GENESIS

Post-Graduation Medical Orientation Centre
230, New Elephant Road (4th floor), Katabon More, Dhaka-1205
Phone: 01404 432 530, 01404 432 515

FCPS PART-I MOCK TEST-II

SUBJECT : Gynae
PAPER : I

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. False regarding students't' test-
a) Random sampling
b) Qualitative data
c) Normal distribution
d) Comparison between more than two means
e) Parametric test

2. What is incorrect regarding ischio-rectal fossa?
a) Wedge shaped space
b) Bounded laterally by obturatorexternus
c) Edge formed by anal fascia &obturator fascia
d) Bounded behind by sacrospinous ligament
e) Base is formed by skin & superficial fascia

3. Which are neural tube derivative?
a) Neuron
b) Microglia
c) Glial cells
d) Astrocyte
e) Melanocyte

4. Site of fibrocartilage-
a) Auricle
b) Intervertebral discs
c) Symphysis pubis
d) Costal cartilage
e) Thyroid cartilage

5. The pelvic peritoneum-
a) Covers both the uterus & uterine tube
b) Condenses & forms the round ligaments of the uterus
c) Covers the anterior surface of rectum only in its upper third
d) Covers the superior surface of the bladder in both sexes
e) Can be palpated by means of a digital examination of the rectum

6. Azygos artery of vagina is formed by-
a) Deep artery of cervix
b) Circular artery of cervix
c) Internal pudental artery
d) Inferior vesicle artery
e) Uterine artery

7. What are non-ionizing?
a) X-ray
b) USG
c) PET
d) MRI
e) CT scan

8. True regarding clitoris-
a) Erectile body
b) Measures about 4 cm
c) Consists of glans, prepuce, body& two crura
d) Analogue to scrotum
e) Glans is insensitive to pain
TFTFF

9.Primary group for lymphatic drainage of cervix-
a) Internal iliac
b) Superior lumber
c) Obturator group
d) External iliac
e) Common iliac

10. The caudate lobe of liver-
a) Receives arterial supply from both right & left hepatic arteries
b) Receives portal vein branches from right lobe only
c) It is characteristically enlarged in Budd-Chiari syndrome
d) Is seen anterior to portal vein on CT
e) Is separated from the left lobe by falciform ligament

11. Regarding rectum-
a) Begins in front of 1st sacral vertebrae
b) Has no mesentery
c) Has a venous drainage into the superior mesenteric vein
d) Middle 1/3 of rectum covered by peritoneum only in front
e) Developed from endoderm

12. The pituitary gland is-
a) About 2 cm in transverse diameter
b) Covered by meninges
c) Connected by thalamus by the infundibulum
d) Separated from the floor of pituitary fossa by the venous sinus
e) Supplied by an inferior & two superior hypophyseal arteries

13. Tributaries of great saphenous vein-
a) Lateral marginal vein
b) Anterior vein of leg
c) Superficial epigastric
d) Small saphenous vein
e) Deep external pudental

14.Clinical significance of pelvic cellular tissue-
a) Supports the pelvic organ
b) Helps in parturition
c) Prevents gastro esophageal reflex
d) Forms protective sheath for ureter & urethra
e) Steadies the perineal body

15. Use of laser in gynecology-
a) Ca cervix
b) Pelvic endometriosis
c) Uterine fibroid
d) Conization of cervix
e) Removal of ectopic pg

16. Boundary of ovarian fossa-
a) Superiorly- Internal iliac vein
b) Posteriorly- Ureter
c) Posteriorly - External iliac vessels
d) Laterally- Peritoneum
e) Peritoneum separates it from obturator nerve

17. Visceral capillary is found in-
a) Kidney
b) Spleen
c) Adrenal gland
d) Choroid plexus
e) Intestine
TFFTT (Ref: Junqueira's Basic Histology,

18. Both motor & sensory part of the somatic supply to the pelvicorgans is through-
a) Pudental nerve
b) Ilioinguinal nerve
c) Inferior rectal nerve
d) Genital branch of genitofemoral nerve
e) Anterior cutaneous nerve of thigh

19. In the small intestine the-
a) Duodenojejunal flexure lies on the left of the first lumber vertebrae
b) Jejunum has a thicker wall than ileum
c) Arterial arcades are less numerous in the jejunum
d) Root of the mesentery crosses the left psoas muscle
e) Jejunum lies above & to the left of the ileum

20. The femoral triangle-
a) Is bounded medially by the adductor longus muscle
b) Is bounded laterally by the rectus femoris muscle
c) Contains an extension of the transversalis fascia
d) Contains both the femoral artery & its vein
e) Has a defect in its fascial root

21. True regarding uterus-
a) Pear shaped
b) Usually inclines to the left
c) Moderately mobile
d) Most mobile part- supravaginal cervix
e) During late pregnancy isthmus becomes lower uterine segment

22. Which feature helps a surgeon identify ureter mostly?
a) Pelvi-ureteric constriction
b) Thick walled tubular structures surrounded by fat
c) Constriction at crossing of common iliac artery
d) Longitudinally oriented blood vessels
e) Longitudinal anastomosis among renal, gonadal & lumber artery

23. Relation of right supra-renal gland:
a) Anteriorly- IVC
b) Anterior border- Supra renal artery
c) Posteriorly- Right crus of diaphragm
d) Apex-Bare area of liver
e) Lateral border- Stomach

24. Contents of superficial perineal pouch-
a) Superficial transverse perinae
b) Transverse perineal vessels
c) Dorsal nerve of clitoris
d) Greater vestibular gland
e) Membranous urethra

25. True regarding circulation in the intervillous space-
a) During uterine contraction, uterine veins are occluded
b) Uterine relaxation facilitates arterial circulation
c) Spiral arteries are perpendicular to the uterine wall
d) Spiral veins are parallel to the uterine wall
e) During contraction, rate of flow is increased

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

26. Which one is non-membranous organelle of cell?
a) Mitochondria
b) Peroxisomes
c) ER
d) Lysosomes
e) Microtubules

27. What one of the following is the parametric test?
a) Logistic regression
b) Chi-square test
c) Proportion test
d) F test
e) Fisher's exact test

28. The human oocyte-
a) At ovulation is smaller than the human sperm
b) Commences its first meiotic division at the age of puberty
c) Contains a diploid number of chromosome as a secondary oocyte
d) It is connected to the surrounding granulosa cells by micro villi
e) Develops from germinal epithelium of the ovary

29. Pancreas is supplied by-
a) Gastroduodenal artery
b) Left gastric artery
c) Right gastric artery
d) Inf. Pancreaticoduodenal artery
e) Left renal artery artery

30. Structures passing through the venacaval opening of diaphragm-
a) Thoracic duct
b) Right phrenic nerve
c) Oesophagus
d) Vagal trunk
e) Azygos vein

31. Which type of pelvis has more chance of face to pubis delivery?
a) Gynaecoid
b) Anthropoid
c) Android
d)Platyelloid
e) Both a & d

32. How many muscles are attached to the central point of perineum?
a) 10
b) 11
c) 12
d) 13
e) 14

33.Which one is the 1st haloid cell?
a) Primitive germ cells
b) Primary spermatocyte
c) Secondary spermatocyte
d) Spermatid
e) Spermatozoa

34. Homologous of vaginal artery in male-
a) Superior vesicle
b) Inferior vesicle
c) Internal pudental
d) Inferior rectal
e) Middle rectal

35. Primary villi formation occurs by-
a) Day 10
b) Day 11
c) Day 12
d) Day 13
e) Day 14

36. Venous Doopler ultrasound provides information about-
a) Renal forward function
b) Renal flow
c) Cardiac forward function
d) Cardiac flow
e) Ejection fraction

37. In which type of chromosomal abnormality gene is not lost?
a) Ring chromosome
b) Robertsonian translocation
c) Balanced translocation
d) Isochromosome
e) Deletion

38. Lymphatic supply of ovary-
a) Pre-aortic LN
b) Para-aortic LN
c) Internal iliac LN
d) Obturator LN
e) Deep inguinal LN

39. Target for radiation injury is-
a) DNA
b) RNA
c) Mitochondria
d) Cytosol
e) Centriol

40. Morphologically ovarian ligament is continuous with-
a) Round ligament
b) Pubocervical fascia
c) Cardinal ligament
d) Uterosacral ligament
e) Broad ligament

41. Both afferent & efferent lymph vessels are present in-
a) Thymus
b) Tonsil
c) LN
d) Spleen
e) None of the above

42. False regarding anal sphincter-
a) Internal sphincter- Involuntary
b) Internal sphincter formed by thickening of circular layer of upper 2/3 of anal canal
c) External sphincter- Voluntary
d) External sphincter surrounds lower 1/3 of anal canal
e) External sphincter consists of 3 parts

43. Areas supplied by right coronary artery-
a) Greater part of LV
b) Small part of right ventricle
c) Interventricular- Posterior part
d) Left branch of AV bundle
e) SA node in 40% cases

44. Thoracic duct goes to left side at the level of T5 vertebrae-
a) Anterior to esophagus
b) Posterior to esophagus
c) Anterior to trachea
d) Posterior to trachea
e) In front of left lung root

45. Damage to the sympathetic nerves from the thoracolumbaroutflow (T11-L2) will not disturb the function of-
a) Detrusor muscle
b) Bladder neck
c) Trigone
d) External sphincter
e) Seminal vesicles

46. What is the chief artery of perineum?
a) Internal iliac artery
b) Internal pudental artery
c) Middle rectal artery
d) Uterine artery
e) Vaginal artery

47.Aditus to the lesser sac is bounded superiorly by-
a) Right supra renal gland
b) Quadrate lobe of liver
c) 1st part of duodenum
d) Caudate process of liver
e) Horizontal part of hepatic artery

48. A girl presents to you with short stature, wide carrying angle,scanty pubic & axillary hair & primary amenorrhea. Blood reports shows- High Gonadotropin level & low estrogen levels. What may be the cause?
a) Down syndrome
b) Turner syndrome
c) Klinefelter's syndrome
d) Noonan's syndrome
e) Primary hermaphroditism

49. Montgomery's tubercles are-
a) Enlarged sweat gland
b) Enlarged Sebaceous gland
c) Enlarged hair follicle
d) Enlargement of axillary tail
e) None of the above

50. Content of adductor canal-
a) Long saphenous vein
b) Femoral artery
c) Femoral nerve
d) Obturator artery
e) Sural nerve

Gynae-Mock-II, Paper-I

1. FTFTF (Ref: ABC of Research Methodology & Biostatistics)
2. FTFTF (Ref:BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/Page-326)
3. TFFTF (Ref:Langman's Embryology, Edi: 11th/P-295)
4. FTTFF (Ref:Junqueira's Basic Histology, Edi:14th/P-134)
5. TFFTT (Ref: Lumley 3rd edition, Question-73)
6. FTTTF (Ref:GynaeDutta chp-1, Edi:7th/Page-5)
7. FTFTF (Ref: Genesis Biophysics sheet)
8. TFTFF (Ref:GynaeDutta chp-1, Edi: 7th/Page-1)
9. TFTTF (Ref: GynaeDutta chp-2/Edi:7th/Page-23)
10. TFTFT (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/Page-289)
11. FTFTT (Ref:GynaeDutta chp-1/Edi:7th/Page-12)
12. FTFTF (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 5th/Vol-3/Page-105)
13. FTTTF (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/page-109)
14. TFFFF (Ref: GynaeDutta chp-1/Edi:7th /Page-17)
15. FTFTT (Ref: GyaneDutta chp-10/Edi: 7th/Page-193)
16. FTFTT (Ref: GynaeDutta chp-1/ Edi:7th/Page-9)
17. TFFTT (Ref: Junqueira's Basic Histology, Edi:14th/Page-220)
18. TTFTF (Ref: GynaeDutta chp-2, Edi:7th/Page-24)
19. FFTTT (Ref: Lumley 3rd edition/Question-78)
20. TFTTT (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/Page-50)
21. TFTFT (Ref: GynaeDutta chp-1/Edi:7th/Page-6)
22. FFFTF (Ref:BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/Page-303)
23. TFTTF (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/Page-306)
24. TTFTF (Ref: GynaeDutta chp-1/Edi:7th/Page-15)
25. TFTTF (Ref:ObsDutta chp-3/Edi: 8th/Page-37)
26. E (Ref: Junqueira's Basic Histology, Edi: 14th/P-27)
27. D (Ref: ABC of Research Methodology & Biostatistics)
28. D (Ref: ObsDutta chp-2/Edi:8th/P-19)
29. A (Ref:BD Chaurasia's anatomy,Edi: 4th/Vol-2/P-286)
30. B (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/P-310)
31. B (Ref:ObsDutta chp-24 Edi: 8th/Page-403)
32. A (Ref:Gynae Dutta chp-1/Edi:7th/Page-16)
33. C (Ref:ObsDutta chp-2/Edi:8th/Page-19)
34. B (Ref:GynaeDutta chp-2/Edi:7th/Page-20)
35. D (Ref:ObsDutta chp-2/Edi: 8th/Table- 2.1)
36. C (Ref:ObsDutta chp-11/Edi: 8th/Page-123)
37. C (Ref: Robbins Basic Pathology Chp-7/Edi:10th)
38. B (Ref:ObsDutta chp-1/Edi: 8th/Page-11)
39. A (Ref:GynaeDutta chp-1/Edi:7th/Page-420)
40. C (Ref: Junqueira's Basic Histology, Edi:14th/P-282)
42. D (Ref:BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/P-382)
43. C (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-1/P-249)
44. B (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-1/P-270)
45. D (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/P-348)
46. B (Ref:GynaeDutta chp-2/Edi:7th/Page-21)
47. D (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/P-231)
48. B (Ref:GyanaeDuttachp- 28, Edi:7th/Page-363)
49. B (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/P-40)
50. C (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/P-60)