

**MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR**  
**SENIOR GRADE OF MIZORAM HEALTH SERVICES (SPECIALIST SUB-**  
**CADRE) UNDER HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT,**  
**GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, FEBRUARY-2024**

**PAPER-III**  
**(OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY)**

Time Allowed : 3 hours

FM : 200

*All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.*

*Attempt all questions.*

1. Wernicke's encephalopathy, a complication of Hyperemesis gravidarum, may occur due to deficiency of:  
(a) Vitamin B12  
(b) Vitamin B1  
(c) Vitamin B6  
(d) Vitamin B5
2. First line anti-emetic therapy for hyperemesis gravidarum is:  
(a) Corticosteroids  
(b) Ondansetron  
(c) Metoclopramide  
(d) Prochlorperazine
3. The commonest cytogenetic abnormality leading to abortion is :  
(a) Polyploidy  
(b) Triploidy  
(c) Trisomy  
(d) Monosomy
4. Recurrent abortion or miscarriage refers to:  
(a) Sequence of  $\geq 2$  documented spontaneous abortions.  
(b) Sequence of  $\geq 3$  documented spontaneous abortions.  
(c) Sequence of  $\leq 3$  documented spontaneous abortion  
(d) Sequence of  $\geq 4$  documented spontaneous abortions.
5. Anti-phospholipid antibodies implicated in recurrent abortion includes all except:  
(a) Lupus anticoagulant  
(b) Anti-nuclear antibody  
(c) Anti-cardiolipin antibody  
(d) Anti- $\alpha$  glycoprotein-I
6. Ultrasonographic view of normally competent Cervix is :  
(a) Y-shape  
(b) T-shape  
(c) U-shape  
(d) V-shape
7. Cerclage operation for Cervical Incompetence is indicated when the cervix length is :  
(a)  $< 2.5\text{cm}$   
(b)  $< 2\text{cm}$   
(c)  $< 3\text{cm}$   
(d)  $< 3.5\text{ cm}$
8. Incidence of ectopic pregnancy is?  
(a) 1 in 200  
(b) 1 in 1000  
(c) 1 in 100  
(d) 1 in 50
9. The commonest cause of Ectopic pregnancy in India is?  
(a) Past pelvic Infection and Peri-tubal adhesions  
(b) Previous Caesarean Section  
(c) Intra-uterine contraceptive Device  
(d) Assisted reproductive technique

10. Co-existence of intra-uterine and tubal pregnancy is called:
- (a) Abdominal pregnancy
  - (b) Heterotopic pregnancy
  - (c) Cornual pregnancy
  - (d) Interstitial pregnancy
11. Medical treatment of Ectopic pregnancy includes?
- (a) Laparotomy, Laparoscopy and Salpingectomy
  - (b) Cisplatin, Carboplatin and Actinomycin D
  - (c) Methotrexate, Prostaglandin and Actinomycin
  - (d) Cyclophosphamide, Etoposide and Paclitaxel
12. Which of the following statement is false regarding Twin pregnancy:
- (a) Dizygotic twin runs higher risk compared to Monozygotic twin
  - (b) Twin-twin transfusion Syndrome is exclusively met within monochorionic-diamniotic twins
  - (c) Miscarriage rate is increased with mono-zygotic twins
  - (d) Post-partum hemorrhage is one of the most common complications.
13. The underlying basic pathology in Pre-eclampsia is :
- (a) Vascular refractoriness to pressure agents
  - (b) Vascular synthesis of Prostacyclin, PGI<sub>2</sub> and Nitric Oxide
  - (c) Endothelial dysfunction and intense vasospasm
  - (d) Increased Vascular endothelial Growth factor (VGEF)
14. The following are prophylactic agents for Pre-eclampsia except:
- (a) Low dose Aspirin
  - (b) Labetalol
  - (c) Low molecular weight Heparin
  - (d) Calcium and Anti-oxidants.
15. Causes of fits in Eclampsia are all except:
- (a) Cerebral anoxia
  - (b) Cerebral edema
  - (c) Cerebral infarct or hemorrhage
  - (d) Release of excitatory neurotransmitters
16. The most common complication of Eclampsia is :
- (a) Acute Renal failure
  - (b) Pulmonary edema
  - (c) Cerebral hemorrhage
  - (d) Cardiac Failure
17. Low lying Placenta signifies :
- (a) Placenta lies within 1 cm of internal os
  - (b) Placenta just touches internal os
  - (c) Placenta lies just above internal os
  - (d) Placenta lies within 2cm of internal os
18. Pituitary failure or Sheehan's syndrome is one of the complications of:
- (a) Abruptio placenta
  - (b) Eclampsia
  - (c) Placenta previa
  - (d) Vasa previa
19. The best modality for placental localization in placenta previa is:
- (a) Color Doppler study
  - (b) Trans-abdominal sonography
  - (c) Trans-vaginal sonography
  - (d) Magnetic Resonance Imaging
20. Absolute contra-indications of pregnancy in heart disease (WHO IV) includes all except :
- (a) Pulmonary arterial hypertension
  - (b) Ventricular dysfunction (LVEF<30%)
  - (c) Marfan Syndrome, with aortic dilated >45mm
  - (d) Mitral Valve prolapse
21. Laboratory findings after 75g oral glucose (WHO) showing – *Fasting*:  $\geq 100$  and  $<126$  mg/dl, 2 *hour post-glucose*:  $\geq 140$  and  $<200$ mg/dl and *HbA1C* : 5.7-6.4 indicates :
- (a) Normal tolerance
  - (b) Overt Diabetes
  - (c) Impaired Glucose tolerance
  - (d) Diabetes
22. The commonest neonatal complication in Gestational Diabetes is:
- (a) Respiratory distress syndrome
  - (b) Hyper-bilirubinemia
  - (c) Polycythemia
  - (d) Hypoglycemia

23. Screening for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus in all pregnant women irrespective of risk factors (ACOG) should be done at:
- (a) 20-24 weeks
  - (b) 30-34 weeks
  - (c) 26-30 weeks
  - (d) 24-28 weeks
24. Hyperthyroidism in pregnancy should be confirmed by all except:
- (a) Free T3, T4
  - (b) Radioactive Iodine uptake and scan
  - (c) TSH
  - (d) Thyroid Peroxidase Antibodies (TPOAb)
25. The commonest cause of Jaundice in pregnancy in India is:
- (a) Acute Fatty Liver
  - (b) Viral Hepatitis
  - (c) Intrahepatic Cholestasis of pregnancy
  - (d) Hemolytic Jaundice
26. Risks of major anomalies are increased when the infection occurs in the first trimester with:
- (a) Herpes simplex
  - (b) Rubella
  - (c) Varicella
  - (d) Cytomegalovirus
27. Risk of vertical transmission in HIV infected pregnant mother is directly related to:
- (a) Maternal viral load (HIV RNA)
  - (b) Co-existing STDs
  - (c) Maternal CD4 Count
  - (d) Anemia
28. Antivirals like *Ledipasvir/Sofosbuvir* can be used in the third trimester for pregnant mother with:
- (a) Hepatitis B
  - (b) Hepatitis C
  - (c) Varicella
  - (d) Herpes simplex
29. Most significant genital tract infections associated with Preterm labor is :
- (a) Candidiasis
  - (b) Vaginal trichomoniasis
  - (c) Bacterial vaginosis
  - (d) Herpes simplex
30. Benefits of intra-partum corticosteroid therapy for preterm labor persists as long as:
- (a) 14 days
  - (b) 7 days
  - (c) 18 days
  - (d) 21 days
31. Tocolytics used for arrest of preterm labor includes all except:
- (a) Nifedipine
  - (b) Isoxuprine hydrochloride
  - (c) Progesterone
  - (d) Mifepristone
32. Pregnancy continuing beyond 294 days is termed as:
- (a) Post-dated pregnancy
  - (b) Late term pregnancy
  - (c) Post term pregnancy
  - (d) Prolonged pregnancy
33. The *minimum* amount of fetal blood entry into maternal circulation, required to cause alloimmunization in Rh-Negative pregnancy is:
- (a) 0.5 ml
  - (b) 0.1 ml
  - (c) 1 ml
  - (d) 0.3 ml
34. Ante-natal investigation protocol of Rh-Negative pregnancy include all except:
- (a) Serial Ultrasonography
  - (b) Doppler Ultrasonography
  - (c) Direct Comb's test
  - (d) Cordocentesis
35. Polyhydramnios is associated with fetal malformation in about:
- (a) 15%
  - (b) 20%
  - (c) 10%
  - (d) 25%
36. Oligohydramnios is defined when the amniotic fluid index is:
- (a) < 5
  - (b) > 25
  - (c) 5 - 8
  - (d) < 2cm

37. Anencephaly is associated with:
- (a) Oligohydramnios
  - (b) IUGR
  - (c) Polyhydramnios
  - (d) Preterm Labor
38. Single most sensitive parameter in Ultrasonography for detection of IUGR is:
- (a) Abdominal circumference
  - (b) Head circumference
  - (c) Femur length
  - (d) Bi-parietal Diameter
39. The degree of fetal wasting in IUGR is judged by:
- (a) Systolic/Diastolic (SD) ratio
  - (b) Pulsatility Index
  - (c) Resistance Index
  - (d) Ponderal Index
40. The engaging diameter in Occiput Posterior position in abnormal position of vertex is:
- (a) Occipito-bregmatic
  - (b) Occipito-frontal
  - (c) Sub-occipitobregmatic
  - (d) Mento-vertical
41. The commonest cause of Breech presentation is:
- (a) Prematurity
  - (b) Hydrocephalus
  - (c) Bicornuate or Septate Uterus
  - (d) Hydramnios
42. Chance of Cord prolapse is highest with:
- (a) Complete Breech
  - (b) Frank Breech
  - (c) Breech with knee presentation
  - (d) Breech with Footling presentation
43. The engaging diameter of the head in Brow presentation is:
- (a) Submento-bregmatic
  - (b) Submento-vertical
  - (c) Submento-bregmatic
  - (d) Mento-vertical
44. The preferred treatment for Cord prolapse with mature and alive baby is:
- (a) Forceps delivery
  - (b) Ventouse delivery
  - (c) Postural treatment and oxytocin
  - (d) Caesarean section
45. The safest method of contraception for lactating mother with SLE is:
- (a) Barrier method
  - (b) Combined Oral Contraceptives
  - (c) IUCD
  - (d) Withdrawal method
46. Breastfeeding is contra-indicated in lactating mother with Tuberculosis when:
- (a) There is active lesion and mother is on First line ATT
  - (b) Mother is MDR-TB on second line ATT
  - (c) Latent stage of Tuberculosis
  - (d) Extra-pulmonary Tuberculosis
47. Route of Toxoplasmosis infection during pregnancy is:
- (a) Air-borne
  - (b) Sexual route
  - (c) Faeco-oral route
  - (d) Vector borne
48. The type of degeneration found in pregnancy with Fibroid is:
- (a) Red Degeneration
  - (b) Hyaline Degeneration
  - (c) Cystic degeneration
  - (d) Fatty degeneration
49. Opioid analgesics like fentanyl, pethidine are usually recommended in:
- (a) 3<sup>rd</sup> stage labor
  - (b) 1<sup>st</sup> stage labor
  - (c) 2<sup>nd</sup> stage labor
  - (d) 4<sup>th</sup> stage labor
50. Epidural analgesia during labor may not change the duration of 1<sup>st</sup> stage of labor, but 2<sup>nd</sup> stage labor is usually prolonged by:
- (a) 1-2 hours
  - (b) 30 - 60 minutes
  - (c) 2-3 hours
  - (d) 15-30 minutes

51. Pudendal Nerve block is used for the following procedure except:  
(a) Assisted vaginal breech delivery (b) Forceps Delivery  
(c) Repair of episiotomy and perineal lacerations (d) Culdocentesis
52. The commonest side effect of spinal anesthesia during Caesarean section is:  
(a) Respiratory depression (b) Post-spinal headache  
(c) Total spinal (d) Hypotension
53. The commonly used frequency range of abdominal transducer in Obstetrics ultrasonography is:  
(a) 5-7 MHz (b) 3-5 MHz  
(c) 8-10 MHz (d) 10-15MHz
54. In *IVF pregnancy*, the Last Menstrual Period (LMP) is calculated by:  
(a) Date of embryo transfer minus 14 days (b) Date of ovum retrieval minus 14 days  
(c) Date of embryo transfer minus 7 days (d) Date of fertilization minus 6 days
55. Between 14-28 weeks pregnancy, the most reliable Ultrasonography parameter for gestational age calculation and dating is:  
(a) Crown Rump Length (b) Abdominal Circumference  
(c) Femur Length (d) Transcerebellar Diameter
56. Nuchal translucency ( $\uparrow$  fetal nuchal skin thickness  $> 3$  mm) detected by TVS in the first trimester is found in:  
(a) Multiple pregnancy (b) Early pregnancy failure  
(c) Ectopic pregnancy (d) Chromosomal anomaly
57. MRI is a better diagnostic modality compared to USG during pregnancy, in the following except:  
(a) Fetal neuro-anatomical abnormality eg. Ventriculomegaly  
(b) Fetal biophysical profile in Rh-Negative pregnancy  
(c) Diagnosis of Placenta accreta, percreta and increta  
(d) Fetal genito-urinary and gastro-intestinal anomalies
58. Absorbed radiation by fetus during pregnancy is highest with:  
(a) PET CT (b) Abdominal X-ray  
(c) Pelvic X-ray (d) Abdominal CT
59. Triggering factor for DIC in obstetrics include all except:  
(a) Release of Thromboplastin  
(b) Release of inflammatory mediators and disruption of Complement cascade  
(c) Endothelial injury  
(d) Release of phospholipids
60. The following is not an increased risk factor for genetic disease or congenital anomalies:  
(a) History of intra-uterine fetal demise  
(b) Maternal age  $> 35$   
(c) Family history of neural tube defects  
(d) One or both parents- carriers of sex-linked or autosomal traits
61. Reduced level of maternal serum Alpha feto-protein (MSAFP) is found in:  
(a) Open Neural tube defect (b) Anterior abdominal wall defect  
(c) Multiple pregnancy (d) Down's syndrome
62. Intra-uterine fetal infection and anemia can be diagnosed by:  
(a) Chorionic villus sampling (b) Cordocentesis  
(c) Amniocentesis (d) Cell-free DNA analysis

63. In peri-natal asphyxia, *Apgar score of 3-4* denotes:
- (a) No depression
  - (b) Mild depression
  - (c) Moderate depression
  - (d) Severe depression
64. Features of Respiratory Distress Syndrome in newborn includes all except:
- (a) Increased respiratory rate
  - (b) Bulging fontanelle
  - (c) Rib retractions
  - (d) Grunting
65. The nerve root involved in birth injury of *Erb's palsy*:
- (a) C-3, 4, 5
  - (b) C-5, 6, 7
  - (c) Facial nerve (Cranial nerve 7)
  - (d) C-7, 8 and T-1
66. Elective surgical correction for Cleft lip is advised at:
- (a) 9-12 months
  - (b) At birth
  - (c) 1-2 years
  - (d) 6 weeks - 6 months
67. Icterus or Jaundice in newborn involving both feet indicates:
- (a) Bilirubin = 5mg/dl
  - (b) Bilirubin = 10mg/dl
  - (c) Need for exchange transfusion
  - (d) Bilirubin >15mg/dl
68. In cordocentesis, umbilical vein is punctured at which part of umbilical cord:
- (a) Anywhere
  - (b) At the middle
  - (c) Near its insertion at placenta
  - (d) Near its insertion at umbilicus
69. Conclusive early evidence of intra-uterine fetal demise is:
- (a) Spalding sign
  - (b) Hyperflexion of spine
  - (c) Appearance of gas shadow in the chambers of heart and great vessels
  - (d) Absence of cardiac activity in color Doppler Ultrasound
70. Commonest indication for termination of IUD is:
- (a) Uterine infection
  - (b) Falling Fibrinogen level
  - (c) Psychological upset of mother
  - (d) Request by patient party
71. To prevent active immunization of Rh-negative mother, Anti D immunoglobulin is given to all mothers except:
- (a) Within 72 hours of delivery, or after abortion or ectopic
  - (b) Following external cephalic version or amniocentesis
  - (c) Each time following subsequent delivery
  - (d) When the neonate is Rh-negative
72. The following statements are related to mechanism of labor in breech, except:
- (a) Engaging diameter of buttocks is bitrochanteric-10cm
  - (b) Engaging diameter of shoulder is bisacromial-11cm
  - (c) Engaging diameter of head is sub-occipito frontal-10 cm
  - (d) After coming head is born by flexion
73. Fetal macrosomia is related to all except:
- (a) Maternal obesity
  - (b) Gestational diabetes
  - (c) Prolonged pregnancy
  - (d) Maternal hypertension
74. Source of bleeding in Placenta previa is:
- (a) Torn fetal blood vessels
  - (b) Torn maternal blood vessels
  - (c) Torn maternal and fetal blood vessels
  - (d) Tear of lower uterine segment

75. Deep Transverse Arrest is common in:
- (a) Gynecoid pelvis
  - (b) Android Pelvis
  - (c) Anthropoid pelvis
  - (d) Platypelloid pelvis
76. The commonest cause of non-engaged head at term is:
- (a) Hydrocephalus
  - (b) Cephalo-pelvic disproportion
  - (c) Deflexion of head
  - (d) Polyhydramnios
77. The commonest cause of transverse lie is:
- (a) Multiparity
  - (b) Placenta previa
  - (c) Contracted Pelvis
  - (d) Congenital malformation of uterus
78. DIC in pregnancy is seen in the following except:
- (a) Amniotic fluid embolism
  - (b) Abruptio placenta
  - (c) Intra-uterine fetal death
  - (d) Missed abortion
79. Causes of intra-uterine fetal death are all except:
- (a) Rh-isoimmunization
  - (b) Severe PIH
  - (c) Pregnancy with Syphilis
  - (d) Physiological Anemia of pregnancy
80. Characteristics of Placenta previa are all except:
- (a) Painless, recurrent and causeless
  - (b) Uterus is large, hard and tender
  - (c) Fetal parts are easily felt
  - (d) Presenting part is non-engaged
81. Causes of Polyhydramnios are all except:
- (a) Anencephaly
  - (b) Spina bifida
  - (c) Diabetes mellitus
  - (d) Hypothyroidism
82. *Constriction ring* is associated with all except:
- (a) Injudicious use of oxytocics
  - (b) Premature rupture of membrane
  - (c) Obstructed labor
  - (d) Premature instrumentation
83. Dose of *Anti-D Immunoglobulin* following 22 weeks of abortion is:
- (a) 300 mcg
  - (b) 150 mcg
  - (c) 100 mcg
  - (d) 50 mcg
84. Indications of induction of labor are all except:
- (a) Postmaturity
  - (b) Transverse lie
  - (c) Pre-eclampsia
  - (d) IUFD
85. APH is defined as bleeding from or into the genital tract at any time of pregnancy from 28 weeks to:
- (a) Onset of labor
  - (b) End of 1<sup>st</sup> stage labor
  - (c) End of 2<sup>nd</sup> stage labor
  - (d) End of 3<sup>rd</sup> stage labor
86. All the following are indications for termination of pregnancy in Placenta previa, except:
- (a) Pregnancy beyond 37 weeks gestation
  - (b) Transverse lie
  - (c) Patient in labor
  - (d) Continuous bleeding
87. The following is true about characteristic of shock:
- (a) Hypovolemic shock occurs after loss of 10% blood volume
  - (b) Tissue hypoxia leads to metabolic alkalosis
  - (c) The circulation in adrenal gland is spared unless the condition is extreme.
  - (d) Endotoxic shock is caused by protein toxins
88. The most sensitive index/parameter for diagnosis of Iron deficiency Anemia is:
- (a) PCV
  - (b) MCH
  - (c) MCHC
  - (d) Serum Ferritin.

89. Statement about Malaria in pregnancy is true :
- (a) Causes fetal abnormalities
  - (b) Quinine is contra-indicated
  - (c) Congenital malaria is frequent
  - (d) Complication is more with *P.falciparum* infection.
90. Most common fetal hazard in gestational Diabetes is:
- (a) Macrosomia
  - (b) Congenital malformation
  - (c) Intra-uterine fetal death
  - (d) Birth injuries
91. Commonest route of perinatal transmission of HIV infection is:
- (a) Trans placental
  - (b) Contamination during vaginal delivery
  - (c) Breastfeeding
  - (d) Body contact after birth
92. A pregnant woman presents with *red degeneration* of Fibroid at 14 weeks of gestation. The preferred line of management is:
- (a) Myomectomy
  - (b) Hysterectomy
  - (c) Termination of pregnancy
  - (d) Conservative
93. The following are true about Covid -19 infection in pregnancy, except:
- (a) Steroids, Low molecular weight heparin, Ramdesivir and termination of pregnancy were the mainstay of treatment in pregnancy with low Oxygen saturation during 2nd wave Pandemic.
  - (b) Omicron variants were more deadly, compared to Delta variant
  - (c) It is due to SARS-Cov-19 infection
  - (d) It is transmitted via airborne
94. Neonatal complications of premature babies are all except:
- (a) Hypothermia
  - (b) Infection
  - (c) Meconium aspiration syndrome
  - (d) Anemia
95. Regarding Respiratory distress syndrome of the newborn, all are correct except:
- (a) It is common in preterm birth
  - (b) Hyperthermia is precipitating factor
  - (c) May be associated with caesarean delivery
  - (d) Common in newborn of diabetic mother
96. True regarding lactation is:
- (a) Progesterone promotes growth of ducts and alveoli
  - (b) Prolactin causes ejection of milk
  - (c) Cry of baby can initiate milk letdown reflex
  - (d) Pyridoxine therapy enhances milk production
97. The following true about maternal health in India and globally except:
- (a) SDG targets MMR reduction d" 70/1 lakh LB
  - (b) Target for NMR is d" 12 /1000 LB
  - (c) Hemorrhage is the leading cause of maternal death globally
  - (d) The target year for achieving SDG goal to achieve is 2040
98. Leading cause for maternal mortality in India are all except:
- (a) Sepsis
  - (b) Hemorrhage
  - (c) Pre-eclampsia and Ecclampsia
  - (d) Thrombo-embolism
99. Increased chance of UTI in females as compared to males are due to the following except:
- (a) Short urethra in female
  - (b) Close proximity of urethral meatus to vulvo-vaginal are
  - (c) Lower Immunity in female
  - (d) Sexual intercourse and increased incidence of catheterization in female
100. Anti-epileptic drugs with highest potential for major congenital malformation of fetus is:
- (a) Phenobarbital
  - (b) Phenytoin
  - (c) Valproate
  - (d) Carbamazepine