

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-II
(OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY)

Time Allowed : 3 hours

FM : 200

All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.

Attempt all questions.

1. The following statements related to Bartholin's Cyst are true except:
 - (a) It is usually located in the duct or ductules
 - (b) Marsupialization is an effective surgery
 - (c) Incision is made on the outside skin
 - (d) Complete excision of the gland is needed in 10-15% due to recurrence.
2. Complete failure of fusion of Mullerian ducts results in:
 - (a) Uterine didelphys
 - (b) Sub-septate Uterus
 - (c) Bicornuate Uterus
 - (d) Absence of uterus
3. Germ cells arises from:
 - (a) Germinal epithelium
 - (b) Yolk sac endoderm
 - (c) Wolfian duct
 - (d) Mullerian duct
4. Ovary is attached with all except:
 - (a) Ovarian ligament
 - (b) Posterior leaf of broad ligament
 - (c) Infundibulo-pelvic ligament
 - (d) Round ligament
5. Histologically, labia minora contains :
 - (a) Hair follicles
 - (b) Sweat glands
 - (c) Sebaceous gland
 - (d) All of the above
6. Bicornuate uterus and Septate Uterus can be differentiated most accurately by:
 - (a) Hystero-salpingography
 - (b) Bi-manual examination to find the presence of or absence of median raphe
 - (c) Laparoscopy
 - (d) Hystero-Laparoscopy
7. Arterial supply of Vagina is derived from all except:
 - (a) Uterine artery
 - (b) Vaginal artery
 - (c) Superior Rectal artery
 - (d) Internal pudendal artery
8. The following are related to female urethral anatomy except:
 - (a) Length is about 4cm
 - (b) Lining epithelium is transitional and at the meatus, stratified squamous epithelium
 - (c) Arterial supply is from inferior vesical and internal pudendal arteries.
 - (d) Nerve supply is entirely from pudendal

9. Lymphatics from the Cervix drain primarily into the following except:
(a) Internal Iliac (b) Inguinal
(c) Obturator (d) External Iliac
10. Vagina develops from:
(a) Mullerian duct only (b) Sino-vaginal bulb only
(c) Both Mullerian duct and Sino-vaginal bulb (d) Gartner's duct
11. Prostate in male is homologous to which organ in female:
(a) Cervical glands (b) Bartholin's gland
(c) Skene's Glands (d) Bulbo-urethral glands
12. The female reproductive structure with complete origin from Mullerian duct is:
(a) Uterus (b) Vagina
(c) Round ligament (d) Ligament of Ovary
13. Sequence of pubertal development in girl is:
(a) Thelarche-menarche-puberche (b) Menarche-thelarche-puberche
(c) Thelarche-puberche-menarche (d) Menarche-puberche-thelarche
14. Source of estrogen production in female of reproductive age is:
(a) Adrenal (b) Placenta
(c) Peripheral tissue (d) All of the above
15. The following are the changes in the endometrium in a regular 28 day cycle except:
(a) Sub-nuclear vacuolation is the evidence of high LH activity
(b) On the 21st day, the glands become tortuous with visible secretion in the lumen
(c) On the 22nd day, stromal oedema is maximum
(d) Leukocytic infiltration is maximum at about 2 days before menstruation
16. Raised serum FSH levels are found in:
(a) Oral contraceptive pill use
(b) Post-menopausal women
(c) Use of GnRH analogues
(d) Recent hysterectomy with unilateral salpingo-oophorectomy
17. The external genitalia or external organs of female reproductive system are collectively known as?
(a) Fundus (b) Mons pubis
(c) Vulva (d) Perineum
18. Which of the following comes under the functions of female reproductive system?
(a) Formation of Ova (b) Steroidogenesis
(c) Parturition (d) All of the above
19. Which female organ corresponds to the penis of male reproductive system?
(a) Clitoris (b) Vestibule
(c) Labia majora (d) Labia minor
20. Which organ of external genitalia covers the opening of vagina?
(a) Labia majora (b) Vestibular gland
(c) Hymen (d) Labia minora
21. The opening of vagina, urethra and ducts of vestibular glands open into?
(a) Labia majora (b) Uterine cavity
(c) Vestibule (d) None of the above
22. The average duration of normal term pregnancy is?
(a) 300 days (b) 280 days
(c) 180 days (d) 420 days

23. The third Trimester of pregnancy extends from?
(a) 12th to 16th Week (b) 24th to 36th week
(c) 28th to 40th week (d) 26th to 40th week
24. Softening and emptiness of cervix in early pregnancy is called?
(a) Palmer's sign (b) Chadwick's sign
(c) Goodell's sign (d) Hegar's sign
25. Quickening is experienced by pregnant mother in?
(a) Third trimester (b) Second trimester
(c) First trimester (d) All of the above
26. Relief of pressure symptoms when presenting fetal part engages in the pelvis is called?
(a) Braxton-Hick's contraction (b) Quickening
(c) External ballotement (d) Lightening
27. The most ideal tool for diagnosis of pregnancy is?
(a) Radiography (b) Ultrasonography
(c) CT Scan (d) Magnetic Resonance Imaging
28. The symptoms of normal pregnancy includes the following except?
(a) Amenorrhea (b) Morning sickness/nausea
(c) Bleeding per vagina (d) Bladder disturbance
29. Peak level of serum beta-HCG during normal pregnancy is seen around:
(a) 30 days (b) 45 days
(c) 70 days (d) 120 days
30. Daily Folic acid requirement during pregnancy is:
(a) 50-100mcg (b) 100-200mcg
(c) 300-500mcg (d) 1000-1200mcg
31. The following are ultrasonographic markers of increased chromosomal abnormality, except:
(a) Nuchal translucency > 3mm (b) Short femur
(c) Rocker bottom foot (d) Jejunal atresia
32. Chorionic villus sampling is done in all except :
(a) Thalassemia (b) Phenylketonuria
(c) Downs Syndrome (d) Neural tube defect
33. Real-time sonography can demonstrate fetal cardiac activity as early as (post-conception):
(a) 4th week (b) 6th week
(c) 8th week (d) 10th week
34. Gestational age of fetus is best assessed by :
(a) Calculation from the correct menstrual date
(b) Ultrasonographic assessment of parameters in 1st trimester
(c) Bi-manual examination in the 1st trimester
(d) Ultrasonographic measurements of BPD, FL, AC and HC.
35. Early clamping of umbilical cord is indicated in all except:
(a) Rh-incompatibility
(b) Birth asphyxia
(c) During cesarean section when the baby is delivered by cutting through the placenta.
(d) Post-maturity
36. Which muscle layer of pregnant uterus forms figure of 8 and acts as a living ligature during the 3rd stage of labor:
(a) External (b) Internal
(c) Middle (d) Neither of these

37. Puerperal pyrexia is defined as fever lasting for 24hrs or more after child birth if temperature is more than:
(a) 99°F (b) 99.5°F
(c) 100°F (d) 100.4°F
38. The following are related the diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia , except:
(a) Low serum Iron (b) MCH is most sensitive index
(c) MCV is less than 80 μm^3 (d) Low serum ferritin
39. All the following are associated with polyhydramnios except:
(a) Anencephaly (b) Diabetes in pregnancy
(c) Renal agenesis (bilateral) (d) Esophageal atresia
40. Which type of pelvis is associated with higher incidence of face to pubis delivery :
(a) Gynecoid (b) Anthropoid
(c) Platypelloid (d) Android
41. Retention of urine in a pregnant woman with retroverted uterus usually occurs at:
(a) 6-10 weeks (b) 12-16 weeks
(c) 20-24 weeks (d) 28-32 weeks
42. The causes of physiological jaundice in newborn are all except:
(a) Increased red cell destruction
(b) Defective conjugation due to decreased UDPGT activity
(c) Decreased RBC survival (90 days vs 120 days)
(d) Enhanced conversion of bilirubin to urobilinoids by intestinal flora
43. The biological half-life of Oxytocin is :
(a) 1-2 minutes (b) 3-4 minutes
(c) 5-6 minutes (d) 7-8 minutes
44. The following drugs cross placental barrier to the fetus, except:
(a) Warfarin (b) Heparin
(c) Digoxin (d) Aspirin
45. Drugs contra-indicated in breastfeeding is :
(a) Warfarin (b) Metronidazole
(c) Carbamazepine (d) None of the above
46. The following are used in obstetrics as tocolytic agents, except:
(a) Isoxsuprine hydrochloride (b) Salbutamol
(c) Aspirin (d) Carbetocin
47. The optimum interval between uterine incision and delivery during Cesarean section should be :
(a) < 90 seconds (b) 90-120 seconds
(c) 180-210 seconds (d) 210-240 seconds
48. Muscles cut in Medio-lateral episiotomy are:
(a) Levator ani only
(b) Levator ani and transverse perineal muscles
(c) Levator ani, transverse perineal muscles and bulbo-spongiosus
(d) Levator ani and sphincter ani externus
49. Criteria for application of Forceps are all except:
(a) Engaged head (b) Adequate pelvis
(c) Cervix dilatation of 8-10 cm (d) Membrane should be ruptured
50. The failure rate of Pomeroy's technique is :
(a) 0.01% (b) 0.1%
(c) 0.5% (d) 1%

51. Ventouse delivery is indicated in all except:
- (a) Inadequate maternal expulsive force
 - (b) Maternal exhaustion.
 - (c) Preterm baby
 - (d) Where maternal excessive effort is to be avoided eg. Cardiac disease, spinal injury etc.
52. Contra-indications of instrumental delivery include all except:
- (a) Unengaged fetal head.
 - (b) Obvious Cephalo-pelvic disproportion.
 - (c) Non-fulfillment of pre-requisites.
 - (d) Non-reassuring fetal heart rate
53. After coming head in breech should ideally be delivered by:
- (a) Ventouse
 - (b) Destructive operation
 - (c) Forceps
 - (d) Caesarean Section
54. Normal length of Uterus, at term, is about –
- (a) 30 cm
 - (b) 20 cm
 - (c) 35 cm
 - (d) 45 cm
55. Uterine contraction in labor shows the following characteristics, except –
- (a) Regular and progressively increased frequency and duration with relaxation in between.
 - (b) Fundal dominance with intensity being strongest at the fundus and gradually decreasing downwards.
 - (c) Synchronization of uterine contraction between the 2 embryological halves of uterus.
 - (d) Without relaxation in between the contractions so that intra-amniotic pressure is kept at sufficiently high unit of about 8 mmHg.
56. Causes of labor pain are all except –
- (a) Myometrial ischemia and hypoxia.
 - (b) Oxytocin production in first and second stage labor.
 - (c) Peritoneal stretching over the uterine fundus.
 - (d) Cervical stretching during dilatation.
57. Retraction in Labor refers to :-
- (a) Phenomenon of uterus in labor in which muscle fibers are permanently shortened.
 - (b) Degree of uterine systole or contraction.
 - (c) Intra-uterine pressure or baseline tone in between contractions.
 - (d) Pressure generated by all uterine contractions calculated from peak to baseline contraction.
58. During 2nd stage labor, the maximum intra-uterine pressure is upto –
- (a) 60-70 mmHg.
 - (b) 40-50 mmHg.
 - (c) 100 mmHg.
 - (d) 120 mmHg
59. Labor, where in spite of good uterine contractions, the progressive descent of the presenting part is arrested due to mechanical obstruction is called –
- (a) Deep Transverse Arrest.
 - (b) Bandl's Ring.
 - (c) Obstructed Labor.
 - (d) Primary Uterine Inertia
60. The best method of management for obstructed labor with live fetus is –
- (a) Vaginal delivery with liberal episiotomy.
 - (b) Caesarean section.
 - (c) Symphysiotomy
 - (d) Instrumental Delivery.
61. Characteristics of true labor pain are all except:
- (a) Pain abdomen increasing in frequency and intensity
 - (b) Progressive cervical dilatation and effacement
 - (c) Rupture of membrane
 - (d) Presence of bag of membrane

62. Which is not an indication for early cord clamping?
- (a) Severe IUGR (b) Rh isoimmunization
(c) Maternal hypertension (d) Preterm baby
63. In a partograph, the total number of hours between alert line and action line is:
- (a) 4 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) 6
64. Which of the following is not a method for delivery of after coming head in breech presentation?
- (a) Forcep delivery (b) Burn Marshall method
(c) Lovset method (d) Mauriceau Smellie Veit method
65. Which of the following is a contraindication to artificial rupture of membrane?
- (a) Intrauterine growth restriction (b) Intrauterine death
(c) Pre eclampsia (d) Gestational diabetes
66. Which of the following is not a sign of placental separation?
- (a) Uterus becomes firm and globular.
(b) Extra vulval portion of the umbilical cord shortens.
(c) Uterus rises in the abdomen.
(d) There is a gush of blood from vagina.
67. Causes of face presentation are all except:
- (a) Anencephaly (b) Prematurity
(c) Hydramnios (d) Contracted pelvis
68. Fetal blood is returned to the umbilical arteries and placenta through:
- (a) Hypogastric arteries (b) Ductus venosus
(c) Ductus arteriosus (d) Foramen ovale
69. A fully mature ovum measures about:
- (a) 100 microns (b) 130 microns
(c) 170 microns (d) 180 microns
70. Morula (12-16 cell stage) enters the uterine cavity on:
- (a) 2nd day (b) 3rd day
(c) 4th day (d) 6th day
71. Regarding time division, all the statements are correct except:
- (a) Ovular period lasts for 2 weeks following ovulation
(b) Embryonic period begins at 3rd week following ovulation
(c) Fetal period begins at 8th week
(d) Fetal embryonic age is commonly use
72. The following changes occur in the vascular system of newborn after birth except:
- (a) Distal parts of obliterated umbilical arteries form lateral umbilical ligaments
(b) Umbilical vein becomes ligamentum teres
(c) Ductus venosus becomes ligamentum venosum
(d) Functional closure of ductus arteriosus occurs after 6 weeks of birth
73. Primitive chorionic villi, in embryonic development is formed in the stage of:
- (a) Zygote (b) Morula
(c) Blastocyst (d) Embryo
74. Fetal hematopoiesis first occurs in:
- (a) Yolk sac (b) Fetal spleen
(c) Fetal liver (d) Fetal bone marrow

75. Placenta with umbilical cord attached to its margin is called:
(a) Battledore Placenta (b) Circumvallate placenta
(c) Succenturiate Placenta (d) Velamentous Placenta
76. Amniotic fluid is completely changed and replaced in every:
(a) 2 hours (b) 3 hours
(c) 4 hours (d) 5 hours
77. Amount of liquor volume is highest at which time of pregnancy?
(a) 34 weeks (b) 37 weeks
(c) 40 weeks (d) 42 weeks
78. Choose the correct statement:
(a) Umbilical arteries carry pure blood from placenta to fetus
(b) Umbilical veins carry impure blood from fetus to placenta
(c) Umbilical arteries carry pure blood from fetus to placenta
(d) Umbilical veins carry pure blood from placenta to fetus
79. Pelvis should be assessed in primigravida at:
(a) 32 weeks (b) 36 weeks
(c) 37 completed weeks (d) Onset of labor
80. Largest presenting diameter in cephalic presentation is:
(a) Biparietal Diameter (b) Mento-vertical
(c) Sub-occiputo bregmatic (d) Submento-bregmatic
81. The following is true about fetal hemoglobin (HbF):
(a) It is less resistant than adult Hb to denaturation by acid
(b) It has higher binding to 2, 3-DPG
(c) Accounts for 90% of all fetal Hb at 20 weeks of gestation
(d) Consists of 2 delta and 2 alpha chains.
82. The amount of water retained during normal pregnancy at term is approximately:
(a) 4.5 L (b) 6.5 L
(c) 8.5 L (d) 10 L
83. The following changes occur in blood coagulation factors in pregnancy except:
(a) Fibrinogen level is very much elevated (b) Fibrinolytic activity is enhanced
(c) Platelet count remains static or there is slight fall (d) Factor II is increased
84. The following are physiological changes during late pregnancy except:
(a) Blood volume is increased (b) Cardiac output is increased
(c) Arterial PO₂ is decreased (d) Tidal volume is increased
85. All the following rises physiologically in normal pregnancy except:
(a) Heart Rate (b) Cardiac Output
(c) Blood Volume (d) Blood Pressure
86. The average blood loss during normal delivery is approximately:
(a) >700 ml (b) <500 ml
(c) >250 ml (d) <100 ml
87. The first stage of labor is said to be completed:
(a) When membrane ruptures (b) When cervix is fully dilated (10 cm)
(c) When active phase of labor begins (d) With the appearance of bearing down efforts

88. Following the delivery of a healthy baby, which one is to be done first?
(a) Place the baby on the tray with head slightly downwards
(b) Clear air passage
(c) Apgar rating
(d) Clamping of the cord
89. Commonest cause of retained placenta is:
(a) Uterine atonicity
(b) Hour-glass contraction
(c) Placenta accrete
(d) Placenta increta
90. Commonest cause of puerperal pyrexia is:
(a) Genital infection
(b) Urinary tract infection
(c) Mastitis
(d) Thrombophlebitis
91. Suppression of lactation during puerperium with fewer side effect and lesser drug interaction is best achieved by:
(a) Estrogen
(b) Pyridoxine
(c) Cabergoline
(d) Bromocriptine
92. The following condition is aggravated by the use of combined oral contraceptive:
(a) Hirsutism
(b) Endometriosis
(c) Pre-menstrual tension
(d) Cervical ectopy
93. Ovulation can be detected by all except:
(a) Basal body temperature change
(b) Cervical mucus study
(c) Cervical cytology
(d) Serum Progesterone
94. Drugs contraindicated during breastfeeding are all except:
(a) Cyclophosphamide
(b) Cyclosporine
(c) Radioactive compounds
(d) Warfarin
95. FDA category 'C', for drug and medication risks, is defined as:
(a) No evidence of risks in humans
(b) Positive evidence of risk
(c) Contra-indicated in pregnancy
(d) Risk cannot be ruled out
96. Abnormally low levels of progesterone during pregnancy is found in:
(a) Hydatidiform Mole
(b) Rh-isoimmunization
(c) Abortion
(d) Multiple pregnancy
97. After implantation, growth and function of the corpus luteum is maintained by:
(a) Human Chorionic Gonadotropin
(b) Human Placental Lactogen
(c) Pregnancy Associated Plasma Protein-A
(d) Transforming Growth Factor- α
98. The total weight gain during the course of singleton pregnancy is:
(a) 15-20 kg
(b) 8-10 kg
(c) 12-14 kg
(d) 11-12 kg
99. Delayed puberty is defined as:
(a) Not attained menarche by 16 years
(b) No breast development by 16 years
(c) No breast development by 14 years
(d) No Pubic hair by 11 years
100. The hypothalamo-pituitary-ovarian axis (HPO axis) is under inhibitory control of adrenal cortex and higher brain center until puberty. However, it is fully established by about:
(a) 16-18 years
(b) 13-14 years
(c) 10-12 years
(d) 18-20 years