

**Questions for state exams on OBSTETRICS and GYNECOLOGY for 6 year students,
2019/2020
OBSTETRICS**

1. Maternal pelvis. Planes and diameters.
2. Fertilization. Morula. Implantation. Trophoblast. The decidua. Chorion, chorionic villi. Development of inner cell mass. The placenta and the membranes, development, placental circulation, function. Fetal membranes. Amniotic fluid. Umbilical cord.
3. Antenatal assessment of fetal wellbeing (cardiotocography, ultrasonography, amniocentesis, biochemical tests).
4. Physiological changes during pregnancy.
5. Diagnosis of pregnancy – first, second and last trimesters. Symptoms and signs, examination and tests.
6. Normal labour. Causes of onset, stages, physiology, events. Clinical course of labour. Management of normal labour. Mechanism of normal labour. Moulding. Caput succudaneum.
7. Events in third stage of labour. Clinical course. Physiological blood loss. Normal puerperium. General physiological changes, involution, lactation. Management.
8. Breech presentation. Varieties, diagnosis. Mechanism of labor, prognosis and management. Assisted breech delivery.
9. Multiple pregnancy. Diagnosis, complications, management.
10. Vomiting of pregnancy. Hyperemesis gravidarum.
11. Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy. Preeclampsia, eclampsia. Etiopathogenesis. Diagnosis and management. HELLP.
12. Haemorrhage in early pregnancy. Spontaneous, threatened, inevitable, incomplete and missed abortions. Etiology. Management.
13. Preterm labour.
14. Haemorrhage in early pregnancy (ectopic pregnancy, hydatidiform moles).
15. Contracted pelvis. Disproportion.
16. Placenta praevia. Abruptio placentae.
17. Post-partum haemorrhage. Diagnosis, causes, prevention, management. Labour third stage haemorrhage
18. Caesarean section. Indications. Types of CS.
19. Abnormal uterine action.
20. Medical illness complicating pregnancy. Heart disease in pregnancy. Kidney disease in pregnancy.

GYNAECOLOGY

1. Gynaecological diagnosis (X-ray, US, hysteroscopy, laparoscopy, colposcopy).
2. Abnormal Uterine Bleeding (Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding): (aetiology, clinical features, treatment).
3. Amenorrhea (ovarian, uterine, pituitarian, hypothalamic).
4. Inflammatory lesions of vulva, vagina, Bartholin's gland, uterus and cervix.
5. Pelvic inflammatory disease.
6. Sexually transmitted diseases (gonorrhoea, trichomoniasis, chlamydiosis). Viral diseases of reproductive organs (HSV, CMV, HPV).
7. Erosion of cervix. Ectropion. Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia.
8. Endometrial cancer. Sarcoma of uterus.
9. Gestational trophoblastic diseases. Hydatidiform mole. Clinical features, diagnosis, treatment.
10. Fibromyomas of the uterus. Aetiology, anatomy, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment.
11. Non-neoplastic enlargements of the ovary.
12. Genital endometriosis. Classification, diagnosis, clinical features, treatment. Adenomyosis. Endometriosis of rectovaginal septum.
13. Female infertility. Classification. Aetiology. Management of anovulation. Tubal infertility. Assisted reproductive technologies in treatment of infertility.
14. Ectopic pregnancy. Aetiology, classification, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment.
15. Ovarian tumours. Complications.
16. Carcinoma of cervix.
17. Polycystic ovarian disease.
18. Adrenogenital syndrome. Aetiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment.
19. Menopause. Pathophysiology, symptoms, management.

20. Displacements. Genital prolapse. Malformations of female generative organs.

Bibliography:

1. Shaw's Textbook of Gynaecology, 13th edition
2. Textbook of Obstetrics, D.C.Dutta

Head of Department of Obstetrics
and Gynaecology N1 Professor

Beglaryan G.A.

Head of Department of Obstetrics
and Gynaecology N2 Professor

Abrahamyan L.R.