1) Commonest cause of death in cervical cancer –
   A) Renal failure
   B) Haemorrhage
   C) Sepsis
   D) Hepatic failure

2) Commonest site of Pelvic endometriosis is-
   A) Uterosacral Ligament
   B) Ovary
   C) Rectovaginal septum
   D) Pelvic Peritoneum

3) All are germ cell tumour of Ovary except -
   A) Chorio carcinoma
   B) Granulosa cell tumour
   C) Dysgerminoma
   D) Endometrial sinus tumour

4) Intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) is indicated in -
   A) Tubal Block
   B) Mild oligospermia
   C) PCOS
   D) Surgically retrieved sperms

5) Organ develop from Mesonephric duct –
   A) Uterus
   B) Fallopian tubes
   C) Upper vagina
   D) None of above

6) Which of the following drug reduces uterine contractility and causes pulmonary oedema?
   A) Retodrine
   B) Nifedepine
   C) Atosiban
   D) Indomethacin

7) Labia minor contains
   A) Sebaceous gland
   B) Sweat gland
   C) Hair follicles
   D) All of the above

8) Parts of broad ligament are following except.
   A) Infundibulo pelvic ligaments
   B) Round Ligament
   C) Mesosalpinx
   D) Mesovarium
9) Cervical lymphatic drain into following except –
   A) Inguinal lymph nodes
   B) Internal iliac lymph nodes
   C) External iliac lymph nodes
   D) Obturator lymph nodes

10) Sequelae of Acute PID are following except -
    A) Recurrent fatal wastage
    B) Infertility
    C) Ectopic Pregnancy
    D) Chronic pelvic pain

11) FSH level rise in following except -
    A) Turners syndrome
    B) Post menopausal women
    C) PCOD
    D) Pre-mature ovarian failure

12) FSH level in post menopausal women are –
    A) Above 40 IU/L
    B) 15-20 IU/L
    C) 5-8 IU/L
    D) 6-9 IU/L

13) Commonest benign tumour of ovary among the following is -
    A) Dermoid cyst
    B) Mucinous cystadenoma
    C) Serous cystadenoma
    D) Endometreoma

14) Commonest cause of male infertility amongst following is –
    A) Sperm autoimmunity
    B) Genital tract infection
    C) Genital tract obstruction
    D) Defective spermetogensesis

15) Commonest secondary change in uterine fibroid is –
    A) Hyaline degeneration
    B) Sarcomatous change
    C) Red degeneration
    D) Fatty degeneration

16) Oestrogen progestin combined contraceptive pill use for prolong period will decrease incidents of -
    A) Cancer cervix
    B) Ovarian cancer
    C) Breast Cancer
    D) All of Above

17) 40 Yrs. Old women having 3 children with procedentia surgical treatment will be –
    A) Lefort’s operation
    B) Fothergills operation
    C) Cirvico pexy
    D) Ward-mayo operation
18) Commonest cause of VVF in India is -
A) Obstructed labour
B) Advance vaginal malignancy
C) Prolong use of pessary for uterine prolapse
D) Radiotherapy in Carcinoma cervix

19) Germ cell tumour of ovary is -
A) Brenner’s tumour
B) Dysgerminoma
C) Theca cell Tumour
D) Clear cell Carcinoma

20) Combined oral contraceptive pills is contraindicated in following except –
A) Nulliparity
B) Thrombo embolism disorder
C) Active liver disease
D) Hyperlipidimia

21) Pearl index in highest with –
A) Calendar rhythm method
B) Barrier contraceptive
C) Combined oral contraceptive
D) Intra uterine device

22) For Turner syndrome all are true EXCEPT –
A) Absence of sex chromatin body
B) Cubitus vulgus
C) Short stature
D) Normal ovary

23) Amongst following most likely to be solid malignant tumour of ovary is –
A) Fibroma
B) Mesonephroma
C) Thecoma granulose cell tumour
D) Brenner’s Tumour

24) Component of Fothergills operation are all except –
A) Shorting of uterosacral ligament
B) Amputation of cervix
C) Anterior colporraphy
D) Tightening of Maecnrodt’s ligament in front of cervix

25) Virilising tumour of the ovary are all except –
A) Granulosa cell tumour
B) Adrenal Like tumour of ovary
C) Arrhenoblastoma
D) Sertoli leydig cell tumour

26) Primary amnorrhea with absence uterus will be –
A) Turner’s syndrome
B) Imperforated hymen
C) Premature ovarian failure
D) Testicular feminisation syndrome
27) Call exner bodies are found in –
A) Branner’s tumour
B) Arrhenoblastoma
C) Endometreal sinus tumour
D) Granulosan Theca cell tumour

28) All of following is used in DIC except:-
A) Heparin
B) Volume expanders
C) Blood transfusion
D) Intravenous fluids

29) Left ovarian vein drains into –
A) Inferior vena cava
B) Left Renal vein
C) Left common ileac vein
D) Left hypogastric vein

30) Post abortal sepsis causing renal failure is likely due to
A) E. coli
B) Proteus
C) Clostridium
D) Pseudomonos

31) Risk factor for endometrial carcinoma are following except –
A) Obesity
B) Diabetes
C) Use of Estrogen
D) Multiparity

32) Signet ring cell is diagnostic of
A) Krukenberg’s tumour
B) Granulosa cell tumour
C) Sereous cystadeno carcinoma ovary
D) Brenner’s tumour

33) Mayer Rokitansky kuster hauser syndrome is asscociated with -
A) Vaginal agenesis
B) Tubal agenesis
C) Ovarian agenesis
D) Bicornuate uterus

34) High serum level of FSH are present in following except –
A) Resistant ovary syndroms
B) Premature ovarian failure
C) Sheehan syndrome
D) Menopause

35) In coagulation failure serum level of fibrinogen is less than:-
A) 100 mg. /dl
B) 450 mg. /dl
C) 200 mg. /dl
D) 250 mg. /dl
36) In Testicular feminisation syndrome gonaductomy is indicated in XY female at age of –
   A) 16-18 Yrs.
   B) 10-11 Yrs.
   C) Above 25 Yrs.
   D) 12-13 Yrs.

37) Insulin resistance in pregnancy is because of following except-
   A) Human Placental Lactogen
   B) Progesteron
   C) HCG
   D) Estrogen

38) Transvaginal sonography can detect fetal cardiac activity in –
   A) 6 weeks
   B) 7 weeks
   C) 8 weeks
   D) 10 weeks

39) Hormone responsible for decidual reaction & arias stella reaction in ectopic pregnancy is-
   A) Oestrogen
   B) Progesterone
   C) HCG
   D) HPL

40) Trophoblast give rise to following except -
   A) Placenta
   B) Decidua
   C) Chorion
   D) Amnion

41) Implantation occurs after how many days of ovulation -
   A) 3-5 Days
   B) 7-9 Days
   C) 13-15 Days
   D) None of Above

42) Chromosomal number of spermatocyte
   A) 44 XY
   B) 22 XY
   C) 22 XX
   D) 46 XX

43) Sperm capacitation takes about –
   A) 2-4 Hrs.
   B) 14-16 Hrs.
   C) 6-8 Hrs.
   D) 22-24 Hrs.

44) The formation of primodial follictes in human fetus in complete by –
   A) 4 Weeks
   B) 13 Weeks
   C) 4th Month to 7th Month
   D) 8 Weeks
45) The Diameter in face presentation with fully extended head is –
A) Suboccipito bregmetic
B) Sub mento bregmetic
C) Occipito mental
D) Sub mento vertical

46) Motile spermatozoa found on a wet mount of vaginal secretion are indicative of intercourse within the past –
A) 6 Hrs
B) 12 Hrs
C) 48 Hrs
D) 24 Hrs

47) The largest presenting diameter in cephalic presentation is –
A) Biparictal diameter
B) Suboccipito Bragmatic
C) Occipito frontal
D) None of The above

48) Most common site of puerperal infection is –
A) Episiotomy Wound
B) Placental Site
C) Vaginal Laceration
D) Cervical Laceration

49) Commonest cause for puerperal sepsis among following is –
A) Streptococci
B) Anaerobes
C) Gonococci
D) Staphylococci

50) Galactokinesis means -
A) Sustaining Lactation
B) Secretion of milk
C) Ejection of milk
D) Synthesis of milk

51) Commonest cause of first trimester abortion is –
A) Trisomy
B) Triplody
C) Monosomy
D) Aneuploidy

52) Anti phospholipid syndrome is associated with all of the following except -
A) Pancytopenia
B) Recurrent abortions
C) Venous Thrombosis
D) Pulmonar Hypertension

53) Decidual casts bleeding per vagina is suggestive of –
A) Inevitable abortion
B) Threatened abortion
C) Tubal abortion
D) None of Above
54) All of the following are associated with polyhydraminos except –
A) Esophageal Atresia
B) Renal Agenesis
C) Anencephaly
D) Diabetes Mellitus

55) All of the following are causes of APH except –
A) Placenta Previa
B) Abruptio Placenta
C) Circumvallate Placenta
D) Battledore Placenta

56) Singer’s alkali denaturation test is done to detect presence of –
A) Maternal Hb
B) Fetal Hb
C) Amnionic fluid
D) Menstrual fluid

57) Fetal blood loss occurred in –
A) Placenta previa
B) Vasa previa
C) Circumvallate Placenta
D) Uterine rupture

58) The earliest indication of concealed acute bleeding in pregnancy is –
A) Tachycardia
B) Oligouria
C) Postural hypotension
D) Low body Temperature

59) Treatment of choice in placenta accrete is –
A) Manual removal
B) Hysterectomy
C) Hysterotomy
D) Wait and Watch

60) Risk of Preterm delivery Increased if cervical length is:-
A) 2.5 cm
B) 3 cm
C) 3.5 cm
D) 4 cm

61) Vaginal delivery is allowed in all except:
A) Monochorionic monoamniotic twins
B) First twin cephalic & second breech
C) Extended breech
D) Mento anterior

62) Risk factors for preeclampsia are following except –
A) Chronic hypertension
B) Placental ischaemia
C) Multigravida
D) Anti physopholipid syndrome
63) Karyotype Of Complete Mole Is –
A) 46 XX  
B) 45 XO  
C) 46 XY  
D) XXY

64) The following conditions are associated with molar pregnancy except –
A) Pregnancy induces hypertension  
B) Thyrotoxicosis  
C) Gestational diabetes  
D) Hyperemesis gravidarum

65) Treatment of choice of 28 weeks size H mole in 40 Yrs. Porous women is –
A) Vacuum Extraction  
B) Hystectomy  
C) Hysterotomy  
D) Vaginal delivery

66) Villous pattern is lost in –
A) Invasive mole  
B) Tubal mole  
C) Hydatidiform mole  
D) Chorio carcinoma

67) Most frequent site of metastasis in a case of choriocarcinoma is –
A) Vagina  
B) Liver  
C) Lungs  
D) Brain

68) Gestational Trophoblastic disease with jaundice best drug is –
A) Methotrexate  
B) Adriamycin  
C) Actinomycin.D  
D) Cyclophosphomide

69) Which of the following regarding choriocarcinoma is true -
A) Worst prognosis  
B) Treatment of choice is hysterectomy  
C) Lungs metastasis cause haemoptysis  
D) Radiotherapy is preferred

70) Abruptio placentae occurs in all except –
A) Smokers  
B) Alcoholic  
C) PET  
D) Folic acid deficiency

71) About placenta previa true is:–
A) Incidence increases by two to four fold after LSCS  
B) More common in primigravida  
C) Most common in developed countries  
D) A common cause of PPH
72) The cause of PPH in a contracted uterus –
A) Cervical laceration
B) Retained Placenta
C) Atomy of uterus
D) None of Above

73) All of following give rise to PPH except -
A) Twin Pregnancy
B) Small for date fatal
C) Prolonged Labour
D) High Multiparity

74) Common cause of Retained Placenta –
A) Atonic Uterus
B) Constriction Ring
C) Placenta Accreta
D) Poor voluntary expulsive efforts

75) Common cause of death in inversion of uterus among the following is:-
A) DIC
B) Haemorrhage
C) Pulmonary Embolism
D) Infection

76) On per vaginal examination, anterior fontanel & supra orbital ridges is felt in the second stage of labour, presentation is –
A) Brow Presentation
B) Deflex head
C) Flex head
D) Face presentation

77) Commonest cause of occipto posterior position of fatal head during labour –
A) Maternal obesity
B) Deflexion of head
C) Multiparity
D) Android pelvis

78) Incidence of monozygotic twins is –
A) 1 in 80
B) 1 in 250
C) 1 in 160
D) 1 in 800

79) Commonest presentation in twin pregnancy is –
A) Both vertex
B) Vertex - transverse
C) Vertex - Breech
D) Both - Breech

80) Doppler USG in twins is used for –
A) Monitoring growth of twins
B) Twin to twin transfusion
C) Conjoined twin
D) All of the above
81) Monochoronic mono amniotic twin result, if division occurs –
A) Before 24 Hrs
B) 1-4 days
C) 4-8 days
D) After 8 days

82) A double headed monster is known as –
A) Diplopagus
B) Dicephalus
C) Craniopagus
D) Heteropagus

83) Caesarean section is indicates in twin pregnancy in all except -
A) Second twin in transvers be position
B) First twin in transvers lie
C) Mono amniotic twins
D) Both Breech

84) A double monster fused in pelvic region is called -
A) Ischiopagus
B) Thoracopagus
C) Syncephalus
D) None of These

85) All of the following are present in Non Immune hydrops fetalis except -
A) Skin oedema
B) Ascites
C) Large Placenta
D) Cardiomegaly

86) Conjoined twin develop if division of fertilised ovum occur -
A) < 3 day
B) 4-8 day
C) > 14 day
D) None

87) Hydrops foetalis is seen in following except -
A) Rh incompatibility
B) Syphilis
C) ABO in compatibility
D) CMV Infection

88) Non Immune hydrops foetalis is seen in all of the following condition except -
A) α Thalassemia
B) Parvovirus-19
C) Rh-Incompatibility
D) Chromosomal anomaly

89) The Kleihauer test for detecting erythrocytes is base on fact that-
A) Adult erythrocylos are larger than those of fetus
B) Hb A has higher affably to O2 than Hb f
C) Hb F as more resistance to acid elution
D) Hb A take stain less than Hb f
90) For maturity estimation amniotic fluid cells are stain with –
A) Nile blue sulphate
B) Methylene blue
C) Mucicarmine
D) Sudan black

91) Post term pregnancy is that which continuous beyond -
A) 300 days
B) 294 days
C) 280 days
D) 270 days

92) Which of following genital infection is associated with preterm labour -
A) HPV
B) Trichomonas vaginitis
C) Monilal vaginitis
D) Bacterial vaginosis

93) IUFD cause all except -
A) PIH
B) DIC
C) Infection
D) Hypofibrinogenemae

94) LOVSET MANOEUVER is used in delivery of :-
A) Head
B) Breech
C) Foot
D) Arm

95) Method of delivery of head in breech is –
A) Scanzoni Manoeuver
B) Mauriceau’s manoeuver
C) Ritgen manoeuver
D) Piper manoeuver

96) Most common immunoglobin is secreted by mother in milk & colosturm is:-
A) IgA
B) IgG
C) IgE
D) IgD

97) Implantation bleeding is known as:-
A) Hartman’s sign
B) Arias Stella’s sign
C) Hoffmon’s sign
D) Reinz’s sign

98) All are operation for uterine inversion except:-
A) O sullivan
B) Haultan
C) Spinelli
D) Fentoni
99) Maximum permissible radiation dose is pregnancy is:-
A) 0.1 Rad
B) 0.5 Rad
C) 1.5 Rad
D) 3 Rad

100) The drug of choice in treatment of typhoid fever in pregnancy is:-
A) Ampicillin
B) Chloramphenicol
C) Ciprofloxacin
D) Ceftriaxone