



FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA

Final Examination for Medical Degrees – July 2021

OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY – PAPER I

Tuesday 27th July 2021

**1.00 pm – 3.00 pm
(2 hours)**

**Answer all five questions
Answer each question in a separate book
Operative details are not required**

1. Iron deficiency anaemia is a common medical disorder among antenatal women in Sri Lanka.

Discuss the measures to minimize the morbidity and mortality due to iron deficiency anaemia among pregnant women in Sri Lanka.

(100 Marks)

2. A 30 year old woman in her second pregnancy presents to the antenatal clinic at 38 weeks of gestation. She had undergone a caesarean delivery in her first pregnancy. She has no co-morbidities.

2.1 List **six (6)** factors which should be considered when deciding the mode of delivery for this woman.

(30 Marks)

2.2 Briefly explain the basic principles of the management, if she has planned to undergo vaginal delivery.

(50 Marks)

2.3 Name **four (4)** early signs and symptoms of impending scar rupture.

(20 Marks)

3. A 27 year old primigravida presents with a history of abdominal pain for six (6) hours at a period of gestation of 32 weeks. Her pregnancy is uncomplicated up to now.

3.1 List **four (4)** non obstetric causes for her presentation.

(Marks 20)

3.2 Name **five (5)** investigations which should be performed on this woman.

(Marks 20)

3.3 Mention the clinical features which favour the diagnosis of threatened preterm labour.

(Marks 20)

3.4 Describe the basic principles of management of this woman if the diagnosis is preterm labour.

(Marks 40)

P.T.O.

- 4.
- 4.1 Define the term "menopause". (20 Marks)
 - 4.2 List six (6) menopausal symptoms. (30 Marks)
 - 4.3 How do you confirm the diagnosis of menopause? (10 Marks)
 - 4.4 A 53 year old woman presents to the gynaecology clinic with troublesome postmenopausal symptoms for four (4) months. Outline the basic principles of management of this woman. (40 Marks)
5. A 20 year old primigravida is admitted to the gynaecology ward with a history of excessive vomiting at 10 weeks of amenorrhoea. Her clinical examination reveals enlarged uterus of 14 weeks of gestation and bilateral ankle oedema. Ultrasound scan of the pelvis shows multicystic highly vascular mass within the uterus and no fetus is seen.
- 5.1 What is the most likely diagnosis? (15 Marks)
 - 5.2 List three (3) other clinical features which may be present in this patient. (15 Marks)
 - 5.3 Name five (5) relevant investigations you would perform on this patient giving reasons. (30 Marks)
 - 5.4 Briefly describe the basic principles of management of this patient. (40 Marks)
