

**COMPETITIVE**

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1. Commonest cause of Cryptomenorrhoea
  - a. Imperforate hymen b. cervical stenosis
  - c. Amputation of cervix d. All of the above
2. Clinical presentation of imperforate hymen is
  - a. Retention of urine b. Globular mass in hypogastrium c. Bulged hymen d. All of the above
3. Streak gonads are the characteristic of
  - a. Turner's syndrome b. Pure gonadal dysgenesis c. All of the above d. None of the above
4. Accumulated mucus behind imperforate hymen in new born
  - a. Cervical mucus b. Mucocolpos
  - c. Hae matocolpos d. None of the above
5. Anomalies of uterus are due to maldevelopment of
  - a. Wolfian duct b. Mullerian duct
  - c. Mesonephros d. All of the above
6. Diagnostic accuracy of PAP smear in cervical cancer is
  - a. 90 % b. 95 % c. 98 % d. 100 %
7. Yield of positive cervical biopsy can be increased by
  - a. Colposcopy b. Schillers test c. Lugol's Iodine d. All of the above
8. Which of the following sites is most suited for Cytohormonal study
  - a. Endocervix b. Lateral wall upper third of vagina c. Posterior vaginal wall d. Lateral wall lower third of vagina
9. Following would be classified as PID except
  - a. Endometritis b. Salpingitis c. Cervicitis
  - d. Pelvic peritonitis
10. Doderleins bacilli in vagina appears after how many days after birth of new born
  - a. 3-4 days b. 10-14 days c. 30-35 days
  - d. 60-65 days
11. What is menotaxis.
  - a. Sudden and severe menstrual bleeding b. Prolonged bleeding
  - c. Absence of menstrual period d. Too frequent cycles
12. Which is the degree of retroversion when the fundus lies below the level of internal OS
  - a. I b. II c. III d. IV
13. Most common cause of anovulation
  - a. Polycystic ovaries b. Ovarian infections
  - c. Hypothalamic dysfunction
  - d. Endometriosis
14. Average age for the appearance of Endometrial carcinoma
  - a. 45 b. 50 c. 60 d. 80
15. Commonest cause of precocious puberty
  - a. Ovarian tumour b. Adrenal hyperplasia
  - c. Iatrogenic drugs d. Constitutional
16. Average amount of blood loss in each menstrual cycle
  - a. 50ml b. 100ml c. 150ml d. 200ml
17. Which cause of infertility is identified by Post coital test
  - a. Improper coital techniques
  - b. Antisperm antibody c. Aspermia
  - d. All of the above
18. Normal urine flow in female
  - a. 0.5-5ml/min b. 3-4ml/min c. 0.5-5ml/min d. 3-7ml/min
19. Following are the causes of true precocious puberty except
  - a. Albrights syndrome b. Intracranial tumours
  - c. Granulosa cell tumour d. Hypothyroidism
20. Amount of blood loss in menorrhagia
  - a. >80ml b. >50ml c. >150ml d. >200ml
21. Ideal treatment for chronic PID in a women who has completed her family
  - a. Bilateral tubectomy b. Bilateral Salpingo oophorectomy
  - c. TAH with BSO
  - d. None of the above
22. Which strain of Human papilloma virus type produce Condyloma acuminata
  - a. 1&3 b. 6&11 c. 11&13 d. 12&15
23. Causative organism of Acute bartholinitis
  - a. E.Coli b. Gonococcus c. Staphylococcus
  - d. Chlamydia
24. Following are the causes of vaginal infection in children except
  - a. Foreign body b. Enterobius vermicularis
  - c. Candida albicans d. Non specific vulvovaginitis

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25. Incubation period of Trichomoniasis  
 a. 3-28 days b. 30-60 days c. 9-90 days  
 d. 100-150 days
26. What is the incidence of Primary dysmenorrhoea  
 a. 1-2% b. 5-10% c. 15-20% d. 30-50%
27. Post Coital bleeding is seen in  
 a. Carcinoma of cervix b. Cervical  
 endometriosis c. Cervical erosion d. All of  
 the above
28. Le Forts surgery for uterovaginal prolapse is done  
 in whom?  
 a. Teenage girl b. Adult women with  
 complete family c. Unfit old age  
 d. Adult women not completed family
29. Chronic inversion of uterus is detected by  
 a. Sounding b. Bonney's test c.  
 Ultrasonography d. Hysterosalpingography
30. In erect posture, external OS lies at which level?  
 a. Pelvic brim b. Ischial spine c. Ischial  
 tuberosity d. None
31. Corpus luteum insufficiency occurs in which  
 condition?  
 a. Hyperprolactinaemia b. Pelvic  
 endometriosis c. Hypothyroidism  
 d. All of the above
32. Most common position of fibroid  
 a. Intramural b. Subserous c. Submucous  
 d. Cervical
33. Common type of uterine polyp  
 a. Fibroid polyp b. Mucous polyp c.  
 Placental polyp d. Malignant polyp
34. Lichen sclerosus involves  
 a. Vulva b. Perineum c. Upper thigh d. All of  
 the above
35. Troublesome cervical erosions are best treated  
 by  
 a. Cryosurgery b. D & C c. Conization d. All  
 of the above
36. Normal range of vaginal Ph  
 a. 4.5-5.5 b. 4-5.5 c. 5-6 d. 5.5-6.5
37. Number of openings present in vestibule  
 a. 4 b. 5 c. 6 d. 7
38. Contraindication of IUCD insertion  
 a. Pelvic infection b. Suspected pregnancy  
 c. DUB d. All of the above
39. All are mechanical barriers contraceptive  
 methods used in females except  
 a. Condom b. Sponge c. Diaphragm d.  
 Cervical cap
40. Old generation IUCD  
 a. Lippes loop b. Copper T 200 c.  
 Progestasert d. LNG-IUS
41. Honey comb appearance in Hystero salpingo  
 graphy suggests  
 a. Asherman's syndrome b. Sheehan's  
 syndrome c. Cushing syndrome d. Savage's  
 syndrome
42. PCOS manifests  
 a. Amenorrhoea b. Obesity c. HAIR-AN  
 syndrome d. All of the above
43. Post menopausal abnormal vaginal discharge  
 occurs due to  
 a. Senile vaginitis b. Moniliasis c. Neoplasm  
 d. All of the above
44. Microscopic appearance of powder burns of  
 pelvic endometriosis contain  
 a. Endometrial glands b. Haemosiderin-  
 Laden macrophages c. All of the above d.  
 None of the above
45. When in red degeneration in large fibroid occurs  
 a. First half of pregnancy b. Menopause  
 c. Second half of pregnancy d. None of the  
 above
46. Rokitansky's protuberance is a characteristic of  
 a. Occipital bone b. Dermoid cyst c. Sacral  
 bone d. Par ovarian cyst
47. Largest benign ovarian tumour  
 a. Mucinous cyst adenoma b. Serous cyst  
 adenoma c. Brenner tumour d. Clear cell  
 tumour
48. Pseudomyxoma peritonei is often associated  
 with  
 a. Ovarian mucinous cyst adenoma b.  
 Mucocele of the appendix c. Intestinal  
 malignant d. All of the above
49. Dysmenorrhoea occurring due to the deficiency  
 in the tryptic ferment normally secreted in the  
 endometrium  
 a. Congestive dysmenorrhoea b. Ovarian  
 dysmenorrhoea c. Membranous  
 dysmenorrhoea d. Chocolate cyst
50. Cause of Vulvodynia  
 a. Infective factors b. Allergic factors c.  
 Psychological factors d. All of the above

**ANSWER KEY**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1-10	a	d	c	b	b	c	d	b	c	a
11-20	b	c	a	c	d	a	d	a	d	a
21-30	c	a	b	d	a	b	d	c	a	b
31-40	d	a	b	d	a	b	a	d	b	a
41-50	a	d	d	c	c	b	a	d	c	d