

GENESIS

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

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. Red degeneration of leiomyoma

- a) Occurs during pregnancy and puerperium
- b) Diffusely stained with salmonpil
- c) Painless
- d) Leukopenia
- e) Fishy smell

2. Autosomal recessive disorders

- a) Manifest only in homozygous state
- b) Consanguinity marriage is risk factor for each pattern
- c) Disease appear at early life
- d) Females are more affected
- e) Hemophilia-B is a autosomal disease

3. Tumor markers

- a) Are reliable for prognosis
- b) Surest investigation of malignancy
- c) Used for screening test
- d) Increased in inflammatory condition
- e) May be raised in pregnancy

4. Disease mediated by T-cell

- a) Insulin dependent DM
- b) Goodpasture syndrome
- c) Chrons disease
- d) Insulin independent DM
- e) Multiple sclerosis

5. Premalignant condition

- a) Bowen's disease
- b) Endometrial hyperplasia
- c) Peptic ulcer
- d) Cervical erosion
- e) Osteitisdeformans

6. Secondary syphilis

- a) Condylomatalata
- b) Generalized lymphadenopathy
- c) Chancre
- d) Aortitis
- e) Maculopapular rash

7. Chance of fetal affection according to trimester

- a) Toxoplasma → 1st trimester
- b) Rubella → 1st trimester
- c) CMV → Throughout pregnancy
- d) Varciella → 3rd trimester
- e) Parva virus → 2nd trimester

8. Congenital rubella syndrome

- a) Patent ductusarteriosus
- b) Microcephaly
- c) Osteoarthropathy
- d) Sensory neural deafness
- e) Cerebral calcification

9. Transmission of pathogens through breast milk

- a) Candida albicans
- b) Hepatitis B virus
- c) N. gonorrhoea
- d) Listeria monocytogenes
- e) HIV

10. Preformed mediators

- a) Prostaglandins
- b) Cytokines
- c) Histamin
- d) Serotonin
- e) Lysosomalenzymes

11. Non-cellular component of cell mediated immunity

- a) IL-4
- b) IL-1
- c) IL-γ
- d) IL-5
- e) IL-2

12. Alfa feto protein increased in

- a) Dysgerminoma
- b) Embryonal carcinoma
- c) Polyembryoma
- d) Choriocarcinoma
- e) Choriocarcinoma

13. Example of type-II hypersensitivity

- a) Pre- eclampsia
- b) Pernicious anaemia
- c) Cryoglobulinemia
- d) Graft rejection
- e) Reactive arthritis

14. Risk factors for endometrial hyperplasia

- a) Nulliparity
- b) Combined oral contraceptive pill
- c) Tamoxifen therapy
- d) PCOS
- e) Menopause

15. Dystrophic calcification

- a) Uterine fibroid
- b) Oligodendroglioma
- c) Hyperparathyroidism
- d) Renal failure
- e) Calcinosis cutis

16. Unilateral ovarian tumor

- a) Yolk sac tumor
- b) Theca lutein cyst
- c) Krukenberg tumor
- d) Luteoma
- e) Mucinous cyst adenoma

17. Condyloma acuminata

- a) Caused by HPV-6,11
- b) Flourishes in pregnancy
- c) Anterior forchette is the common site
- d) Recurrence is common
- e) Can be treated by podophyllum resin in 1st trimester

18. Hormone producing tumor

- a) Granulosa cell tumor
- b) Adenoblastoma
- c) Dermoid cyst
- d) Brenner tumor
- e) Fibroma

19. Following are the methods of prevention of DVT

- a) Use of stocking
- b) Early mobilization
- c) Use of B-blocker
- d) Use of heparin
- e) Blood transfusion

20. Cells of granuloma

- a) Histiocytes
- b) Platelets
- c) Lymphocyte
- d) Langerhans cell
- e) Fibroblast

21. Complete mole depends on

- a) Maternal age
- b) Carotene deficiency
- c) Oral contraceptive pill
- d) Vit-A- deficiency
- e) Menstrual history

22. Hydrogen peroxide can be neutralized in our body

- a) Catalase
- b) Myeloperoxidase
- c) Superoxide dismutase
- d) Glucose-6- phosphate dehydrogenase
- e) Glutathione peroxidase

23. Malignant trophoblastic disease

- a) Placental site trophoblastic tumor
- b) Hydatidiform mole
- c) Invasive mole
- d) Choriocarcinoma
- e) Placental site nodule

24. Amyloidosis

- a) Is a type of coagulative necrosis
- b) Granulation tissue is a feature of amyloidosis
- c) The amyloid deposits around the blood vessels
- d) Renal failure is the terminal manifestation
- e) Rarely affects the liver

25. Wound healing

- a) Is delayed by the presence of dead tissue
- b) Collagen is a polysaccharide
- c) Nerve cell can regenerate
- d) Healing by primary intention is fast
- e) Collagen has a high content of hydroxyproline & proline

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

26. Neisseria gonorrhoeae

- a) Can cross intestinal mucosa
- b) Lipopolysaccharide is the important virulence factor
- c) Newborn are safe from this organism
- d) In women can cause ectopic pregnancy
- e) Doxycycline is the drug of choice

27. Phases of life when vaginal defence remains potent

- a) During menstruation
- b) Following childbirth
- c) From puberty to menopause
- d) Following 10 days of birth till puberty
- e) During menopause

28. Dysplasia

- a) Irreversibility
- b) Encountered in connective tissue
- c) Nuclear cytoplasmic ratio is high
- d) Mitotic figures are confined to basal layer
- e) Can be invasive

29. Genital warts

- a) Caused by HPV type-6,11
- b) Vagina is mostly involved
- c) Single in number
- d) HPV-vaccine can prevent 50% cases
- e) Most often become malignant

30. HIV

- a) Belongs to retrovirus family
- b) Clinical latency is 3-5 years
- c) Impairs humoral immunity
- d) The virus destroyed by heating at 66°C for 30min
- e) Men are affected more than women

31. Which activator is most efficient for activation of classic pathway of complement

- a) Ig G
- b) Ig M
- c) Ig A
- d) Cobra venom
- e) Endotoxin

32. Which IgG doesn't cross placenta

- a) IgG
- b) Ig G₂
- c) Ig G₃
- d) Ig G₄
- e) Ig G₅

33. In irreversible cell injury

- a) ATP depletion
- b) Decreased protein synthesis
- c) Increased pH
- d) Cell membrane damage
- e) Shrinkage of endoplasmic reticulum

34. Physiologic defence of vagina

- a) Cytokines
- b) Lactobacillus
- c) Acidity
- d) Estrogen
- e) Stratified epithelium

35. Treponema pallidum

- a) Non-motile rods
- b) Can't penetrate intact mucosa
- c) Incubation period is 9-90 days
- d) Transplacental transmission isn't occur
- e) Can cause infertility

36. Primary sites of pelvic tuberculosis

- a) Vulva
- b) Ovaries
- c) Cervix
- d) Endometrium
- e) Fallopian tubes

37. Leiomyoma

- a) Involve striated muscle
- b) True capsulated
- c) Rapid growth
- d) May cause hyperglycemia
- e) Associated with follicular cyst of ovary

38. Most common cause of genital ulcer

- a) Scabies
- b) Herpes simplex virus
- c) HIV
- d) Trauma
- e) Candidiasis

39. Ectopic pregnancy

- a) Ampulla is the most dangerous site
- b) Common in left side
- c) Pain is the most constant feature
- d) Acute ectopic is more common than chronic ectopic
- e) Ovary can accommodate the pregnancy up to 6 weeks

40. Simple endometrial hyperplasia

- a) True hyperplasia
- b) Cellular atypia
- c) ↑ cellular activity
- d) Glands show no secretory activity
- e) Glandular: stromal ratio is decreased

41. FNAC is most commonly done

- a) Para-aortic lymph node
- b) Pancreas
- c) Cervix
- d) Testis
- e) Lymph node

42. Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia

- a) Perversion of columnar cell differentiation & maturation
- b) Rete ridge present
- c) CIN-II & CIN-III is precancerous
- d) Progress to invasive carcinoma in more than 20-30% case
- e) Glands near involved

43. Brenner tumor

- a) Bilateral
- b) Huge size
- c) Usually associated with fibroma
- d) Hormone producing
- e) Pseudomyxomatous peritoneum is a complication

44. Lichen sclerosis

- a) Autoimmune mediated dermatitis
- b) Commonest white lesion of vagina
- c) Common in reproductive age
- d) White glistening sheets with ill-defined margin
- e) Is a forerunner of malignant change

45. Paget's disease

- a) Squamous cell intraepithelial neoplasia
- b) Corpora amulata found in Paget's disease
- c) Tends to recur
- d) Associated with HPV-4,6
- e) Common in postmenopausal women

46. Most important laparoscopic findings of Chlamydia infection

- a) Pyosalpinx
- b) Violin string like adhesion
- c) Abscess
- d) Purulent exudates from fimbrial ends
- e) Immobile tube

47. Cervical ectopy

- a) Cervical columnar epithelium is replaced by squamous epithelium
- b) Beneath the epithelium a tissue often shows round cell infiltration
- c) Static condition
- d) Congenital ectopy may occur due to maternal β -HCG
- e) Common in post-menopausal women

48. Gestational trophoblastic disease

- a) Complete mole is more common than partial mole
- b) More likely to occur in 1st pregnancy
- c) IUCD should be the choice of contraception
- d) Partial mole has triploid karyotype
- e) All chromosomes are maternal origin

49. Highly radiosensitive tumors

- a) Hepatoma
- b) Squamous cell carcinoma
- c) Hypernephroma
- d) Botryoides
- e) Rhabdomyosarcoma

50. Shock

- a) Is associated with bradycardia
- b) Endotoxic shock can causes kidney damage only by direct damage to renal epithelium
- c) Tissue hypoxia leads to metabolic acidosis
- d) Hypovolemic shock follows haemorrhage of 5% or more of blood volume
- e) Metabolic rate is increased

Gynae-Mock-I, Paper-III

1. TTFFT [Ref: Jeffcoate 7th/Page-592]
2. TTFFF [Re: Robbin's 9th/Page-141]
3. TFTFT [Re: Robbin's 9th/Page-337]
4. TFFFT [Re: Robbin's 9th/P-221, Lange 14th/P-57]
5. TTFFT [Ref: Robbin's 9th/Page-279]
6. TTFFT [Ref: Jeffcoate 7th/Page-122]
7. FTTFT [Ref: Obs.dutta 8th/Page-349]
8. TFTTF [Ref: Obs. dutta 8th/Page-348]
9. TTFFT [Ref: Obs. dutta 8th/Page-34]
10. FFTTT [Ref: Robbin's 9th/Page-83]
11. FTTFT [Ref: Lange 14th/P-492, Robbin's 9th/P-198]
12. FTTF [Ref: Robbin's 9th/Page-337]
13. FTTF [Ref: Robbin's 9th/Page-206]
14. TFTTF [Ref: Jeffcoate 7th/Page-501]
15. TTFFT [Ref: Robbin's 9th/Page-65]
16. TFFTT [Ref: Jeffcote 7th/Chapt-35]
17. TTTF [Ref: Gynae.dutta. 7th/Page-128]
18. TTTF [Ref: Jeffcoate 7th/Chapt-35]
19. TTTF [Ref: Robbin's 9th/Page-123]
20. TFTFT [Ref: Khaleque's/Page-39]
21. TTTF [Ref: Jeffcoate 7th/Page-190]
22. TFFFT [Ref: Robbin's 9th/Page-47-49]
23. TFTTF [Ref: Jeffcoate 9th/Page-189]
24. FFTTF [Ref: Robbin's 9th/Page-259]
25. TFFTT [Ref: Robbin's 9th/Page-106]
26. D [Ref: Jeffcoate 7th/P-120]
27. C [Ref: GynaeDutta/7th /P-105]
28. C [Ref: Robbins/9th/P-271]
29. A [Ref: Gynaedutta 7th/P-105]
30. HIV A [Ref: Jeffcoate 7th/P-126]
31. B [Ref: Prof.akram 5th/Page-143]
32. B [Ref: Lange 14th/Page-528]
33. D [Ref: Robbin's 9th/Page-41]
34. D [Ref: Gynae.dutta 7th/Page-105]
35. C [Ref: Jeffcoate 7th/Page-367]
36. E [Ref: Gynaedutta 7th/Page-113]
37. E [Ref: Jeffcoate 7th/Page-554]
38. B [Ref: Jeffcoate 7th/Page-374]
39. C [Ref: Jeffcoate 7th/Page-157]
40. D [Ref: Jeffcoate 7th/Page-501]
41. E [Ref: Robbins 9th/Page-333]
42. C [Ref: Gynaedutta 7th/Page-262, 518]
43. C [Ref: Jeffcoate 7th/Page-624]
44. A [Ref: Gynaedutta 7th/Page-211]
45. C [Ref: Jeffcoate 7th/P-483, 487]
46. B [Ref: Gynae. dutta 7th/Page-123]
47. B [Ref: Jeffcoate 7th/Page-490]
48. D [Ref: Jeffcoate 7th/Page-188]
49. B [Ref: Baily & love's 26th/Page-138-140]
50. C [Ref: Baily & love's 27th/Page-14-15]