

Reproductive Health

4.1 Reproductive Health : Problems and Strategies

- In context of amniocentesis, which of the following statements is incorrect?
 - It can be used for detection of Down's syndrome.
 - It can be used for detection of cleft palate.
 - It is usually done when a woman is between 14-16 weeks pregnant.
 - It is used for prenatal sex determination.

(NEET-I 2016)
- Which of the following cannot be detected in a developing fetus by amniocentesis?
 - Down's syndrome
 - Jaundice
 - Klinefelter's syndrome
 - Sex of the fetus

(NEET 2013)
- The permissible use of the technique amniocentesis is for
 - detecting sex of the unborn fetus
 - artificial insemination
 - transfer of embryo into the uterus of a surrogate mother
 - detecting any genetic abnormality.

(2010)
- Fetal sex can be determined by examining cells from the amniotic fluid by looking for
 - chiasmata
 - kinetochore
 - barr bodies
 - autosomes.

(1997)

4.2 Population Stabilisation and Birth Control

- Which of the following contraceptive methods involve a role of hormone ?
 - Pills, Emergency contraceptives, Barrier methods
 - Lactational amenorrhea, Pills, Emergency contraceptives
 - Barrier method, Lactational amenorrhea, Pills
 - CuT, Pills, Emergency contraceptive

(NEET 2019)

- Select the hormone-releasing Intra-Uterine Devices.
 - Lippes Loop, Multiload 375
 - Vaults, LNG-20
 - Multiload 375, Progestasert
 - Progestasert, LNG-20

(NEET 2019)
- Which of the following is a correct statement?
 - IUDs once inserted need not be replaced.
 - IUDs are generally inserted by the user herself.
 - IUDs increase phagocytosis of sperms in the uterus.
 - IUDs suppress gametogenesis.

(Odisha NEET 2019)
- The contraceptive 'Saheli'
 - blocks estrogen receptors in the uterus, preventing eggs from getting implanted
 - increases the concentration of estrogen and prevents ovulation in females
 - is an IUD
 - is a post-coital contraceptive.

(NEET 2018)
- The function of copper ions in copper releasing IUDs is
 - they inhibit gametogenesis
 - they make uterus unsuitable for implantation
 - they inhibit ovulation
 - they suppress sperm motility and fertilising capacity of sperms.

(NEET 2017)
- Which of the following is hormone-releasing IUD?
 - LNG-20
 - Multiload 375
 - Lippes Loop
 - Cu7

(NEET-II 2016)
- Which of the following is incorrect regarding vasectomy?
 - No sperm occurs in seminal fluid
 - No sperm occurs in epididymis
 - Vasa deferentia is cut and tied
 - Irreversible sterility

(NEET-II 2016)

12. Which of the following approaches does not give the desired action of contraceptive?

(a)	Hormonal contraceptives	Prevent/retard entry of sperms, prevent ovulation and fertilisation
(b)	Vasectomy	Prevents spermatogenesis
(c)	Barrier methods	Prevent fertilisation
(d)	Intra uterine devices	Increase phagocytosis of sperms, suppress sperm motility and fertilising capacity of sperms

(NEET-I 2016)

13. Tubectomy is a method of sterilisation in which

- small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up
- ovaries are removed surgically
- small part of vas deferens is removed or tied up
- uterus is removed surgically.

(2014)

14. Which of the following is a hormone releasing Intra Uterine Device (IUD)?

- Multiload 375
- LNG - 20
- Cervical cap
- Vault

(2014)

15. One of the following is not a method of contraception. Which one?

- Condoms
- Pills of a combination of oxytocin and vasopressin
- Lippes Loop
- Tubectomy

(Karnataka NEET 2013)

16. What is the figure given below showing in particular?



- Ovarian cancer
- Uterine cancer
- Tubectomy
- Vasectomy

(2012)

17. Which one of the following is the most widely accepted method of contraception in India at present?

- Cervical caps
- Tubectomy
- Diaphragms
- IUDs (Intra uterine devices)

(2011)

18. Cu ions released from copper-releasing intra uterine devices (IUDs)

- make uterus unsuitable for implantation
- increase phagocytosis of sperms
- suppress sperm motility
- prevent ovulation.

(2010)

19. Given below are four methods (A-D) and their modes of action (i-iv) in achieving contraception. Select their correct matching from the four options that follow.

Method	Mode of Action
A. The pill	(i) Prevents sperms reaching cervix
B. Condom	(ii) Prevents implantation
C. Vasectomy	(iii) Prevents ovulation
D. Copper T	(iv) Semen contains no sperms
(a) A - (iii), B - (iv), C - (i), D - (ii)	
(b) A - (ii), B - (iii), C - (i), D - (iv)	
(c) A - (iii), B - (i), C - (iv), D - (ii)	
(d) A - (iv), B - (i), C - (ii), D - (iii)	

(2008)

20. What is the work of copper-T?

- To inhibit ovulation
- To inhibit fertilisation
- To inhibit implantation of blastocyst
- To inhibit gametogenesis

(2000)

21. What is the work of progesterone which is present in oral contraceptive pills?

- To inhibit ovulation
- To check oogenesis
- To check entry of sperms into cervix and to make them inactive
- To check sexual behaviour

(2000)

22. Tablets to prevent male contraception contain

- progesterone
- LH
- FSH
- both (b) and (c).

(1999)

23. The most important component of the oral contraceptive pills is

- thyroxine
- luteinising hormone
- progesterone
- growth hormone.

(1998)

24. The present population of the world is about

- 15 trillion
- 6 billion
- 500 million
- 100 million.

(1997)

4.3 Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP)

25. One of the legal methods of birth control is

- by having coitus at the time of day break
- by a premature ejaculation during coitus
- abortion by taking an appropriate medicine
- by abstaining from coitus from day 10 to 17 of the menstrual cycle.

(NEET 2013)

26. Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) is considered safe up to how many weeks of pregnancy?

- Eight weeks
- Twelve weeks
- Eighteen weeks
- Six weeks

(2011)

34. In which of the following techniques, the embryos are transferred to assist those females who cannot conceive?
- (a) ZIFT and IUT (b) GIFT and ZIFT
(c) ICSI and ZIFT (d) GIFT and ICSI
(NEET 2020)
35. In case of a couple where the male is having a very low sperm count, which technique will be suitable for fertilisation?
- (a) Gamete Intracytoplasmic Fallopian Transfer
(b) Artificial Insemination
(c) Intracytoplasmic sperm injection
(d) Intrauterine transfer (NEET 2017)
36. Embryo with more than 16 blastomeres formed due to *in vitro* fertilisation is transferred into
- (a) uterus (b) fallopian tube
(c) fimbriae (d) cervix.
(NEET-II 2016)
37. A childless couple can be assisted to have a child through a technique called GIFT. The full form of this technique is
- (a) Gamete Internal Fertilisation and Transfer
(b) Germ cell Internal Fallopian Transfer
(c) Gamete Inseminated Fallopian Transfer
(d) Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer. (2015)
38. Assisted reproductive technology, IVF involves transfer of
- (a) ovum into the fallopian tube
(b) zygote into the fallopian tube
(c) zygote into the uterus
(d) embryo with 16 blastomeres into the fallopian tube. (2014)
39. Artificial Insemination means
- (a) artificial introduction of sperms of a healthy donor into the vagina
(b) introduction of sperms of a healthy donor directly into the ovary

- (c) transfer of sperms of a healthy donor to a test tube containing ova
(d) transfer of sperms of husband to a test tube containing ova. (NEET 2013)
40. The stage transferred into the uterus after induced fertilisation of ovum in the laboratory is
(a) embryo at 4 blastomeres stage
(b) embryo at 2 blastomeres stage
(c) morula
(d) zygote. (Karnataka NEET 2013)
41. The test-tube baby programme employs which one of the following techniques?
(a) Intra Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI)
(b) Intra Uterine Insemination (IUI)
(c) Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer (GIFT)
(d) Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer (ZIFT) (2012)
42. The technique called Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer (GIFT) is recommended for those females
(a) who cannot produce an ovum
(b) who cannot retain the fetus inside uterus
(c) whose cervical canal is too narrow to allow passage for the sperms
(d) who cannot provide suitable environment for fertilisation. (Mains 2011)
43. *In vitro* fertilisation is a technique that involves transfer of which one of the following into the fallopian tube?
(a) Embryo only, upto 8 cell stage
(b) Either zygote or early embryo upto 8 cell stage
(c) Embryo of 32 cell stage
(d) Zygote only (2010)
44. Test tube baby means a baby born when
(a) it is developed in a test tube
(b) it is developed through tissue culture method
(c) the ovum is fertilised externally and thereafter implanted in the uterus
(d) it develops from a non-fertilised uterus. (2003)
45. The test tube baby means
(a) fertilisation and development both in uterus
(b) fertilisation in *vitro* and then transplantation in uterus
(c) a baby grown in test tube
(d) fertilised and developed embryo in test tube. (1996)
46. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to a test tube baby?
(a) Fertilisation of the egg is effected outside the body; the fertilised egg is then placed in the womb of the mother where the gestation is completed.
(b) Fertilisation of the egg is effected in the female genital tract. It is then taken out and grown in a large test tube.
(c) A prematurely born baby is reared in an incubator.
(d) Fertilisation of the egg and growth of the embryo are affected in a large test tube. (1994)

ANSWER KEY

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) | 9. (d) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) | 16. (c) | 17. (d) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (b,c) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (d) | 23. (c) | 24. (b) | 25. (c) | 26. (b) | 27. (a) | 28. (a) | 29. (d) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (d) | 33. (a) | 34. (a) | 35. (b,c) | 36. (a) | 37. (d) | 38. (b) | 39. (a) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (a) | 43. (b) | 44. (c) | 45. (b) | 46. (a) | | | | |