

KISII UNIVERSITY SPECIAL/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

CIMS 0251: REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH 1

PART 1 SECTION A.

ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS

Start each question on a new page.

Q1. A .Name the structures of a normal female external genitalia. {5 mks }

B. Draw and label the parts of the uterus.

Q2. A. Define the term; secondary amenorrhoea. {2 mks }

B. outline the causes of secondary amenorrhoea. {8 mks }

Q3. Briefly discuss syphilis under:

A. Clinical features. {3 mks }

B. Diagnosis. { 3 mks }

C. Differential diagnosis. {2 mks }

D. Treatment. {2 mks }

Q4. A 26 Year old para 1 +1 with a history of amenorrhoea of 8 weeks comes to the hospital with complaints of severe lower abdominal pain of sudden onset, mild per vaginal bleeding and dizziness. On examination she looks pale, has rapid weak pulse, and a BP OF 70/50mmHg. Per abdomen she has tenderness and guarding.

A. What is the most likely diagnosis {1 mk }

B. What urgent investigations will you order. {2 mks }

C. How will you manage her. { 5mks }

D. Outline any FOUR complications of the above diagnosis. {2 mks }

Q5. A.) Define the following terms

A. Parity

- B. Gravidity
 - C. Nulliparity
 - D. Multiparity
 - E. Grand multiparity
 - F. Grand multiparity
- b) State the benefits of a dating scan. {4mks}

- Q6. A) Define the term abortion {2 mks}
- b) Define the different types of abortion. {4 mks}
- c) List the complications of abortion {4 mks}

PART 1 SECTION B

**Answer any TWO of the following questions.
Start each question on a different page.**

Q7. Briefly discuss the sequence of events of puberty. {20 mks}

Q8. Discuss the functions of the placenta. {20 mks}

Q9. Briefly discuss ACUTE PELVIC DISEASE {20 mks}

PART 2: SECTION A

CHOOSE THE MOST CORRECT ANSWER.

Q1. The relations of the uterus laterally include;

- A. pouch of Douglas
- B. urinary bladder
- C. fallopian tubes
- D. urethra

Q2. In menstrual disorders, reduced frequency of periods is;

- A. Metrorrhagia
- B. menorrhagia
- C. oligomenorrhoea
- D. hypomenorrhoea

Q3. The first event of puberty is;

- A. Therlache
- B. Puberche
- C. Menarche
- D. Adrenache

Q4. In obstetric history, para 1+ 0 G2 means

- A. She is pregnant for the first time
- B. She has lost pregnancy once
- C. She is carrying the second pregnancy
- D. She has lost pregnancy twice

Q5. L M P: 12.7.2017, EDD will be;

- A. 19.4.2017
- B. 19.4.2018
- C. 5.10.5017

D. 5.10.2018

Q6. Which sexually transmitted infection produces odour with a fishy smell?

- A. Trichomoniasis
- B. Candidiasis
- C. Bacterial vaginosis
- D. Chlamydial infection

Q7. The most common cause of pelvic inflammatory disease is;

- A. Neisseria gonorrhoea
- B. Escherichia coli
- C. Group B streptococcus
- D. Gardnerella vaginalis

Q8. The following are causes of early pregnancy bleeding except;

- A. Ectopic pregnancy
- B. Hydatidiform mole
- C. Cervicitis
- D. Uterine fibroids

Q9. In threatened abortion;

- A. There is no period of amenorrhoea
- B. There is no profuse bleeding
- C. The cervix is open
- D. Bed rest and reassurance can be of help

Q10. The following STI is associated with cancer of the cervix;

- A. Syphilis
- B. Lymphogranuloma venereum
- C. Genital warts
- D. Bacterial vaginosis

Q11. In Tanner classification of breast development, Tanner 3 corresponds to;

- A. Elevation of papilla
- B. Further enlargement of breast tissue
- C. Breast budding with palpable breast tissue
- D. Formation of secondary mound

Q12. The following are long term effects of menopause except

- A. Osteoporosis
- B. Hair changes
- C. Cardiovascular disease
- D. Dementia

Q13. Of intra uterine device [IUD], absolute contraindication include all except;

- A. Known or suspected pregnancy
- B. Un diagnosed genital tract infection
- C. Acute or chronic PID
- D. valvular heart disease

Q14. Barrier method of contraception include all except;

- A. Cervical cap
- B. Female condom
- C. Diaphragm with spermicide
- D. Lactation amenorrhoea

Q15. When initiating ART to pregnant mother with HIV, The following should be considered

- A. Gestational age
- B. WHO clinical staging
- C. CD4cell count
- D. None of the above

SECTION B

Respond TRUE or FALSE to each of the following;

Q1.The internal genital organs include

- A] Vagina
- B] Urethra
- C] Labia minora
- D] Cervix

E] Uterus

Q2. Hormones involved in the female reproductive cycle include

A] GnRH

B] FSH

C] LH

D] Estrogen

E] Testosterone

Q3. Events of embryonic development include

A] Formation of embryonic membranes

B] Germ layer development

C] Fertilization

D] Ovulation

E] Germ layer differentiation

Q4. The following organs arise from the ECTODERM during embryology

A] Skin

B] Central nervous system

C] Enamel of teeth

D] Gut mucosa

E] Myometrium

Q5. Differential diagnosis of acute pelvic inflammatory disease include

A] Acute appendicitis

B] Ectopic pregnancy

C] Ruptured ovarian cyst

D] Septic abortion

E] Twisted ovarian tumour

Q6. Which one is not a sequel of pelvic inflammatory disease

A] Pelvic mass

B] Infertility

C] Paralytic ileus

D] Hydatidiform mole

E] Peritonitis

Q7. Sexually transmitted infection that produce ulcers include

A] Chlamydial trachomatis

B] Herpes simplex

C] Chancroid

D] Neisseria gonorrhoea

E] Syphilis

Q8. Uterine causes of spontaneous abortion include

A] Incompetent cervix

B] Blood group incompatibility

C] Uterine septum

D] Adhesions of the uterus

E] Asherman's syndrome

Q9. In ruptured ectopic pregnancy;

A. Principle treatment is resuscitation and laparotomy

B. Blood grouping and cross matching is necessary

C. There is pooling of blood in the pouch of Douglas

D. Medical treatment with methotrexate is necessary

E. Laparoscopy if the patient is haemodynamically unstable.

Q10. Hydatidiform mole

A. IS regarded as benign neoplasia with malignant potential

B. Results from forming of clusters of cysts of varying sizes

- C. An abnormal condition of placenta at the young chorionic villi
- D. Associated with high HCG levels
- E. Ultrasound shows a characteristic snow storm appearance

Q11. The following information is necessary in the past obstetric history;

- A. Date and year of delivery
- B. Fetal outcome
- C. Last date of normal menstrual period
- D. Birth weight
- E. Mode of delivery

Q12. Vertical transmission of HIV can occur;

- A. In utero
- B. During labour
- C. At delivery
- D. During breast feeding
- E. All the above

Q13. All are acquired uterine defects except;

- A. Uterine fibroids
- B. Asherman's syndrome
- C. Uterine septum
- D. Cervical incompetence
- E. None of the above

Q14. In cervical incompetence;

- A. There is painless cervical dilatation in early pregnancy
- B. Trauma to the cervix can be cause
- C. Cervical cerclage is done before the first trimester
- D. Stitches can be removed when there is infection
- E. Stitch can be removed when in labour

Q15. Definition of puberty

- A. Period that links childhood to adult hood
- B. Period of gradual development of secondary sexual characteristics
- C. Period of endocrine and gametogenic function of the gonads mature
- D. Final period is adolescence
- E. All the above.

