

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Which statement is wrong:	The cavity of the uterus is triangular in shape	Following menstruation the endometrium is 1 cm	The endometrial cavity is in contact with the vaginal cavity via the cervical canal	The muscle fibers of the myometrium in the middle layer are arranged in a circular manner
Which statement is not correct?	Third degree prolapse means that the uterus protrudes through the introitus but the vaginal walls do not	When the cervix descends to the vaginal introitus it is defined as second degree prolapse of the	Procidentia means total or third degree prolapse of the uterus	Total prolapse means that the body of the uterus and the vaginal walls protrude through the introitus
What are the criteria of stage III vaginal cancer?	intraepithelial	limited to the vaginal walls	involves the subvaginal tissue but has not extended to pelvic Wall	the tumor has extended to the lateral pelvic wall
Women with atypical hyperplasia of the endometrium have a risk of future endometrium carcinoma in:	0,1	0,25	0,5	0,7
Vaginal bleeding may be due to, EXCEPT?	haemorrhage from the placental site and uterus	bleeding from fetal vessels	laesion of the lower genital tract	Leiden-mutation
Combined screening test comprises, except	beta-HCG	NT	CRL	PAPP-A
Immediately following delivery, there is a weight loss of :	~1 kg	~3kg	~6kg	~12 kg
These are the most common presentations at delivery in twin pregnancy except one	cephalic/cephalic	breech/ tranverse	cephalic /breech	breech/ cephalic
Which is not a predisposing factor for urinary tract infection?	Polycystic kidneys	Previous urinary tract infections	Congenital abnormalitis of the renal tract	Low-lying placenta
Laser ablation can be successfully used in the treatment of abnormalities of the following organs	cervix	placenta	both A and B	none
True for adenomyosis:	dysmenorrhoea and heavy bleeding are common symptoms	MRI is the most sensitive technique for the diagnosis	levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system can relief symptoms	A, B, C are true
The maximum volume of the amniotic fluid at 38 weeks	1500 ml	1000 ml	1200 ml	1600 ml
The placenta has three major functions, EXCEPT:	gaseous exchange	fetal nutrition	endocrine function	storing of waste
Clinical types of abruptio placentae?	revealed	concealed	revealed and concealed	A, B

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What is the commonest cause of acute salpingitis?	Chlamydia thrachomatis infection	HPV infection	HIV infection	none of these above
Serous papillary type of endometrial cancer is in Malignant mesenchymal tumour of the uterus except	Type I endometrial stroma sarcoma	Type II mixed Müllerian tumour	can be both leiomyosarcoma	cannot be classified clear cell tu. of uterus
Fetal cardiotocogram with variability less than 5 bpm for > 90 minutes	is related to sleeping phase of the fetus	is abnormal	indicates fetal jeopardy	B and C
What's the definition of oligomenorrhoea?	5 or fewer menstrual periods over 12 month	3 or fewer menstrual periods over 12 month	7 or fewer menstrual periods over 12 month	none of the above
How can you diagnose placenta praevia, EXCEPT?	MRI	US	abdominal examination	CT
What can you use for emergency contraception?	1*750 mg levonorgestrel	2*750 mg levonorgestrel	2*500 mg dienogest	3*1000 mg norgestrel
First trimester risks during pregnancy in obese women:	miscarriage	neural tube defects	VTE	all of them
The true pelvis is divided into three sections, except :	The pelvic inlet	The sacral pelvis	The mid pelvis	The pelvic outlet
Protein intake necessary during pregnancy:	20g daily	40g daily	60g daily	150g daily
Specific tests for syphilis testing:	TPI	Wasserman	FTA	A and C
Teratogenic medications in pregnancy, EXCEPT:	levothyroxin	litium	valproate	carbamazepine
When is the highest incidence and prevalence of mild to moderate psychiatric disorders?	In the first trimester	In the second trimester	In the third trimester	None of them
Which one does cross the placenta, below ? :	T3	TSH	T4	iodine
It's true for human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG), EXCEPT:	produced by trophoblast	a peptid hormone, chemically very similar to GH	has leading role in the maintenance of the corpus luteum of pregnancy	reaches a peak in maternal urine and blood between 10-12 weeks gestation
Which is not true for Mirena?	Suppresses the normal build up of the endometrium	There is a high incidence of irregular scanty bleeding in the first 3 months after	There is a higher risk of ectopic pregnancy	Causes reduction in menstrual blood loss
How many positions can be describen in case of vertex presentation?	3	4	6	8

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Treatment of polycystic ovary syndrome, except	cyproterone acetate with oestrogen	weight loss	bilateral laparoscopic adnexectomy	laparoscopic ovarian drilling
Which of the following examinations belong to maternal investigation in hypertension, EXCEPT?	ECG	4 hourly measurement of blood pressure	urine checks for proteinuria	maternal serum screening for pre-eclampsia
What thickness of endometrium represents a very low risk in postmenopausal women?	>5mm	>9mm	>10mm	>15mm
In monozygotic multiple pregnancy the zygote divides after conception. If the split postconceptually occurs at: 0-4 days	there will be 2 embryos, 2 amnions, 2 chorions	there will be 2 embryos, 2 amnions, 1 chorion	there will be 2 embryos, 1 amnion, 1 chorion	there will be cojoint twins, 1 amnion and 1 chorion
The principal features of sexual dysfunction in men are: (find the wrong answer)	failure to achieve erection	problems with ejaculation	loss of libido	too many previous sexual partners
Most common side effects of TCAs, except:	Dry mouth	Blurred vision	Hyperactivity	Difficulty passing urine
Routine checkup for low risk pregnant women except.....	Maternal vigilance for fetal activity	Fundal height measurements	Auscultation of fetal heart activity	Fetal Doppler measurements every week
In mothers with Eisenmenger's syndrome death rate is	0.4-0.5 %	4-5 %	10-15 %	40-50 %
Placenta derives from:	chorion frondosum	chorion laeve	decidua basalis	decidua capsularis
Common complications of ovarian tumours	ascites	torsion of ovarian pedicle	hemorrhage into the tumour	A, B, C are true
Most common pathogens of PID: (find the wrong answer)	Clostridium perfringens	Streptococcus pneumoniae	Chlamydia trachomatis	Neisseria gonorrhoeae
Follicular ovarian cysts contain:	blood	clear fluid	decomponated blood	mixed (solid and fluid) structure
Recent caesarean rate in Hungary?	10%	20%	30%	40%
Assessment of uterine blood flow at term indicate values	100-150 mL/min	250-300 mL/min	500-750 mL/min	1500-1800 mL/min
Which one is wrong:	Posterior division of the internal iliac artery does not play a major function in the blood supply to the pelvic organs	The ovarian arteries arise from the uterine arteries	The ovarian arteries arise from the front of the aorta	Both the uterine and ovarian arteries are accompanied by a rich plexus of veins
True for polycystic ovary syndrome, except	increased level of androstenedione	hyperovulation	type 2 diabetes is common	normal FSH level

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Folic acid supplementation before and around the time of conception reduces the incidence of	anencephaly	spinal muscular atrophy	congenital heart disease	all of the above
Long-term risks of siblings of obese mothers include:	childhood obesity	juvenile diabetes	low IQ	only A and B
Obesity is defined when BMI (body mass index) is:	>25	>30	>35	>40
True for vaginal hysterectomy	can be done when malignant uterine disease is suspected	utero-vesical and rectovaginal peritoneum are opened	uterine arteries are not ligated	big fibroid is not a relative contraindication for the operation
To obtain informed consent for a surgical procedure, it is never required to give information about complications occurring less often than ...	0,1%	1 %	10 %	none of the above is true
At which week of gestation does the fundus of the uterus reach the level of umbilicus, normally?	12	18	24	30
Risk of malignant change to leiomyosarcoma in an uterine fibroid is:	0.3-0.8%	3.2-3.8%	7.2-7.8%	10.2-10.8%
How does blood cells count change during pregnancy?	increasing	decreasing	No change	all of the above can occur
Which type of the surgical repairs can be recommended for uterovaginal prolapse?	fascial repairs	graft augmented repairs	A+B	conservative treatment
Neonatal infection due to GBS occurs in	0.001%	0.01%	0.1%	1%
These are the types of the breech presentation except one.	Frank breech	John breech	flexed breech	knee or footling presentation
Complications of epidural analgesia include:	accidental dural puncture	hypertension	uterine rupture	A and B
Treatment of the endometrial polyps?	spontaneously resolve	dilatation and curettage	hysteroscopy	B, C
What is the rate of preterm births in the general	1%	7,5%	18%	28,5%
Large for date fetuses can be due to	Gestational diabetes	Placental insufficiency	Malnutrition	Maternal overweight
LMWH has been used extensively in pregnancies with VTE rather than warfarin, because:	it does not cross the placenta	it does not cause embryopathy	it does not cause fetal intracranial bleeding	all of them
Loss of libido can be caused by: (find the wrong answer)	pain on intercourse	menopause	inserted IUD	fear of pregnancy
Side effects of beta-adrenergic drugs, except:	hypokalaemia	hyponatraemia	hyperglycaemia	pulmonary oedema
Clinical presentation of the acute ectopic pregnancy,	Uterine bleeding	Amenorrhoea	Dysuria	Lower abdominal pain

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It can be the sign of pulmonary embolism in puerperium: Technique in the management of third stage of labour contains Data of Perinatal Mortality Rates	Chest pain passive management collected annually	Dyspnea administration of Oxytocin (25I/U) includes the number of stillbirth during pregnancy	Haemoptysis Brandt-Andrews technique includes the number of deaths in the first week of life	All of them uncontrolled cord traction all
Which is not true for the insertion of intrauterine devices?	The optimal time for insertion is in the first half of the menstrual cycle	With postpartum women, the optimal time for insertion is 4-6 weeks after delivery	Should be inserted in the second half of the menstrual cycle	May result in vagal syncope
The principal hazards of combined surgical and medical induction of labour are, except: Incidence of neural tube defects at birth What belongs to previous gynecological history, EXCEPT? The general principles of management of abnormal uterine activity involve, except: What are the most common symptoms of vulvar Choose the correct statement!	Hyperstimulation less than 0.1 % contraception stimulation of coordinated uterine pruritus An urethrocele is the result of damage to level II support	cord prolapse 0.1 - 1 % breast cancer caesarean section raised lesion An urethrocele is the result of damage to level III (anterior) support	eclampsia 1-10 % miscarriage adequate pain relief vulvar ulcer A cystocele is the result of damage to level II support	infection none of the above is ectopic pregnancy adequate fluid replacement all of the three B+C
In monozygotic multiple pregnancy the zygote divides after conception. If the split postconceptually occurs at: 9-12 days What symptoms can endometrial polyps cause, EXCEPT?	there will be 2 embryos, 2 amnions,2 chorions dyspareunia	there will be 2 embryos, 2 amnions, 1 intermenstrual bleeding	there will be 2 embryos, 1 amnions,1 chorions infertility	there will be conjoint twins, 1 amnion and 1 chorion colicky
It's true for human placental lactogen (hPL), EXCEPT:	produced by syncytiotrophoblast	a peptid hormone, chemically similar to GH obesity	it decreases levels of fatty acids and insulin	plasma hPL levels rise steadily throughout pregnancy A, B, C are true
The follownig factors can increase the risk of endometrial hyperplasia/carcinoma, except	diabetes mellitus	obesity	polycystic ovary syndrome	

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The effect of Tamoxifen (used in hormone sensitive breast cancer patients to protect against metastases) on the risk of endometrial cancer is:	protective	indifferent	pro- cancer	is not known
The description 'right mento-anterior position' can be used in ... presentation.	face	breech	vertex	shoulder
Less effective contraception method after termination:	sterilization	IUD insertion	asking the patient for sexual abstinence	oral contraceptive
Lower genital infections affect:	vulva and vagina	endometrium	Fallopian tubes	ovaries
What is the indication of external cephalic version?	Breech presentation persisting after 34 weeks	Breech presentation persisting after 35 weeks	Breech presentation persisting after 36 weeks	Breech presentation persisting after 37 weeks
Acute excessive weight gain in pregnancy may be associated with the development of :	chronic anemia	pre-eclampsia	hypotension	vena cava syndrome
Parts of the partogram	fetal heart rate	drugs	blood pressure	all of the above
In which direction should rotate the shoulders when they reached the pelvic floor?	into anteroposterior diameter of the pelvis	180 degrees to the right	into oblique diameter of the pelvis	into lateral diameter of the pelvis
Which is not true for ectopic pregnancies?	10% of pregnancies are ectopic	Most important cause of maternal death in early pregnancy	Commonest site for ectopic pregnancy is the ampullary region of the Fallopian tube	Can be accurately diagnosed by a combination of ultrasound and hCG measurement
The estimated fetal weight is calculated by	Head circumference and Femur length	Head circumference and Humerus length	Head circumference and Femur length and Abdominal circumference	Head circumference and tibial length
Management of miscarriages, except:	Dilatation of the cervix	Laparoscopic surgery	Suction curettage	Prostaglandin analogue
Screening scale for risk of postnatal depression:	EPDS	Beck scale	Hamilton scale	Goldberg questionnaire
Neonatal mortality rate	The number of stillbirths per 1000 total births	The number of neonatal deaths occurring within the first 28 days of life per 1000 live	The number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths per 1000 total births	The number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths per 10000 total births

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Investigation of recurrent miscarriage:	Examination of the karyotype of both parents and any fetal products	Ultrasound scan to assess ovarian morphology for PCOS and the uterine cavity	Examination of maternal blood for lupus anticoagulant and anticardiolipin antibodies on at least two occasions 6 weeks apart	All of above
Poor cervical penetration by sperm may also caused by	infection	antisperm	abnormal mucus	all are correct
Method of surgical termination during the first trimester of pregnancy:	caesarean section	dilatation and evacuation	removal with suction curette	hysteroscopy
What types of drugs can you use to control the blood pressure in eclampsia, EXCEPT?	propranolol	hydralazine	labetalol	epidural analgesia
The presence of a vaginal septum may result in....?	dyspareunia	postcoital bleeding causes discomfort	both	none
Which is false? Pelvic girdle dysfunction (symphyseal pelvic dysfunction, SPD)	is related to raised levels of relaxin in pregnancy	either at the symphysis, at hip	is usually improves with increasing gestation	improves with pelvic griddle support
Ureteric trauma may be caused during gynecologic surgery	by transection, crush injury, thermal injury	by ligation, thermal injury, infection	thermal injury, devascularisation,	infection, massive bleeding, ligation
Layers of the ovary , except:	Germinal epithelium	Mesothelium	Tunica albuginea	Cortex
Which is false? Typical fetal/neonatal risks of gestational diabetes include	placenta previa	shoulder dystocia	macrosomia	Respiratory distress syndrome
What is the first line treatment of syphilis?	penicillin	ketoconazole	metronidazole	aciclovir
Which is not true for miscarriages?	Pregnancy loss before 24 weeks	Complicates 40% of pregnancies	Commonly associated with chromosome	Does not always require surgical treatment
Not a typical symptom of bacterial vaginosis	A typical thin homogenous vaginal discharge.	A fishy odour produced when 10% potassium hydroxide is added to the discharge.	A decrease of the vaginal pH less then 4,35	Clue cells on Gram-stained slide of vaginal fluid.
Cause of secondary postpartum haemorrhage can be:	Retained placental tissue	Intrauterine	Throphoblastic disease	all of them
The symptom of dysuria:	burning during	fever	vaginal discharge	lower back pain
Which of the followings would You recommend to a pregnant patient with chronic renal disease to reduce the risk of preeclampsia?	low dose aspirin	LMWH	antibiotics	ACE inhibitors

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After fertilization a 16 cell ball forms, called the: The following methods can be used to diagnose or rule out endometrial cancer Risk factors associated with endometrial cancer except: Which one is wrong:	Morula transvaginal ultrasound obesity The pudendal nerve arises in the lumbosacral plexus	Blastocyst endometrial biopsy witha Pipelle multiparity The body of the uterus and the cervix receive symphatetic innervation trough the hypogastric	Zygote hysteroscopy and endometrial biopsy diabetes The parasympathetic innervation to the uterus, bladder and anorectum arises from the S1, S2 and S3 segments	None of the above a,b,c hypertension Sympathetic innervation arises from S1, S2 and S3 segments
Changes in the vaginal walls in pregnancy, EXCEPT:	they become more rugous	stratified squamous epithelium thickens with an increase of glycogen content	vascularity of the paravaginal tissues increase	vaginal transsudation decreases
In the 4-5 weeks a heartbeat is present at a rate of ... Granulosa cell tumours may cause:	65 beats/min precocious puberty	85 beats/min prolonged and excessive menstrual bleeding	100 beats/min postmenopausal bleeding	120 beats/min all of the above
Which is not true for pharmacologically active devices?	Reduce the likelihood of PID	Interfere with endometrial oestrogen-binding sites	Depress the uptake of thymidine into DNA	Impair glycogen storage in the endometrium
These are the most common indications for caeserean delivery in twin pregnancy except one.	same indications that exist for singletone pregnancies	preterm labour between 28 and 34 gestation week	malpresentation of the first twin	cephalic presentation of the first twin
Implantation occurs _____ after fertilization Endometrial cancer in the UK is the ... most common female cancer	36 hours first	12 hours second	3 days third	6 days fourth
At this phase of the menstruation cycle new capillary bed is formed from the arterial coils Clinical features of hyperemesis, except:	Menstrual phase Bradycardia and hypotension	Phase of repair Elevated haematocrit	Proliferative phase Alterations in electrolyte levels	Secretory phase Ketonuria

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Lithium carbonate (mood stabilizer) is associated with an increased risk of:	Cardiac abnormalities (specifically Ebstein's anomaly)	Genital tract abnormalities	Brain abnormalities	Renal abnormalities
Which is true? Heparin prophylaxis is to be considered in pregnancy	If severe varicosities are present	If placenta previa is present	If premature rupture of the membranes are	If mild vulvar varicosities are present
Internal iliac artery, which one is wrong:	The internal iliac artery arises at the level of the lumbosacral articulation	Originate directly from the aorta	The obturator artery is a parietal branch of the anterior division	The inferior gluteal artery is a parietal branch of the anterior
Induction of labour after 41 weeks reduces:	macrosomia	meconium staining	stillbirth	All above
Common complication of the puerperium, except:	Mastitis	Pneumonia	Genital tract infection	Thromboembolism
Symptoms of uterine inversion, except:	Headache	Severe lower abdominal pain	Maternal shock	Haemorrhage
Which contraceptive method is not recommended during breastfeeding?	The combined oral contraceptive pill	Progesteron-only pill	Progerteron implant	Intrauterine contraceptive device
Types of neural tube defects include	spinal muscular atrophy	lyssencephaly	microcephaly	all of the above
What is the primary mode and way of spread in vulvar cancer?	lymphatic spread in the superficial and deep inguinal and femoral	haematogen spread to the lung	spread to the uterine cervix	spread to the uterine corpus
Which of the following does not play role in the prevention of pelvic organ prolapse?	avoiding a prolonged second stage of labour	avoiding premature delivery	avoiding premature bearing down during the second stage of labour	avoiding instrumental delivery
Premature ovarian failure refers to a loss of function of the ovaries before age	30 years	40 years	50 years	60 years
Preoperative antibiotic profilaxis:	Administered iv. before the start of the operation	MRSA screening is obligatory	Not necessary	Vancomycin is commonly used
Which of the following examinations belongs to fetoplacental investigation in hypertension, EXCEPT?	ultrasound	blood flow	antenatal CTG	Commonly used amniocentesis
Tortal energy intake necessary for a pregnant mother:	less than 1000kcal	1500kcal	2000kcal	4000kcal
The most common early symptom of endometrial cancer is:	pain	postmenopausal bleeding	dysmenorrhoea	weight loss

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Intraoperative haemorrhage:	the blood loss of more than 1000ml	massive haemorrhage is life threatening	can cause multiple organ failure	All
A suspicious fetal heart trace is defined as	showing <5 bpm variability for 1 hour	having one feature classified as non-reassuring while all others are	baseline is not in the normal range	multiple discontinuation of the recorded trace
Pseudocyesis refers to:	development of symptoms and many of the signs of pregnancy in a woman who is not pregnant	development of symptoms and many of the signs of pregnancy in a woman who is pregnant	no development of any symptoms or any of the signs of pregnancy in a woman who is pregnant	development of symptoms or many of the signs of pregnancy in a woman, whose ultrasound scan shows "blighted ovum" instrumental birth, traumatic delivery
Which is false? Typical maternal risks of gestational diabetes include	anaemia	preeclampsia	preeclampsia	Tysons's glands
The aerola contains sebaceous glands that hypertrophy during pregnancy, are called:	Meibomian glands	Fordyce spots	Montgomery's tubercles	
Which is false? Pathological causes of abdominal pain include	ovarian torsion	urinary tract infection	placental abruption	stretching of the abdominal ligaments and muscles
At the first consultation you have to check, EXCEPT?	facial, body hair	pulse	gynecological	rectal examination
A positive screening test for Down's syndrome means:	the fetus has Down's syndrome	the majority of patients with such result will have healthy baby	the majority of patients with such result will have Down syndrome baby	risk of Down syndrome of the fetus is higher than 1:25
Non-specific tests for syphilis screening, except:	Wasserman	RPR	VDRL	TPI
Which is false? Minor complaints of pregnancy	by definition do not cause significant medical problems	always indicate intensive diagnostic work-up	are often not perceived as minor by the woman affected	sometimes can be established as minor only after excluding significant pathology
The most common inherited thrombophilia is:	FII	FV Leiden	MTHFR	FVIII
Which type of drug has not been proven to have adverse effects in human fetuses?	Heroin	Cocaine	Marijuana	Amphetamine

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Management of the uterine fibroids, EXCEPT?	Wertheim-hysterectomy	simple hysterectomy	GnRH analogues	uterine artery embolization
Which is not characteristic of fetal alcohol syndrome?	intrauterine growth retardation	facial defects	cardiac anomalies	fetal thrombocytopaenia
Amnioscope is used for	amniocopy	fetal blood	both	none
The characteristic features of the placenta in preeclampsia, except,	increased loss of syncitium	apoptosis of cytotrophoblasts	villus necrosis	A and C
Dermoid cysts may cause:	precocious puberty	chemical peritonitis	hypothyroidism	hypertension
Predisposing factors for cord prolapse, except	polyhydramnios	single pregnancy	multiple pregnancy	malpresentation
Causes of secondary amenorrhoea	Sheehan's syndrome	breastfeeding	Asherman's syndrome	A, B, C are true
Folic acid supplementation before and around the time of conception reduces the incidence of	anencephaly	spina bifida	encephalocele	all of the above
Which histological type of endometrial cancer has the best prognosis:	serous papillary	endometrioid	clear cell	prognosis depends on the stage of tumour and independent of histologic type
Indications for instrumental delivery:	delay in the second stage of labour	fetal distress	maternal exhaustion	all of the above
In pregnant women with sickle cell disease the frequency of crises	increased	decreased	can be decreased by low dose aspirin	both A and C are true
Inlet of the true pelvis bounded by the..., EXCEPT:	sacral promontory	iliopectineal lines laterally	upper margin of pubic symphysis	ischial spines
Obstetric cholestasis:	does not carry risk for the fetus	is associated with increased risk of fetal death	doesn't cause complaints, so it should be screened by blood test	labour should be always induced when it is diagnosed
Sign or symptom of chronic pelvic infection, except one:	chronic pelvic pain	deep-seated dyspareunia	acute unilateral inguinal stabbing pain	infertility
Nuchal translucency measurement should take place	at 9 weeks	at 12 weeks	16 weeks	20 weeks
Anterior pituitary gland produces, EXCEPT:	LH	FSH	β -HCG	TSH
Total peripheral resistance is... during pregnancy	increasing	decreasing	No change	all of the above can occur
What type lesion is the equivalent of VIN-1 in the actual classification?	condyloma	normal epithelium	severe fungal infection	severe bacterial infection

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Which is false? If recurrent syncope occurs in pregnancy, differential diagnosis should include Which statement is not true?	anaemia Complete mole is diploid with no female genetic material	arrythmias The mortality rate of choriocarcinoma is very low	hypoglycaemia Metastases of choriocarcinoma most commonly appear in the lungs	pyelonephritis Partial mole is a triploidy pregnancy
Women with Chlamydia infection should be given	Doxycylin or Azithromycin	Amoxiclav or cephalosporin	Metronidazole	Vancomycin
During uroflowmetry:	Intraabdominal pressure is measured	Voided volume, maximal and average urinary flow rates are	Intravesical pressure is measured	Vesical volume is measured
Failure rates of combined pills?	0,3-15/100 women years	0,01-0,1/1000 women years	0,27-5/100 women years	0,27-5/1000 women years
Late decelerations do not return to the normal baseline until at least ... seconds after the contraction completed. Oligohydramnios is associated with	10 IUGR	20 congenital abnormalities	30 pulmonary hypoplasia	60 All
Optimal weight gain during pregnancy is about: What are the symptoms of the unrecognised gastrointestinal injury during gynecologic surgery? The Fallopian tubes:	5-10 kg nausea, vomiting, anaemia They are extend from the inferior angle of the uterus	10-15 kg nause, vomiting, fever The tubes are approximately 3-4 cm long	15-20 kg nausea, vomiting, fever, abdominal pain The tubes are enclosed in a mesosalpinx, a superior fold of the peritoneum	> 20 kg anaemia, fever, elevated liver enzymes Lie on the anterior surface of the broad ligament
On its own the passage of blood-stained mucus from the cervix called "show" an indicator of the onset of the labour Complication of the rupture of the membrane can be: Characteristic changes in the cervix during pregnancy:	Yes placenta praevia Increased vascularity	No preeclampsia Hypertrophy of the cervical glands	Only with ROM cord prolapse Reduced collagen in the cervix	Only with PPROM maternal fever All of the above

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One of the statements is wrong:	Hypogonadal hypogonadism can be congenital as in Kallman's syndrome.	Hypogonadal hypogonadism can be acquired after surgery or radiotherapy for pituitary tumour.	Hypogonadal hypogonadism is associated with abnormally low or undetectable concentrations of LH and about 50%	Women who have hypogonadal hypogonadism will menstruating regularly.
What percent of cervical cancer can be prevented through HPV vaccination?	it is not known	about 70%	about 50%	about 10%
Women with diabetes should give birth:	at home	in a general hospital	in a hospital with neonatal intensive care facilities	no difference
Risk factors for anal sphincter damage, except	large baby > 4 kg	instrumental vaginal delivery	occipitoposterior position	second or third delivery
In which trimester does presentation of TTTS occur?	first	second	third	fourth
In advanced metastatic endometrial cancer the therapy is	debulking surgery	chemotherapy	radiotherapy	all of the above
How much is the normal human chorionic gonadotropin level in the late postpartum period?	1000-2000 IU/L	100-1000 IU/L	>2000 IU/L	Not detectable
Preoperative blood investigation include:	Full blood count	Urea	Electrolytes	All
The second stage of the labour...	is the duration from full cervical dilatation to delivery of the placenta	is the duration from the beginning of the cervical dilatation to full dilatation	is the duration from the delivery of the fetus to the delivery of the placenta	is the duration from full cervical dilatation to delivery of the fetus
Rapid growth of fibroid with pain may indicate:	menopause	thrombosis of	pregnancy	malignancy
Number of chromosomes in a newborn showing symptoms of Down's syndrome	23	46	47	B and C
Organisms which commonly invade the uterine cavity:	E. Coli	Streptococcus faecalis	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Klebsiella
Cephalopelvic disproportion may arise:	extremely obese mother	abnormally small pelvis	abnormally large pelvis	from week 16
Causes of dysmenorrhoea, except	developmental anomalies	endometrioma	fibroids	vulvitis
At this phase, the changes of the endometrium is associated with the fall of both oestrogen and progesterone	Menstrual phase	Phase of repair	Proliferative phase	Secretory phase
Absent end diastolic flow in the umbilical artery is...	due to increased placental vascular	of no significance	a marker of fetal brain abnormality	a sign of good prognosis

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Which presentation can cause the rare complication called locked twins?	breech/cephalic	cephalic /breech	breech/breech	cephalic/cephalic
Major indications for induction of labour are, except: True for hysteroscopy	prolonged pregnancy allows visualisation of the ovaries	diabetes mellitus can be done only by using general anesthesia	chronic renal disease you can visualize polyps in the endometrial cavity	placenta praevia can be introduced through the abdomen
Risk factors for acute compartment syndrome	high BMI	prolonged surgical time	Leg holders	All
What kind of abnormalities are linked to the use of SSRIs (particularly paroxetine) ?	Renal abnormalities	Cardiac abnormalities	Genital tract abnormalities	Brain abnormalities
Hormonal treatments of heavy menstrual bleeding include, except:	danazol	norethisterone	Mirena	NSAID
Continuous electronic fetal monitoring is indicated:	in case of polyhydramnios	always in the 2nd stage	in case of maternal diabetes	all of the above
Which is uterine hyperstimulation?	4 contraction in 10 minutes	5 contractions in 10 minutes	6 contractions in 10 minutes	all
If conception does not occur after months of regular sexual intercourse then the couple should be considered to be potentially infertile.	6 months	12 months	18 months	24 months
True for endometrial resection or ablation	it is done by laparoscopy	intraoperative uterine perforation is a risk of the procedure	95% of women will become amenorrhoeic	success rate is 100% (major reduction in heavy menstrual bleeding)
Which factors of the cervix should be noted on admission	position	consistency	effacement	all of the above
Fluid and electrolyte balance in postoperative care:	the normal fluid intake: 2.5l/24 hours	the normal fluid intake: 1.0l/24	the normal fluid intake: 5.5l/24 hours	the normal fluid intake: 0.5l/24 hours
In the case of second degree lacerations during vaginal delivery it is true:	no need for suturing	external sphincter injury detected	internal sphincter injury detected	none of A,B, C, answers
Which is the larger diameter of the pelvic inlet?	lateral	anteroposterior	oblique	equal
The following is germ cell tumour of the ovary:	granulosa cell tumour	serous cystadenocarcinoma	teratoma	Brenner cell tumour
How frequent is the malposition of the fetal head during delivery?	5%	10%	20%	25%

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In the case of preterm labour it is true:	occurs in 15-20% of pregnancies	chances of survival same as at term by 30 weeks	tocolysis not need after 32 weeks	occurring prior to 37 weeks
What is the recommended daily folic acid supplementation during pregnancy (in µg)?	200	400	600	800
Stillbirth means:	A baby delivered without signs of life after 23+6 weeks of pregnancy	A baby delivered without signs of life after 27+6 weeks of pregnancy	A baby delivered without signs of life after 36+6 weeks of pregnancy	none of them
What is the definition of antepartum haemorrhage (WHO)?	haemorrhage from the vagina after the 24th week of gestation	haemorrhage from the vagina before the 24th week of gestation	haemorrhage from the vagina after the 20th week of gestation	haemorrhage from the vagina before the 32th week of gestation
True for ovarian endometriosis	contains fresh blood	the are known as chocolate cysts	they can not cause peritoneal irritation	only MRI can detect the lesion
Types of intrauterine contraceptive devices:	Inert devices	Pharmacologically active devices	Devices containing progestogen	All of above
Medical treatment of endometriosis, except:	opioids	oral progestogens	levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system	gonadotropin releasing hormone agonists
Production of lecithin reaches functional levels by ...	34 weeks gestation	28 weeks gestation	32 weeks gestation	30 weeks gestation
What can you diagnose with pelvic examination, EXCEPT?	erosion or ectropium on the cervix	vaginal infection	endometrium carcinoma	vaginal wall prolapse
Diastolic pressure should be taken at the	1st Korotkoff sound	2nd Korotkoff sound	4th Korotkoff sound	5th Korotkoff sound
Tuberculosis in pregnancy:	can result in fetopathy	should be treated with Streptomycin	multiple drug therapy is contraindicated	if suspected, chest X-ray is important step of investigations
Risk factors for ectopic pregnancy, except:	Previous ectopic pregnancy	Previous tubal surgery	Previous vaginal birth	Previous history of PID
Factors affecting the risk for Down's syndrome	Maternal age	NT	PAPP-A	All above

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Embryonic loss is diagnosed where	There is no change in the size of the embryo after 7 days on scan	There is no change in the size of the embryo after 2 days on scan	There is an embryo >7mm in size without cardiac activity	A and C is correct
In which case is the diameter of the presenting part the greatest?	vertex presentation	brow presentation	face presentation	deflexed vertex presentation
Which of the following antiepileptic is safe to use during pregnancy:	carbamazepine	lamotrigine	sodium-valproate	A and B
The cause of the case of prelabour rupture of membrane. True cause , except ...	fetal malformation	infection	smoking	polyhydramnios
It's true for the oxytocin, EXCEPT:	Its release is promoted by suckling	It stimulates the myoepithelial cells to contract	It releases from the supraoptic and paraventricular nuclei of hypothalamus	Giving it exogenously doesn't have any effect
Vaginal birth is NOT allowed, when the fetus has.....	Small exomphalos	Severe hydrocephalus	Cleft lip and palate	Talipes
Specific for combined oral contraceptive pills, except:	suppress gonadotrophins, but have other effects as well	this is the only effective contraceptive method	failure rate 0.3/100 women years	contain both oestrogen and gestogen
The recommended medical term for pregnancy loss less than weeks gestation is miscarriage.	12 weeks	18 weeks	20 weeks	24 weeks
In pregnancy ..., EXCEPT:	Total peripheral resistance falls	pituitary gland enlarges	thyroid function decreases	White cell count rises slowly, but massive neutrophilia is usual around delivery
Not a sign or symptom of upper genital tract infection	Acute bilateral lower abdominal pain	Signs of systemic illness with pyrexia and tachycardia	Retrosternal pain	Signs of peritonitis with guarding, rebound tenderness and often localized rigidity.
What are the symptoms of pre-eclampsia, EXCEPT? Acute polyhydramnios, symptoms	frontal headache pain	blurring of vision dyspnoea	left epigastric pain vomiting	vomiting all

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Differential diagnosis of the acute ectopic pregnancy, except:	Acute gastritis	Rupture of an ovarian cyst	Acute salpingitis	Acute appendicitis
How does the the vital capacity change during pregnancy?	increasing slightly	decreasing	No change	all of the above can occur
Gastroschisis and exomphalos	are synonyms	differ only in the frequency of the associated chromosome anomalies	differ only in their relation to the umbilicus	can be differentiated by ultrasound
Which is an absolute indication of caesarean section?	Breech presentation	Transverse lie with ruptured membranes	Previous caesarean section	Twin pregnancy
What are the criteria of FIGO Stage II vulvar cancer	tumor confined to the vulva	positive inguino-femoral lymph nodes	tumor with distant metastases	tumor of any size with extension to adjacent perineal structures with negative nodes
Risk factors for fetal compromise are the followings except	Maternal hypertension	Twin pregnancy	Maternal tall stature	Vaginal bleeding
Newborns of mothers with SLE often have	eruptions	severe anaemia	congenital heart block	jaundice
When calculating individual risk for Down's syndrome, using combined screening test, ... is taken into account.	AFP	paternal age	inhibin-A	maternal age
These are the symptoms of the recipient twin TTTS except one.	polyhydramnios	cardiomegaly	hydrops fetalis	oligohydramnios
Which is not true for recurrent miscarriages?	Defined as 3 consecutive pregnancy losses	Investigation should include screening for antiphospholipid antibodies, chromosome abnormalities and	Chances of successful subsequent pregnancy are lower than 10% without any treatment	Women with antiphospholipid antibodies should be offered treatment with low dose aspirin and heparin
Pearl index of Mirena:	0,2	0,6	1,4	2
A cardiotocogram showing a baseline of 170/min with 3-4 bpm variability for 40 min is considered as	normal	suspicious	pathological	non-reassuring

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Preterm labour is defined...	as a labour occurring before the commencement of the 37th week of gestation	as a labour occurring before the commencement of the 36th week of gestation	as a labour occurring before the commencement of the 38th week of gestation	as a labour occurring before the commencement of the 35th week of gestation
During menstruation which endometrial layer(s) sheds:	Zona basalis	Zona spongiosa	Zona compacta	Zona spongiosa and zona compacta
The effect of magnesium sulphate in preterm labour is:	strong tocolytic effect	prevention of fetal respiratory distress	neuroprotective	no side effects
Complications of IUDs	Pregnancy	Perforation of the uterus	PID	All of above
Common organism causing lower genital tract infection: (find the wrong answer)	Candida albicans	Trichomonas vaginalis	HSV	RSV
Miscarriage occurs in of clinical pregnancies.	1-2%	5%	10-20%	50%
What belongs to management after delivery in eclampsia, EXCEPT?	strict fluid balance	continue antihypertensive therapy until the blood pressure is normal	deep sedation	quiet environment
At the initiation of lactation it is true, that: EXCEPT:	prolactin acts directly on alveolar cells	high levels of oestrogen and progesterone allows prolactin to act	sudden reduction of progesterone and oestrogen allows prolactin to act	prolactin's release is promoted by suckling
Which of the following statements are true, EXCEPT?	vasectomy failure rate: 1/2000	the disadvantage of vasectomy: sterility is not immediate	complication of vasectomy: haematoma, infection, epididymitis,	less difficult to reverse than most forms of female sterilisation
What is preferable to do with the suspicion of a miscarriage, except	Proceed to immediate medical or surgical uterine evacuation	Ultrasound scan	Repeat the ultrasound scan a week later	Speculum examination
The peak incidence of uterine leiomyosarcomas is:	30-35ys	40-45ys	50-55ys	60-75ys

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Choose the correct statement!	The uterus is not supported by the supports of the vaginal walls only by the sacrouterine ligaments	The intact levator ani provides only direct support to the vagina and the uterus	The uterus is indirectly supported by the supports of the vaginal walls and the intact levator ani but directly by the uterosacral ligaments	The round and broad ligaments together with uterosacral ligaments provide the direct support of the uterus
Pre-existing renal disease increases the risk of the listed conditions during pregnancy, except: Clinical risk factors for fetal abnormalities in early pregnancy, except	postpartum bleeding	IUGR	preeclampsia	preterm birth
In women with SLE, labour should be induced	at 35-36 weeks	at 37-38 weeks	at 39-40 weeks	not necessary until 42 weeks
What is the first line treatment of vulva and vaginal monilial infections? (find the wrong answer)	clotrimazole	fluconazole	ketoconazole	penicillin
Mechanisms of drug treatment of overactive bladder syndrome are, except:: True for polycystic ovary syndrome	antiadrenergic drugs	antimuscarinic drugs	M3 selective antimuscarinic drugs	anticholinergic drugs
In the case of normal labour it is true, except	raised LH level	anovulation is a common feature	hirsutism and acne show hypoandrogen status	A and B are true
Which statement is not correct?	<24 hours in a primigravida The posterior vaginal wall is supported by the rectovaginal septum	<36 hours in a primigravida The rectovaginal septum is well defined only in the midline	<16 hours in a multigravida The anterior vaginal wall is supported by the pubovesicocervical fascia	labour resulting in vaginal delivery The anterior vaginal wall is supported by the pubourethral ligaments
Which of the following are true, EXCEPT?	hormonal contraceptions helps prevent the unwanted pregnancy	hormonal contraceptions helps reduce in blood loss at	hormonal contraception increase the risk of ectopic pregnancy	hormonal contraceptions give protection from PID
The maternal diastolic BP is during pregnancy	increasing	decreasing	No change	all of the above can occur
Effective dose of folic acid for preventing neural tube	4 microgram/ day	40 microgram/ day	400 microgram/ day	4 milligram/ day

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Symptoms and signs of menopause except	Hot flushes	Vaginal dryness	Tiredness	Increased physical activity
Which is the most widely used prostaglandin form for labour induction?	prostaglandin F ₂	prostaglandin E ₂	prostaglandin H ₂	prostacyclin
Most distant organ protruding from the fetus in a case of exomphalos can be:	stomach	tooth	kidney	parietal peritoneum
The maternal cardiac output is ... during pregnancy	increasing	decreasing	No change	all of the above can occur
What is the contraindication of tocolysis?	preeclampsia	bleeding	fetal tachycardia	nothing
Which drug is not the treatment of preterm labour?	Prostaglandin synthetase inhibitor	slow calcium-channel blockers	corticosteroids	oxytocin
One of the statements is wrong:	ICSI is an acronym for intracytoplasmic sperm injection.	Intra-cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) can be used as part of an IVF treatment.	The most successful treatment for male infertility is ICSI	The most successful treatment for female infertility is ICSI
Which one of these medications CAN be used in breastfeeding:	quetiapine	diazepam	temazepam	carbamazepine
True for pituitary amenorrhoea	can be caused by Sheehan's syndrome	low serum prolactin level	pituitary microadenomas may be present on MRI imaging	A and C are true
In which gestational age is labour induction offered to the women usually?	41+5 weeks	40+5 weeks	39+5 weeks	38+5 weeks
Multiparous women are at increased risk if the labour becomes obstructed for:	uterine rupture	placenta praevia	cord prolapse	blood loss
Characteristic feature of skin changes in pregnancy, EXCEPT:	acanthosis nigricans	chloasma	linea nigra	striae gravidarum
True for premature ovarian failure	low gonadotropin levels	hyper-oestrogenism	it affects 10% of women	common in women with Turner's syndrome
Which of the following is not part of level III pelvic floor support?	iliopectineal ligament	pubourethral ligaments	deep perineal muscles	superficial perineal muscles
Which of the following are POP (progesterone only pills)?	norethiosterone	dienogest	gestodene	cyproterone

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Non specific risk factor for fetal compromise	Maternal hypertension	Twin pregnancy	Vaginal bleeding	Isoimmunisation due to rhesus antibodies
These factors increase the risk of dizygotic twin pregnancy except one.	ovulation induction	parity (0<)	maternal age (older mothers)	familial factors (on the male side)
Dermoid cysts may cause:	precocious puberty	late puberty	hyperthyroidism	hypertension
In a diabetic pregnancy the production of surfactant is...	decreased	delayed	A	A+B
Which is false? Fetal effects of parvovirus B19 infection include	miscarriage	chorioamnionitis	fetal anaemia	fetal heart failure (hydrops)
True for constitutionally small fetus except	Genetic factors contribute to this pattern	The mother can be short	The mother can be Asian	The mother's previous babies were large
What is the most common histological type of vaginal malignancies?	squamous cell carcinoma	serous papillaris carcinoma	clear cell cancer	sarcoma of any type
The cervix is expected to dilate in active phase	1 cm in two hours	1 cm in hour	2 cm in hour	4 cm in hour
Non-structural causes of heavy menstrual bleeding, except:	hypothyroidism	adenomyosis	intrauterine contraceptive device	A and C are true
The luteinizing hormone (LH) is produced by the:	Ovaries	Thalamus	Hypothalamus	Pituitary gland
How many days does full maturation of spermatogenesis take?	23-25	34-37	45-50	64-70
What is the commonest cause of anovulation?	Polycystic ovarian syndrome	Endometriosis	HPV infection	OHSS
Women with SLE are at increased risk for the following, except	pre-eclampsia	preterm birth	IUGR	placenta previa
How common is the major depressive illness during puerperium?	5%	10%	15%	50%
True for postmenopausal bleeding	ovarian tumours can not cause postmenopausal bleeding	a thin endometrium (<3mm) is characteristic of an endometrial pathology	endometrial carcinoma and hormone replacement therapy can cause postmenopausal bleeding	assessment of the endometrium by hysteroscopy is not recommended
Incidence of inherited thrombophilia in Caucasian	5%	10%	15%	20%
Theca lutein cysts are usually observed in association with:	ectopic pregnancy	hydatiform mole	ovarian cancer	endometrial cancer

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Symptoms in early pregnancy, EXCEPT:	nausea and vomiting	excessive lassitude	breast tenderness	maternal perception of fetal movements at 12 weeks
Incidence of abruptio placentae?	0,01-0,1%	1-5%	0,3-0,6%	0,6-7%
Ovulation can be inferred by detection of the...	LH surge in blood or urine with a peak that occurs approximately 24 hours BEFORE ovulation.	LH surge in blood or urine with a peak that occurs approximately 24 hours AFTER ovulation.	FSH surge in blood or urine with a peak that occurs approximately 24 hours BEFORE ovulation.	FSH surge in blood or urine with a peak that occurs approximately 24 hours AFTER ovulation.
..... commoly achieves a normal vaginal delivery without excess of blood loss?	grade I. placenta praevia	grade III. placenta praevia	grade I.,II. Placenta praevia	none
Investigations in women with amenorrhoea and oligomenorrhoea include, except	beta hCG-test	measuring body mass index (BMI)	routine brain MRI	thyroid function test
Clinical risk factors for fetal abnormalities in late pregnancy, except	vaginal bleeding	oligohydramnios	growth restriction	pregnancy induced hypertension
Episiotomy	performed every time by sclapel	not routinely required for spontaneous vaginal labour	performed every time by mediolateral incision	not routinely required for vacuum extraction
A long lasting follicular cyst may cause:	unopposed estrogen effects	unopposed androgen effects	unopposed progesteron effect	none of the above
GCT (Glucose Challenge Test) is normal, when blood glucose is	less than 7.7mmol/l	less than 8.1mmol/l	less than 9.1mmol/l	less than 9.5 mmol/l
The total volume of water in the amniotic sac is turned	every day	every 2-3 hours	every 4-5	every 8-10 hours
Common organisms of surgical site infection of abdominal incisions:	MRSA	Staphylococcus aureus, Enteroccus spp., Escherichia	Clostridium difficile, Clostridium perfingens	Streptococcus spp.
True for oligomenorrhoea, except	anorexia nervosa can cause it	occurrence of 5 or fewer menstrual periods over 12 months	thyroid disease is unlikely to cause it	serum prolactin level has to be checked
HIV seropositive mothers ... have seropositive babies.	always	never	sometimes	in 60%

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Which one is wrong:	The uterus is situated between the bladder anteriorly and the rectum and pouch of Douglas posteriorly	The PH of the vagina in the sexually mature non-pregnant female is between	The size of the uterus depends on the hormonal status of the female	The myometrium arranged in three layers
In fetal stress and asphyxia...	meconium is presenting in the amniotic fluid	the fetal heartbeat will be tachycardic	A+B	none of them
Which is false? If backache occurs in pregnancy, differential diagnoses should include	osteoporosis	infection	pyelonephritis	early labour
What is the treatment to be offered to patients with CIN-2 lesions?	only follow-up	biopsy	simple hysterectomy	extended hysterectomy
The maternal systolic BP is ... during pregnancy	increasing	decreasing	No change	all of the above can occur
During physiological pregnancy it is true:	The endometrium undergoes decidualization	The uterus changes in size, shape, position and consistency	The blood vessels supplying the uterus undergo massive hypertrophy	All of the above
Use of tricyclic antidepressants can cause withdrawal effects. These include the followings, except	Hyperglycaemia	Hypothermia	Jitteriness	Convulsions
Which change of cardiovascular system is abnormal during puerperium?	Increase of serum sodium levels	Increase of plasma bicarbonate levels	Increase of plasma osmolality	Decrease of fibrinogen levels
Adjuvant first line chemotherapy of ovarian cancer is :	doxorubicin	platinum based	given only at stage III	never given in combination
Postpartum (puerperal) psychosis, EXCEPT:	is the most common postpartum condition	occurring in 2/1000 deliveries in women of all ages	more common in the first-time mothers or in older ones	abrupt onset, 80% within 3-14 days
Functional hypothalamic amenorrhoea is characterized by	low or normal levels of FSH and LH	normal prolactin levels	A and B	hyper-oestrogenism
Non medical methods of contraception, EXCEPT?	coitus interruptus	sterilisation	ovulation method	lactational amenorrhoea method
How many tissue layers can you see the presence of T sign at the site of membrane insertion of the placenta?	one	two	three	four

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Skeletal changes in pregnancy:	decreased lumbar lordosis	no tendency to kyphosis	increased lumbar lordosis and tendency some degree of kyphosis	usually there are no postural changes
Definition of proteinuria:	greater than 0.3g/l in 24 hrs	greater than 1g/l in 24 hrs	greater than 3g/l in 24 hrs	greater than 5g/l in 24 hrs
What is the predilectoty site of cervical carcinogenesis?	the squamo-columnar junction	the area covered with normal squamous	the are covered with normal columnar epithelim	the epithelium covering the vaginal walls
The tumour marker that may be elevated in advanced endometrial cancer is:	CA 15.3	CA19.9	CA 125	AFP
Treatment options in OHSS, except	volume expansion can be performed using human albumin sometimes with crystalloid	if there is severe ascites or pleural effusion, fluid should be drained to reduce the fluid	drugs such as indomethacin and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors may be useful	clomifen-citrat is the best treatment in severe OHSS
True for polycystic ovary syndrome, except	metformin appears to be effective	endometrial hyperplasia is a result of prolonged unopposed progesteron action	aromatase inhibitors appears to be effective	lipid abnormalities are often present
Use of sodium valproate during pregnancy is associated with increased risk for the followings, except:	neural tube defects	neurodevelopmental delay	impaired cognitive functioning in school age children	Cardiac abnormalities (specifically Ebstein's anomaly)
The major substrate for oxidative metabolism in the fetus and placenta, which transferred from the maternal	glucose	fatty acids	lipoproteins	amino acids
Third and fourth degree injuries in the case of vaginal labour, except	can lead to anal incontinence	can lead to perineal discomfort	can lead to dyspareunia	can lead often to rectovaginal fistulas
True for taking a cervical smear, EXCEPT?	slide is fixed with 3% glacial acetic acid	should be done at least 3 months after pregnancy	slide is fixed with 95% alcohol alone	fixation requires 90 minutes in solution
The surface of the ovary is covered by:	Single layer of cuboidal epithelium	Single layer of columnar	Stratified columnar epithelium	Stratified cuboidal epithelium

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
True for hysterectomy, except	conservation of the ovaries is recommended under the age of 50	indications for the operation are endometriosis, fibroids, ovarian tumours	is associated with a mortality of around 1:200	the risk of postoperative venous thromboembolism is not increased
In the past 15 years the age standardised incidence of endometrial cancer has	increased	decreased	hasn't changed	was not studied
Preoperative tumour assesment by MRI is useful in	myometrial invasion	tumor grading	tumor staging	a,c
Where can you find the fetal heart sounds in late pregnancy in case of cephalic presentation?	above the level of the umbilicus	at the level of the umbilicus	below the level of the umbilicus	at the maternal hypochondrium
Hormonal contraception contraindication, EXCEPT?	pregnancy	DVT, PE	migraine without aura	carcinoma of the breast
What modalities of oncotherapy are available for patients with cervical cancer?	surgical interventions of different radicality	radiotherapy	chemotherapy	all of the three
Prenatal detection rate of cardiac abnormalities is than that of the urogenital abnormalities	higher	lower	about the same	higher only at 24 weeks
Feautres of renal lesion in preeclampsia, except:	swelling of the endothelial cells	hypertrophy of the mesangial cells	Profibrin deposition	Cholesterol deposition
What type of drugs can possibly decrease contraceptive reliability, EXCEPT?	systemic corticosteroids	antibiotics	antihistamins	anticonvulsants
Minimal amniotic fluid known as	hydramnion	oligohydramnios	polyhydramnios	none of the above
G3 (gravidity) P1 (parity) can refer to a women, who ..., EXCEPT:	had one delivery after 24 weeks, and 2 miscarriages	had one delivery after 24 weeks, 1 miscarriage and 1 ectopic pregnancy	is pregnant now, and had one delivery after 24 weeks, and 1 miscarriage	who had three deliveries after 24 weeks of gestation, and one miscarriage
Management of hyperemesis, except:	Electrolyte solutions	Antiemetic therapy	Vitamin supplements	Prostaglandin analogue
Optimal time to screening for GBS	20th week	28th week	40th week	34-36th week
Management of upper genital tract infection: (find the wrong answer)	Laparoscopy in every cases	Fluid replacement	Antibiotic therapy	Pain relief with NSAID
At this phase of the menstruation cycle endometrium reaches its maximal growth	Menstrual phase	Phase of repair	Proliferative phase	Secretory phase
How common is the depression during puerperium?	5%	10%	15%	50%
Hyperemesis gravidarum, EXCEPT:	commonly occurs in the first 3 months	there's severe and persistent vomiting	it can lead to dehydration, and ketonuria	it never leads to electrolyte imbalance

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Which is the correct statement?	Candida albicans causes a sexually transmitted infection.	The trichomonas vaginalis often seen on the Pap smear even in the absence of symptoms.	Herpes genitalis mostly caused by herpes simplex virus (HSV) type 1.	After the initial infection of HSV the virus completely disappears.
Which is false? Symptoms of gastro-oesophageal reflux in pregnancy can be improved by	changing sleeping position	increased fluid intake	antacids	histamine-receptor blockers
In which gestational week does the fetal heart begin to beat	4-5	5-6	3-4	2-3
Which one is not used to check fetal heart rate?	hand-held Doppler machine	cardiotocograph	Pinard fetal stethoscope	ECG
What examinations would you offer in heavy menstrual bleeding?	transvaginal ultrasound	colonoscopy	colposcopy	A and C are true
Which is false? Physiological causes of abdominal pain or discomfort in pregnancy include	constipation	pressure of the gravid uterus on the abdominal contents	ectopic pregnancy	stretching of the abdominal ligaments and muscles
During pregnancy simple analgesia is provided by	paracetamol	ibuprofen	indomethacine	ASA
Risk factors of postpartum psychosis, EXCEPT:	family history of bipolar illness	maternal family history of postpartum psychosis	emergency caesarean section	previous delivery, multiparity
Diagnoses of the endometrial polyps, EXCEPT?	MRI	hysteroscopy	sonohysterography	transvaginal ultrasound
Findings on fetal ultrasound may suggest	structural fetal abnormality	chromosomal abnormality of the fetus	both A and B	none
How many blastocyst is required to transfer in IVF?	1 or 2 blastocysts	5 blastocysts	10 blastocysts	more than 10
In the evaluation of Apgar score it is true, except	Pink colour is 2 points	Rigid tone is 2 points	Irregular respiration is 1 point	Pulse <100/ min is 1 point
Etiology of postnatal psychiatric disorders, EXCEPT:	neuroendocrine changes	abnormal sensitivity of dopamin and increased blood pressure in preeclampsia	sudden rise in estradiol postpartum	genetic vulnerability
Which is false? Gastro-oesophageal reflux in pregnancy is related to	delayed gastric emptying	preeclampsia	reduced lower oesophageal sphincter pressure	raised intragastric pressure

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
True for adenomyosis:	it affects 10% of women	it is usually diagnosed in nulliparous women	it regresses after menopause	transabdominal ultrasound shows high level of accuracy for the diagnosis
The LH surge is ___ hours before the ovulation.	6-12	12-24	35-42	48-60
Not a typical symptom of genital tract infections	urethral and vaginal discharge	retrosternal pain	lower abdominal pain, dyspareunia	itching and/or discomfort in the
Perinatal mortality rate:	The number of stillbirths per 1000 total births	The number of neonatal deaths occurring within the first 28 days of life per 1000 live	The number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths per 1000 total births	The number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths per 10000 total births
Presence of accelerations on the CTG	is related to movements of the fetus	is abnormal	indicates fetal jeopardy	B and C
The incidence peak of endometrial cancer is in the age of:	45-50 ys.	50-60 ys.	60-75 ys.	75-85 ys.
Prognosis of asthma in pregnancy	good	always bad	bad only in poorly controlled cases	improved by cessation of antiasthmatic
Secondary bladder outlet obstruction usually associated with	urinary infection	vaginal infection	previous surgery for incontinence	renal dysfunction
Which is true? There is a high risk of vertical transmission of HIV infection from mother to fetus	transplacentally in the antenatal period	during vaginal birth	at caesarean section	postnatally through breastfeeding
Most commonly used forms of labour induction are, except:	nifedipine administration	prostaglandin administration	mechanical cervix dilatation	syntocinon infusion
Which is true? Iron-deficiency anaemia mainly effects	the fetus	the mother	both the mother and the fetus	neither the mother nor the fetus
Normal single pocket of amniotic fluid	2-8 cm	3-5cm	1-10cm	6-7cm
The only immunoglobulin to be transferred across the placenta is:	IgA	IgE	IgG	IgM
In monozygotic multiple pregnancy the zygote divides after conception. If the split postconceptually occurs at: 13+ days	there will be 2 embryos, 2 amnions,2 chorions	there will be 2 embryos, 2 amnions, 1 chorion	there will be 2 embryos, 1 amnion,1 chorion	there will be conjoint twins, 1 amnion and 1 chorion
The signs of placenta praevia are, EXCEPT?	vaginal bleeding	malpresentation of the fetus	normal uterine tone	intensified uterine tone

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
How can you diagnose the benign conditions of the uterus?	hystero-graphy	hystero-scopy	symptoms	all
Most common type of epithelial ovarian cancer is:	epithelial	mucinous	endometrioid	clear cell
For severe postnatal depression it is true, EXCEPT:	onset is gradual in the first 2 weeks	affected woman feel guilty, worthless	panic attacks and obsessive thoughts are common	previous infertility, IVF (in vitro fertilization) doesn't increase the risk of it
Characteristic feature of skin changes in pregnancy, EXCEPT:	acanthosis nigricans	chloasma	linea nigra	striae gravidarum
Risk of Down's syndrome of the fetus of a 40-year-old woman without doing any screening test	1:25	1:75	1:750	can not be estimated
Which one of these antidepressants is the best to avoid in breastfeeding:	amitryptiline	fluoxetine	imipramine	dothiepin
What is the treatment offered patients wit Stage I vulvar cancer?	irradiation to the vulva	irradiation to the inguinal regions	radical vulvectomy	local excision
The tube is divided into four sections, except:	Interstitial	Isthmus	Abdominal	Ampulla
In the inlet of the true pelvic the biggest diameter (~13cm) is in:	transverse diameter	left oblique diameter	right oblique diameter	anteroposterior diameter
Barrier methods are, except:	Male condom	Diaphragm	NuvaRing	Cervical cap
Preoperative blood couagulation screening is:	Not necessary	Always necessary	Only, if the patinet has a known coagulopathy	Only in elderly
The case of cord presentation	Is no obstetrics emergency	Leads to fetal malformation	Leads to fetal asphyxia	Leads to Apgar 8-9
Followings can cause deep dysparenumria, except:	endometriosis	narrowing of the introitus	postoperative scarring	acut or chronic PID
Which is the presenting diameter in case of vertex presentation?	submentobregmatic	verticomental	suboccipitobregmatic	occipitofrontal
Specific for IUD, except:	prevents implantation and fertilization in case of IUGR	best for older multiparous women	no need for replacement	inert or pharmacologically
Continuous electronic fetal monitoring is indicated:		previous caesarean section	pre-eclampsia	all of the above
Which is false? Possible pre-pregnancy risk factor associated with chronic anemia:	short interval between pregnancies	diabetes mellitus	menorrhagia	thalassaemia

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Signs of intra-abdominal bleeding:	tachycardia, pyrexia, hypertension	tachycardia, abdominal distension, oliguria, hypotension	bradycardia, pyrexia, abdominal pain	hypertension, abdominal pain, oliguria
In the case of normal labour it is true that	supine position can cause supine hypotensive syndrome	supine position can cause supine hypertensive syndrome	supine position can cause cord presentation	supine position can cause breach presentation
The total surface area of the chorionic villi in the mature placenta is:	1 m ²	5 m ²	11 m ²	30 m ²
Proteinuria can be associated with	IUGR	poorer fetal prognosis	preeclampsia	All above
Normal pubertal development	is initiated by increased amount of GnRH secreted in a pulsatile	menarche is the onset of adrenal androgen	menarche occurs at the age of 18	LH and FSH levels do not change during puberty
Diagnosis of cord presentation:	Established usually by palpation of the pulsating cord	Established usually by palpation of the ruptured cord	Established usually by ultrasound signs of the pulsating cord	Established usually by blood sampling of the pulsating cord
What is the category in the Bethesda system with the highest risk for CIN2+?	ACUS	LGSIL	HGSIL	all of the three
The true conjugate or anteroposterior diameter of pelvic inlet, EXCEPT:	is the distance between the midpoint of the sacral promontory and the superior border of the pubic symphysis	is approximately 13 cm	is approximately 11 cm	can not be measured by clinical examination
For face presentation it is true, except	incidence is 1 in 1000 deliveries	cause is unknown	head is hyperextended	associated with high parity
Which is not true for spermicides and sponges?	Common spermicide is nonoxynol-9	Must be inserted approximately 15 minutes before intercourse	Pearl index of spermicides is 5	Sponges consist of polyurethane foam impregnated with nonoxynol-9

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
The clinical sign of the onset of the labor is	one contraction in every 30 min	regular, painful contractions that produce progressive cervical dilatation	PPROM	elevation of breath frequency
The most common site of extrauterine implantation is: The vagina:	Fallopian tube	Ovary	Abdominal cavity Anteriorly it is intimately related to the trigone of the urinary bladder and the uretra	Cervical canal Posteriorly is related to the sigmoid
Is a muscular tube some 15-20cm long		In cross section the vagina is T shaped		vertical transmission can be reduced by both
Which is false? Hepatitis B infection	can be screened universally	can be transmitted vertically to the fetus	identification is important antenatally to reduce vertical transmission	caesarean section or avoidance of breast feeding
What is the recommended daily iodine supplementation during pregnancy in iodine deprived regions (in mg)?	100	150	250	400
Postpartum blues, EXCEPT:	comes with irritability, emotional lability, tearfulness, exhaustion, tendency to catastrophize	is normally related to psychiatric history of the patient or family	usually occurs between day 3 and day 10	can recur periodically over the next 6 to 8 weeks postpartum
Profilaxis/ treatment of thromboembolism:	never necessary	LMWH	aspirin	intravenous fibrinogen
Non-hormonal treatment of heavy menstrual bleeding include	Mirena	tranexamic acid	medroxyprogesteron- acetate	danazol
When calculating individual risk for Down's syndrome, using combined screening test, the followings are taken into account, except	PAPP-A	maternal age	nuchal translucency thickness by ultrasound	unconjugated oestriol
Severely anaemic pregnant women with thalassaemia should be treated with	high dose iron therapy	multiple blood transfusions	both A and B	none of the above
These are the indications of caeserean section in breech presentation except one.	estimated birth weight less than 1,5kg or more than 4kg	footling presentation or the head is deflexed by ultrasound	additional complications	gestational age >37 weeks

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
The umbilical cord :	contains two veins and one artery	contains two arteries and one vein	is normally shorter than 30 cm	is normally longer than 90 cm
Fetal tachycardia is defined as a fetal heart rate	> 130 bpm	> 140 bpm	> 150 bpm	> 160 bpm
In monozygotic multiple pregnancy the zygote divides after conception. If the split postconceptually occurs at: 4-8 days	there will be 2 embryos, 2 amnions, 2 chorions	there will be 2 embryos, 2 amnions, 1 chorion	there will be 2 embryos, 1 amnion, 1 chorion	there will be cojoint twins, 1 amnion and 1 chorion
The following forms of regional anaesthesia can be used for pain relief in labour:	epidural	spinal	puddental nerve blockade	B and C
Risk factors of postpartum psychosis, EXCEPT:	primiparity	previous postpartum	previous bipolar illness	well-balanced, harmonic, relaxed
Part of the biophysical profile except	Fetal heart rate	Fetal movements	Fetal tone	Fetal Dopplers
These are the symptoms of the donor twin in TTTS except one.	oliguria	olygohydramnios	growth restriction	enlarged urinary bladder
Female sterilisation techniques, EXCEPT?	tubal ligation	laparoscopic coagulation	laparoscopic tubal clips	total laparoscopic hysterectomy
Serous cystadenomas are:	always malignant	sometimes malignant	the most common type of ovarian tumors	always unilocular
Osteoporosis is when T-score is	Greater than -1	Between -1 and -2	-2,5 or less	-3,5 or less
Steps of clinical audit, except	defining best practice	re-examining	preparing to monitor	planning for
What are the most common high risk oncogenic HPV	HPV6/11	HPV 16/18	HPV 31/33	HPV45/52
At normal presentation the fetal head presents by the...	brow	face	vertex	none of the aboves
Urinary fistula formation results from, except:	surgical trauma	malignant disease	radiotherapy	chemotherapy
The action of arteficial methods of contraception:	Inhibition of ovulation	Prevention of implantation of the fertilized ovum	The spermatozoa are physically prevented from gaining access to the	All of above
Chronic hydramnios reason	anencephaly	oesophageal atresia	duodenal atresia	All
Investigations in women with dysmenorrhoea, except	swabs for pelvic infections	transvaginal ultrasound	laparoscopy	pelvic x-ray
Types of incontinence are, except:	partial incontinence	stress incontinence	urge incontinece	overflow incontinence

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Which one is wrong:	The uterosacral ligaments play a major role in supporting the uterus and the vaginal vault	The round ligaments are two fibromuscular ligaments that extended from the anterior surface of the bladder	The cardinal ligaments form the strongest supports for the uterus and the vaginal vault	The broad ligaments are reflected folds of the peritoneum
Classification types of endometrial hyperplasia except: What is implantation bleed?	simple A small amount of bleeding may occur as the oocyte implants in the endometrium 5-7 days after fertilization.	complex A small amount of bleeding may occur as the blastocysts implants in the endometrium 5-7 days after fertilization.	pre- cancerous A small amount of bleeding may occur as the oocyte implants in the endometrium two weeks after fertilization.	atypical A small amount of bleeding may occur as the blastocysts implants in the endometrium two weeks after fertilization.
Clinical characteristics of OHSS, except of:	ovarian enlargement	ascites, pleural effusion	oliguria	hypertension
Steps of abdominal hysterectomy, except	midline incision of the skin	uterovesical peritonemum is opened	ureters are cut then neoimplantation is done	transverse cervical ligaments are cut
Medical treatment of uterine fibroids, EXCEPT?	NSAIDs	GnRH analogues	progesterone receptor modulator	oestrogen
Manchester or Fothergill repair can be recommended in case of	urethrocele	uterine prolapse if the patient's preference is to preserve reproductive family and social history	uterine prolapse if the patient finished her family planning	rectocele
What belongs to medical history?	presenting complaint	family and social history	menstrual history	all
What is the recommended frequency of antenatal visits in uncomplicated pregnancies between week 36 and 40?	daily	weekly	once in every 2 weeks	monthly
Doppler recordings of blood flow in the umbilical artery is	Useful in low risk pregnancies	Useful in high risk pregnancies	Useful in detection of fetal brain abnormalities	Useful for maternal surveillance

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
What the colposcopy is used for?	for inspection of the epithelium on the cervix	for inspection of the glandular epitheium in the	for inspection of the endometrium	to chek the correct position of the uterus
Can be effective in the treatment of erectile dysfunction, except:	antipsychotics	bromocriptine	prostaglandin E1	sildenafil
Which newer atypical antipsychotic may be used during pregnancy?	Olanzapine	Clozapine	Both of them	None of them
Hormonal contraception side effects, EXCEPT?	risk for cervical/breast cancer	liver carcinoma	MI (myocardial infarction)	venous thrombosis
Which one is not true? If the station of the head is 0/5...	the fetal head is in a deep position in the pelvis.	the occiput is not felt.	the head is well palpable above the brim with external examination.	the head is engaged.
Specific symptoms of acute fatty liver of pregnancy, True for endometriosis	nausea and vomiting pelvic endometriosis can affect the sigmoid colon or rectum	jaundice there is a deterioration in symptoms during pregnancy	itching surgical management can rarely improve quality of life	abdominal pain the pathogenesis of endometriosis is fully known
The Gonadotropin Releasing hormone (GnRH) is produced by the:	Ovaries	Thalamus	Hypothalamus	Pituitary gland
The neuropathic bladder reflection dyssynergy between	tension of bladder and urethral sphincter	the activity of detrusor muscle and urethral sphincter	bladder sphincter and urethral sphincter	the activity of detrusor muscle and bladder sphincter
What can you examine with bimanual examination?	the shape of the uterus	the size of the uterus	the consistency of the uterus	all
Which is true? Third trimester anaemia can be diagnosed with a haemoglobin level less than	10.5 g/dL	11.5 g/dL	12.5 g/dL	13.5 g/dL
What belongs to menstrual history, EXCEPT?	first menstruation	menstruation regularity	date of the last menstrual period	number of the partners
How many levels of pelvic organ support are clinically relevant?	1	2	3	Such classification does not exist
What is the prevalence of the twin pregnancy in Europe?	5-13/1000 live birth	25-30/1000 live birth	50-100/1000 live birth	1-2/1000 live birth

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Non epithelial cancers approximately account for what percent of uterine malignancies?	0,01	0,03	0,1	0,25
Menopause: Woman has had no periods for consecutive months	10	11	12	18
Type of urinary tract fistula is:	vesicovaginal	rectovaginal	uterovaginal	ureterourethral
Which hepatitis is transmitted by blood-bourne route?	A and B	B and C	A, B and C	only C
Findings on fetal ultrasound can give the diagnosis of	structural fetal abnormality	chromosomal abnormality of the fetus	both A and B	none
How long is the normal postpartum period (puerperium)?	6 hours	6 days	6 weeks	6 months
Which of the following symptoms is not common in all forms of prolapse?	sacral backache	sense of fullness in the vagina with dragging discomfort	bleeding from the cervix	visible protrusion of the cervix or vaginal walls
Congenital abnormalities of the uterus can cause..., EXCEPT?	malpresentation	Down-sy	retained placenta	recurrent miscarriage
Is diagnosis of fetal chromosomal abnormality at 11 weeks possible?	Yes, by amniocentesis.	Yes, by chorionic villus sampling.	Yes, by combined screening test.	Not possible.
Most of the current combined pills contain?	150-4000 mg ethynil oestradiol and 20-30 mg progesterone	20-30 mg ethynil oestradiol and 150-4000 mg progesterone	20-30 µg ethynil oestradiol and 150-4000 µg progesterone	150-4000 µg ethynil oestradiol and 20-30 µg progesterone
Signs of amniotic fluid embolism:	Suddenly developing acute respiratory distress	cardiovascular collapse	Disseminated intravascular coagulation	all of them
The lower limit of normal sperm concentration is between	1-2 million sperm/mL	3-4 million sperm/mL	5 million sperm/mL	15-20 million sperm/mL
These are the common causes of breech presentation except one.	Gestational age	maternal age	placental location	Uterine anomalies, multiple pregnancy
Risk factors of mild postnatal depression, EXCEPT:	single/young	chronic life difficulties	Stillbirth/ infant death	healthy infant

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Obstetric conjugate diameter..., EXCEPT:	has one of the greatest clinical significance	is the distance between the midpoint of the sacral promontory and the nearest point on the posterior surface of the pubic tooth	is 1,5 cm greater than the diagonal conjugate diameter	can not be measured directly by clinical examination
Most distant organ protruding from the fetus in a case of gastrochisis can be?	stomach		kidney	parietal peritoneum
The effect of corticosteroids in preterm labour is:	prevention of fetal respiratory distress	decrease the surfactant level	neuroprotective	causes fever
What can you use to prevent pre-eclampsia?	low-dose aspirin (60-100 mg/day)	LMWH	β-blockers	folic acid
Possible symptoms and signs of menopause except	Atrophic vaginitis	Dysuria	Trichomonas vaginitis	Urge incontinence
What can we described as "the head rotates as it reaches the pelvic floor"	flexion	internal rotation	extension	external rotation
Laboratory tests in pregnant women with hypothyroidism show:	decreased sTSH, elevated T3 and T4	decreased sTSH, decreased T3 and T4	elevated sTSH, decreased T3 and T4	elevated sTSH, increased T3 and T4
In case of an ovarian tumor acute pain can be a sign of: Which statement is not correct?	torquation The complex fibromuscular mass of perineal body is bordered laterally by the Pearl index is 2	tumor growth The caudal border of the perineal body is the rectovaginal septum Contains 52 mg of levonorgestrel	rupture The superficial and deep perineal muscles attach laterally to the perineal body Progestogen-releasing intrauterine system	a,c The anterior border of the perineal body is the wall of the anorectum Reduces menstrual blood loss
Which is not true for Mirena?				
Early neonatal death	Death of the liveborn infant occurring within 28 days of birth	Death during the first week of life	Death of the liveborn infant occurring within 30 days of birth	Death during the first 2 hour of life
Which of the following disorders associated with recurrent miscarriage?	Polycystic ovarian syndrome	Psoriasis	Migraine	Depression

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Which is not true for hyperemesis gravidarum?	Usually resolves in third trimester	Persistent vomiting starting before 20 weeks in pregnancy associated with weight loss and ketosis	May lead to encephalopathy, renal and hepatic failure	Hospital admission is indicated where there is evidence of dehydration or electrolyte imbalance
How does renal blood flow change in the 3rd trimester?	increasing	decreasing	No change	all of the above can occur
Non-structural causes of abnormal uterine bleeding, except:	polycystic ovary syndrome	endometrial hyperplasia	Von Willebrand disease	endometritis
The management of advanced ovarian cancer is:	surgical	chemotherapy	both of the above	none of the above
Risk factor of obstetric cholestasis:	age	race	parity	weight
Up to weeks, the actual gain in fetal weight is small, (therefore at this time fetuses growing equally), UH measurement at this time is the most accurate method to establish or confirm gestational age.	6	10	18	30
How can we diagnose cervical cancer?	with the latest generation of HPV tests	with cervical cytology	with colposcopy	with biopsy and histology
Which is false? Long term consequences of gestational diabetes may include	Type 2 diabetes later in mother's life	Obesity in childhood	Post partum thyroiditis	Diabetes in childhood
How high is the risk of recurrence of serious affective disorder among women with a previous serious affective disorder?	10%	25%	50%	75%
Combined screening test should not be performed, if	CRL = 40 mm it helps to identify immature epithelium	CRL = 50 mm it helps identify the accumulation of nucleic proteins	CRL = 60 mm it helps identify atypical subethelial vasculature	CRL = 70 mm all of the three
In what sense is the acetic acid usefull applied in colposcopy?				
Structural causes of abnormal uterine bleeding	intrauterine devices	thyroid disease	thrombocytopenia	uterine fibroids
The common symptoms of bladder dysfunction include, except:	dysuria	urinary incontinence	dyspareunia	urinary retention

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
True for dysmenorrhoea	mefenamic acid is a commonly used drug for the treatment	combined oral contraceptive pills rarely reduce symptoms	if NSAIDs do not reduce symptoms we have to perform a hysterectomy	prostaglandins do not play a role in the pathology
In pregnancy ..., EXCEPT:	GFR rises by 50% in the 1st trimester	Haematocrit rises	Glucose is the major fetal energy substrate	Albumin falls
Complication of sterilisation, EXCEPT?	adhesion	tubal recanalisation	pregnancy, ectopic pregnancy	loss of libido
Anti-D immunoglobulin given 72 hours after delivery reduces the risk of Rh isoimmunization to	0%	1.5%	15%	5%
Diagnosis of neuropathic bladder includes, except	cystometry	CT scan	urinary flow rate studies	neurological screening
During taking history is essential to, EXCEPT:	build a good rapport with the women	not to ask confidential and very personal information	establish mutual confidence and trust	elicit details of current pregnancy followed by previous obstetric and gynaecological history
During oogenesis the primordial germ cells originally appear in the:	Yolk sac	Genital tubercule	Mesonephros	None of the mentioned
The third stage of the labour lasts usually...	5-10 min	45 min	2 min	60 min
Which is more aggressive type of endometrial cancer	Type I	Type II	Type III	they have same aggressivity
In pregnancy ..., EXCEPT:	Cardiac output shows 40% increase in the 1st trimester	Some glycosuria is common	Mild proteinuria (less than 200 mg/mL) is common	The tendency to clotting is decreased
Granulosa lutein cysts have prolonged production of:	estrogen	testosterone	progesterone	ethinyl estradiol
Features of polycystic ovary syndrome	oligomenorrhoea	the presence of 12 or more follicles in either ovary	infertility	A, B, C are true
What is the most common cause of anaemia in pregnancy?	iron deficiency	vitamine B12 deficiency	haemolysis	parasitic infection
What are the most commonly used antihypertensive drugs in pregnancy, EXCEPT?	methyldopa	β-blockers	Alpha-blockers	calcium channel blockers
Which is NOT necessary for instrumental delivery?	full cervical dilatation	visible fetal part	empty bladder	vertex presentation
Symptoms of Down's syndrome, except	mental retardation	typical facial	spina bifida	congenital heart defect

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Which is false? Increased risks of glucose intolerance in pregnancy include The third stage of the labour ends...	previous large infant (more than 4.5 kg) two hours after delivery	Obesity (BMI more than 30 kg/m ²) with the delivery of the placenta and membranes	History of polycystic ovary syndrome with the delivery of the fetus	FBG more than 4.0 mmol/L 6 weeks after delivery
Most commonly used beta-adrenergic agonist drug, except: The mainstay treatment of endometrial cancer is:	ritodrine hysterectomy without adnexectomy	salbutamol hysterectomy with unilateral adnexectomy	indomethacin hysterectomy with bilateral adnexectomy	terbutaline hysterectomy. The question of adnexectomy depends on the situation seen cannot be classified is detectable only in the third phase.
Endometrioid type of endometrial cancer is in Syphilis:	Type I caused by diplococcus bacteria.	Type II has three phases.	can be both first line treatment is NSAID.	never forbidden after 20 weeks all of the above can occur
Exercise in pregnancy is Amniocentesis is commonly performed at... How does glomerular filtration rate change during pregnancy?	strictly forbidden 12-13 weeks increasing	advised 13-14 weeks decreasing	needed to improve 14-16 weeks No change	
Mucinous cystadenomas: The common causes for bleeding in early pregnancy, which is false	are never large in dimensions miscarriage	are always unilocular ectopic pregnancy	are more likely to become malignant than the serous benign lesions in the lower genital tract	can be the cause of pseudomyxoma implantation bleed
After two consecutive miscarriages the likelihood of a successful third pregnancy is Signs of placental abruption, EXCEPT? If the latent period at term between rupture of membranes to onset of painful uterine contraction is greater than 4 hours it is called	0,9 pain PROM	0,8 vaginal bleeding ROM	0,7 normal uterine activity PPROM	0,6 increased uterine none of the aboves
Acute salpingitis may also result from organism such as.... The features of overactive bladder syndrome are, except: Common sign of thrombophlebitis, except:	Neisseria Gonorrhoeae frequency of micturition Localized inflammation	Escherichia Coli frequency of Tenderness	Clostridium welchii urge incontinence Thickening of superficial veins	all are correct dysuria All of them

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Pregnancy is a prothrombotic state, because:	coagulation factors decrease	endogenous anticoagulants increase	both false	both true
The interspinous diameter:	is the narrowest space in the pelvis, ~ 12 cm	is the narrowest space in the pelvis, ~ 10 cm	is the biggest space in the pelvis, ~ 13 cm	is one of the narrowest space in the pelvis, ~ 11 cm
Incidence of Down's syndrome at birth It's true for oxygen transfer in fetus, EXCEPT:	less than 0.1 % Fetal haemoglobin has a higher affinity than does adult Hgb	0.1 - 1 % Haemoglobin's concentration is lower in the fetus	1-10 % Oxygen is predominantly transported in the form of oxyhaemoglobin	none of the above is By the increase in H+ concentration, pCO2 and temperature the oxygen dissociation curve is shifted to the right
Followings can cause superficial dyspareunia, except: The number of oocytes fall to ____ by birth At what age is the first period abnormal? Congenital abnormalities of the uterus can cause...? Management of ectopic pregnancy, except: Psychiatric risk factors, EXCEPT:	infection 1 million >16 years recurrent miscarriage Salpingotomy emergency caesarean section	menopausal 5 million <9 years premature labour Oxytocin baby admitted to special care unit	vulvodynia 10 million both both Methotrexate high anxiety	foreign bodies None of the above none none Salpingectomy negative psychiatric history
Postpartum (puerperal) psychosis, EXCEPT:	responds rapidly to treatment	can be life-threatening condition	the prognosis is bad	treatment needs to be continued for some time after recovery
Changes in the cervix in pregnancy, EXCEPT:	increased vascularity	increased collagen	hypertrophy of cervical glands	accumulation of glycosaminoglycans and water
Common symptoms of endometriosis, except: What are the maternal reasons of induction of labour in pre-eclampsia, EXCEPT? What is the most common histological type in cervical malignant tumors?	pelvic pain uncontrollable blood pressure squamous cell carcinoma	dysmenorrhoea HELLP-syndrome sarcoma of any type	ascites Gestation>37 weeks adenocarcinoma	dyspareunia rising platelet clear cell carcinoma
Surgical management of stress incontinence, except:	tension-free vaginal tape	colposuspension	hysterectomy	transurethral injection

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Neonatal death	Death of the liveborn infant occurring within 28 days of birth	Death during the first week of life	Death of the liveborn infant occurring within 30 days of birth	Death during the first 2 hour of life
The best way of confirming or excluding most types of endometriosis	transvaginal ultrasound	physical examination	blood test and urine test	diagnostic laparoscopy
Which one is wrong:	The labia maiora consist of four longitudinal cutaneous folds	The labia maiora are homologous with the male scrotum	Skene's duct lies alongside the lower 1 cm of the uretra	Bartholin's glands are a pair of racemose glands located at either side of the vaginal introitus
How much is the weight of the uterus after birth?	1 g	100 g	1 kg	10 kg
CA 125 is elevated in ovarian cancer in:	0,55	0,65	0,85	0,95
The term prolonged pregnancy is used to describe any pregnancy that exceeds	291 days from the first day of the last menstrual period	292 days from the first day of the last menstrual period	293 days from the first day of the last menstrual period	294 days from the first day of the last menstrual period
The natural barriers of the genital tract to infections: (find the wrong answer)	hymenal ring	vaginal acidity	cervical mucus	the regular monthly shedding of the endometrium
Which is not typical in case of uterine prolapse?	discomfort in sitting	obstruction of	urinary tract infection	hydronephrosis
Immunoglobulins are synthesized by fetal lymphoid tissue, first appears in the fetal circulation by:	10 weeks	20 weeks	28 weeks	37 weeks
Avoid coitus during pregnancy in case of	threatened miscarriage	prelabour rupture of the membranes	placenta praevia	All above
What is included in therapy of usual VIN?	imiquimod	laser therapy	superficial excision	all of the three
Early decelerations	are synchronous with the contractions	occur before the contractions	occur before the onset of labour	none of the above is true
Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy occur in	5%	15%	30%	50%
What should all non-sensitized Rh negative women recieve for miscarriages over 12 weeks of gestation?	Blood transfusion	Dexamethason	Anti-D immunoglobulin	Magnesium
Central - GnRH dependent - causes of precocious puberty	hydrocephaly	CNS injury	idiopathic	A, B, C are ture
Clinical presentation of molar pregnancy, except:	Low levels of hCG	Bleeding in the first half of pregnancy	Spontaneous miscarriage often occurs at about 20 weeks gestation	The uterus is larger than dates

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Definition of grade III. placenta praevia?	the placenta encoaching on the lower segment, but not on the internal cervical os	placenta is covering the cervical os with some placental tissue also being in the upper segment	the placenta reaches the internal os	all the placenta is on the lower segment with the central portion close to the cervical os
Features of intrauterine pregnancy, except:	Intrauterine gestation sac	Fetal heartbeat in the uterine cavity	Yolk sac in the uterine cavity	Tubal ring with extrauterine heartbeat
It is likely that labour is established if two contractions each lasting for >20 seconds are observed in	2 min	10 min	30 min	60 min
The operation of plastic reconstruction of the uterus with unification of two uterine horns or excision of the uterine septum is known as.....?	conisation	metroplasty	curettage	LEEP
When do you have to do the breast examination?	>35 years	>40 years	>45 years	every time
The primary oocytes remain suspended in:	Telophase	Anaphase	Metaphase	Prophase
What percent of the CIN-1 lesions will progress to higher grade?	25%	10%	50%	70%
In preeclampsia	NO synthesis increased	antioxidant activity increased	vasoconstriction occurs in the placental bed	All above
The risk of these complications are increased in twin pregnancy compared with singleton ones except one:	Anaemia, preeclampsia, eclampsia	Antepartum haemorrhage, Postpartum haemorrhage	Fetal growth restriction, preterm delivery, Caeserean section	Large for gestational age
Contractions become painful when amniotic pressure	0.2 mmHg	2 mmHg	25 mmHg	250 mmHg
What is the most lethal condition in obstetrics?	abruptio placentae	placenta praevia accreta	both	none
Fetal abnormality is found in	over 80 % of conceptions	about 40 % of miscarriages	3 % of deaths between 20 weeks gestation and 1 year postnatal	1-2 % of births (including major and minor anomalies)
Specific for N. gonorrhoeae infection, except:	Commonly asymptomatic or associated whit vaginal discharge	It is the principal cause for 14% cases of PID	After the infection the bacteria spreads across the surface of the cervix and endometrium and causes tubal infection	It is not a STD.

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Risk(s) of pre-existing diabetes in the third trimester:	IUGR	stillbirth	macrosomia	all of them
Physiological endocrine change during puerperium, except	Decrease in serum progesteron levels	Decrease in serum oestrogen levels	Increase of serum human chorionic gonadotropin levels	Increase of serum prolactin levels
Normal vaginal delivery marks	the end of the second stage of labour	the end of the first stage of labour	the end of the third stage of labour	the end of the fourth stage of labour
Investigation of anovulation should include measurement of:	Serum FSH,LH and ostreadiol on day 2 or 3 along with measurement of AMH.	serum prolactin and thyroid funtion.	MRI and CT of the sella turcica if prolactin levels raised	all are correct
Estimated Date of Delivery (EDD) can be calculated by Naegele's rule:	LMP (last menstrual period 1st day) + 3 months + 7 days	LMP (last menstrual period 1st day) + 9 months	LMP (last menstrual period 1st day) + 9 months + 7 days	LMP (last menstrual period 1st day) - 3 months - 7 days
What type of abnormal uterine bleeding do you know, EXCEPT?	internal diseases	intermenstrual bleeding	postcoital bleeding	heavy menstrual bleeding
The prolactine is produced by the:	Ovaries	Thalamus	Hypothalamus	Pituitary gland
Acute fatty liver of pregnancy predominantly presents:	in the first trimester	in the second trimester	in the third trimester	in the postpartum period
How does total protein concentration change in the plasma during pregnancy?	increasing	decreasing	No change	all of the above can occur
What is the incidence of placenta praevia?	1%	0,1%	5%	0,01%
Hormone changes after menopause except	Reduction in ovarian production of oestrogen	Low FSH and LH	High FSH and LH	Low DHEA
True for endometriosis	it affects 2-3% of women in reproductive age	the lesion is often surrounded by an inflammatory response	it can not cause infertility	dysmenorrhoea is a rare symptom
Management of molar pregnancy, except:	Termination by suction curettage	Serial estimation of hCG every 3	Chemotherapy if there is malignant change	Methotrexate if there is malignant change
Vaginal bleeding occurs in up to of pregnancies prior to 20 weeks.	5%	10%	15%	25%
Drugs that may cause hyperprolactinaemia, except	acidum acetylsalicylicum	butyrophenones	cimetidine	methyldopa
Incidence of congenital heart disease at birth	less than 0.1 %	0.1 - 1 %	1-10 %	none of the above is

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Which of the following can not be recommended for the conservative treatment of pelvic organ prolapse?	vaginal oestrogen tablets or creams	vaginal pessary	hormone replacement therapy	pelvic floor exercise
Early complications of surgical termination: (find the wrong answer)	uterine perforation	infertility	bleeding	cervical laceration
The levator and is described in three sections, except:	Iliococcygeus muscle	Puborectalis muscle	Pubococcygeus muscle	Iliosacral muscle
Features of ectopic pregnancy, except:	Fetal heartbeat in the uterine cavity	Pseudosac in the uterus	Tubal ring with extrauterine heartbeat	Empty uterus
These are the clinical features of the postmaturity syndrome except one.	dry, peeling and cracked skin	loss of subcutaneous fat	lots of vernix caseosa and lanugo	meconium staining of the skin
Hypertension in pregnancy is defined as: above	one time	at least two times	at least three times	at least four times
These are part of the management of unstable lie except one:	there is no need for ultrasound examination	hospitalization at 37 weeks, stabilizing	Exclude causes that are fixed	be prepared for cord prolapse
Presence of early decelerations on the CTG	is related to movements of the fetus	is normal	indicates fetal jeopardy	A and B
Third and fourth degree injuries in the case of vaginal labour:	lead to anal incontinence up to 35 %	3b:less then 50% of the external sphincter disrupted	lead to anal incontinence up to 25 %	3c: just the internal sphincter is disrupted
Which is the most common risk of IVF?	multiple pregnancy leading to premature	bleeding	headaches	infections
Ovarian reserve testing using measurement of..	AMH in serum	antral follicle count (AFC) with transvaginal ultrasound	all A and B are correct	none of these above
Often used drug in the management of postpartum haemorrhage, except:	Oxytocin	Atosiban	Ergometrine	15-methyl prostaglandin F2 α
During a normal biophysical profile, over a 40minutes observation period the fetal breathing lasts for	15	20	25	30
What is the recommended frequency of antenatal visits in uncomplicated pregnancies below week 28?	every week	once in every 3 weeks	once in every 4 weeks	once in every 6 weeks
Women with heterozygous beta-thalassaemia	rarely become pregnant	usually have no impairment to pregnancy	may develop severe anaemia during pregnancy	both B and C are true

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Symptoms and signs of uterine fibroids, EXCEPT? What are the basic categories in the Bethesda system? Which one does NOT cross the placenta, below ? :	profuse bleeding ASCUS T3	pelvic pain LGSIL LATS (long-acting thyroid stimulator)	reduced bladder capacity HGSIL antithyroid drugs	PCOS all of the three iodine
Specific for HIV, except	RNA retrovirus	transmission occurs by sexual intercourse, infected blood products,	there are "flu-like" symptoms 3-6 months after infection	easily manageable with antibiotics
The ovaries, which one is wrong	The ovaries are, paired almond shaped organs	Each ovaries lies on the anterior surface of the broad ligament	The tubal pole of the ovary is attached to the pelvic brim by the suspensory ligament of	The ovaries are not covered with peritoneum
Which is not true for physical barrier methods?	Reduce the likelihood of spermatozoa reaching the female upper genital	Offer protection against STIs	Reduce the likelihood of PID	The Pearl index of male condom is 0,2 with perfect use
Most common risk factor for prelabour rupture of membranes: What is Baden-Walker system?	smoking a system developed to objectively quantify pelvic organ prolapse	obesity a system developed to objectively quantify urinary incontinence	infection a system developed to objectively quantify sexual dysfunction due to level III injury	first trimester haemorrhage a system developed to objectively quantify defecation problems
Pregnancy should be avoided after rubella vaccination for Which is the right order?	1 month Prelabour, effacement, dilatation	2 months prelabour, dilatation,	1 year dilatation, prelabour, effacement	3 months Effacement, dilatation, prelabour
Peripheral - GnRH independent - causes of precocious puberty	hypothyroidism	hormonal secreting tumour of the adrenal gland	McCune-Albright syndrome	A, B, C are ture
The following is sex cord stromal tumour of the ovary:	granulosa cell tumour	serous cystadenocarcinom	teratoma	Brenner cell tumour
What can you use to control fits in eclampsia? The following conditions are important in the differential diagnosis of upper genital tract infections, except:	diazepam Tubal ectopic pregnancy	magnesium- Pancreatitis	vigabatrin Acut appendicitis	lamotrigin Torsion or rupture of an ovarial cyst

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
Inhalational analgesia for pain relief in labour means mostly the use of Choose the correct statement!	100 % nitrous oxide	Entonox	chloroform	none of the above
Risk factors of VTE include: True for heavy menstrual bleeding	The uterosacral ligament provides level II pelvic floor support	ATFP (arcus tendineus fasciae pelvis provides level III pelvic floor support	The perineal body and pubourethral ligaments provide level III pelvic floor support	AFTP provides level I pelvic floor support
When do contraceptive pills achieve their contraceptive Variations on normal puberty except..... What are the criterias for d-VIN?	family history of VTE defined as more than 200mL per month of loss	obesity endometriosis can cause heavy menstrual bleeding	surgical procedures it affects 30% of women	all of them only malignant disease can cause heavy menstrual bleeding
Examination before hormonal contraception, EXCEPT? Stillbirth rate:	3 month Premature adrenarche it is associated with HPV infection	1 month Premature thelarche it occurs in young women	first pill Precocious menarche in fact it is the equivalent of Bowen's disease	1 week Clitoris hypertrophy it is associated with lichen sclerosus and simplex
Differential diagnosis of abruptio placentae, EXCEPT? Full GTT (glucose tolerance test) should be done at Normal pH of the fetal blood is between Unstable fetal lie is associated with, except: This phase follows the ovulation and continues until 14 days, when menstruation starts again	cervical cytology The number of stillbirths per 1000 total births	ultrasound The number of neonatal deaths occurring within the first 28 days of life per 1000 live	Leiden-mutation The number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths per 1000 total births	breast examination The number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths per 10000 total births
	ovarium cyst the booking visit 7.05-7.15 Primiparity Menstrual phase	acute hydramnios 20th week 7.15-7.25 Polyhydramnion Phase of repair	placenta praevia 28th week 7.25-7.35 Uterine anomalies Proliferative phase	volvulus A and C 7.35-7.45 Low-lying placenta Secretory phase

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
What is true for tubal coagulation and division?	increase the risk of ectopic pregnancy	sterilisation is effected just by bipolar diathermy of the tubes in one side 1-2 cm from the uterotubal	the failure rate depends on the length of tube destroyed	lower risk of thermal bowel injury than the other methods
Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors(SSRIs) are the most frequently prescribed antidepressants. The use of SSRIs may be associated with the following conditions, except:	Decreased rates of early pregnancy loss	Growth restriction	Early delivery	Pulmonary hypertension in the newborn
When comes the retraction ring (also known as Bandl's ring) visible?	only prelabour	when labour becomes obstructed	at first stage of the labour	never
Structural causes of heavy menstrual bleeding	adenomyosis	endometrial hyperplasia	anovulation	A and B are true
Strong desire of urinary void occurs at the volume of:	10 ml	100 ml	400 ml	1000 ml
Stillbirth rate (in the world)...per 1000 births	24	10	30	12
In mothers with severe cardiac disease, risk of rapid decompensation in the early postpartum period is ... before the onset of labour.	higher than	lower than	same as	variable
Variable decelerations involve	transitory rise of the fetal heart rate	sudden drop of fetal heart rate by more than 40 bpm	random changes of fetal heart rate, but amplitude never exceeds 40 bpm	A and B
What are the features of VAIN?	multicentric	associated with similar lesion on the cervix	assymptomatic	all of the three
Contraindication of breastfeeding:	HIV positive mother	Use of chemotherapeutic agents	Both of them	None of them
During physiological pregnancy all is true, EXCEPT:	The uterus is not an immunologically privileged site	Trophoblast does elicit allogeneic responses	The foetus has a non-immunogenic interface with maternal circulation	Maternal immune response is locally manipulated
Changes in the cervix in pregnancy, EXCEPT:	increased vascularity	increased collagen, becomes hard	hypertrophy of cervical glands causes enlargement of the cervix	accumulation of glycosaminoglycans and water

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
One of the statements is wrong:	OHSS is an acronym for ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome.	OHSS is an acronym for ovarian hypostimulation syndrome.	OHSS is characterized by ovarian enlargement due to multiple ovarian cysts with fluid shift into the extravascular space.	Complications of OHSS include ascites, pleural effusion, sodium retention and oliguria.
During pregnancy GBS can be present in	5%	10%	15%	25%
The myometrial activity is reduced during pregnancy	True	Wrong	No change	Increasing
The follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) is produced by	Ovaries	Thalamus	Hypothalamus	Pituitary gland
Which one of these medications is the best to avoid in breastfeeding:	valproate	carbamazepin	litium	amitryptiline
In female during coitus, at the excitement phase there are:	Nipple and clitoral erection	Vaginal lubrication	Thickening of the labias	All of the above
How many ova are lost at each month of menstruation?	10-20	100-200	Around 400	About 800
What is the outlook of malignant cells in cervical smears?	nuclear enlargement	lobulated nuclei	increased intensity of staining	all of the three
Delayed puberty is the absence of breast development in girls beyond years	10	12	13	15
The following examinations should be offered in heavy menstrual bleeding, except:	pelvic x-ray	endometrial biopsy	hysteroscopy	screening tests for coagulopathies
When do you have to do rectal examination, EXCEPT?	may be indicated if there are symptoms as change of bowel habit, rectal bleeding	never do after delivery, because it's higher risk for infection	with vaginal examination it can provide additional information about disease in the rectovaginal septum	A,C
Intermenstrual bleeding can be caused by	combined oral contraceptive pills	Chlamydia infection	ovulation	A, B, C are true
Estimated overall median prevalence of infertility is...	1%	9%	12%	30%
Risk factors in women taking combined oestrogen and progesterone HRT except.....	Fractured neck of the femur	Stroke	Breast cancer	Heart attack
Posterior division of the internal iliac artery, except:	Iliolumbar branch	Lateral sacral	Superior gluteal branch	Superior vesical branch
Women with "flare" of SLE should avoid pregnancy	for 3 months	for 6 months	for 1 year	forever
Which of the following is not the consequence of level II support damage?	rectocele	stress incontinence	urethrocele	recurrent urinary tract infection
Most important vitamin during pregnancy	B1	C	A	Folic acid

Question	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
For mild to moderate postnatal depression it is true, EXCEPT:	is the least common postpartum condition	most important risk factors are psychosocial	anxiety is a prominent feature	they often feel better in company
How does blood volumen change during pregnancy?	increasing	decreasing	No change	all of the above can occur
True for premenstrual syndrome, except	gonadotropin releasing hormone agonists are suitable for long-term use	women should take calcium and vitamin D to reduce symptoms	the first line medication is selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors	combined oral contraceptive pills has been commonly used to treat PMS
Risk factors for bladder injury during gynecology surgery	endometriosis, infection, adhesions	endometriosis, previous spontaneous	infection, pyuria, endometriosis	anaemia, infection, previous abdominal operation
Risk factors of mild postnatal depression, EXCEPT: The external genitalia includes, except : The effect of the use of oral contraceptives on the risk of ovarian cancer:	antenatal admission Mons pubis increases risk	multiparity Vagina decreases risk	infertility/IVF Clitoris doesn't effect the risk	Early deprivation/abuse Labia minora marginally effects the risk
HELLP syndrome, the letters stand for except	P: proteinuria	H: hemolysis	EL: elevated liver	LP: low platelet
Incidence of childbirth associated psychosis:	2/100	2/1000	2/10000	2/100000
First maternal perception of fetal movements is usually around:	10-12 weeks of gestation	18-20 weeks of gestation	26-28 weeks of gestation	32-34 weeks of gestation
Required level of HbA1c in diabetic women before conception is:	< 7,1%	< 6,1%	< 8,1%	< 5,1%
What is the 5-year survival rate we can expect in stage III cervical cancer	30%	100%	70%	50%
Which one is true?	A small fetal head can never be engaged.	A large fetal head can never be engaged.	A small fetal head can be engaged and yet be still mobile.	If the fetal head is mobile it is certainly not engaged.
The morula is formed _____ after fertilization	36 hours	12 hours	3 days	6 days
In case of FV Leiden thrombophilia, LMWH prophylaxis is indicated:	only peripartum	3 weeks postpartum only	usually from first trimester till 6 weeks	no need for LWMH
Puerpera is a woman who has given birth to a child..	during the preceding 7 days.	during the preceding 14 days.	during the preceding 28 days.	during the preceding 42 days.
The formation of the kidney is completed by...	30 week gestation	32 week gestation	34 week gestation	36 week gestation

Question

What are the complications of pre-eclampsia, EXCEPT?

Methods of tubal ligation, EXCEPT?

The maternal heart rate is ... during pregnancy

The major source of oestrogens in pregnancy is the:
How many tissue layers can you see the presence of lambda sign at the site of membrane insertion of the

Answer A

fetal growth restriction

Wertheim-ligation

increasing

maternal ovary
one

Answer B

maternal hepatic
failure

burial of tubal
strumps

decreasing

placenta
two

Answer C

placental abruption

Pomeroy ligation

No change

fetal adrenal gland
three

Answer D

maternal ascites

Madlener ligation

all of the above can
occur

fetal liver
four