietary consultation/stop smoking
- C. Treat retinopathy before conception if present
- D. HbA1C should be within normal levels before pregnancy
- E. Modification of medications should be delayed till beginning of the pregnancy

Answer: E

### Amenorrhea

91- Which of the following is incorrect?

- A. PCOS causes amenorrhea by thick endometrium
- B. Hypothyroidism causes amenorrhea
- C. Pregnancy causes amenorrhea
- D. Athletic exercises cause amenorrhea

Answer: A

### Thyroid

92- Hypothyroidism is not associated with?

- A. Preeclampsia
- B. Polyhydramnios
- C. Preterm delivery
- D. Placental abruption

Answer : B

### Miscellaneous

93- Which is false regarding 1st trimester screening

- A. Knowing that patient has hypertension is not helpful

Answer: A

94- Wrong about blood tests in first trimester:

- A. Maternal serum AFP predict neural tube defects
- B. Blood tests predict gestational diabetes
- C. Blood tests predict gestational HTN and preeclampsia

Answer: Skip this question

95- Not a cause of secondary dysmenorrhea

- A. Fibroids
- B. Adenomyosis
- C. OCP
- D. PID

Answer: C

96- Inferior vena cava syndrome what is incorrect

- A. Compression of descending aorta
- B. Relieved by left lateral position
- C. Happens in supine position
- D. happens mostly in third trimester

Answer: A

97- Wrong about first trimester US

- A. differentiate between intrauterine pregnancy and ectopic
- B. trans abdominal US in first trimester rather than transvaginal for clear vision
- C. diagnose Multiple pregnancy
- D. measurement of gestational age by CRL (every cm representing a week)

Answer: B

98- Which is false about gestational HTN?

- A. a characteristic lesion is 'glomeruloendotheliosis'
- B. there is a complete or partial failure of trophoblastic invasion of the myometrial segments of the spiral arteries
- C. increased plasma oncotic pressure

Answer: C

99- Which of the following is a sign / symptom that indicates severity in a serious disease that occurs late in pregnancy?

- A. Edema
- B. Constipation
- C. Heartburn
- D. Blurred vision

Answer: D

**DONE**