

160

2

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI  
COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

TERM 1, 2015 MBChB YEAR FOUR MCQ EXAM

DATE: Friday 5<sup>th</sup> June 2015

TIME: 8.00 AM - 9.30 AM DURATION: 1hr 30 min

**INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT**

- I. For each question you are provided with five options, **ONLY** one answer is correct
- II. Answer on the separate answer sheet provided
- III. There are 100 questions, attempt all questions
- IV. Write your admission number on the answer sheet

- 1) The following are primary groups of lymph node chains that drain the cervix **EXCEPT**
  - A. Common iliac nodes
  - B. Parametrial nodes
  - C. External iliac nodes
  - D. Paracervical or ureteral nodes
  - E. Sacral nodes
- 2) Which of the following correctly describes the anatomical portions of the fallopian tube from the most lateral to medial
  - A. Interstitial, isthmus, ampulla, infundibulum
  - B. Infundibulum, ampulla, interstitial, isthmus
  - C. Interstitial, ampulla, infundibulum, isthmus
  - D. Infundibulum, ampulla, isthmus, interstitial
  - E. Interstitial, ampulla, isthmus, infundibulum
- 3) The first evidence of pubertal development in the female is Onset of  
Breast  
Pubic  
AXILLA  
Men  
menstr
  - A. Onset of menarche
  - B. Appearance of breast buds ✓
  - C. Appearance of axillary hair ✓
  - D. Appearance of pubic hair ✓
  - E. Onset of growth spurt ✓
- 4) Delayed puberty is associated with all of the following except,  
E
  - A. Breast budding is still absent by age of ten ✓
  - B. 5 years have elapsed between the onset of breast budding and the expected menarche ✓
  - C. Menarche is delayed beyond 16 years of age ✓
  - D. Menarche is more than 2 years after breast budding ✓
  - E. FSH is greater than 40 mIU/mL at age 16 ✓

5) What are the products of conception called prior to implantation?

- A. Embryo ✓
- B. Fetus ✓
- C. Ovum ✓
- D. Zygote ✓
- E. Implant ✓

X 6) The morula - 8  
A. Metabolises glucose in preference of pyruvate ✓

- B. Remains totipotent to the 8-cell stage ✓ (16)
- C. Undergoes intracellular specialization at the 4-cell stage ✓
- D. Enters the uterus after 5-6 days ✓

E - 7) Breaks through zona pellucida at the 8-cell stage and beyond ✓

7) In the fetus, which of the following has the greatest transverse diameter-

- A. Occipitofrontal ✓
- B. Biparietal ✓
- C. Occipitomenal ✓
- D. Suboccipitobregmatic
- E. Bitemporal

X 8) During pelvic assessment of an obstetric patient, a closed fist was placed in the perineum, all of the following was being measured except?

- A. The intertuberous diameter ✓
- B. The transverse diameter of the pelvic outlet ✓
- C. A clinically insignificant diameter of the pelvic outlet ✓
- D. The diameter should be greater than 8 cm in an adequate pelvis ✓ (9)
- E. If the diameter is 6 cm then the pelvis is inadequate

Option list for question 9 to 13; from the list given A to E, choose the most likely action for the scenarios given. Write the letter that corresponds to the correct option in the answer sheet. One option can be used more than once

- A) Uterine vein ✓
- B) Right ovarian vein ✓
- C) Left ovarian vein ✓
- D) Uterine artery ✓
- E) Ovarian artery ✓

9) Arises from the anterior branch of the hypogastric artery

10) Drains into the internal iliac veins

11) Drains into the inferior vena cava

12) Arise from the abdominal aorta

13) Drains into the left renal vein

14) Normal stature with minimal or absent pubertal development may be seen in

- A. Testicular feminization
- B. Kallman syndrome
- C. Pure gonadal dysgenesis
- D. Turner syndrome
- E. Intermittent athletic training

15) How many days does the human pregnancy last on average counting from the first day of the menstrual cycle

- A. 260
- B. 270
- C. 280
- D. 290
- E. 245

$$\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 9 \\ \hline 280 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 387 \\ 40 \\ \hline 427 \end{array}$$

16) At what gestational age in weeks does the fetus begin to produce thyroxine?

- A. 7 to 8 ✓
- B. 10 to 12 ✓
- 3 C. 14 to 16
- D. 22 to 24
- E. 25 to 26

17) What is the name of painless irregular uterine contractions that begin early in the gestation

- A. Braxton Hicks
- B. Casely Alexander
- C. McRoberts
- D. Shermans
- E. McDonalds

18) At what level does compression of the ureters by the gravid uterus occur?

- A. Bladder trigone ✓
- B. Pelvic brim ✓
- C. Sacrospinous ligaments ✓
- D. Uterovesical junction ✓
- E. Infundibulopelvic ligament ✓

19) What is the average uterine weight without fetus and products of conception at term

- A. 200g
- B. 450g
- C. 780g
- D. 1100g
- E. 4000g



20) What is the bluish hue of the vaginal mucosa that occurs in pregnancy called

- A. Berry sign
- B. Chadwick sign
- C. Hoffmans sign
- D. McDonnell sign
- E. Ashermans sign

21) In a contraction stress test, all of the following may be a source of contraction except

- A. Oxytocin ✓
- B. Fundal massage ✓
- C. Nipple stimulation ✓
- D. Spontaneous onset
- E. All of the above

22) Sonographic evidence of an ectopic pregnancy includes which of the following

- A. Adnexal mass ✓
- B. Fluid in the cul de sac
- C. Lack of intrauterine gestational sac ✓
- D. Fluid in the peritoneal cavity ✓
- E. All of the above ✓

23) What is baseline fetal bradycardia

- A. Less than 90 beats per minute
- B. Less than 100 beats per minute
- C. Less than 110 beats per minute ✓
- D. Less than 120 beats per minute
- E. Less than 130 beats per minute

24) What are the cardinal movements of labor (in order, starting with first maneuver)

- A. Descent, engagement, flexion, internal rotation, extension, external rotation, expulsion
- B. Descent, flexion, engagement, internal rotation, extension, external rotation, expulsion
- C. Engagement, descent, flexion, internal rotation, extension, external rotation, expulsion ✓
- D. Engagement, flexion, descent, internal rotation, extension, external rotation, expulsion ✓
- E. None of the above

25) The nitrazine test for rupture of membranes may be falsely positive if which of the following is present

- A. Candida ✓
- B. Vaginal bleeding ✓
- C. Cervical mucus ✓
- D. Scant amniotic fluid ✓
- E. A lot of amniotic fluid ✓

26) What is the primary mechanism of placental site hemostasis <sup>→ Appropriate</sup>

- A. Vasoconstriction by contracted myometrium ✓
- B. Prostaglandin secretion ✓
- C. Maternal hypotension ✓
- D. Decreased cardiac output ✓
- E. Reduction in progesterone levels ✓

27) The active management of labor does not include which of the following

- A. Amniotomy as needed ✓
- B. Commitment to deliver within a certain timeframe ✓
- C. Oxytocin augmentation ✓
- D. Repeated vaginal examination ✓
- E. Walking during first stage of labor ✓

28) The definition of the puerperium describes which of the following time periods?

- A. Up to 2 weeks following delivery
- B. Up to 4 weeks following delivery
- C. Up to 6 weeks following delivery
- D. Up to 12 weeks following delivery
- E. Up to 18 weeks following delivery

29) What is the relationship of the long axis of the fetus to that of the mother called

- A. Presentation ✓
- B. Lie ✓
- C. Attitude ✓
- D. Posture ✓
- E. Descent ✓

ILR

U-Frank

30) Which of the following best describes a complete breech presentation

- A. Lower extremities flexed at the hips and extended at the knees ✓ <sup>Frank</sup>
- B. Lower extremities flexed at the hips and one or both knees flexed ✓
- C. One or both hips not flexed or both feet or knees below the breech ✓
- D. A foot in the birth canal ✓
- E. None of the above ✓

U-Complete  
Y-incomplete

31) Of the following which is the most sensitive tool for diagnosis of multiple gestation

- A. Radiography ✓
- B. Ultrasonography ✓
- C. Maternal serum alpha-fetoprotein measurement ✓
- D. Serum human chorionic gonadotropin measurement ✓
- E. None of the above ✓

32) Which of the following is the preferred method of delivery for severe abruption with fetal demise?

- A. Vaginal delivery ✓
- B. Immediate cesarean delivery ✓
- C. Cesarean delivery following blood replacement ✓
- D. Cesarean delivery following cryoprecipitate replacement ✓
- E. None of the above

33) What is the most common cause of disseminated intravascular coagulopathy (DIC) in pregnancy

- A. Sepsis ✓
- B. Fetal demise ✓
- C. Placenta previa ✓
- D. Vasa previa ✓
- E. Placenta abruption ✓

34) Following vaginal delivery, bright red bleeding that continues despite a well contracted uterus is most likely due to

- A. Uterine rupture ✓
- B. Retained placenta ✓
- C. Vaginal lacerations ✓
- D. Thrombocytopenia ✓
- E. Uterine atony ✓

35) Prenatal treatment of the following reduces the risk of preterm birth

- A. Bacterial vaginosis ✓
- B. Chlamydia trachomatis ✓
- C. Trichomonas vaginalis ✓
- D. None of the above ✓
- E. All of the above ✓

TORCH

36) Management of preterm labor prior to 34 weeks gestation should include which of the following

- A. Corticosteroid administration ✓
- B. Consideration of tocolytics to delay delivery briefly ✓
- C. Antimicrobial prophylaxis to prevent group B streptococcus infection ✓
- D. All of the above ✓
- E. None of the above

37) Which of the following is the most common postpartum complication of precipitous labor

- A. Hemorrhage ✓
- B. Endometritis ✓
- C. Poor rooming in ✓
- D. Vulvar hematoma ✓
- E. None of the above ✓

38) The greatest percentage of uterine rupture is associated with which of the following

- A. External version ✓
- B. Prior cesarean delivery ✓
- C. Prior uterine dilatation and curettage ✓
- D. Fundal pressure in second stage ✓
- E. None of the above ✓

39) What is the commonest cause of primary caesarian section delivery

- A. Malpresentation ✓
- B. Placenta abruption ✓
- C. Prematurity ✓
- D. Dystocia - abnormal labor ✓
- E. Placenta previa ✓ *Fluke*

40) The pathophysiology of preeclampsia is characterized by

- A. Vasodilatation ✓
- B. Vasospasm ✓
- C. Hemodilution ✓
- D. Hypervolemia ✓
- E. Hypovolemia ✓

41) Which of the following is not a risk factor for gestational diabetes

- A. Age more than 24 ✓
- B. Prior macrosomic infant ✓
- C. Prior still birth ✓
- D. A sister with diabetes ✓
- E. Maternal obesity ✓

42) Which of the following is a nearly universal characteristic of endocarditis

- A. Fever ✓
- B. Syncope ✓
- C. Headache ✓
- D. Scleral petechiae ✓
- E. All of the above ✓

43) Of the following, which finding is part of the Virchow's triad

- A. Local trauma ✓
- B. Stasis ✓
- C. Hypercoagulopathy ✓
- D. All of the above ✓
- E. None of the above

44) Which of the following is a change observed in the urinary tract during pregnancy

- A. Dilatation of renal calyces, pelves, and ureters ✓
- B. Increased predisposition to infection ✓
- C. Increased vesicourethral reflux ✓
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

45) Which of the following increase markedly during pregnancy

- A. Thyroid binding globulin (TBG) ✓
  - B. Thyrotropin releasing hormone (TRH) ✓
  - C. Thyrotropin (TSH) ✓
  - D. None of the above
  - E. All of the above ✓
- TSH ↓, FT4 ↓, FT3 ↓, Hypothyroidism ↑*

46) What is the term for no visible fetus in the gestation sac?

- A. Blighted ovum ✓
- B. Miscarriage ✓
- C. Septic abortion ✓
- D. Polar body ✓
- E. None of the above

47) What the commonest tubal ectopic pregnancy implantation site

- A. Fimbria
- B. Ampulla ✓
- C. Isthmus ✓
- D. Cornua ✓
- E. All the above have an equal risk

48) Which of the following pregnancy complication is the most common in women with chronic renal insufficiency

- A. Anemia ✓
- B. Fetal growth restriction ✓
- C. Preeclampsia ✓
- D. Preterm delivery
- E. Premature rupture of membranes



49) Which of the following is given to reverse the anticoagulation effects of heparin

- A. Protamine sulfate
- B. Vitamin D
- C. Vitamin E
- D. Vitamin K *-Klafter*
- E. Vitamin C

50) When is heart failure and cardiac related maternal death most common

- A. First trimester
- B. Second trimester
- C. Third trimester
- D. Peripartum
- E. All of the above

51) The following is true about premenstrual syndrome (PMS), except

- A. PMS can occur in both ovulatory and anovulatory cycles
- B. Behavioral symptoms are recognized as overreactions by the patient
- C. Hormonal levels and prostaglandins have been implicated in the etiology of PMS
- D. Elimination of coffee and caffeine has brought relief to a number of women with PMS
- E.  $\beta$ -endorphin levels are normal

52) The following are true regarding dysmenorrhea except,

- A. It is classified as primary if it is not related to detectable pelvic pathology
- B. It incapacitates, if untreated in 10% of menstruating women
- C. It usually occurs in ovulatory cycles
- D. Nausea, fatigue and headache usually accompany PMS
- E. It is caused by psychologic factors in a major proportion of cases

53) Which of the following is likely to occur after bilateral tubal ligation

- A. New onset dysmenorrhea
- B. Inter menstrual bleeding
- C. Menorrhagia
- D. Unchanged menstrual bleeding
- E. None of the above

Option list for question 54 to 58; from the list given A to E, for each of the female patient below seeking contraception, select the most suitable contraceptive method. Write the letter that corresponds to the correct option in the answer sheet. One option can be used more than once

- A) Oral contraceptives ✓
- B) Intrauterine contraceptive device ✓
- C) Condom ✓
- D) Tubal ligation ✓
- E) Rhythm ✓

54) A 17 year old high school student planning to start a sexual relationship. **C**

55) A 17 year old girl living with a heterosexual boyfriend

56) A married 22 year old woman, para 2+1, with an history of ectopic pregnancy, who is planning to get pregnant in 2 months. **A**

57) A 35 year old, para 3+0, heavy smoker with reduced functional capacity of her lungs due to chronic obstructive lung disease. **E**

58) A 25 year old, married nulliparous woman with a recent history of superficial thrombophlebitis. **D**

59) The following is false about peripheral conversion of androgens to estrogen in menopause

- A. It is dependent on the amount of body fat ✓
- B. It accounts for the reduced rates of osteoporosis in obese menopausal patients ✓
- C. It may cause uterine bleeding, endometrial hyperplasia and adenocarcinoma ✓
- D.** Menopausal symptoms are worse in obese women ✓
- E. It occurs at a rate dependent on the woman's age ✓

60) Bilateral ovarian theca-lutein cysts in molar pregnancies are associated with a greater risk of

- A. Gestational hypertension in future pregnancies ✓
- B. Maternal thyrotoxicosis ✓
- C. Trophoblastic tissue embolization ✓
- D.** Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia ✓
- E. Gestation diabetes in future pregnancies ✓

61) Diagnosis of gestational trophoblastic neoplasia is typically determined by

- A. CT imaging
- B. Serum Beta hCG levels
- C. Tissue histology
- D. Physical examination
- E. MRI

62) The following is true about the human pituitary <sup>is ↑ pars</sup>

- A. Oxytocin is produced from the pars nervosa
- B. ACTH is produced from the posterior pituitary lobe
- C. Long acting TSH is produced in the posterior lobe and stored in the anterior lobe
- D. The adenohypophysis contains the paraventricular and supraoptic nucleus
- E. Oxytocin is secreted through a neurosecretion mechanism

63) The superficial inguinal lymph node drains the following structure:

- A. Vulva
- B. Cervix
- C. Upper third of the vagina
- D. Fallopian tubes
- E. Abdominal wall above the umbilicus

64) The following is correct about the endometrium on the 20<sup>th</sup> day of a normal 28 day cycle

- A. Basal nuclei are seen
- B. High mitotic figures are present
- C. Nuclei pseudostratification is present
- D. Tubular glands are present
- E. There is thinning of the stroma

FOLP - seen  
FOLP

65) The following is incorrect about the Hypothalamo → pituitary → ovarian axis

- A. Progesterone is a principal hormone produced in the follicular phase
- A B. Progesterone follows the release of leutinising hormone
- C. Leutinising hormone surge triggers a biphasic basal body temperature change
- D. Increased Prolactin level suppresses ovulation
- E. Estrogen is elaborated from the corpus luteum

66) Which hormone effectively suppresses lactation

- A. Prolactin
- B. Estrogen
- C. Growth hormone
- D. Thyroxine
- E. Insulin

67) Postmenopausal combination hormone replacement therapy is associated with an increased risk of all the following, except

- A. Colon cancer
- B. Breast cancer ✓
- C. Heart disease ✓
- D. Pulmonary embolism ✓
- E. Cyclic bleeding with intact uterus ✓

68) The following is an example of germ cell tumor of the ovary

- A. Lymphoma ✓
- B. Teratomas ✓
- C. Endometriod tumor ✓
- D. Brenner tumor ✓
- E. Gynandroblastoma ✓

69) Risk factor for endometrial tumors are:

- A. Delayed menarche ✓
- B. Combined oral contraceptive pills ✓
- C. Child bearing ✓
- D. Diabetes ✓
- E. Simple endometrial hyperplasia ✓

70) Which statement is incorrect on prophylactic human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccination in prevention of cancer of the cervix

- A. Best administered prior to sexual activity in adolescence ✓
- B. Prevents infection with bivalent and quadrivalent HPV preparations ✓
- C. Prevents development of HPV16,18 associated CIN2 and CIN 3 ✓
- D. Prevents adenocarcinoma in situ ✓
- E. Digene test cannot detect the HPV subtype ✓

71) Delayed puberty should be suspected if

- A. The onset of menarche has not occurred by 17 years ✓
- B. Two years have elapsed from the onset of breast budding and the expected menarche ✓
- C. Breast budding has not occurred by 14 years ✓
- D. Onset of menarche has not occurred in a 18years who is atheletic ✓
- E. All of the above ✓

72) The following is not an important investigation in the evaluation of primary amenorrhea

- A. Thyroid function tests in lowering prolactin levels ✓ FSH
- B. Follicular stimulating hormone levels ✓
- C. 17 $\alpha$  hydroxylase progesterone levels ✓
- D. Barr bodies ✓
- E. Transvaginal scan ✓

73) Ca- 125 is used as a tumor marker for:

- A. Carcinoma the cervix
- B. Carcinoma of the vulva
- C. Carcinoma of the ovary
- D. Carcinoma of the endometrium
- E. Carcinoma of the postnasal space

74) Psammoma bodies are seen in :

- A. Papillary serous cyst adenoma
- B. Dysgerminomas
- C. Mucinous cyst adenocarcinoma
- D. Granulosa cell tumor
- E. Dermoid cyst

75) Which cause of amenorrhea is classified as a secondary pituitary disorder:

- A. Kallman syndrome
- B. Mayer- Rokitansky- Kuster Hauser syndrome
- C. Sheehans syndrome
- D. Pituitary adenomas
- E. Turners syndrome

76) Which statement is true relating to sexually transmitted infections

- A. Gonorrhoea is symptomatic in women
- B. Lower abdominal pain may indicate presence of pelvic inflammatory disease
- C. Gonorrhoea infections in the fallopian tube result in exotoxin mediated events that result in cell death
- D. Pelvic inflammatory infections with Chlamydia infections in women are symptomatic
- E. None of the above

77) Which of the following statement is not true:

- A. "Strawberry appearance" of the cervix is associated with trichomonas vaginalis infection
- B. "Match stick spots" are associated with pelvic endometriosis
- C. "Retort shape" is associated with huge hydrosalpinx of the tube
- D. "Acetowhite appearance" at Visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) is associated with cervical intraepithelial lesions
- E. Lugol iodine staining brown associated with cervical cancer

78) Which of the following is an incorrect matching of syphilis stage and characteristics

- A. Primary - localized genital chancre lesion for 1-2- months
- B. Tertiary- end organ damage that will kill approximately 25% of untreated patients
- C. Latent - asymptomatic stage of variable length between primary and secondary stage syphilis
- D. Secondary- disseminated disease with immune complex deposition in joints, kidneys and eyes

E. ~~Primary and secondary stages~~ - placental infection to the fetus

79) Which is incorrect about Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

- A. HIV is a retrovirus ✓  
B. Viral propagation continues largely in CD4+ T helper cells ✓  
C. Reverse transcriptase, integrase and protease are virus specific enzymes that serve for its replication ✓  
D. In the human cell reverse transcriptase ensures that nuclear DNA is converted to RNA genome ✓  
E. HIV can be transmitted from mother to child in utero, at delivery and during breastfeeding ✓

80) Important causes of heavy prolonged menstrual bleeding include the following, except

- A. Polycystic ovarian disease ✓  
B. Dysfunctional uterine bleeding ✓  
C. Thyroid disease ✓  
D. Progestin based family planning ✓  
E. Anorexia nervosa

81) State the incorrect statements below:

- A. The  $\beta$  subunit of FSH, LH, TSH and HCG are all similar ✓  
B. Leutinizing hormone acts on the leutinized granulosa cells to produce progesterone ✓  
C. The midcycle LH surge initiates the resumption of meiosis. 1 ✓  
D. Progesterone has 21 carbon atoms and androgens have 19 carbon atoms ✓  
E. FSH primarily acts on the granulosa cells to yield estrogen but when in conjunction with LH involved in the maturation of oocytes ✓

82) A 23 year old woman is considering changing from the combined oral contraceptive to a progestogen only implant. Which is the most appropriate information would you provide?

- A. Progestogen only implant is not as effective as the COC as it does not inhibit ovulation ✓  
B. Bleeding will be predictable, unlike with COC ✓  
C. The risk of deep venous thrombosis is decreased in COC users ✓  
D. The progestogen only implant protects against sexually transmitted diseases/ HIV ✓  
E. A common reason for discontinuing progestogen only methods is unpredictable bleeding ✓

- 83) **Pelvic inflammatory disease is one of the commonest gynaecologic diagnoses. Which of the following is TRUE**
- A. Gonococci and Chlamydia are the not the common isolates ✓
  - B. Secondary bacterial infection with anaerobes can never happen ✓
  - C. It rarely recurs ✓
  - D. Can resolve without anti-microbial treatment ✓
  - E. Its sequelae may lead to a tubo-ovarian abscess ✓

- 84) **Uterine fibroids**
- A. Do not have interlacing bundles of smooth muscle cells ✓
  - B. Are not common uterine neoplasms ✓
  - C. Occur anywhere in the myometrium but never in the cervix ✓
  - D. Never undergo different degenerative changes ✓
  - E. During surgery, the cut surface pops up, is paler than surrounding myometrium and is resistant to indentation by examining finger ✓

- 85) **The trophoblast is an integral component of the placenta. Which of the following FALSE about gestational trophoblastic disease**
- A. Hydatidiform mole and choriocarcinoma arise from villous cytotrophoblast and syncytiotrophoblast ✓
  - B. A history of spontaneous abortion is more common ✓
  - C. Hydatidiform mole can be complete or partial ✓
  - D. Beta human chorionic gonadotropin is used to monitor response to treatment ✓
  - E. A history of live birth is never a possibility ✓

- 86) **Postmenopausal bleeding is a common presentation, in managing a patient with this presentation, which of the following is INCORRECT regarding your evaluation and management:**
- A. History of exogenous estrogen administration ✓
  - B. Assessment of body mass index ✓
  - C. Perform a glucose tolerance test ✓
  - D. A diagnostic endometrial sampling is not necessary ✓
  - E. A Pap smear is necessary before the definitive management ✓

- 87) **Mary 30 years old, presented to you with irregular heavy menstrual bleeding, which of the following is FALSE about her management**
- A. Hysteroscopy can aid diagnosis ✓
  - B. A full blood count is not necessary ✓
  - C. A coagulation profile may be indicated ✓
  - D. Combined oral contraceptive pill is a treatment option ✓
  - E. A trans-vaginal ultrasound may point to the underlying pathology ✓

- 88) In the examination of the abdomen, the following are true EXCEPT
- A. It is important to make sure that the patient has an empty bladder ✓
  - B. The abdomen is divided into ten (10) regions
  - C. During inspection, the patient should be lying supine with arms loosely by the patients side on a firm couch
  - D. Normally there is a gentle rise in the abdominal wall during inspiration and a fall during expiration, the movement should be free and equal on both sides
  - E. Bimanual examination forms an important part of examining a pelvic mass
- 89) Which one of the following is NOT TRUE about Candida Albicans:
- A. It is the most common candida species involved in human infection ✓
  - B. It is not a normal inhabitant of the gastrointestinal tract and found in the mouth of about 5% of normal individuals
  - C. Pregnancy, immunologic and endocrine dysfunction, immunosuppression, high dose estrogen, antibiotics, diabetes mellitus and systemic corticosteroids predispose to clinical infection
  - D. Between 15% to 30% of asymptomatic women are carriers of candida albicans
  - E. It is a common cause of superficial dyspareunia
- 90) Infertility
- A. Pelvic inflammatory disease is a common etiology in Kenya ✓
  - B. Is failure to achieve conception in six months
  - C. In more than half the cases the cause is a female factor
  - D. Investigating the male partner does not add value
  - E. Laparoscopy is not used for diagnosis
- 91) In cancer of the ovary
- A. Diagnosis requires explorative abdominal surgery ✓
  - B. It can never be hereditary ✓
  - C. About 2% are secondary ✓
  - D. Most primary ovarian cancers are serous ✓
  - E. Ca125 is diagnostic ✓
- 92) In relation to polycystic ovarian syndrome
- A. Amenorrhea is not a symptom ✓
  - B. The ovaries are never enlarged ✓
  - C. Does not present with acanthosis ✓
  - D. The LH: FSH is less than 3 ✓
  - E. Characterized by excess androgen production by ovaries
- 93) About radiotherapy
- A. Fistula formation is not one of the complications ✓
  - B. Squamous carcinoma of the cervix is not sensitive to radiotherapy ✓
  - C. Epithelial ovarian carcinomas are sensitive to radiotherapy ✓



D.

Combining cisplatin and radiotherapy has not been found to improve outcomes in patients with advanced cancer of the cervix

E.

Brachytherapy can be given either intracavitary or interstitial

94) The following are primary groups of lymph node chains that drain the cervix **EXCEPT**

A.

Common iliac nodes

B.

Parametrial nodes

C.

External iliac nodes

D.

Paracervical or ureteral nodes

E.

Sacral nodes

**Option list for question 95 to 99; from the list given a to j, choose the most likely action for the scenarios given. Write the letter that corresponds to the correct option in the answer sheet**

- a) Marsupialisation
- b) Wertheims hysterectomy
- c) Cytoreductive or debulking surgery
- d) Hormonal profile
- e) Colposcopy biopsy
- f) Loop electrosurgical excision procedure
- g) Pap smear
- h) Fractional curettage and endometrial biopsy
- i) Reassure her
- j) Chemotherapy

95) Nancy presents with a Pap smear diagnosis of high grade squamous intraepithelial lesion.

E.

96) Atieno presents with a unilateral tender swelling beneath the posterior half of the labium majus, expanding medially to the posterior part of the labium minus. The overlying skin is red, oedematous and covered with pus.

97) Jeptoo, 65 years old who has not been getting her menstrual periods for the last 10 years presents to you excited that she feels like a woman again because her menstrual period has resumed

98) Mueni had an incomplete abortion six months ago, she presents to you with a serum hCG level of 200,000-mIU/ml, a non productive cough and speculum examination reveals a bluish nodular lesion in the vaginal wall

99) Wangare was undergoing examination under anesthesia procedure for a cervical mass. The doctors notes were as follows: Carcinoma extends beyond the cervix, Does not extended to the pelvic side wall, It involves the vagina, but not the lower third vagina and No obvious parametrial involvement

- 100) The following is NOT true concerning gender?
- A. Genetic gender is established at fertilization
  - B. Male and female embryos are morphologically distinguishable within the first 6 weeks ✓
  - C. Primordial germ cells migrate to the genital ridge to form the indifferent gonad
  - D. Gonadal sex begins with differentiation of the primordial gonad into testis or ovary
  - E. Development of testis is directed by a gene located on sex-determining region (SRY).

END