



**FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA, GALLE**

**Final Examination for Medical Degrees – March 2008**

**OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY – PAPER I**

**Tuesday 4<sup>th</sup> March 2008**

**1.00 pm – 4.00 pm  
( 3 hours )**

**Answer All Six 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 diagnosis and management of early labour ( 100 Marks )
  
  - 2.1 Define 'anaemia during pregnancy' . ( 10 Marks )
  - 2.2 Outline the principles of assessment and management of a 28 year old primigravida at 32 weeks gestation who is referred to a Teaching Hospital by a General Practitioner because she has a haemoglobin level of 8.5g/ dl. ( 90 Marks )
  
  3. A 28 year old primigravida is found to have not delivered after two hours of full dilatation of the cervix.
    - 3.1 List the possible contraindications for a Wrigley's forceps delivery in this patient . ( 20 Marks )
    - 3.2 List the possible complications which could occur within two hours of a Wrigley's forceps delivery. ( 20 Marks )
    - 3.3 If this patient complains of severe perineal pain two hours after a Wrigley's forceps delivery, and she has a pulse rate of 130 bpm and a blood pressure of 80/60 mmHg with no significant vaginal bleeding, what is the most likely diagnosis? Discuss her management. (60 Marks )
  
  - 4.1 List the four leading reasons why some pregnant women in Sri Lanka who have unplanned pregnancies wish to have an abortion. (20 Marks )
  - 4.2 Experts from different parts of the world have arrived at a consensus and defined reproductive and sexual health rights of women. Do these rights include the right of a woman to have an abortion if she does not wish to continue her pregnancy ? (10 Marks )
  - 4.3 Outline the strategies which could be adopted in Sri Lanka to prevent the adverse sequelae of unsafe abortion by an unqualified, unskilled person in an unsafe treatment centre. ( 70 marks )
  
  - 5.1 Critically evaluate the different methods available for the prevention of cervical carcinoma ( 50 marks )
  - 5.2 Critically evaluate the measures which could be adopted to reduce deaths due to cervical carcinoma. ( 50 marks )

- 6.1 List the common reasons for the failure of contraception with the use of
- 6.1.1 combined oral contraceptive pills ( 20 marks)
  - 6.1.2 Depot Medroxy Progesterone Acetate (DMPA ) injection ( 10 marks )
- 6.2 List the two main side effects of DMPA and outline the principles of management of these side effects ( 35 marks)
- 6.3 What strategies could be adopted in Sri Lanka to improve the effectiveness of hormonal contraception in non lactating women? ( 35 marks )