

Sendup 2020 Gynaec

Q. No 1 (a)

D/D

Q/A

M/S 2020

- (1) Imperforate hymen
- (2) Müllerian obstruction (M)
- (3) Müllerian agenesis

(b) investigations :-

- ① Hormone level
- ② TSH
- ③ LH
- ④ FSH
- ⑤ Testosterone level
- ⑥ TFTS
- ⑦ cytotype
- ⑧ Radiological
↳ .USG
 . MRI

(c) Treatment

- (i) surgical incision of Hymen
- (ii) Drainage of blood
- (iii) Follow-up

Q.No 2 (a)

D/D

- (1) Pregnancy
- (2) ovarian Tumor
- (3) leiomyosarcoma
- (4) adenomyosis

(b) investigations

- (i) Transvaginal ultrasound
- (ii) Transabdominal ultrasound
- (iii) saline injection sonography
- (iv) MRI
- (v) Hysteroscopy

(c) Treatment

Medical

- (i) Tranexamic Acid
- (ii) NSAIDS
- (iii) GnRH analogues
- (iv) selective Progesterone Receptor modulator

Surgical

- ① Myomectomy
- ② Hysterectomy
- ③ uterine artery embolization

Q. No 3(a) Diagnose :-

In complete \rightarrow miscarriage

(b) Investigations :-

- (1) Transvaginal ultrasound
- (2) Transabdominal ultrasound
- (3) Hemoglobin and "Group and save"
- (4) cross match
- (5) Pelvic ultrasound

(c) Treatment

Supportive \rightarrow management with observation

(1) Medical

Misoprostol \rightarrow sublingual / vaginal

(2) Surgical

Dilatation and Evacuation

D. vaginalis

Diagnose

Bacterial vaginosis

(b) Diagnostic criteria

Amsel criteria



- vaginal PH \rightarrow > 4.5
- whiff Test = Fishy smell when 10% KOH added in discharge
- on Examination, thin, homogenous discharge
- clue cells on microscopy

(c) Treatment

- Avoid vaginal douching and Excessive genital washing

Medical 2-

- Metronidazole — vaginal, oral
- clindamycin — vaginal, oral

0. nonca) investigations

Laboratory Test

- Elevated Testosterone level
- Elevated LH
- Elevated LH : FSH ratio
- increased Fasting insulin levels
- decreased sex hormone binding globulin

ultrasound

- ↳ increased ovarian ~~th~~ stroma

(b) Treatment

- ① COCP
- ② clomiphene citrate — can be used to induce ovulation in subfertility Patient
- ③ metformin
- ④ lifestyle modification
 - ↳ Exercise
 - weight loss

⑤ Hirsutism and Hyperandrogenism

↳

- Flornithine
- cyproterone acetate
- GnRH agonists
- Finasteride
- Surgical — laser and ~~electrolysis~~ Electrolysis

Q. Notkas Diagnose =

Ovarian cancer

(b) investigations =

(1) CBC

(2) urea and Electrolyte

(3) chest X-ray

(8) USG

(4) X-ray abdomen

(9) Turner marker CA-125

(5) CT-scan or MRI abdomen

(6) LFTS

(7) biopsy

(c) Treatment

- (1) surgery — ^{Total} abdominal hysterectomy + Bilateral salpingo oophorectomy
+ infracolic omentectomy + lymph node ~~resection~~ resection.
- (2) chemotherapy — carboplatin + paclitaxel
- (3) Radiotherapy —
- (4) Follow-up — clinical examination + CA 125 measurement.

Q. No 8 (a) Diagnose :
uterovaginal Prolapse

(b) risk factors

child birth injury
congenital weakness of pelvic connective tissue in nulliparous women.
Ageing / Aging
multiparity
Prolonged difficult labour

(c) Treatment :-

General :- (i) observe the asymptomatic patient

(ii) Treat the cough and constipation

(iii) weight reduced

(iv) Pelvic Floor exercise

(v) A-7 days course of topical estrogen in ulcerated prolapse -

Medical :-

- Pelvic Floor Physiotherapy

- silicon-rubber-based ring Pessaries and shelf pessaries

Surgical :-

① Uterine Preserving injury

↳ hysterosacropexy

- Manchester repair

- Le-Fort colpocleisis

- Total mesh procedure using an intraductal device

②

Procedure using Hysterectomy

↳ vaginal hysterectomy

• Transabdominal hysterectomy

③

For Cysto-urethrocele

↳ Anterior repair (colporrhaphy)

④

recto-cele

↳ Posterior repair (colporrhaphy)

⑤

Enterocoele

↳ same as anterior and posterior repair but Peritoneal sac containing small bowel should be excised

⑥

For vault

↳ vaginal repair
• sacrocolpopexy

Q. 109(a)

Mode of action of IUCD :


- (1) Toxic effect on both sperm and egg i.e acting prior to fertilization.
- (2) stimulate marked inflammatory reaction in uterus

(b) complications :-

- (1) menstrual disturbance
- (2) Dysmenorrhoe
- (3) Ectopic pregnancy
- (4) Expulsion
- (5) Pelvic infections
- (6) Perforation of uterus
- (7) insertion and removal problems.

Q. 2010(a)

investigations :-

- (1) Genital ~~tract~~ tract swab
- (2) Pelvic ultrasound
- (3)  RI
- (4) Laparoscopy

(b) important point of pre-operative consent

- i) Full documented
- ii) written Risk signed by patient
- iii) written Notes Record
- iv) Tell risks, benefits, alternatives
- v) confidential ~~contacts~~ contacts
- vi) voluntary participation or withdrawal.