

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-IV
(OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY)

Time Allowed : 3 hours

FM : 200

All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.

Attempt all questions.

1. As per WHO standard, Oligospermia means:
 - (a) Sperm count <10 million per cc
 - (b) Sperm count <20 million per cc
 - (c) Sperm count <40 million per cc
 - (d) Sperm count <60 million per cc
2. Uterus is absent in Primary amenorrhoea of patients with:
 - (a) Turner's syndrome
 - (b) Testicular feminization syndrome
 - (c) Imperforate hymen
 - (d) Premature ovarian failure
3. Safe, effective and acceptable contraception in women over 40 years is:
 - (a) Barrier method
 - (b) Combined Oral Contraceptive Pill
 - (c) Progestin only pill
 - (d) IUCD
4. Functional cyst of Ovary is characterised by:
 - (a) Does not usually exceed 6cm
 - (b) May persist even after the underlying cause is cured
 - (c) Associated with patient taking Oral Pill
 - (d) Usually multi-locular
5. Commonest cause of oligomenorrhoea in adolescent female is:
 - (a) Hypothyroidism
 - (b) Polycystic Ovarian Disease
 - (c) Hyperprolactinemia
 - (d) Tubercular endometritis
6. Which of the following is a criteria for diagnosis of gestational trophoblastic neoplasia?
 - (a) Plateauing of HCG values
 - (b) Falling HCG values
 - (c) Trophoblastic hyperplasia
 - (d) Hydropic degeneration
7. Which contraceptive is recommended for patient under Vesicular mole follow up:
 - (a) COC
 - (b) Progesterone only Pill
 - (c) Barrier method
 - (d) IUCD
8. Premature Ovarian failure is defined as hyper gonadotrophic amenorrhoea in woman:
 - (a) < 40 years
 - (b) > 35 years
 - (c) > 30 years
 - (d) > 45 years
9. Most common enzyme deficient in Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia is:
 - (a) 21-hydroxylase
 - (b) 11-hydroxylase
 - (c) 3 β -dehydrogenase
 - (d) 15- β hydroxylase

10. Which of the following is most biologically active androgen?
 - (a) Testosterone
 - (b) Dihydro-testosterone (DHT)
 - (c) Dehydro-epiandrosterone (DHEA)
 - (d) Androstenedione
11. Best Ovarian reserve test available is:
 - (a) Anti-Mullerian Hormone (AMH) and Antral Follicle Count (AFC)
 - (b) Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) and AMH
 - (c) FSH and LH
 - (d) FSH and AFC
12. Ovulatory disorders account for how many percentage of all cases of female infertility?
 - (a) 10-20%
 - (b) 20-30%
 - (c) 30-40%
 - (d) 40-50%
13. Which endometrial histological finding is pathognomic of ovulation?
 - (a) Secretory granules in cytoplasm
 - (b) Swollen cells
 - (c) Sub-nuclear vacuolation
 - (d) Proliferation of columnar cells and stroma
14. Which of the following is a cause of obstructive azoospermia?
 - (a) Klinefelter Syndrome
 - (b) Torsion Testes
 - (c) Congenital Bilateral Absence of Vas deferens
 - (d) Kallmans syndrome
15. Classic Ultrasound appearance of endometriosis is:
 - (a) Ground glass appearance
 - (b) Pins and needles
 - (c) Mural nodule
 - (d) Coarse internal echoes
16. Primary dysmenorrhoea:
 - (a) Occurs in ovulatory cycles
 - (b) Occurs in anovulatory cycles
 - (c) Is associated with pelvic pathology
 - (d) Occurs in parous women
17. Which of the following causes deep dyspareunia?
 - (a) Tough hymen
 - (b) Endometriosis of rectovaginal septum
 - (c) Vulvovaginitis
 - (d) Bartholins abscess
18. The following statement about hyperprolactinemia is true except:
 - (a) It is one of the cause of anovulatory infertility
 - (b) Bromocriptine or Cabergoline is first line treatment
 - (c) Bromocriptine or Cabergoline can be continued if pregnancy occurs
 - (d) CT or MRI may be advised to rule out micro-adenoma for persistent hyperprolactinemia or visual symptoms
19. Ovulation can be detected by all except:
 - (a) Basal body temperature change
 - (b) Cervical mucus study
 - (c) Cervical cytology
 - (d) Serum progesterone analysis
20. Secondary amenorrhoea is due to all except:
 - (a) PCOS
 - (b) Imperforate hymen
 - (c) Thyroid dysfunction
 - (d) Tuberculosis
21. All are high risk factors for endometrial carcinoma except:
 - (a) Obesity
 - (b) Multiparty
 - (c) Un-opposed estrogen
 - (d) PCOS
22. Rokitansky-Kuster-Hauser syndrome is associated with :
 - (a) Ovarian agenesis
 - (b) Absent secondary sexual characters
 - (c) Bicornuate Uterus
 - (d) Uterine agenesis

23. Masculinizing tumor of ovary is:
(a) Granulosa cell tumor (b) Dysgerminoma
(c) Arrhenoblastoma (d) Clear Cell carcinoma
24. Commonest cause of Secondary amenorrhoea in India is:
(a) PCOS (b) Pregnancy
(c) Genital Tuberculosis (d) Anemia
25. The following are associated with Carcinoma Cervix except:
(a) Early sexual intercourse (b) Use of condoms
(c) Combined oral pills (d) HPV 31,45 infection
26. The commonest site of pelvic endometriosis is :
(a) Utero-sacral ligament (b) Ovary
(c) Fallopian tube (d) Pelvic peritoneum and POD
27. Treatment of mild endometriosis in patient of 28 years with infertility is:
(a) Symptomatic treatment to relief pain
(b) Producing pseudo-pregnancy state
(c) Producing pseudo-menopause by using GnRH analogue
(d) Injection Medroxy-Progesterone monthly and/Dienogest.
28. Irrespective of age, the best non-invasive method for control of bleeding in abnormal uterine bleeding is:
(a) Estrogen (b) Androgen
(c) Progesterone derivative (d) D+C
29. Primary dysmenorrhoea can be treated by all except:
(a) Anti-prostaglandins
(b) Cyclic combined oestrogen and progesterone preparations
(c) Pre-sacral neurectomy
(d) Uterine curettage
30. Causes of pyometra at the age of 35 are all except:
(a) Infected lochiometra (b) Infected polyp blocking cervical canal
(c) Endocervical carcinoma (d) Atrophic endometritis
31. Uterine synechiae is commonly due to all except:
(a) Puerperal curettage (b) Following Caesarean section
(c) Tubercular endometritis (d) Following IUCD insertion
32. Commonest cause of male infertility among the following is:
(a) Defective spermatogenesis (b) Genital tract infection
(c) Genital tract obstruction (d) Sperm auto-immunity
33. Preferred method for collection of material for cytohormonal study is:
(a) Scraping from the upper one-third of lateral vaginal wall
(b) Vaginal pool specimen by pipette
(c) Cervical scraping
(d) Scraping from lower third of vagina
34. The cavity of uterine body becomes smaller in all except:
(a) Endometrial Carcinoma (b) Menopause
(c) Uterine Inversion (d) Hypoplastic uterus
35. The causes of retention of urine in female are all except:
(a) Hematocolpos (b) Fundal fibroid uterus
(c) Mucocolpos (d) Retroverted gravid uterus

36. The following statements about semen analysis are correct except:
- (a) Oligospermia means reduction in sperm count
 - (b) Asthenospermia means reduction in vitality of spermatozoa
 - (c) Teratospermia means malformation of spermatozoa
 - (d) Necrospermia means deformed spermatozoa
37. Hidradenomas are tumors which originate in the sweat glands situated on all except:
- (a) Mons pubis
 - (b) Labia majora
 - (c) Labia minora
 - (d) Perineum.
38. In a normal human female, the number of oocyte is maximum at:
- (a) Intra-uterine life
 - (b) At Birth
 - (c) Puberty
 - (d) Peak reproductive period
39. Metrorrhagia is caused by all except:
- (a) Submucous myoma
 - (b) Subserous fibroid uterus
 - (c) Intra-uterine contraceptive device
 - (d) Submucous polyp
40. The best period for endometrial biopsy to study /detect ovulation is:
- (a) 5th-7th day
 - (b) 10th-14th day
 - (c) 9th-11th day
 - (d) 21st-24th day
41. The following are related to Trichomonas vaginitis except:
- (a) It is a sexually transmitted infection
 - (b) Causative organism is a flagellated parasite
 - (c) Discharge is curdy white with flakes
 - (d) Strawberry appearance of the posterior fornix and cervix is characteristic
42. The commonest modes of tubal infection are all except:
- (a) Gonococcal infection-by continuity and contiguity
 - (b) Pyogenic-through parametrial lymphatics
 - (c) Tubercular- by pelvic lymphatics causing perisalpingitis
 - (d) Chlamydia- colonize the cervix initially
43. The most reliable method of diagnosis of genital tuberculosis is:
- (a) Endometrial curettage in late secretory phase followed by histological and bacteriological examination
 - (b) Hysterosalpingography
 - (c) Hysteroscopy and laparoscopy
 - (d) PCR for nucleic acid amplification from specimen
44. The following are the late sequelae of acute Pelvic Inflammatory Disease except:
- (a) Increased infertility rate
 - (b) Chronic pelvic pain and ill health
 - (c) Recurrent foetal loss
 - (d) Increased chance of ectopic pregnancy
45. Monilial vaginitis is commonly associated with all except:
- (a) Prolonged antibiotic therapy
 - (b) Diabetes mellitus
 - (c) Treatment of Malaria with Artesunate or Chloroquine
 - (d) Pregnancy
46. Most common site for genital tuberculosis is:
- (a) Ovary
 - (b) Endometrium
 - (c) Cervix
 - (d) Fallopian tube

47. Asymptomatic carrier of Gonococcal infection in female lodges the organism in:
(a) Endocervix (b) Vagina
(c) Urethra (d) Fornices
48. Diagnosis of small sub mucous fibroid can best be done by:
(a) Saline infusion Sonography (b) Hysterography
(c) Hysteroscopy (d) Transvaginal Sonography
49. The following statements related to Dermoid Cyst are true except;
(a) It is the commonest of all Ovarian teratomas (b) It is bilateral in about 15%.
(c) It may turn into malignancy (d) It contains ectodermal element only
50. Commonest benign tumor of Ovary is :
(a) Dermoid Cyst (b) Serous Cystadenoma
(c) Mucinous Cystadenoma (d) Endometrioma
51. Which variety of Ovarian tumor is most likely to undergo torsion:
(a) Serous Cystadenoma (b) Dermoid Cyst
(c) Endometriotic Cyst (d) Follicular Cyst Ovary
52. Psammoma Body is characteristically found in :
(a) Serous Cystadenoma Ovary (b) Mucinous Cystadenoma Ovary
(c) Follicular Cyst Ovary (d) Meig's Syndrome
53. Attacks of flushing and Cyanosis occur in which type of Ovarian tumor:
(a) Struma Ovary (b) Krukenberg Tumor
(c) Carcinoid Tumor of Ovary (d) Granulosa Cell Tumor
54. Virilizing tumors of Ovary are all except:
(a) Sertoli-Leydig Cell tumor (b) Arrhenoblastoma
(c) Adrenal like tumors of Ovary (d) Granulosa Cell Tumor
55. Call-Exner bodies are formed in :
(a) Arrhenoblastoma (b) Granulosa-theca cell tumor
(c) Dysgerminoma (d) Endodermal sinus tumor
56. The commonest cause of death in Carcinoma Cervix is:
(a) Renal failure following ureteric obstruction (b) Haemorrhage
(c) Sepsis (d) Hepatic failure.
57. Post-menopausal endometrial hyperplasia is due to hyperestrogenic state, the source being:
(a) Adrenal Glands (b) Hilus Cells of Ovary
(c) Peripheral conversion of androgens (d) All of the above
58. *Pseudomyxoma peritonei* is associated with all except:
(a) Mucinous Cystadenoma of the ovary (b) Mucocele Appendix
(c) Carcinoma Gallbladder (d) Carcinoma of Large Bowel
59. Level of CA-125 is raised in:
(a) Pancreatitis (b) Koch's Abdomen
(c) Adenomyosis (d) All of the above
60. Nodal metastasis in Cervical cancer may be detected early by:
(a) Ultrasonography (b) CT Scan
(c) MRI (d) PET Scan
61. Causes of Post-menopausal bleeding are all except:
(a) Endometrial Carcinoma (b) Decubitus Ulcer
(c) Carcinoma Urinary Bladder (d) Atrophic Endometritis

62. Tumor marker of Choriocarcinoma is :
- (a) Estrogen (b) Progesterone
(c) Alpha-fetoprotein (d) hCG
63. Which investigation is not done for FIGO staging of Carcinoma Cervix :
- (a) IVP (b) MRI
(c) CECT (d) None of the above
64. Bilateral Ovarian Carcinoma, ascites with positive malignant cells in peritoneal fluid. The FIGO stage is:
- (a) Ib (b) IC3
(c) IIb (d) IIc
65. What is the correct descending order of incidence of malignancy of female genital organs in India?
- (a) Endometrium, cervix, Ovary (b) Cervix, Ovary, Endometrium
(c) Ovary, Cervix, Endometrium (d) Cervix, Endometrium, Ovary
66. Signet ring cell is diagnostic of:
- (a) Brenner tumor (b) Serous Cystadenocarcinoma
(c) Granulosa Cell Tumor (d) Krukenburg Tumor
67. Prolonged use of combined oestrogen-progestin contraceptive pill is likely to reduce the incidence of:
- (a) Ovarian Cancer (b) Cervical Cancer
(c) Vaginal Cancer (d) Endometrial Cancers
68. Among the following, Pearl Index is highest with:
- (a) Combined Pill (b) IUCD
(c) Barrier Contraception (d) Calendar rhythm method
69. The method of sterilization least suited for recanalization is:
- (a) Pomeroy's method (b) Fallope ring
(c) Filshie clips (d) Bipolar Cauterization
70. All are reasonably good time for insertion of IUCD except:
- (a) Post-menstruation (b) Post-abortion
(c) Immediately after delivery (d) One week after delivery
71. Hysteroscopy is used for all except :
- (a) Removal of IUCD
(b) Diagnosis of Uterine polyp
(c) To take endometrial biopsy from appropriate sites
(d) To confirm patency of Fallopian tube
72. Recto-vaginal fistula most commonly occurs in:
- (a) Congenital (b) Following obstructed labor
(c) Carcinoma Vagina (d) Sequelae of repair of CPT
73. Sequelae of Vaginal Hysterectomy with PFR are all except:
- (a) Vault Prolapse (b) Dyspareunia
(c) Tender perineal scar (d) Early menopausal symptoms
74. Material used to distend the uterine cavity during hysteroscopy is :
- (a) Glycine dextran solution (b) Saline solution
(c) Carbon Dioxide gas (d) All of the above

75. Appropriate surgical treatment of Procidencia in a woman of aged 40 years is :
(a) Fothergill's operation (b) Ward-Mayo's operation
(c) LeFort's operation (d) Cervicopexy
76. Commonest complications following Laparoscopy in gynaecology is :
(a) Peri-umbilical hematoma formation (b) Surgical emphysema
(c) Bowel Injury (d) Injury to great vessels
77. During routine laparotomy for Gynaecological surgery, the following structures are most liable to injury except :
(a) Intestine (b) Omentum
(c) Inferior epigastric artery (d) Urinary Bladder
78. In a patient with 3rd degree perineal tear, presenting after one week of delivery, repair should be done:
(a) Immediately (b) After 2 weeks
(c) After 12 weeks (d) After 6 months
79. Ideal time for laparotomy in a case of ovarian cyst with pregnancy is:
(a) Immediately on diagnosis (b) Preferably in 2nd trimester
(c) Preferably in 3rd trimester (d) Preferably after delivery
80. All of the following drugs are used in endometriosis except:
(a) Danazol (b) Medroxyprogesterone acetate
(c) Norethisterone (d) Uripistal
81. Which of the following hormone is mainly associated with onset of puberty?
(a) Progesterone (b) Androgen
(c) Estrogen (d) LH
82. Which of the following is not a feature of Turner's syndrome?
(a) Widely spaced nipple (b) Cubitus valgus
(c) Webbed neck (d) Bicuspid pulmonary valve
83. Which of the following is not a feature of complete Gonadal dysgenesis?
(a) Also called sawyer syndrome (b) Internal and external genitalia female
(c) Karyotype is 46XX (d) Streak gonad is present
84. In a patient with pelvic inflammatory disease due to tuberculosis, which of the following statements is not true?
(a) Mycobacterium can be grown from menstrual blood
(b) Associated with infertility
(c) Ectopic pregnancy is common
(d) Dysmenorrhea is a common presentation
85. Best investigation to establish the diagnosis of endometriosis is:
(a) Laparoscopy (b) USG
(c) X-ray pelvis (d) CT Scan
86. In the perspective of the busy life schedule in the modern society, the accepted minimum period of sexual cohabitation resulting in no offspring for a couple to be declare infertile is:
(a) one year (b) One and half year
(c) Two year (d) Three year
87. Kamla, a 30year old lady examined for infertility by hysterosalpingography, reveals 'bead-like' fallopian tube and clubbing of ampulla. Most likely cause is:
(a) Gonococcus (b) Mycoplasma
(c) Chlamydia (d) Mycobacterium tuberculosis

88. Anti-hormonal substance used to induce ovulation:
(a) Mifepristone (b) Clomiphene citrate
(c) Tamoxifen (d) Raloxifen
89. *Brachytherapy* for treatment of gynaecological malignancy refers to:
(a) External beam therapy (b) A form of adjuvant chemotherapy
(c) Instillation of radionuclide solutions (d) Internal cavity placement of radionuclide sources
90. As per Assisted Reproductive Technology Act 2021, ART should be offered to a woman of:
(a) 21-50 years (b) 40-50 years
(c) 35-50 years (d) 30-45 years
91. Ovulation trigger with hCG administration in ART cycle is done, when the leading follicle attains diameter of:
(a) 20mm (b) 18 mm
(c) 25 mm (d) 30mm
92. The preferred treatment for Placental site Trophoblastic tumour (PSTT) is:
(a) Chemotherapy (b) Suction Evacuation
(c) Hysterectomy (d) Conservative and beta-HCG monitor
93. Absolute contra-indications of Hormone replacement therapy are all except:
(a) History of Breast Cancer (b) Endometrial Cancer
(c) Active Liver Disease (d) Osteoporosis
94. Complications of Hyper-androgenism are all except:
(a) Infertility (b) Type II Diabetes
(c) Hypothyroidism (d) Dyslipidemia
95. Uterine prolapse is due to the weakening of supporting ligament mainly:
(a) Utero-sacral ligament (b) Infundibulo-pelvic ligament
(c) Round Ligament (d) Broad ligament
96. Which of the following is not a diagnostic criteria for PCOS:
(a) Anovulation
(b) Hyperandrogenism
(c) Ultrasound features of polycystic ovarian morphology
(d) Abnormal Glucose Tolerance Test
97. Ultrasonographic features diagnostic of PCOS includes all except:
(a) Number of antral follicles >10 (b) Ovarian volume >10cc
(c) Thickening of Ovarian wall (d) Increased ovarian blood flow
98. The 4 major components of Reproductive and Child Health programme, launched in India in the year 1997, includes all except:
(a) Prevention and management of unwanted pregnancy
(b) Universal coverage of vaccines for mother and child
(c) Child survival services for newborns and infants
(d) Management of RTIs and STIs.
99. HPV Vaccine *Gardasil* is:
(a) Pentavalent vaccine (b) Bivalent Vaccine
(c) Quadrivalent vaccine (d) Monovalent vaccine
100. The risk of endometrial cancer in patients with atypical hyperplasia is:
(a) 50% (b) 10%
(c) 29% (d) 15%