

GENESIS

Post-Graduation Medical Orientation Centre
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FCPS PART-I MOCK TEST-II

SUBJECT : Gynae
PAPER : III

Exam Date	:	Mock-I	:	13-12-20/17-12-20/20-12-20
		Mock-II	:	25-12-20/26-12-20/27-12-20
Exam Time	:	2.30.pm-4.00pm		
Total Number	:	100		

Question 26-50 based on single answer

1. HIV associated carcinoma

- a) Kaposi's sarcoma
- b) Lymphoma
- c) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- d) Neuroblastoma
- e) Ca-cervix

2. Nabothian follicles

- a) Retention cyst
- b) Single in number
- c) Content is viscid mucous material
- d) Lined by columnar epithelium
- e) Vagina is the commonest site

3. Tissue fixative

- a) Clarke's solution
- b) Helly solution
- c) Buffered formalin
- d) Zenker's fluid
- e) 95% ethanol

4. Ophthalmia neonatorum is caused by

- a) Chlamydia trachomatis
- b) Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- c) Treponema pallidum
- d) Trichomonas vaginalis
- e) Pneumococci

5. Clinical feature of late congenital syphilis

- a) Periostitis
- b) 8th nerve involvement
- c) Meningitis
- d) Saddle nose
- e) Interstitial keratitis

6. Antigen presenting cell

- a) Neutrophil
- b) Macrophage
- c) B-Lymphocyte
- d) Dendritic cell
- e) T- lymphocyte

7. PID can be described as-

- a) Cervicitis
- b) Endometritis
- c) Salpingitis
- d) Pelvic peritonitis
- e) Parametritis

8. Luteoma of pregnancy

- a) >25cm diameter
- b) Soft in consistency
- c) Multiple foci of luteal tissue
- d) β -HCG is a causative agent
- e) Sometimes causes minor degrees of virilization of the female child

9. Major normal flora of vagina

- a) E. Coli
- b) Candida albicans
- c) Corynebacterium
- d) Lactobacillus
- e) Group B streptococcus

10. Pseudomyxoma peritonei is associated with

- a) Pancreatic carcinoma
- b) Mucocele of the appendix
- c) Can affect both men & women
- d) Adenocarcinoma of small bowel
- e) Good response to radiotherapy

11. Locally malignant tumors

- a) Basal cell carcinoma
- b) Squamous cell carcinoma
- c) Ameloblastoma
- d) Glioma
- e) Melanoma

12. Reversible cell injury

- a) Cellular swelling
- b) Cytoskeletal abnormalities
- c) Lipid break down products found
- d) Loss of microvilli
- e) Detachment of ribosome

13. Serous cystadenoma

- a) Commonest ovarian carcinoma
- b) Bilateral
- c) 10-15cm diameter
- d) Contain albumin & globulin
- e) Unilocular

14. Vasodilation is caused by

- a) Nitric oxide
- b) Tx A_2
- c) Platelet activating factor
- d) Histamin
- e) Bradykinin

15. Factors secreted by macrophage

- a) TNF
- b) IL-2,4,10
- c) Platelet activating factor
- d) Coagulation factor 2,6,8
- e) Complements (C_1 , C_2)

16. Preformed mediators

- a) Prostaglandins
- b) Cytokines
- c) Histamin
- d) Serotonin
- e) Lysosomal enzymes

17. Bartholin's cyst

- a) Common in left side
- b) May become infected by gonorrhoea
- c) Excision is the Rx of choice
- d) Situated in the inner side of the anterior end of the labia majus
- e) May be easily confused with hidradenoma

18. Granulation tissue found in

- a) Pyogenic granuloma
- b) Abscess wall
- c) Tumor stroma
- d) Sinus tract
- e) Edge of granuloma

19. Red infarct

- a) Lungs
- b) Ovary
- c) Heart
- d) Kidney
- e) Intestine

20. Following are anaerobic bacteria

- a) Peptostreptococcus
- b) Haemophilus influenza
- c) Bordetella pertussis
- d) Bacillus subtilis
- e) Clostridium perfringens

21. Complication of fibroid

- a) Meigs syndrome
- b) Malignant change in 5-10% cases
- c) Necrobiosis
- d) Telangiectasia
- e) Hyaline degeneration

22. Partial hydatidiform mole

- a) H/O irregular menstruation
- b) Diploid karyotype
- c) Immunostaining P₅₇ KI P₂ → positive
- d) Trophoblast → mild focal hyperplasia
- e) Both radio & chemosensitive

23. Cervical intraepithelial cancer

- a) Common in transitional zone
- b) Squamous metaplasia
- c) Loss of stratification
- d) Chromosomal pattern is normal
- e) Predominantly a disease of aged women

24. Gynaecological carcinoma is associated with

- a) Chlamydia trachomatis
- b) Human papilloma virus
- c) Herpes simplex virus
- d) Epstein barr virus
- e) Listeria monocytogenes

25. Necroptosis

- a) Only pathological
- b) Loss of ATP
- c) Genetically programmed
- d) Involves caspase activation pathway
- e) Cell membrane ruptured

Each question below contains five suggested answers- choose the one best response to each question (26-50)

26. NK cell

- a) They account for 10-15% of total Peripheral blood lymphocyte
- b) Presence of CD₃ & absence of CD₁₆ is the identification criteria
- c) Thymus required for development
- d) Activity not enhanced by prior exposure
- e) Eliminate extra-cellular bacteria & neutralize toxins

27. Cytomegalovirus

- a) RNA virus
- b) Causes congenital abnormality in last trimester
- c) Can be found in urine
- d) Produce granuloma
- e) Can't cause jaundice

28. Regarding metastasis

- a) Skip metastasis occurs in haematogenous dissemination
- b) All cancers can metastasize
- c) Lung is the primary site of brain metastasis
- d) Sarcoma favours lymphatic spread
- e) Liver not frequently involved in hematogenous dissemination

29. In DIC

- a) Prothrombin time decreased
- b) Platelet count increased
- c) APTT decreased
- d) Thromboplastin generation time decreased
- e) Involves clotting factor II, IV

30. Germ cell tumor

- a) Occurs in early age commonly
- b) Usually bilateral
- c) Immature teratoma is radiosensitive
- d) Endodermal sinus tumor may be malignant
- e) AFP increased in dysgerminoma

31. α-fetoprotein increased in

- a) Down syndrome
- b) Endometrial Ca
- c) Diabetes
- d) Fetal neural tube defect
- e) Dysgerminoma

32. Rh incompatibility

- a) Anaphylactic
- b) Immune complex
- c) Cytotoxic
- d) Atopic
- e) Delayed hypersensitivity

33. Trichomonas vaginalis

- a) Caused by anaerobic organism
- b) Clinical latency is 2-3 month
- c) Curdy white discharge
- d) Metronidazole is the drug of choice
- e) Vaccine prevented disease

34. Frozen section is useful because

- a) Can preserve fat
- b) Can detect tumor subtype
- c) Determine presence or absence of ganglion cells in case of hirschsprungs disease
- d) Is more accurate than routine section
- e) Cheap

35. Mature cystic teratoma

- a) Common malignant ovarian tumor
- b) Coexist with leydig cell tumor
- c) Usually bilateral
- d) Commonly lined by columnar epithelium
- e) Commonest in pregnancy

36. Most common site of genital tract tuberculosis

- a) Ovary
- b) Endometrium
- c) Cervix
- d) Vagina
- e) Fallopian tube

37. Vaginal adenosis

- a) Dull red granulomatous appearance
- b) Patchy distribution
- c) Squamous epithelium replaced columnar epithelium
- d) Associated with vaginal structure
- e) May be a fore runner of clear cell carcinoma

38. A 30 years old woman came to a doctor at 6-8 weeks pregnancy. Her complaints were lower abdominal pain & intermittent vaginal bleeding. Her pulse was 90 & BP was 70/40. Which part of fallopian tube is mostly involved

- a) Isthmus
- b) Ampulla
- c) Infundibulum
- d) Interstitial
- e) Uterine cornua

39. Confirmatory diagnosis of AIDS

- a) CD₄ count
- b) Western blot
- c) Particle agglutination test
- d) GP₄₁
- e) ELISA

40. Autocrine interleukin

- a) IL-1
- b) IL-2
- c) IL-3
- d) IL-4
- e) TNF- α

41. Most common precursor for malignant tumor

- a) Atrophy
- b) Hypertrophy
- c) Dysplasia
- d) Hyperplasia
- e) Metaplasia

42. Which of the following provides an example of hypertrophy & hyperplasia

- a) Skin warts due to papilloma virus
- b) Uterus during pregnancy
- c) Skeletal muscle
- d) Left ventricular hypertrophy
- e) Connective tissue cells in wound healing

43. Which organism is found in breast milk

- a) Treponema pallidum
- b) Listeria monocytogenes
- c) Staphylococcus aureus
- d) Parvo virus
- e) E. coli

44. Regarding compensated shock

- a) Reduced urine output
- b) Mild anxiety
- c) Increased respiratory rate
- d) Lactic acidosis
- e) Normal blood pressure

45. Theca lutein cyst

- a) Commonly found
- b) Diameter 5-8cm
- c) Unilateral
- d) Associated with gonadotrophin therapy
- e) Always needs surgical intervention

46. Borderline tumor

- a) High malignant potential
- b) Common in post-menopausal women
- c) Absence of true stromal invasion
- d) 50% borderline tumors spread beyond ovary
- e) Poor prognosis

47. Lichen scleroses

- a) Auto immune mediated
- b) Commonest white lesion of the vagina
- c) White glistening sheet ē ill defined margins
- d) Doesn't involve the perianal region
- e) Histological picture shows shortening of rete ridges

48. A 30 years old lady came to a doctor with the complaints of grayish vaginal discharge ē positive whiff test. Her cervical excitation test is positive. Which of the following should be the most appropriate organism

- a) Chlamydia trachomatis
- b) Trichomonas vaginalis
- c) Candida albicans
- d) Bacterial vaginosis
- e) Gonococcus

49. Vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia

- a) Usually found in older patients
- b) Asymptomatic
- c) Shortening of rete ridges in the epidermis
- d) Associated ē an increased risk of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia
- e) Progress to invasive carcinoma if untreated

50. Which cytokine is responsible for insulin resistance

- a) IL-6
- b) IL-4
- c) TNF- α
- d) IL-17
- e) IL-1

Gynae-Mock-II, Paper-III

1. TTFFT (Ref: Gynaedatta 8th/Page-127)
2. TFFTf (Ref: Jeffcoate7th/Page-553)
3. FTTTF (Ref: Baneroft's histological techniques/page-86-89)
4. TTFFT (Ref: Obsdatta8th/Page-564)
5. TTFFT (Ref: ObsDatta8th/Page-343)
6. FTTTF
7. FTTTT (Ref: Ganaedutta 7th/P-106)
8. FTTTT (Ref: Jeffcoate7th/Page-270,476)
9. TFFTf (Ref: Lange 14th/Page-27)
10. TTTFF (Ref: Jeffcoate7th/Page-631)
11. TTTTF (Ref: Khaleque Pathology/Page-75)
12. TFFTf (Ref: Robbins 9th/Page-41)
13. TFFTf (Ref: Jeffcoate7th/Page-629)
14. TFFTf (Ref: Robbins 9th/Page-83,90)
15. TTTTF (Ref: Lange 14th/Page-514)
16. FTTTT (Ref: Robbin's 9th/P-83)
17. TTTFF (Ref: Gynaedatta 7th/Page-132)
18. TTTTF (Ref: Robbins 9th/Page-103)
19. TTTTF (Ref: Robbins 9th/Page-129,130)
20. TTTTF (Ref: Lange 14th/Page-25)
21. FTTTT (Ref: Jeffcoate7th/Page-592)
22. TTTTT (Ref: Gynaedatta 7th/Page-190)
23. TTTFF (Ref: Gynaedatta 7th/Page-262)
24. FTTTF (Ref: Gynaedatta 7th/P-105)
25. FTTTF (Ref: Robbins 9th/Page-58'59)
26. D (Ref: Lange 14th/P-504)
27. C (Ref: ObsDatta 8th/P-349)
28. C (Ref: Khaleque Pathology/P-78)
29. D (Ref: Khaleques pathology/P-61,240)
30. A (Ref: Jeffcoate 7th/P-627)
31. D (Ref: Robbins 9th/Page-337)
32. C
33. D (Ref: Gynaedatta 7th/Page-89)
34. C (Ref: bancroftshistology/Page-80-81)
35. E (Ref: Jeffcoate7th/Page-649)
36. E (Ref: Gynaedatta 7th/Page-113)
37. C (Ref: Jeffcoate7th/Page-489]
38. B (Ref: GynaeDatta 7th/Page-207)
39. B (Ref: Gynaedatta 7th/Page-127)
40. B (Ref: Lange17th/Page-261)
41. C (Ref: Khalequespathology/Page-74,75)
42. B (Ref: Robbins 9th/Page-34-36)
43. C (Ref: Gynaedatta 8th/P-34)
44. D (Ref: Baily & Love 27th/Page-14,15)
45. D (Ref: Jeffcoate7th/Page-15)
46. C (Ref: Jeffcoate7th/Page-651)
47. A (Ref: Jeffcoate7th/Page-482)
48. D (Ref: Gynaedatta 7th/Page-124)
49. D (Ref: Jeffcoate7th/Page-484,486)
(Ref: Gynae Dutta7th/Page-260-261)
50. E (Ref: Lange 14th/P-)