

PART 1-MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. (10 MARKS)

1. Which of the following describes an absence of menarche in an adolescent?
 - A. Early Amenorrhea
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 - A. Unexplained bleeding
 - B. Cervical carcinoma
 - C. Infertility
 - D. Retained intra-uterine Death
3. The following are forms of management of Endometriosis except:
 - A. Hormonal therapies; not longer than 8 months.
 - B. Total abdominal hysterectomy with bilateral oophorectomy
 - C. Zoladex 3.2mg Monthly for 6 months
 - D. Incision and drainage
4. Recurrent miscarriage is associated with the following factors except:
 - A. Immunologic factors
 - B. Genetic causes
 - C. Hyper secretion of luteinizing hormone.
 - D. Vacuum aspiration
5. In moderate cystocele:
 - A. The vaginal wall extends beyond the orifice upon straining
 - B. The anterior vaginal wall prolapses into the orifice upon straining
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 - D. There is bulging of the bladder out of vaginal orifice with vaginal pressure.
6. Which of the following best describes the class of uterine prolapse where the cervix is beyond the introitus?
 - A. 1st degree
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- C. 2nd degree
- D. None of the above

7. An important component of gynecological health history is;
- A. Thorough history including sexual activity
 - B. Periodic screening for early detection of problems
 - C. Thorough assessment of clients emotional status
 - D. Thorough assessment of clients urine specimens
8. Mullerian agenesis is a congenital condition characterized by the absence of:
- A. Uterus
 - B. Breast
 - C. Pelvis
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9. The following are involved when doing a sperm analysis except:
- A. The total sperm count
 - B. Vitality of sperms
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10. Which of the following best describes the causes associated with neoplastic disorders?
- A. Radiation, Alcohol, High parity, Early sexual activity
 - B. Drugs, Toxins, Alcohol, Young age
 - C. Smoking, High parity, Radiation, High temperatures.
 - D. Overworking, Alcohol, Early sexual activity, Smoking

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (50 MARKS)

1. Differentiate the following (6 marks)
- i. Menorrhagia/ Dysmenorrhoea
 - ii. Endometriosis/Adenomyosis
 - iii. Amenorrhoea / Oligomenorrhoea
 - iv. Menopause/Andropause
 - v. Infertility/Subfertility
 - vi. Aspermia/Azoospermia

2. Name signs and symptoms of polycystic ovarian syndrome (6marks)
3. Draw a diagram to show organs of the human female pelvis (8 marks)
4. List the causes of male subfertility (4 marks)
5. Describe the changes that take place in the ovary and the endometrium during the menstrual cycle (6 marks)
6. Outline the different types of abortion. (4 marks)
7. Draw a diagram to show the location of uterine fibroids (6 marks)
8. Name the causative micro organisms associated with the following conditions: chancroid, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Vaginal candidiasis, Trichomoniasis, Lymphogranuloma venereum, Aids, cancer of cervix, genital warts(10 mks)

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Mrembo is 45 years, Para 2+ 0, come to the gynae clinic complaining of dripping urine. She says the problem began after the delivery of her baby two weeks ago.
 - i. What is the possible diagnosis? (1mk)
 - ii. Draw a well labeled diagram to show similar problems that can occur in the female reproductive system (5mks)
 - iii. Name the causes of this problem (3mks)
 - iv. Outline the management of Mrembo (8mks)
 - v. State the complications that may occur (5mks)
 - vi. State the preventive measures (3mks)
2. Mrs. K, 45 years old, is admitted into the gynaecological ward with a diagnosis of Cancer of the cervix.
 - a) State the pathophysiology of cancer of the cervix.(3 marks)
 - b) Using the nursing process, describe Mrs. K's management. (8mks)
 - c) Explain the staging of cancer of the cervix (4mks)

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RT 1-MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. (20 MARKS)

1. The following is the most common site for occurrence of an ectopic pregnancy;
 - A. Interstitial (cornua)
 - B. Tubal (Isthmic)
 - C. Tubal (ampulla)
 - D. Infundibula

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3. The benign lesion of the vulva that is most common is:
 - A. Genital condylomata
 - B. Schistosomiasis
 - C. Bartholins cyst
 - D. Tuberculosis

4. Hysteroscopy is used as a diagnostic measure in all the following situations except;
 - A. Unexplained bleeding
 - B. Cervical carcinoma
 - C. Infertility
 - D. Retained intra-uterine Death

5. Papanicolaus test should be carried out on women of reproductive age every:
 - A. Once a month
 - B. 2 years
 - C. Once a year
 - D. None of the above

6. The following are forms of management of Endometriosis except:
- A. Hormonal therapies; not longer than 8 months.
 - B. Total abdominal hysterectomy with bilateral oophorectomy
 - C. Zoladex 3.2mg Monthly for 6 months
 - D. Incision and drainage
7. Which one of the following is a fetal cause of abortion?
- A. Diseases e.g. Thyroid dysfunction
 - B. Alcoholism and smoking
 - C. Rubella or chlamydial infections
 - D. Chromosomal abnormalities
8. Recurrent miscarriage is associated with the following factors except:
- A. Immunologic factors
 - B. Genetic causes
 - C. Hyper secretion of luteinizing hormone.
 - D. Vacuum aspiration
9. In moderate cystocele:
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12. Mullerian agenesis is a congenital condition characterized by the absence of:
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13. The following are involved when doing a sperm analysis except:
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 - D. Overworking, Alcohol, Early sexual activity, Smoking
15. The following characteristics describe the spirochete *Treponema pallidum*, the causative organism for syphilis. Which one is not?
- A. A tiny gram negative bacterium that is highly motile.
 - B. Presence of a helical structure which allows it to move in a corkscrew motion through mucus.
 - C. Visible as shiny under light microscopy.
 - D. Treponemal tests are more specific for its diagnosis.
16. The following are causes of cervicitis, which one is not?
- A. Pain during intercourse
 - B. Contraceptive allergy
 - C. Vaginal infection
 - D. Early sexual relations

17. Combined oral contraceptives (COCs) are contraindicated in the following:

- A. Obese women, Hypertensive women, Current DVT (Deep venous thrombosis)
- B. Women with heart diseases, chronic smokers, Migraine
- C. Hypertensive women, sexually active women of reproductive age, current DVT
- D. Women with heart diseases, Hypertensive women, Current DVT.

18. Which of the following is a type of Progestin only pill (POP)?

- A. Noristerat
- B. Microgynon
- C. Implanon
- D. Microlut

19. The different varieties of uterine fibroids include the following except:

- A. Interstitial
- B. Subserous
- C. Submucous
- D. Peritoneal

20. For the following statements, state whether they are True or False.

- i. Congestive dysmenorrhea is common in young girls at menarche.....
- ii. Endometrial tissues can be deposited in the peritoneal cavity.....

PART 11- SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

- 1. State 3 periods in a woman's life when amenorrhea is considered normal. (3 marks)
- 2. Name five conditions that may be confused with ectopic pregnancy (5mks)
- 3. State 3 differences between the Primary chancre and the Chancroid (3 marks)

4. Beauty comes to the clinic complaining of sudden hotness on and off especially in the arms, palpitations, insomnia, aches and headache. Blood pressure and temperature are normal.

- i. Beauty could be showing s/s of (1mk)
- ii. Nursing diagnosis of "knowledge deficit related to lack of information" was made. State your interventions (5mks)

5. List the 3 muscles of the pelvic floor. (3 marks)

6. Describe the pathophysiology of Ectopic pregnancy. (6 marks)

7. Mr and Mrs Jp are 35 years old, married for 8 years and are childless despite various attempts to get one.

Differentiate between infertility and sterility (1 mark)

State the investigations that will be carried out on Mr Jp (5mks)

What could be the cause of this problem for Mrs Jp (4mks)

8. State the clinical staging of Cancer of the endometrium. (4 marks)

PART 111-LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

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Mrs. K, 45 years old, is admitted in the surgical ward with a diagnosis of Cancer of the Left Breast. She is scheduled to have a radical mastectomy.

- a) Name 3 risk factors associated with Breast cancer.(3 marks)
- b) Using the nursing process, describe Mrs. K's management. (12 marks)

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 - c) Draw a well labeled diagram of the female breast (4mks)



KMTC PORTRIETZ KMTC/QP-08/TIS

NURSING DEPARTMENT SEPTEMBER 2012 CLASS

GYNAECOLOGY SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMS

DATE

PART A

1. State the causes of amenorrhea (4mks)
2. Write the following abbreviations in full (5mks)
IVF, DI, GIFT, ZIFT, TESA
3. List common STI syndromes (5mks)
4. State the clinical features of polycystic ovarian syndrome (6mks)
5. Outline the FIGO staging of the carcinoma of the body of the uterus (4mks)
7. Draw a well labeled diagram of internal female reproductive organs (5mks)
8. Describe specific management of dysmenorrhea (4mks)
9. Differentiate between cystocele and urethrocele (2mks)
10. Jane presents to you with history of amenorrhea of eight weeks and bleeding per vagina. State likely diagnosis and outline detailed management using the nursing process (15mks)

PART A MSQ (10 MARKS)

1. Mrs X Present to the gynecology clinic. On physical examination the following were noted :-

- Oedema of hands and feet
- Short stature
- Webbed neck
- Broad chest.

What is the most likely diagnosis after genetic profile was done?

- a) XY female
- b) Intersex
- c) Turners syndrome
- d) Ambiguous genitalia

2. Which of the following IS NOT a differential diagnosis for menorrhagia.

- a) Von willbrands disease
- b) Uterine fibroids
- c) Thyroid disease
- d) Menopause

3. Which of the following is FALSE concerning the arteries supplying the pelvic organs?

- a) Ovarian artery derives its supply from the abdominal aorta directly.
- b) The uterine artery is as branch of the internal iliac artery.
- c) Pundedal artery is a branch of external iliac artery.
- d) Pundedal artery supplies the perineal and vulval structures.

4. Procedure to remove the ovaries is known as:-

- a) Oophorectomy
- b) Hysterectomy
- c) Salpingectomy
- d) Episiotomy

5. Mrs.P. 60 years, para 5+0 , with history of VVF repair and a diagnosis of genital prolapse was made which of the following could not have contributed to her condition?

- a) Child birth
- b) Ageing
- c) Menopause
- d) Post-operative

The following drugs are used for the treatment of pre-menstrual syndrome except :-

- a) SSRI'S
- b) Diuretics
- c) NSAID
- d) Antibiotics

7. Which of the following microorganisms causes syphilis:-

- a) Traonema pallidum endemicum
- b) Traponema palladium venereum
- c) Treponema pertenuae
- d) Ttreponema caraleum

8. Which of the following is function of progesterone?

- a) Responsible for secondary sex characteristics
- b) Building up the lining of the uterus in preparation for fertilized ovum
- c) Responsible for sex drive in females
- d) Spurs the onset of puberty and responsible for ovulation.

9. Which of the following is NOT true concerning the rate of infectivity of HIV .

- a) Blood transfusion 1%
- b) Perinatal transmission 40%
- c) Sexual contact 1%
- d) Needles stick injury 0.5%

10. Trichomoniasis is a :-

- a) Bacterial disease
- b) Fungal disease
- c) Protozoal disease
- d) Viral disease

11. Which of the following drugs will you prescribe to a pregnant woman suffering from vaginal discharge syndrome?

- a) Ceftriaxone /Erythromycin
- b) Morfloxacin Amoxycilline
- c) Ciprofloxacin/Tetracycline
- d) Doxycycline/Ceftriaxone.

PART B

1. List common STI/RTI syndromes (5 marks)
2. Write the following in full (2 marks)
 - i. VIA
 - ii. VILI
3. In the management of STI/RTI, the 4C's stand for (4 marks)
4. State the advantages of syndromic approach to STI/RTI management (3 marks)
5. List characteristics of an ideal contraceptive device (4 marks)
6. Outline the causes of male infertility (4 marks)
7. Label the diagram below (7 marks)
8. Mark as true or false concerning nerve supply to the pelvis.

	TRUE	FALSE
i. Pudendal nerve arise from 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th sacral nerves.	_____	_____
ii. The dorsal nerve of the clitoris is motor nerve	_____	_____
iii. The main nerve supply to the levator ani muscle come from the 3 rd / 4 th sacral nerves.		
9. Explain how diagnosis of endometriosis is made (3 marks)
10. State the complications of illegal abortion (5 marks)
11. State the indications for laparoscopy (4 marks)

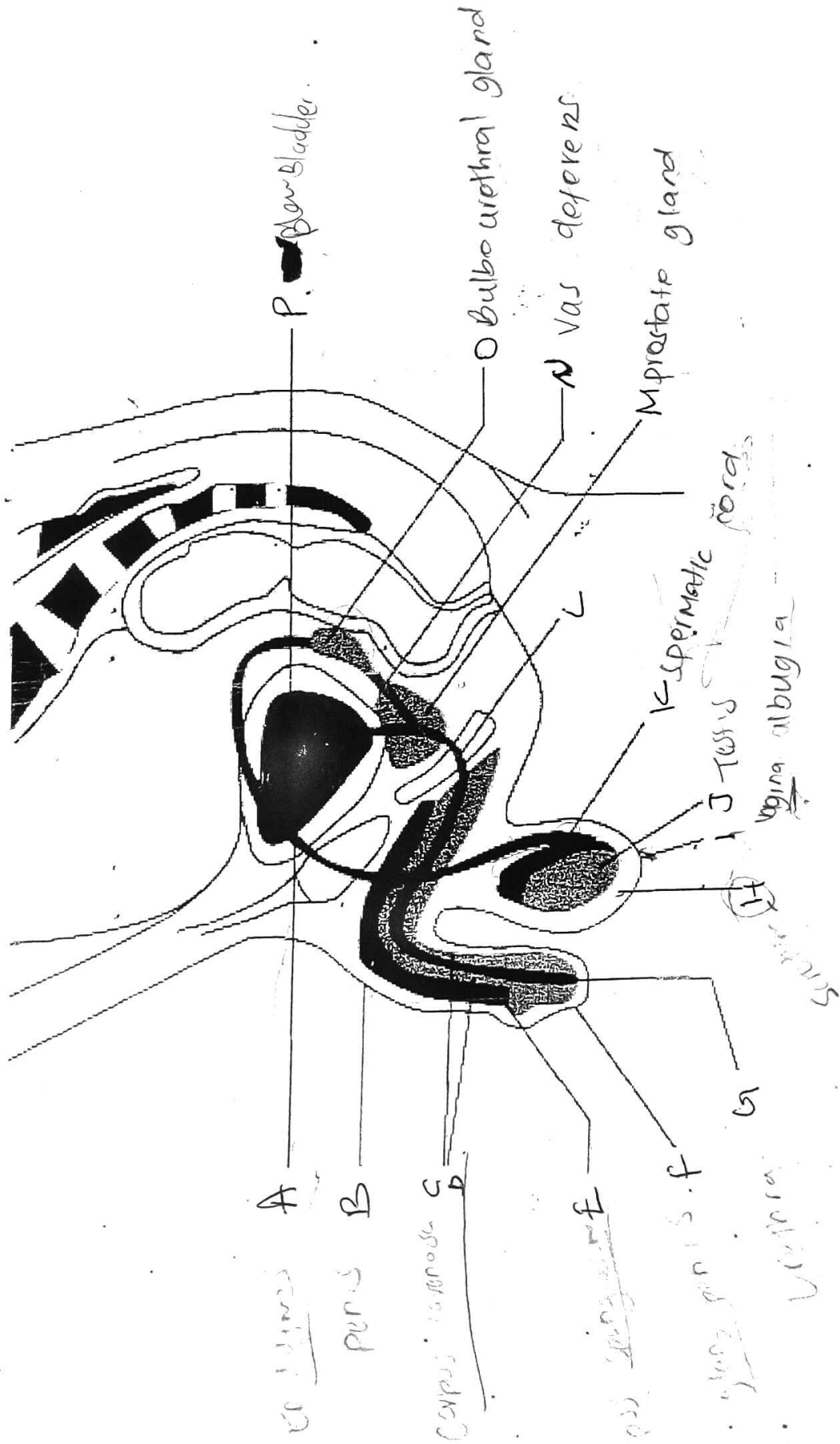
PART C

Mrs. Ap is 37 years, African woman works as a cleaner. She presents with history of increasing heavy regular painful periods.

- Increasing urinary frequency
- Smear history is normal
- She has two children but plans to have a third child
- She is married to a non smoker
- P/E abdomen distended with a mass consistent with that of a 20 week pregnancy.
- Vaginal exam and ultra –sound confirm this.

1. What is the likely diagnosis (2 marks)
2. Outline the specific management (8 marks)

The Male Reproductive Organs



Gynaecological history and examination

- Identifying data
- Chief complaint
- History of presenting complaint
 - menstrual history
 - pelvic pain
 - vaginal discharge
 - cervical screening
 - sexual contraceptive history
 - menopause
- past history.
 - past medical history
 - past surgical history
 - past psychiatric history
 - past obstetrical history.
- family history
- socio-economic history
- Review of other systems
- Summary.

Examination

- start by watching the client as they walk into the examination room
- gain the patient's consent
- ensure privacy and dignity of the client
- Abdominal examination
 - Inspection
 - palpation
 - percussion
 - Auscultation.
- pelvic examination
 - Inspection
 - Speculum
 - Bimanual examination.

- Rectal examination -
- Investigation

Common gynaecological procedures.

- Hysteroscopy
- Laparoscopy
- Abdominal and vaginal hysterectomy
- cystoscopy
 - what is it (define)
 - Indications
 - Complications.

Differentiate between endometriosis, Asherman's syndrome and adenomyosis

Endometriosis

The presence of endometrial tissue outside the uterine cavity including the ovary, the pouch of Douglas, the uterosacral ligaments and the bowel.

Asherman syndrome

Irreversible damage of the single layer thin basal endometrium, does not allow normal regeneration of the endometrium. The endometrial cavity undergoes fibrosis and adhesions.

Adenomyosis

When the endometrial tissue is found deep in the myometrium. The uterus becomes enlarged and boggy to feel. It causes heavy painful menstruation -