



FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA, GALLE  
Final Examination for Medical Degrees – November 2014  
OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY – PAPER I

Tuesday 18<sup>th</sup> November 2014

1.00 pm – 3.00 pm  
( 2 hours )

Answer all five questions  
Answer each question in a separate book  
No additional papers will be issued to provide answers  
Operative details not required

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1. Discuss the management of a 30-year old primigravida, who on routine ultrasound scan at 12 weeks gestation is detected to have a lethal fetal anomaly. ( 100 marks )
  
2.
  - 2.1 Excluding postpartum haemorrhage, list four other leading causes of maternal mortality in Sri Lanka (10 marks)
  - 2.2 Outline the measure<sup>s</sup> which should be adopted by the Obstetric Intern House Officer, if an uncomplicated primigravida is found to be having persistent, mild bleeding per vaginam, 30 mins after a normal delivery, and her pulse is 96 bpm & blood pressure is 100/70 mmHg. (50 marks)
  - 2.3 Outline the advantages and disadvantages of the different methods of contraception available for a breast feeding mother having a six weeks old infant (40 marks)
  
3.
  - 3.1 Define and outline the management of mild gestational hypertension. (40 marks)
  - 3.2 Describe the features on which a clinical diagnosis of pre eclampsia is made. (40 marks)
  - 3.3 Describe the rationale of the use of antihypertensives in pregnancy induced hypertension. (20 marks)
  
4.
  - 4.1 State the currently recommended classification for the following women having abnormal uterine bleeding.
    - 4.1.1 A 28 year- old woman who is having a normal uterus and ovulation, and no medical problem but having heavy menstrual bleeding.
    - 4.1.2 A 30 year- old woman who develops irregular and heavy menstrual bleeding following the insertion of an intrauterine contraceptive device.
    - 4.1.3 A 48 year -old woman who has three children, has a normal sized uterus, and is found to have simple endometrial hyperplasia on endometrial sampling for heavy menstrual bleeding.
    - 4.1.4 A 48 year- old woman with multiple subserosal fibroids and anovulation.

4.2 Outline the management of the following patients.

4.2.1 The woman described in 4.1.3 above

4.2.2 The woman described in 4.1.4 above

( 60 marks)

5.

5.1 Outline the primary measures which could be adopted to reduce the incidence of carcinoma of the cervix.

( 40 marks )

5.2 Discuss the secondary measures which could be adopted to reduce the morbidity and mortality due to cervical carcinoma.

( 60 marks )