

THE SUPERIOR COLLEGE, LAHORE

Final PROFESSIONAL MBBS SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION 2017

OBSTETRICS SEQ's)

Time Allowed: 2 hours

Roll No. 12164

Total Marks: 35

Instructions

- Attempt all questions.
- All question carry equal marks.

b) What antenatal measures should be taken?

c) What antenatal and postnatal complications you would anticipate.

- 3. The SEQ's part is to be submitted within 2 hours, Extra time will not be given.
- 4. Neat Hand Writing use of margin and marker for headlines will increase the presentation of your
- Do not write your name or disclose your identity in

		The state of the s	
J	Q-No:	1 (19,147) Repeat	
	" a)	What is not program of the control o	
	b)	In which cases will you offer it? Meant, LED, Orn beden, then pirching the one, re	0.5
	•		Heen
12.		V	Ge 35
	Q-No: presen	2. A primigravida at 36 weeks of gestation presented with ultrasound report showing betation. She has heard about ECV, she wants to know	reed
		What is ECV? What are the preparations to perform ECV? Name 2 contraindication to perform ECV What are the preparations to perform ECV 331 UNS	410
0.	•	What are the arrangement 500	~P0.57
100		What are the preparations to perform ECV? Tac object, blodder emplying. Name 2 contraindication to perform ECV 331 UNS	1.5
OA.		What are risks of ECV, name 4	4791
W	٠,	What are risks of ECV, name 4	2
J 1	Q4No:	3 A 36 year old P6 delivered 5 days back by LSCS for obstructed labour, has presented i	n
	emerge	ency with history of breathlessness since 1hour. Her right calf is swollen, red and tender	since
	mornin		
5 (ı. a)	What is the most likely diagnosis venary thrombsembolim (VTE)	1
ادوه		What are the risk factors in her case? (371 UHS) 267 T.T	1
	c)	MOND VALUE VALUE INVESTIGATE AND MANAGE DELT	2+1
	/	You are monitoring the labour of G2PI whose gestational age is more than 42 weeks.	
٧	Q-No: 4	You are monitoring the labour of G2PI whose gestational age is more than 42 weeks.	١.
\mathfrak{F} .	n al	Is she a high risk case to develop intrapartum fetal distress? -> Yeu	£0.5
(8)	, b)	What tests are available to assess fetal we libeing before and during labour?	2+1
20	c)	Enumerate the risk factors of fetal compromise in this case. 218 T. T	1.5
٠, ٩	2/No: 5	A 28 year old primigravida attended antenatal clinic at 12 weeks of gestation. She con	-3
4		fuction of ovulation. Her BMI is 35. Previous ultrasound at 8 weeks showed viable twin	
	. a)	What are the obstetrics risks to the mother? (373 UHS)	1.5
1	ζ-,	A multiple and a second	1.5

1.5

1+1

Q-No: 6 A lady G4P3, previous all 3 caesarean sections, is presented at 38 week gestation in labour room. She gave history of sudden severe pain at previous caesarean scar followed by profuse sweating and fainting with the pulse rate 110/minute, BP90/60 mm of Hg. Fetal heart is absent.

3) What is the most likely underlying cause?

4) How would you manage this emergency?

Q-No: 7 An obese 35 year old primigravida is found to have two episodes of glycosuria in the 2nd trimester.

3) What are the causes of glycosuria in pregnancy? G DM, pre existing pregnancy 0.5

b) How will you confirm the diagnosis?

4) What are the risks to the fetus, mother and the neonate in this case of impaired glucose levels?

1+2+1

(38U)