



**FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA, GALLE**  
**Final Examination for Medical Degrees - April 2006**

**OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY - PAPER 1**

Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup> April 2006

1.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.  
(3 hours)

UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA  
GALLE

**Answer All Six Questions**  
**Answer Each Question in a Separate Book**  
**Operative Details Not required**

MAY 2006  
MEDICAL LIBRARY

1. A 34 years old woman who has had two previous normal vaginal deliveries, is referred to an antenatal clinic at a Teaching Hospital as she has a breech presentation at 32 weeks gestation.
  - 1.1. How should she be counselled regarding the further management of her pregnancy? (60)
  - 1.2. If the same woman had not been referred for specialised care at 32 weeks gestation, and is admitted in labour with an extended breech presentation at 39 weeks gestation to the Teaching Hospital, Mahamodera, outline the principles of her management giving reasons. (40)
2. A 20 year old primigravida complaining of headache and epigastric pain at 34 weeks gestation is admitted to a Teaching Hospital. On examination her blood pressure is 170/120 mmHg.
  - 2.1. Describe the initial management of this patient. (30)
  - 2.2. If her blood pressure was 130/90 mmHg, would her initial management be different? If yes, how? (10)
  - 2.3. List the important investigations which should be carried out in this patient. (30)
  - 2.4. Outline the subsequent management of this patient. (30)
3. A 20 year old unmarried girl working in the Free Trade Zone at Koggala is admitted to Mahamodera Hospital with a history of heavy bleeding per vaginam for two days, after a period of amenorrhoea of 10 weeks. Her previous menstrual cycles had been regular and of 30 days duration. On examination she is very pale, her pulse is 130 per min., blood pressure 90/60 mmHg and her temperature 40° C.
  - 3.1. Describe the immediate management of this patient within the first two hours. (60)
  - 3.2. Outline the subsequent management. (30)
  - 3.3. List two long term complications of the most likely condition that she has. (10)
4. A 38 year old woman with five live children presents in her sixth pregnancy at 30 weeks gestation complaining of dyspnoea on exertion. Her haemoglobin is found to be 7.2 g/dl.
  - 4.1. List four investigations which should be carried out to identify the cause for her anaemia. (20)
  - 4.2. List three complications which can arise due to anaemia complicating pregnancy. (15)
  - 4.3. Outline the principles of management of this patient. (65)

5. A 48 year old woman with seven live children presents with a history of post coital bleeding.
- 5.1. Excluding neoplasms of the cervix, list the possible causes for her complaint. (20)
  - 5.2. What further information regarding risk factors for carcinoma of cervix should be obtained by interviewing this woman? (25)
  - 5.3. Describe how the cause for her post coital bleeding should be established. (30)
  - 5.4. What is Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia III? (25)
6. A 16 year old schoolgirl is brought to the adolescent clinic with a history of oligomenorrhoea of two years durations.
- 6.1. List the three important clinical signs which should be looked for in this girl in order to help establish a diagnosis. (15)
  - 6.2. If all three clinical signs are found in this girl, list the important investigations which would be required for the further management of this girl. (20)
  - 6.3. Outline the management plan of the most likely condition that this girl has. (50)
  - 6.4. List three possible long term complications that this girl carries if she has the condition mentioned in 6.3. (15)