**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR ONE SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATION**

**SEPTEMBER 2014 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**GYNAECOLOGY EXAMINATION**

DATE: 10 Nov 2015 TIME:…………………..

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
3. ALL questions are compulsory.
4. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet and each MCQ is one (1) mark.
5. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
6. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
7. 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.
8. Do NOT use a pencil.
9. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

For Examiner:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCQS** | **SAQS** | **LAQS 1** | **LAQS 2** | **TOTAL** |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) GYNAECOLOGY– 10 MARKS**

Q.1. Which of the following are not causes of amenorrhoea:

1. Atomical disorders, ovarian disorders.
2. Pituitary disorders, hypothalamic disorders.
3. Ovarian disorders and pituitary disorders.
4. Primary disorders and secondary disorders.

Q.2. Endometriosis is defined as:

1. Endometrial tissue lying outside the endometrial cavity.
2. Endometrial tissue responding to cyclical hormonal changes.
3. It is a condition that is oestrogen dependent and resolves after menopause.
4. Unknown condition with so many theories.

Q.3. Which is the commonest complications in obstetric /traumatic fistula:

1. Infection.
2. Nausea.
3. Headache.
4. Stress incontinence.

Q.4. Which of the following forms the external female genitalia:

1. Mons-veneris, fallopian tunes.
2. Vagina, labia minora/matura, mons pupis.
3. Uterus, cervix, ovaries.
4. Mons pubis, fourchette, clitoris, labia manora/minora.

Q.5. The following are risk factors for endometrial cancer:

1. Obesity.
2. Diabetes.
3. Tamoxifen therapy and nulliparous.
4. Both A, B and C.

Q.6. The following are considered when taking menstrual history in gynaecology except:

1. Cycle length.
2. Duration of flow.
3. Date of menarche.
4. Vasomotor symptoms.

Q.7. The components of health of health assessment history especially related to gynaecology includes:

1. Menstrual, sexual fertility and contraception history.
2. Family, social, pas medical and past surgical history.
3. Family, occupational, medication and allergies history.
4. Sexual, obstetric, family, social history.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) GYNAECOLOGY– 10 MARKS**

Q.8. Which of the following is not a cause of vulvitis?

1. Scented /coloured tissue papers.
2. Infections.
3. Injuries.
4. Wearing cotton panties.

Q.9. Which statement about vaginal discharge in vaginitis is true:

1. Bacterial vaginosis has a mucopurulent greenish discharge.
2. trichomoshlasis infection has a greyish white discharge.
3. Yeast infection has white thick discharge.
4. Non infection vaginitis has a mucopurulent discharge.

Q.10. Which of the following are not risk factors to vaginitis?

1. Hormonal changes.
2. Sexually transmitted infections.
3. Wearing dump and tight panties.
4. Family history.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – GYNAECOLOGY – 32 MARKS**

Q.1. State the four (4) causes of fistula. 5 marks

Q.2. Describe the clinical staging of carcinoma of the uterus. 6 marks

Q.3. Describe the management of menorrhagia. 5 marks

Q.4. Explain three (3) types of breast cancer spread. 6 marks

Q.5. State four (4) types of investigations carried out to diagnose gynaecological

conditions and their possible indications. 4 marks

Q.6. Describe the pathophysiology of pelvic inflammatory disease. 6 marks

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

Q.1. Mrs X was admitted to gynaecological ward with history of amenorrhoea for 3/12 and she is currently using intrauterine device as a family planning method on physical examination diagnosis of ruptured ectopic pregnancy was reached.

1. List four (4) possible sites for ectopic pregnancy. 2 marks
2. State four (4) risk factors of ectopic pregnancy. 4 marks
3. State five (5) signs and symptoms of ruptured ectopic. 5 marks
4. Describe the management of Mrs X from admission till discharge. 9 marks