**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**SEPTEMBER 2013 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**END OF YEAR 2 SEMESTER I EXAMINATION**

**GYNAECOLOGY EXAM**

DATE: 30 Nov. 2015 TIME: ………………

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
2. ALL questions are compulsory.
3. Omission of and or wrong numbering of a question or part of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
4. Do NOT use a pencil.
5. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) GYNAECOLOGY – 20 MKS**

Q.1. Which of the following are parts of the female external genetalia:

1. Prepuce, clitoris, frenulum, fourchette.
2. Prepuce, clitoris, fourchette, urethra.
3. Prepuce, clitoris, frenulum, rectum.
4. Prepuce, clitoris, urethra, rectum.

Q.2. The basic structure of a gynaecological history includes:

1. Menstrual history, frequency and regularity.
2. Introduction, patient name, bleeding after intercourse.
3. Introduction, menstrual history, introduction, frequency.
4. Introduction, menstrual history, social history and family.

Q.3. A cancer may be defined as:

1. A disease which presents itself in three ways.
2. A disease of the cells in the body.
3. The cancer cells which tend to grow slowly and are less aggressive.
4. Is a genetic mutation.

Q.4. An abnormal opening extending between the vesco and the vagina that allows the continuous involuntary discharge of urine into the vaginal vault is called:

1. A vaginal fistula.
2. Rectovaginal fistula.
3. Vesco-vaginal fistula.
4. Enterovaginal fistula.

Q.5. Cryptomenorrhoea is one of the disorders of menstruation. The best description for this disorder is:

1. It is physiological and pathological which falls under primary and secondary menstruation.
2. It is when menses have commenced but there is no external bleeding and it is also referred to as false amenorrhea.
3. It is the absence of menstruation and it can be metrorrhagia or menorrhagia.
4. It is the menstruation which has occurred for a time and has then ceased due to hormonal disorders and local diseases.

Write **true** or **false** for **Q.6 – Q.8**.

Q.6. Infertility and deepening of voice are some of the complications of endometriosis.

Q.7. A vaginal fistula that opens into the small bowel is called enterovaginal fistula.

Q.8. Duct papilloma is a benign tumour which arises in one of the terminal lactiferons ducts causing blood stain discharge from the nipple.

For **Q.9. –Q.13**. choose from column B the best description for terminologies in column A.

**Column A Column B**

Q.9. Fistula (i) Are simple tumours of the breast.

Q.10. Fibro adenoma, duct papilloma (ii) Opening between two organs

Q.11. Peau d’orange (iii) Are also called lelomyomata.

Q.12. Uterine Fibroids (iv) Thickening of some of the sin of a part of a breast.

Q.13. Tamoxifen (v) Oestrogen blocker

(vi) Stops oestrogen from being made

Q.14. The reason why so many benign cysts and tumours arise in the ovary is because:

1. Tissues are dynamic, being affected by hormonal stimuli from puberty to menopause.
2. Of delayed menarche.
3. The blood collects in the vagina forming a haematocolpos and in neglected cases blood fills the tubes causing haematosalpinges.
4. There is presence of functioning endometrial tissue in an abnormal location, in other words outside the uterus.

Q.15. Pap smear is a screening test for cancer of the cervix. Which of the following are the two commonest types of screening:

1. Conventional pap, Douche.
2. Liquid based cytology, Douche.
3. Convectional pap, liquid based cytology.
4. Papalicolaou test, use of tampons.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS GYNAECOLOGY – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. (a) Name two(2) common gynaecological operations. 1 mark

(b) Name four (4) common positions used in gynaecological nursing. 2 marks

Q.2. Define the following terms:

1. Abortion.
2. Ovarian cyst.
3. Infertility. 3 marks

Q.3. (a) State two (2) causes of female infertility. 2 marks

(b) Outline four (4) complications of recto-vaginal fistula. 2 marks

Q.4. Draw a well labelled lateral female diagram of female reproductive organs. 5 marks

Q.5. Mary a 46 year old lady has been admitted to female surgical ward for radical mastectomy.

1. Draw a well labelled diagram of the breast. 4 marks
2. Name two (2) risk factors that may cause breast cancer. 1 mark

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS GYNAECOLOGY – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Beatrice, who is a form four leaver, is admitted into your gynaecological ward with a provision diagnosis of ruptured ectopic pregnancy.

1. Draw a well labelled diagram showing sites of ectopic pregnancies. 4 marks
2. (i) Name four (4) risk factors for ectopic pregnancy. 2 marks

(ii) Name two (2) risk factors for recurrent of ectopic pregnancy. 1 mark

1. (i) Describe the pre-operative management of Beatrice. 6 marks

(ii) Describe the post operative management for Beatrice. 7 marks