

DIP.G.O. EXAMINATION' 2007

**Paper I
OBSTETRICS
Batch -A/07**

Time : 2 hrs.

Question 1.

- a. Discuss the importance of A.N.C. 10
- b. Of what use is the Dawn rule of 10 in identifying high risk factors during pregnancy? 10

Question 2.

- a. Define APH 5
- b. What are the causes of APH? 5
- c. How will you manage a case of bleeding PN at 34 wks of Gestation? 10

Question 3.

- a. What are the various stages of normal labour? 10
- b. How will you manage labour in a primi with the help of Partograph? 10

Question 4.

Write short notes on the following

- a. Asphyxia Neonatorum 5
- b. Neonate of IUGR Pregnancy 5
- c. Vaccination schedule of New Born. 5
- d. Care of cord of New Born. 5

Question 5.

Write in short about:

- a. PNDT Act & how to educate the patient about this act. 6
- b. Mode of transmission of HIV in pregnancy. 8
- c. Maternal Mortality. 6

DIP.G.O. EXAMINATION' 2007

Paper I

Batch -B/07

OBSTETRICS

Time : 2 hrs.

Question 1

Describe the nerve supply of Perineum, Vulva & Vagina. Draw a diagram of the course of Pudendal nerve & describe its indication as vaginal analgesia in obstetric practice. Condition where its most commonly indicated. **20**

Question 2.

- a) Define P.P.H. Write down the causes of atonic P.P.H.
- b) Woman who just had vaginal delivery, is bleeding profusely from the vagina. Evaluate your management options.
- c) How will you control severe postpartum Haemorrhage at Caesarean section for Placenta Praevia?
- d) Maternal mortality during delivery due to P.P.H. is highest in which state of India? How can we prevent maternal death in rural India? What are your suggestions? **4 X 5 =20**

Question 3.

- a) External Cephalic version performed at 36 weeks is not justified. debate the statement.
- b) Comment critically on the manoeuvres used in the management of after coming head of Breech delivery? **2 X 10 =20**

Question 4.

A 32 years old woman Primigravida with Pre eclampsia at 39 weeks gestation just had a fit in labour. Justify your management of this patient? **20**

Question 5.

- a) What are the indications of Low Forceps delivery?
- b) What are the conditions to be fulfilled before forceps application.
- c) What are the different kind of forceps used by the obstetricians.
- d) What are types of Forceps operations commonly done by the obstetricians. **4 X 5 =20**

DIP.G.O. EXAMINATION' 2007

Paper I
OBSTETRICS
Batch: C-07

Time : 2 hrs.

Question 1. 20

Mention the abnormalities and complications you can diagnose by good antenatal care.

How will you suspect and diagnose placenta praevia in a primigravidae at 26 weeks pregnancy?

How will you treat such a case?

Question 2. 20

A 35 year old multipara comes to you with anencephalic fetus at 24 weeks pregnancy. How will you manage the case.

Question 3. 20

What precautions you will take during child birth and delivery to prevent puerperal sepsis?

Question 4. 20

Mention the conditions when induction of labour is indicated.

What is programmed labour?

Question 5. 20

Write short notes (any four)

- a) Episiotomy
- b) Prevention of HIV in fetus of HIV positive mother
- c) Contribution of Dr. C.S.Dawn to obst.gyn.
- d) Missed abortion
- e) Neonatal asphyxia

DIP.G.O. EXAMINATION, 2007

**Paper I
OBSTETRICS
Batch: D-07**

Time:2hrs.

MM:100

Question 1

- a) What is the importance of the Dawn Rule of Ten in A.N.C.? **10**
- b) How will you manage a case of Pregnancy Anaemia? **10**

Question 2

- a) Define P.I.H. — 4 types and its etiology. **15**
- b) Write the management of Eclampsia. **10**

Question 3

- a) What are the various stages of normal labour? **7**
- b) Importance of Partogram. **8**
- c) Active management of 3 stage of labour. **10**

Question 4

Write short notes on:

- (a) Episiotomy **5**
- b) Prematurity **10**
- c) Neonatal Jaundice **10**

DIP.G.O EXAMINATION' 2007

**Paper I
OBSTETRICS
Batch: E- 07**

Time:2hrs.

MM:100

Question 1

Write briefly on the structure, macro and micro anatomy, of a mature full time Placenta. Which are the important functions of placenta?

20

Question 2

Define antepartum haemorrhage and mention its common causes. How will you treat a case of placenta praevia admitted at 34 weeks of pregnancy at your hospital?

20

Question 3

How do you diagnose a case of twin pregnancy? Which complications are commonly associated with it during pregnancy and labour?

20

Question 4

State the common causes of preterm labour and briefly outline its management.

20

Question 5

Write short notes on:

5 x 4=20

- a) Maternal mortality in India
- b) Respiratory distress syndrome in neonates.
- c) Prostaglandins in obstetrics.
- d) Episiotomy.

DIP.G.O. EXAMINATION 2008

Paper I Obstetrics

Time : 2 hrs.

MM:100

Question 1.

- a. Describe the anatomic features of four percent type of Pelvic. **10**
- b. What is trial of Labour and how it is conducted ? **10**

Question 2.

- a. What are the Science of separation of Placenta ? **5**
- b. How do you manage a case of Post Partum Haemorrhage which occurs after the birth of the baby. **15**

Question 3.

20

Describe the mechanism of Labour in Oecipito Posteror position. How do you manage such a case?

Question 4.

4 X 5 = 20

What are the drugs to be prescribed in :

- a. Pregnancy with epilepsy
- b. Pregnancy with asthma
- c. Pregnancy with anaemia
- d. Pregnancy with Hypertension

Question 5.

Write short notes on

4 X 5 = 20

- a) Episiotomy
- b) Prematurity
- c) Neonatal Jaundice
- d) Neonatal asphyxia

Dr. C.S. DAWN ICMCH FINAL EXAMINATION
DIP. G.O. – 2009, Paper - I
Obstetrics and Neonatology

Time : 2 hrs
Marks : 100

- | | | | |
|-----------|----|---|-----|
| Q1 | a | Define Maternal Death | 2 |
| | b | Define M.M.R. | 2 |
| | c | Enumerate avoidable factors in Maternal Deaths. | 5 |
| | d | How can you eliminate Maternal Death by Mass RCH by DAWN Rule of Ten Pictorial Calendars Bedroom Programme? | 16 |
|
 | | | |
| Q2 | a | What is Bishop's Score and how it is done ? | 2+5 |
| | b | What is a favourable and what is an unfavourable Cervix ? | 2 |
| | c | Describe Pre induction cervical ripening. | 6 |
| | d | Describe different procedure if induction of labour? | 10 |
|
 | | | |
| Q3 | a | What are sign of separation of placenta ? | 5 |
| | b | Define Post Partum Haemorrhage. | 2 |
| | c. | Describe management of Primary Post Partum Haemorrhage after delivery of Placenta. | 18 |
|
 | | | |
| Q4 | | WRITE SHORT NOTES ON : | |
| | a | Episiotomy | 5 |
| | b | Prematurity | 10 |
| | c | Neonatal Jaundice | 10 |

DIP G.O. SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

Paper I

2009 – 9/09 DB

Obstetrics and Neonatology

Time : 2 hrs

Marks : 100

- Q1**
- a What is obstetric outlet and give its boundary 5
 - b Describe the Antero-Posterior, transverse, posterior-sagittal diameter of the outlet and give its measurement 12
 - c What is the other name of obstetrics outlet? 1
 - d What is waste of Morris? 3
 - e What is clinical significance of waste space of Morris? 4
- Q2**
- a Define intrauterine foetal death 2
 - b What are the causes of IUFD 6
 - c Clinical features, diagnostic methods, complications and management of IUFD. 17
- Q3**
- a Define APH. 2
 - b What are the causes of APH.. 6
 - c How do you manage a case of placenta Praevia 17
- Q4** **Short Notes**
- a Asphyxia Neonatorum 8
 - b Neonatal Jaundice 9
 - c Care of Cord, 8

Dip G.O FINAL EXAMINATION 2010
Paper I
Obstetrics and Neonatology

Date : 27-06-2010
Time : 2 hrs
Marks : 100

- | | | | |
|-----------|---|--|----|
| Q1 | a | Describe the structure (micro anatomy) of placenta. | 10 |
| | b | Structure of umbilical cord at term. | 5 |
| | c | Signs of separation of Placenta. | 10 |
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 | | | |
| Q2 | a | Define Prolonged Labour. | 2 |
| | b | What are the types of prolonged labour (only enumerate)? | 6 |
| | c | What are the causes of prolonged labour? | 7 |
| | d | How do you diagnose Uterine Dysfunctional Prolonged labour (both Hypotonic & Hypertonic) ? | 10 |
|
 | | | |
| Q3 | a | Define PPH. | 2 |
| | b | What are causes of PPH? | 6 |
| | c | Describe the management of Primary PPH. | 17 |
|
 | | | |
| Q4 | | Write short note | |
| | a | Dawn Rule of Ten (Antenatal Care). | 8 |
| | b | Episiotomy | 7 |
| | c | PPTCT | 5 |
| | d | Asphyxia Neonatorum | 5 |

Dip G.O SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION 2010

Paper I

Obstetrics and Neonatology

Centres : Kolkata

Time : 2 hrs

Marks : 100

**Please write the question nos and allotted marks (do not write the question).
Answer questions in the same order as serially printed.**

- Q1**
- a Define maternal mortality . 2
 - b What are causes of maternal mortality in India with appropriate percentage? 7
 - c What are the causes of sudden collapse following child birth or abortion 6
 - d How you going to prevent maternal mortality in our country? 10
- Q2**
- a Define Obstructed Labour. 2
 - b What are the causes of Obstructed Labour? 8
 - c How do you manage a case of Obstructed Labour – both preventive and curative. 15
- Q3**
- a Define antepartum haemorrhage? 2
 - b What are the causes of antepartum haemorrhage? 3
 - c Out lay the treatment plan for Placenta Praevia.. 20
- Q4 Write short note**
- a Puerperal Pyrexia 6
 - b Management of Premature body 6
 - c Episiotomy 6
 - d Dawn Rule of Ten (Antenatal Care) 7

Dip G.O FINAL EXAMINATION 2011

Paper I

Obstetrics and Neonatology

Time : 2 hrs

Marks : 100

**Please write the question nos and allotted marks (do not write the question).
Answer questions in the same order as serially printed.**

- Q1**
- a Describe the cardio vascular changes in pregnancy (mention Cardiac output, Pulse rate, Blood Pressure, Blood Volume changes) 10
 - b Describe the changes in Respiratory System in pregnancy. 5
 - c Describe the changes in Urinary Tract in pregnancy. 10
- Q2**
- a Define Normal Labour 4
 - b Define abnormal Labour 1
 - c What are the different varieties of Breech Presentation? 3
 - d Describe assisted vaginal Breech delivery (must mention different methods of delivery of after coming head) 17
- Q3**
- a Define Prolonged Labour 2
 - b What are the causes of Prolonged Labour? 5
 - c What are the complications of Prolonged Labour? 5
 - d How do prevent Prolonged Labour? 3
 - e How do you manage a case of Prolonged Labour? (First stage, second stage & third stage) 10
- Q4 Write Short Notes on**
- a Bishop's Score 8
 - b Asphyxia Neonatorium 8
 - c Episiotomy 9

DR C S DAWN ICMCH
Dip G.O FINAL EXAMINATION 2012
Paper I - Obstetrics and Neonatology

Date : 10-06-2012

Time : 2 hrs

Marks : 100

**Please write the question nos and allotted marks (do not write the question).
Answer questions in the same order as serially printed.**

- Q1** a Describe the mechanism of Labour in Ocephito Posterior Position. 25
How do you manage such a case.
- Q2** a Define APH 1
b What are the causes of APH. 3
c What are the salient differential points between Placenta Praevia and
Abruptio Placentae 8
d How do you manage a case of Abruptio Placentae. 13
- Q3** a Enumerate the complications of third stage of labour. 3
b What are the clinical types of Post Partum Haemorrhage. 3
c What is traumatic Post Partum Haemorrhage. 1
d What are the causes of traumatic Post Partum Haemorrhage 2
e What are the sites of trauma in traumatic PPH. 6
f Define Retained Placenta. 1
g What are the causes of Retained Placenta. 3
h Management of Retained Placenta in a case, which has been delivered at
your hospital. 6
- Q4 Write Short Notes on**
- a Neonatal Jaundice 5
b Neonatal Asphyxia 5
c Dawn Rule of Ten Antenatal Care 10
d Ventouse 5

DR C S DAWN ICMCH
Dip G.O SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION 2012
Paper I - Obstetrics and Neonatology

Date : 01-09-2012

Time : 2 hrs

Marks : 100

**Please write the question nos and allotted marks (do not write the question).
Answer questions in the same order as serially printed.**

- Q1**
- a What is Bishop Score and how it is done. 2+5
 - b What is favourable and what is unfavourable cervix 2
 - c Describe pre induction cervical ripening 6
 - d Describe different procedure of induction of Labour 10
- Q2**
- a Define PPH 2
 - b What are the causes of PPH. 6
 - c Describe the management of Primary PPH 17
- Q3**
- a Describe the management of Labour in Occipito posterior position. How do you manage such a care 25
- Q4** **Write Short Notes on**
- a Episiotomy 5
 - b Prematurity 10
 - c Neonatal Jaundice 10

FINAL EXAMINATION 2014
DIPLOMA IN OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY
Under NARCHI – KSOU Programme
Paper I

Date : 14-08-2014
Day 1

Time : 3 hrs
Marks : 80

**Please write the question nos and allotted marks (do not write the question).
Answer questions in the same order as serially printed.**

- Q1** A. Describe the physiological changes in pregnancy in the following systems
- i Cardiovascular System 8
 - ii Respiratory System 4
 - iii Excretory System 4
- B What are the skin changes in pregnancy 4
- Q2** How do you manage a pregnant woman with 4x5
- a Hypothyroidism
 - b Epilepsy
 - c Asthma
 - d Heart Disease
 - e Eclampsia
- Q3** How do you manage
- a A case of Deep Transverse Arrest . 10
 - b A case of shoulder dystocia 10
- Q4** Write Short Notes on 4x5
- a Thallasaemia Screening
 - b IUFD
 - c Induction of Labour
 - D Puerperial Pyrexia
 - E Conservative management of ectopic pregnancy

FINAL EXAMINATION 2015
DIPLOMA IN OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY
Under NARCHI – KSOU Programme

Paper – I

Date : 20-02-2015

Time : 3 hrs

Marks : 80

**Please write the question nos and allotted marks (do not write the question).
Answer questions in the same order as serially printed.**

- Q1** Briefly mention circulatory changes in Pregnancy. 4
- A 20 year old primigravid mother presents at 32 weeks of pregnancy with pedal edema and BP of 148/96mm of Hg. The patient is currently asymptomatic; Describe the brief outline of investigations you will do and discuss how to counsel the risk involved in this case and outline management of this patient for safe confinement at your hospital. 4+4+8
- Q2** Define Anaemia in pregnancy. 1
- What are the causes of Anaemia in pregnancy? 2
- Discuss the complications, investigations and management of Iron deficiency Anaemia in young Primigravida at 26 weeks of pregnancy with Hb level of 7 gm/dl. 3+4+10
- Q3** Define recurrent pregnancy loss; 2
- Discuss its different causes and briefly mention how you will investigate before the next pregnancy and manage a 12 week pregnant woman with H/O previous three spontaneous miscarriages. 4+6+8
- Q4** **Write Short Notes on** 4x5
- a) Screening for diabetes in pregnancy.
 - b) Medical management of ectopic pregnancy.
 - c) Assisted breech delivery
 - d) HELLP Syndrome

FINAL EXAMINATION 2015
DIPLOMA IN OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY
Under NARCHI – KSOU Programme

Paper - I

Date : 20-08-2015

Time : 3 hrs

Marks : 80

**Please write the question nos and allotted marks (do not write the question).
Answer questions in the same order as serially printed.**

- Q1**
- a. Define Hyperemesis Gravidarum. 1
 - b. Enumerate four important causes of it 2
 - c. Describe the clinical features, investigations and management of a case of Hydatidiform mole in a women aged twenty years. 7
 - i) 3
 - ii) How do you treat them? 3
 - iii) How do you follow them up 4
 - iv) What contraception do you advice, give reasons 2
 - v) What are long term sequelae of such a case 1
- Q2**
- a. Define APH. 1
 - What are its causes? 3
 - b. How can you differentiate between a case of Placenta Praevia and concealed accidental haemorrhage? 6
 - c. How do you treat a case of concealed accidental haemorrhage? 5
 - d. What are the important complications of concealed accidental haemorrhage and how do you manage? 5
- Q3**
- a. How do you manage a case of Deep Transverse Arrest 10
 - b. A case of shoulder dystocia 10
- Q4** **Write Short Notes on**
- a) Lower uterine segment. 5
 - b) Management of hypothyroidism in Pregnancy 7
 - c) Inversion of uterus 8

PRE - FINAL EXAMINATION 2016
DIPLOMA IN OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY
NARCHI – KSOU Programme

Paper I

Date : 23-12-2016

Time : 2 hrs

Marks : 80

**Please write the question nos and allotted marks (do not write the question).
Answer questions in the same order as serially printed.**

- | | | | |
|-----------|----|---|-------|
| Q1 | a. | Discuss the Pathophysiology of PIH | 10 |
| | b. | Discuss the management of a case of Eclampsia | 10 |
| Q2 | a. | Define H Mole | 1 |
| | b. | Write HP picture of H Mole | 2 |
| | c. | Sign, symptom and investigation in a case of H Mole | 8 |
| | d. | Write management of a case of H Mole | 4 |
| | e. | How do you follow them up. | 1 |
| | f. | What are the complications of H Mole. | 1 |
| | g. | What contraceptive advice you will prescribe | 1 |
| | h. | Common sites of metastases if H Mole undergoes malignancy. | 2 |
| Q3 | a. | How do you manage a case of Breech Presentation when the buttocks are showing in the perineum | 10 |
| | b. | How do you manage a case the second baby of twin when first baby has been delivered vaginally | 10 |
| Q4 | | Write short notes on | 4 x 5 |
| | a) | Bishop's score | |
| | b) | Methods of ripening a cervix | |
| | c) | Management of traumatic PPH | |
| | d) | Sub involution of uterus | |

FINAL EXAMINATION 2017
DIPLOMATE OF OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY
NARCHI – ICMCH

Paper I

Date : 25-08-2017

Time : 2 hrs

Marks : 80

**Please write the question nos and allotted marks (do not write the question).
Answer questions in the same order as serially printed.**

- | | | | |
|-----------|----|--|-------|
| Q1 | a. | Describe the mechanism of Normal Labour | 10 |
| | b. | How do you diagnose and manage a case of RoP | 10 |
| Q2 | | Describe the physiological changes in pregnancy | 5 x 4 |
| | a. | Cardio Vascular system | |
| | b. | Respiratory system | |
| | c. | Urinary System | |
| | d. | Skin | |
| Q3 | a. | How do you manage second baby of twin after birth of the 1 st baby. | 8 |
| | b. | How do you diagnose and manage a case of shoulder dystocia (simple enumeration of the different maneuvers will not do) | 12 |
| Q4 | | Write short notes on | |
| | a) | Asphyxia Neonatorium | 6 |
| | b) | Bishop Score | 5 |
| | c) | Management of traumatic PPH | 4 |
| | d) | Signs of separation of Placenta | 5 |

FINAL EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2018
DIPLOMATE OF OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY
NARCHI – ICMCH

Paper - I

Date : 24-02-2018

Time : 3 hrs

Marks : 80

**Please write the question nos and allotted marks (do not write the question).
Answer questions in the same order as serially printed.**

- Q1** a. Describe the pathophysiology of PIH. 10
b. Describe the management of a case of Eclampsia. 10
- Q2** a. Describe the mechanism of Labour in RoP & management of a case RoP 20
- Q3** a. Define APH. 1
What are its causes? 3
b. How can you differentiate between a case of Placenta Praevia and concealed accidental haemorrhage? 6
c. How do you treat a case of concealed accidental haemorrhage? 5
d. What are the important complications of concealed accidental haemorrhage and how do you manage? 5
- Q4** **Write Short Notes on**
- a) Lower uterine segment. 5
b) Management of hypothyroidism in Pregnancy 7
c) Inversion of uterus 8

FINAL EXAMINATION, AUGUST 2018
DIPLOMATE OF OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY
NARCHI – ICMCH
Paper - I

Date : 11-08-2018

Time : 2 hrs
Marks : 80

**Please write the question nos and allotted marks (do not write the question).
Answer questions in the same order as serially printed.**

- | | | | |
|-----------|----|---|----|
| Q1 | a. | Describe the pathophysiology of PIH. | 12 |
| | b. | Describe the management of a case of Eclampsia. | 8 |
| Q2 | a. | What are the causes of Hyperemesis Gravidarum (Enumerate only) | 4 |
| | b. | What are the signs & symptoms and management of Hydidiform mole | 10 |
| | c. | How do you follow up such a case? | 4 |
| | d. | What are the complications of it? | 2 |
| Q3 | a. | Mention three important third stage complications | 3 |
| | b. | What are the signs of separation of Placenta? | 5 |
| | c. | How do you manage a case of Atonic PPH? | 12 |
| Q4 | | Write Short Notes on | |
| | a) | APGAR score | 5 |
| | b) | Puerperal Pyrexia | 8 |
| | c) | Lower Uterine Segment & its importance | 7 |

FINAL EXAMINATION 2019
DIPLOMATE OF OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY
(OBSTETRICS & NEONATOLOGY)

Paper I

Date : 23-02-2019

Time : 2 ½ hrs

Marks : 80

**Please write the question nos and allotted marks (do not write the question).
Answer questions in the same order as serially printed.**

- Q1** A. Describe the physiological changes in pregnancy in the following systems
- i Cardiovascular System 6
 - ii Respiratory System 6
 - iii Excretory System 6
 - iv Skin changes 2
- Q2** A Define Habitual Abortion 2
- B How do you manage a case of Recurrent Pregnancy Loss (RPL) who has got uterine and cervical abnormalities 9
- C How do you manage such a case of RPL who has not got no uterine factor 9
- Q3** A Describe the mechanism of labour in RoP 10
- B How do you manage such a case (RoP) in Labour 10
- Q4** **Write Short Notes on**
- a Management of a case of Eclampsia 8
 - b Management of a case of mole (follow up must) 8
 - c Apgar score 4