

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2019/2020

FIFTH YEAR EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE  
AND SURGERY

HOG 500: OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY – MULTIPLE CHOICE  
QUESTIONS  
END OF TERM EXAMINATION

DATE:

TIME 8.30 -10.00 AM

DURATION: 1 HOUR 30 MINUTES

**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 70 questions, attempt all questions
- IV. Write your admission number on the answer sheet

1 of 13

1. Which of the following typical feature of placenta previa:

- A. Painful bleeding ✗
- B. First episode of bleeding is usually torrential ✗
- C. May be associated with post coital bleeding ✓ *- Painless bleeding*  
*- bleeding may trigger preterm labour*  
*thus irregular abdominal pain ass is uterine contract*
- D. Commonly associated with coagulopathy ✗
- E. The uterus tends to be hard and non-tender ✗

2. Antepartum hemorrhage: Which is true?

- A. Is any bleeding from the genital tract during any stage of pregnancy ✗
- B. Requires assessment by vaginal examination ✗
- C. May be caused by cervical carcinoma ✓
- D. Is always painless ✗
- E. All patients should be delivered by Caesarian Section ✗

3. Abruptio placenta:

*→ Classic presentation: Painful bleeding ass is tense rigid abdomen.*

- A. Is defined as premature separation of low lying placenta. ✗
- B. There is no increase risk of recurrence. ✗
- C. The etiology of placental abruption is usually known. ✗
- D. The diagnosis of placental abruption is frequently confirmed by ultrasound. ✗
- E. Commonly associated with cocaine abuse. ✓

4. Regarding Secondary postpartum haemorrhage:

*• Breast Feeding controls  
Primary pPH  
• Nipple stimulation  
triggers Oxytocin secretion.*

- A. Is diagnosed when bleeding occurs 12 hours after delivery ✗
- B. Breastfeeding controls it ✗
- C. Choriocarcinoma could be a cause. ✓
- D. The commonest cause is the uterine atony ✗
- E. Very common when the patient delivers via caesarean delivery ✗

*(12 hrs - 12 weeks)  
Postpartum*

5. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- A. The vagina is lined by stratified squamous epithelium ✓
- B. Vaginal lactobacilli convert glycogen into lactic acid to keep the vaginal pH. around 4.5 ✓
- C. The transformation zone is the level where epithelial changes occur in the vagina ✓
- D. The ovary is the only intra-abdominal organ that is not covered by peritoneum ✓
- E. Cervical dysplasia occurs in the transformation zone ✓

6. As regards fertilization and capacitation, which statement is false

- A. Capacitation lasts about 7 hours ✓
- B. A glycoprotein coat is removed from the surface of the sperm's acrosome ✓
- C. Capacitation occurs in the cervix ✓ *→ uterus*
- D. Capacitated sperms are more active ✓
- E. The acrosomal reaction cannot occur until capacitation has occurred ✓

7. McRoberts position in the delivery of shoulder dystocia, takes advantage of the laxity of which of the following?

- A. Vaginal wall
- B. Sacroiliac joint
- C. Symphysis pubis ✓
- D. Perineal body
- E. Ischial tuberosity

8. What would surgical removal of corpus luteum of pregnancy result to if removed at 7 weeks of gestation (8 weeks to vagina).

- A. It will have no effect on the pregnancy
- B. Would lead to spontaneous abortion
- C. Would lead to antepartum haemorrhage
- D. Would lead to formation of corpus albicans
- E. Can result in abdominal pregnancy

9. Concerning Bishops Score which of the following is false

- A. Includes cervical dilatation, cervical length cervical consistency, cervical position and station of the presenting part.
- B. Duration of labour is inversely correlated to the score
- C. When the score is more than 6 the preferred pharmacological agent for induction is prostaglandins
- D. Score of less than 6 requires cervical ripening
- E. All of the above are false

10. During lactation, all the following statements are true EXCEPT

- Progestin increase milk production.
- A. Oxytocin causes the myoepithelial cells of the breast to contract
  - B. Ovulation is often delayed
  - C. Prolactin secretion is stimulated by suckling
  - D. The administration of a progestogens will suppress milk production
  - E. The administration of oestrogen will suppress milk production

11. Which of the following describes a complete breech presentation

- A. Flexion of hips and extension of the knees
- B. Flexion of the hips and flexion of the knees
- C. Extension of the hips and flexion of the knees
- D. Extension of the hips and extension of the knees
- E. None of the above

12. Management of preterm labor prior to 34 weeks gestation should include which of the following

- A. Administration of triamcinalone steroid
- B. Consideration of tocolytics to delay delivery briefly ✓
- C. Antimicrobial prophylaxis to prevent group A streptococcus infection ✓
- D. Cervical cerclage ✓
- E. Bed rest ✓

13. Which of the following is not part of management of shoulder dystocia during delivery

- A. Woods screw maneuver
- B. Lovsett maneuver
- C. McRoberts maneuver
- D. Delivery of posterior shoulder
- E. Suprapubic pressure

H  
E  
L  
P  
E  
R  
R

14. The following can be associated with toxoplasmosis infection during pregnancy EXCEPT:

- A. Rhinitis
- B. Brain calcification ✓
- C. Hepatic Splenomegaly ✓
- D. Hydrocephalus ✓
- E. Spina bifida ✓

• still birth  
• Chorioretinitis  
• Intracellular Calcification  
• Psychomotor disturbances  
• Hydrocephalus  
• Microcephaly  
- blindness (Congenital toxo)

• lymphadenopathy  
• hepatosplenomegaly  
• Anemia  
• Rash

15. The following are known contraindications to the usage of Tocolysis in pregnancy EXCEPT:

- A. Cardiac disease. ✓
- B. Severe hypertension. ✓
- C. Clinical chorioamnionitis. ✓
- D. Intrauterine death. ✓
- E. Thyroid disease. ✓

16. All of these drugs can be used as tocolytic to stop labor, EXCEPT:

- A. Salbutamol
- B. Calcium channel blocker
- C. Indomethacin - Not used ✓
- D. Propranolol
- E. Ritodrine

17. Regarding missed abortion, all of the following are CORRECT, EXCEPT:

- A. Patient may present with loss of the symptoms of pregnancy ✓
- B. Disseminated intra-vascular coagulation may occur as a sequelae of missed abortion ✓
- C. Per vaginal bleeding may be one of the presenting symptoms ✓
- D. No fetal pole is seen on ultrasound ✓
- E. Ultrasound should be done to confirm the diagnosis ✓

18. 14 weeks pregnant woman had abortion and she was told that it is a complete abortion. This is true regarding complete abortion:

- ✓ Cervical OS closed
- ✓ Pain & bleeding resolved
- A. Fundal height is usually corresponding to gestation by date ✓
- B. There can be minimal bleeding ✓
- C. Cervical OS is opened ✓
- D. Need to have evacuation of the uterus ✓

E. Follow up with  $\beta$ -hCG for two months.

19. The most common etiology for spontaneous abortion of a recognized first trimester gestation:

- A. Chromosomal anomaly in 50-60% of gestations. ✓
- B. Chromosomal anomaly in 20-30% of gestations.
- C. TORCHES.
- D. Maternal Diabetes
- E. Progesterone deficiency.

20. Regarding ectopic pregnancy, all of the following are true, EXCEPT:

- A. Is associated with uterine enlargement
- B. Is situated in the ovary in about 0.5% of all cases ✓
- C. Can only be diagnosed by ultrasound ✓
- D. Is more dangerous when it is situated in the isthmus of the fallopian tube ✓
- E. Is a complication of intrauterine contraceptive device

21. Regarding puberty, all of the following are true EXCEPT:

- A. It is the transitional period of development during which an individual matures from childhood to sexual & reproductive maturity. ✓
- B. Breast budding is the 1ST visible sign of puberty.
- C. The maximum growth velocity occurs at 12 years.
- D. The age of menarche has decreased over the last 3-4 decades due to improved nutrition, general health & lifestyle changes. ✓
- E. Thelarche marks the attainment of reproductive maturity. ✓

22. Estrogen hormone is produced from all of the following organs EXCEPT:

- A. Adipose tissue ✓
- B. Anterior pituitary (anterior lobe of hypophysis). *Oxytocin +*
- C. Placenta. ✓
- D. Testes, ✓
- E. Adrenal glands.

23. Ovulation occurs:

- A. Immediately after LH surge.
- B. 6-8 hours after LH surge.
- C. After Prolactin surge.
- D. After follicles ripened in the ovary.
- E. 36 hours after LH surge

24. Bicornuate uterus can cause all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Abortions
- B. Abnormal fetal lie.
- C. Infertility.
- D. Retained placenta.
- E. Congenital anomalies of the baby.

25. In Turner's syndrome patients, all of the following are true EXCEPT:

- A. The streak ovaries should be removed surgically due to 25% tendency to be malignant.
- B. Are usually less than 5 feet tall. ✓
- C. Have raised FSH levels.
- D. Have female internal genitalia. ✓ x2
- E. Have normal but infertile external genitalia. ✓

26. Severe pre-eclampsia is associated with the following complications EXCEPT

- A. Oliguria ✓
- B. Hepatic subcapsular haemorrhage ✓
- C. Spontaneous premature labour ✓
- D. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
- E. Eclampsia ✓

27. Risk factors for development of diabetes in pregnancy include the following except

- A. Body mass index of less than 18
- B. History of delivering a baby with a congenital malformation
- C. Family history of diabetes
- D. Previous unexplained still birth
- E. Previous birth weight of more than 4,000 grams

28. During pregnancy, which of the following is false

Heparin does not  
cross placental barrier

- A. DVT is more common in the left lower limb than the right
- B. Fibrinogen and factors VII, VIII, IX, XI and XII increase
- C. Heparin is given throughout pregnancy because it crosses the placental barrier
- D. Warfarin takes three days for its onset of action to take full effect
- E. Protamine sulphate is the antidote for Heparin and is given at a dose of 1mg per 10I.U of Heparin

29. Recommended investigations for male infertility include

- A. Prolactin ✓
- B. Estrogen ✓
- C. Progesterone ✓
- D. Antimullerian hormone ✓
- E. Luteinizing hormone

30. The following is NOT a function of basic EMOC facilities

- A. Antibiotics (intravenous and/or intramuscular)
- B. Oxytocic Drugs (IV, IM)
- C. Anticonvulsants (IV, IM)
- D. Manual Removal of Placenta
- E. Blood transfusion

31. The following are possible causes of breech presentation EXCEPT :

- A. Prematurity
- B. Sub-serous fundal fibroid
- C. Multiple pregnancy
- D. Placenta previa
- E. Bicornuate uterus

32. True of Urge incontinence

- A. Is due to pelvic anatomic defect.
- B. Patient loses small amount of urine.
- C. Can be diagnosed with stress test.
- D. Can be treated medically.
- E. Can be treated surgically with sling

33. The following are factors affecting the choice of Methotrexate as a choice of treatment for ectopic pregnancy, EXCEPT:

- A. Size of the ectopic
- B. Presence or absence of cardiac activity ✓
- C. Level of  $\beta$ -hCG ✓
- D. Parity of the patient
- E. Integrity of the tube

34. The following agents are used as emergency contraception except

- A. Danazol
- B. Copper T IUD ✓
- C. Levonogestrel
- D. Misoprostol
- E. Mifeprestone

35. Mechanism of action for Combined oral contraceptive pills is

- A. Inhibiting ovulation by suppressing serum FSH ✓
- B. Inducing endometrial atrophy ✓
- C. Increasing cervical mucus hostility ✓
- D. Inducing endometritis
- E. Inhibiting prolactin ✓ ↑ Prola ↓ FSH

36. Infundibulopelvic ligament is contiguous with which of the following structures?

- A. Broad ligament
- B. Lateral uterine wall

C. Uterosacral ligament  
D. Supravaginal portion of the cervix  
 E. Parietal peritoneum

37. In a patient with right sided cancer of the vulva, the most likely site of first nodal metastasis is

- A. Right femoral (deep) lymph nodes  
B. Right obturator node  
C. Bilateral inguinal (superficial) lymph nodes  
 D. Right inguinal (superficial) lymph nodes  
E. Para-aortic lymph nodes

38. Which of the following is commonly associated with mullerian duct deformities?

- A. Cardiac anomalies  
 B. Renal anomalies ✓  
C. Gastrointestinal tract anomalies  
D. Limb anomalies  
E. All of the above

39. Which of the following is true regarding management of a 60 year old woman with uterine bleeding and a bulky uterus

- A. Investigate for uterine fibroids ✓  
 B. Requires diagnostic curettage and biopsy ✓  
C. Reassure the woman that its self-limiting ✓  
B D. Require colposcopy and biopsy  
E. Requires magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the abdomen

40. 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

41. What cause the increase in plasma thyroxine in women with partial molar pregnancy

- A. Increased fetal thyroxine production  
B. Estrogen induced increase  
 C. Increased levels of human chorionic gonadotropin  
D. Unknown  
E. Progesterone

42. What is the effective treatment of high risk choriocarcinoma

- A. Radical hysterectomy  
B. External beam radiation  
 C. EMA-CO combination chemotherapy  
D. Actinomycin D single agent chemotherapy



E. Methotrexate single agent chemotherapy

43. In ovarian tumors all these are germ cell tumor EXCEPT :

- A. Teratoma
- B. Choriocarcinoma
- C. Endometrioid tumor
- D. Yolk sac tumor
- E. Dysgerminoma

44. Regarding hemolytic disease of the fetus and newborn

- A. A and B Blood Group incompatibility is the most common cause
- B. Rh(D)- alloimmunization is the commonest cause
- C. Rh(D-) is common among firstborn
- D. ABO incompatibility is rare among firstborn
- E. ABO incompatibility is more severe in future pregnancies

45. If your patient is 8 weeks pregnant which one of the following Ultrasound measurement is most useful

- A. Crown rump length
- B. Biparietal diameter
- C. Femur length
- D. Placental site
- E. Abdominal circumference

46. Multiple pregnancy increases

- A. In white people more than black ✗
- B. With advancing maternal age ✓
- C. With Bromocriptine use for infertility treatment
- D. If first pregnancy
- E. After ovarian diathermy for polycystic ovary syndrome

47. The major cause of the increased risk of morbidity & mortality among twin gestation is:

- A. Gestational diabetes.
- B. Placenta previa.
- C. Malpresentation.
- D. Preterm delivery.
- E. Congenital anomalies.

48. Which is false about Clomiphene used in the treatment of infertility

- A. Increases risk of fetal malformation ✓
  - B. Is associated with ovarian cysts ✓
  - C. Causes vasomotor symptoms as a side effect ✓
  - D. Causes Breast discomfort ✓
- . Liver Ca.  
. Breast Ca.

50mg PO 2 Day for 5 days

~~E~~ Starting dose is 50mg daily for 5 days ✓

49. Fetal tachycardia could result from

- A. Maternal febrile illness
- B. Maternal hypothyroidism
- C. Labetalol ingestion
- D. Post maturity
- E. Pethidine injection  
(Bromocriptin & decelerate on CTG)

Fetal Tachycardia

Maternal

- Fever
- Anxiety
- Drugs

Fetal

- Hypoxia

- Anaemia

- Cardiac artery thrombosis

50. Prolapse of umbilical cord: Which is true?

- A. Not an indication for caesarean section when baby viable at 36 weeks
- B. Diagnosed when membranes are still intact ✓
- C. Is more common when fetus acquires an abnormal lie ✓
- D. Incidence is 5% (0.1 - 0.6%)
- E. Causes severe respiratory alkalosis ✓

51. Regarding human fertility: Which is true?

- A. Fertilization usually occurs 5-7 days before implantation and before the extrusion of the second polar body
- B. Subfertility only treated with IVF ✓
- C. An adverse male factor is detectable in 60% of couples with low fertility ✓
- D. Mumps in adulthood has no effect on male fertility ✓
- E. Oligo spermia means that sperm shape is abnormal ✓

52. In eclampsia: Which is true?

- A. Caesarean section must be carried out in all cases ✓
- B. Hypotensive drugs should not be used ✓
- C. Urinary output is increased ✓
- D. Antidiuretic drugs are essential in all cases
- E. Ergometrine should be avoided in the third stage of labour

53. Control of gestational diabetes is accomplished with the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Insulin ✓
- B. Diet ✓
- C. Oral hypoglycemic agents ✓
- D. Exercise ✓
- E. Intake of 2 litres of fruit juice a day

54. Combined Oral Contraceptive Pills contain

- A. A synthetic estrogen alone ✓
- B. A progestin alone
- C. Both estrogen and progestin
- D. Bromocriptin
- E. Androgen

55. Mechanisms of Oral Contraceptive Pills include all of the following except:

- A. Ovulation suppression

- B. Enhanced ovarian androgen production
- C. Altered cervical mucus ✓
- D. Altered endometrium ✓
- E. Altered tubal motility ✓

56. Postulated mechanism of the IUCD include all of the following action EXCEPT:

- A. Altered tubal motility ✓
- B. Altered endometrium ✓
- C. Altered cervical mucus ✓
- D. Copper has spermicidal effect ✓
- E. inhibition of implantation

57. Risk factors for pre-eclampsia include all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Elderly primigravida ✓
- B. African ethnicity ✓
- C. Positive family history of hypertension ✓
- D. Positive history of pre-eclampsia in previous pregnancies ✓
- E. Positive history of macrosomic baby ✓

58. Early clinical evidence of magnesium sulfate toxicity would show

- A. Flushing
- B. Diplopia
- C. Decreased oxygen saturation.
- D. Loss of deep tendon reflexes.
- E. Headache

B : BP decrease  
 U : Urine output ↓  
 R : Resp rate ↓  
 P : Patellar reflex Absent

59. Pre-eclampsia is associated with an increase risk of all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Delivery of a small for gestational age infant ✓
- B. Placental abruption ✓
- C. Pulmonary edema ✓
- D. Prolonged duration of labor
- E. Cerebral vascular accident (CVA) ✓

60. Uterine fibroid is:

- A. Composed of fibrous <sup>smooth</sup> tissue
- B. Surrounded by a false capsule ✓ - pseudo capsule
- C. The most common cystic tumor in women
- D. Progesterone dependent ✓
- E. Managed by myomectomy in most of the cases

61. The following is true regarding degenerative changes in uterine fibroids

- A. Sarcoma occurs in 2% 0.1
- B. Cystic degeneration is common with the use of oral contraceptive pills.
- C. Hyaline degeneration causes acute pain ✓
- D. Torsion is common in intramural fibroid ✓
- E. Red degeneration should be managed conservatively

62. Polycystic ovarian diseases, all of the following can be seen, EXCEPT:

- A. Acne

- B. Streak ovaries *- Turner's syndrome*
  - C. Insulin resistance
  - D. Hirsutism
  - E. Galactorrhoea
- 63. Urge incontinence** *- Bladder overactivity*
- A. Is due to pelvic anatomic defect
  - B. patient loses small amount of urine
  - C. can be diagnosed with stress test
  - D. Can be treated medically *- stress incontinence*
  - E. Can be treated surgically with sling

- 64. Breast feeding**
- A. Should be discontinued if breast infection is suspected
  - B. Should be started immediately in case of maternal HIV infection
  - C. Has a role in involution of uterus
  - D. Should be replaced by bottle feeding if the patient had caesarean section
  - E. Contain adequate of iron

- 65. After menopause**
- A. There is increase vaginal acidity *x*
  - B. Gonadotrophines level falls *x*
  - C. There is increase in bone density *x*
  - D. The size of an existing fibroid increases *x*
  - E. Any post menopausal bleeding should be investigated by endometrial sampling

- 66. High alpha feto protein found in? EXCEPT**
- A. IUFD
  - B. Multiple pregnancy ✓
  - C. Some Ovarian Cancer ✓
  - D. Trisomy 21 ✓ *→ Decreased levels of AFP*
  - E. Neural tube defect ✓
- Other*
- Renal Anomalies
  - Anterior Abdominal wall defects

- 67. Urinary stress incontinence is:**
- A. The loss is of large amount of urine when intra abdominal pressure
  - B. The loss is of small amount of urine when intra abdominal pressure
  - C. Inability to control the bladder of all urine
  - D. Inability to pass urine
  - E. Constant loss of small amounts of urine

- 68. Menorrhagia is:**
- A. Intermittent irregular vaginal bleeding
  - B. Commonly presents as postmenopausal bleeding
  - C. Heavy menstrual cycle more than 80 ml
  - D. Infrequent spaced cycles every 45 days *x*
  - E. The main presentation in case of Asherman Syndrome *x*

**69. Which of the following contraceptive methods should not be used by a patient with coronary heart disease?**

- A. Combined oral contraceptive pills
- B. Female condom
- C. Diaphragm
- D. Spermicidal agent
- E. IUD

**70. Hirsutism can be found in all of the following conditions, EXCEPT:**

- A. Polycystic ovary syndrome ✓
- B. On danazol therapy ✓
- C. Adrenal hyperplasia
- D. Patient on oral contraceptive pills
- E. Androgen secreting ovarian tumor