



قائمة الاسئلة

النسائية - بشري المستوى الخامس- درجة هذا الاختبار (100)

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- 1) The most common congenital anomaly associated with diabetes is:
 - 1) Congenital heart disease.
 - 2) - Neural tube defect
 - 3) - Sacral agenesis
 - 4) - Renal agenesis Caudal regression
- 2) Gestational diabetes is associated with an increase risk of all the following, EXCEPT:
 - 1) - Cesarean section
 - 2) - Shoulder dystocia
 - 3) - Fetal macrosomia
 - 4) - Intrauterine fetal death
 - 5) Intrauterine growth restriction
- 3) The criteria for severe pre-eclampsia include all the following, EXCEPT
 - 1) - Diastolic blood pressure of 110 mm hg or more.
 - 2) - Proteinuria more than 5g/24 hours.
 - 3) - Presence of epigastric pain.
 - 4) Decreased hematocrit.
 - 5) - Oliguria
- 4) All of the following antihypertensive drugs are considered safe for short-term use in pregnancy EXCEPT:
 - 1) Captopril.
 - 2) - Methyldopa.
 - 3) - Hydralazine.
 - 4) - Nifedipine.
 - 5) - Labetalol.
- 5) A syndrome seen in pre-eclampsia called HELLP syndrome is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
 - 1) -) Elevation of Liver enzymes.
 - 2) - Hemolysis.
 - 3) - Low platelet count.
 - 4) Prolongation of the Prothrombin time.
- 6) . What is the most common cause of acute renal failure in pregnancy?
 - 1) - Drug abuse.
 - 2) - SLE.
 - 3) Pre-eclampsia and eclampsia.
 - 4) - Sickle cell disease
 - 5) - Placenta Previa.
- 7) Pre-eclampsia is associated with an increase risk of all of the following, EXCEPT:
 - 1) - Delivery of a small for gestational age infant
 - 2) - Placental abruption
 - 3) Prolonged duration of labor
 - 4) - Cerebral vascular accident (CVA)
 - 5) - Pulmonary edema
- 8) Immediate appropriate response to an initial eclamptic seizure include all of the following, EXCEPT:
 - 1) Ultrasound for fetal growth
 - 2) - Maintain adequate oxygenation
 - 3) - Administer magnesium sulphate
 - 4) - Prevent maternal injury





- 5) - Monitor the fetal heart rate
- 9) Which of the following symptoms in pregnancy is most suggestive of heart disease ?
- 1) - Tachypnea
 - 2) Syncope with exertion.
 - 3) - Tachycardia.
 - 4) - Peripheral edema.
 - 5) - Fatigue
- 10) UTI in pregnancy:
- 1) - Occurs in about 10% of pregnancies.
 - 2) - Can be easily diagnosed when there is more than 1000 bacteria per ml on culture
 - 3) - Is commoner in multigravida when compared with primigravida
 - 4) May lead to preterm labor.
 - 5) - If it's reoccurring, it necessitated investigations after delivery.
- 11) . The reason to treat severe chronic hypertension in pregnancy is to decrease the:
- 1) - Incidence of IUGR.
 - 2) - Incidence of Placental abruption.
 - 3) - Incidence of Preeclampsia
 - 4) Risk of Maternal Complications such as Stroke
- 12) Cord presentation is:
- 1) - Descent of the umbilical cord below the presenting part after ROM
 - 2) Descent of the umbilical cord below the presenting part before ROM
 - 3) - Presence of the umbilical cord beside the presenting part
 - 4) - Presence of the umbilical cord above the presenting part
- 13) . Causes of acute abdomen during pregnancy include the following EXCEPT:
- 1) - Placenta abruption
 - 2) - Complicated fibroid
 - 3) - Ruptured tubal pregnancy
 - 4) - Complicated ovarian cyst
 - 5) Placenta previa
- 14) . Indication of elective C.S. in twin pregnancy include all EXCEPT:
- 1) - Weight less than 2 kg
 - 2) First twin vertex
 - 3) - Previous myomectomy
 - 4) - Single amniotic cavity
 - 5) - Conjoined twins
- 15) . The fundal level of the uterus one week after delivery is:
- 1) - Above the level of the umbilicus
 - 2) - Slightly below the level of the umbilicus
 - 3) Midway between umbilicus and symphysis pubis
 - 4) - The uterus is again a pelvic organ
- 16) The following is a cause of transverse lie
- 1) - Placental abruption
 - 2) - Cervical dystocia
 - 3) - Postterm pregnancy
 - 4) Grandmultiparity
 - 5) - Gestational diabetes
- 17) . After delivery, it is normal for hemorrhagic lochia to last up to:
- 1) - 2 days
 - 2) - 5 days





- 3) - 8 days
4) - 11 days
5) + 14 days
- 18) . There is no mechanism for vaginal delivery with brow Presentation as the engaging diameter is
- 1) - Mento bregmatic
2) + Mento vertical
3) - Mento bregmatic and bitemporal diameters
4) - Mento vertical and bitemporal diameters
- 19) . Suggestive criteria of IUFD include the following EXCEPT:
- 1) - Milk secretion from the breast
2) - Vaginal dark brown discharge
3) + Pregnancy test becomes negative within 24 hours
4) - Spalding's sign by plain X-ray
5) - Hypofibrinogenemia is a serious comp
- 20) Which of the following IS NOT a component of the Apgar score:
- 1) - Heart rate
2) - Respiratory effort
3) - Color of the skin
4) + Amniotic fluid consistency
- 21) Which of the following ultrasound findings is most strongly Associated with Down syndrome:
- 1) - Enlarged cardiac ventricles
2) - Increased fetal muscular tone
3) + Thickened nuchal fold
4) - Vertebral anomalies
- 22) . Measures woman has painless vaginal bleeding at 37 weeks' Gestation, which of the following is immediately indicated:
- 1) - Cesarean section
2) - Induction of labor
3) - Coagulation profile
4) - Rupture of membranes
5) + Urgent ultrasound
- 23) . In a woman with an unfavorable cervix and an estimated fetal Weight of 3800 g, which is the most appropriate management at 42 Weeks' gestation:
- 1) - Sonography to recalculate pregnancy dates
2) - Cesarean delivery
3) - Hospitalization and bed rest
4) + Cervical ripening, then labor induction
- 24) Obstetrical complications of diabetes mellitus DO NOT include)9 The following:
- 1) - Congenital fetal malformations
2) - Intrauterine fetal death
3) - Macrosomia
4) + Post-term delivery
5) - Preterm labor
- 25) . Caput succedaneum:
- 1) + Is due to prolonged pressure on fetal head by maternal tissues
2) - Is always few millimeters in thickness
3) - Does not cross suture lines indicates that the fetus was dead during labor
- 26) . A 25-year-old G2 P1 woman at 41 weeks' gestation is noted to Change her cervix from 6 cm to 9 cm over 2 hours. Which of the Following is the most likely diagnosis?





- 1) Normal labor
 - 2) Accelerated active phase
 - 3) Protracted active phase.
 - 4) Arrest of active phase
 - 5) Arrest of descent
- 27) True labor pains
- 1) Are inhibited by sedation.
 - 2) Are augmented by enema.
 - 3) Are always initiated by rupture of membranes.
 - 4) Increase in frequency and intensity by time.
- 28) Eclampsia is defined by:
- 1) Severe, unremitting headache
 - 2) Hyperreflexia
 - 3) Grand mal seizures
 - 4) Petit mal seizures
 - 5) Visualscotomata
- 29) . Which of the following tocolytics is associated with reversible Oligohydramnios
- 1) Indomethacin
 - 2) Magnesium sulfate
 - 3) Ritodrine
 - 4) Terbutaline
- 30) . What is the MOST COMMON cause of chronic polyhydramnios:
- 1) Fetal anomalies
 - 2) Maternal diabetes
 - 3) Multifetal gestation
 - 4) Idiopathic
- 31) What's MOST COMMON indicatio For indicatio preterm labor:
- 1) Fetal distress
 - 2) Preeclampsia
 - 3) Fetal growth restriction
 - 4) Placental abruption
 - 5) Placenta accrete
- 32) . An unsensitized Rh-negative woman in her second pregnancy is seen In her thirty-sixth weeks complains of edema in her legs and some tingling in her left hand. The most appropriate actinn this time is:
- 1) Analysis of the husband's blood type
 - 2) Intramuscular Rh (anti-D) immune globulin
 - 3) Assessment for possible preeclampsia
 - 4) Rh antibody titer
 - 5) Amniocentesis
- 33) . A 26-year-old patient has had three consecutive spontaneous Abortions early in the second trimester. As part of an evaluation for This problem, the LEAST useful test would be:
- 1) Hysterosalpingogram
 - 2) Chromosomal analysis of the couple
 - 3) Endometrial biopsy in the luteal phase
 - 4) Postcoital test
 - 5) Tests of thyroid function
- 34) Warning symptoms during pregnancy DO NOT include:
- 1) Bleeding per vagina
 - 2) Sudden loss of fluid per vagina





- 3) - Abdominal pain
4) - Leg edema
5) Excessive salivation (ptyalism)
- 35) Signs of early pregnancy include all of the following EXCEPT:
1) - Chadwick sign
2) Braxton Hicks contractions
3) - Goodell sign
4) - Hegar sign
- 36) Succenturiate placenta could be associated with:
1) - Antepartum hemorrhage
2) Postpartum hemorrhage
3) - Preterm delivery
4) - Postterm delivery
5) - Congenital fetal malformations
- 37) The placenta secretes:
1) - Dehydroepiandrosterone
2) - 17 hydroxy progesterone
3) - Ethinyl estradiol
4) - Serotonin
5) Inhibin
- 38) Which of the following IS NOT a risk factor for macrosomia:
1) - Diabetes
2) Female fetus
3) - Maternal obesity
4) - Gestational age > 42 weeks
- 39) Primary postpartum hemorrhage occurs more commonly in the conditions EXCEPT:
1) - Uterine inertia
2) - History of a previous postpartum hemorrhage
3) - Fibroid uterus
4) Premature labor
5) - Mismanagement of the 3d stage of labor
- 40) . Rupture of the uterus is NOT associated with:
1) - Fetal distress
2) - Hematuria
3) - Blood-stained liquor
4) Uterine hypertonia
5) - Increased maternal mortality
- 41) The most common type of anemia in pregnancy is due to :
1) Iron deficiency
2) - Sickle cell disease.
3) - Folate deficiency
4) - Hemolytic disease.
5) - Vitamin B12.
- 42) . Risk Factors for DVT include all, EXCEPT:
1) - Smoking
2) - Operative delivery
3) - Lupus anticoagulation
4) - Maternal weight over 80 kg
5) Hyperthyroidism





- 43) . Often, an increase in vaginal discharge may be noted during pregnancy it may be;
- 1) - bacterial.
 - 2) - Caused by Tichomonas.
 - 3) - Caused by Candidasis
 - 4) - Physiological
 - 5) + All of the above.
- 44) All of these drugs can be used as tocolytic to stop labor, EXCEPT:
- 1) - Salbutamol ventolin
 - 2) + Diazepam (valium)
 - 3) - Calcium channel blocker
 - 4) - Indomethacin non steroidal anti inflammatory drugs
 - 5) - Ritodrine (β agonist).
- 45) The following are known contraindications to the usage of Tocolysis in Pregnancy EXCEPT:
- 1) + Cardiac disease
 - 2) - Severe hypertension
 - 3) - Clinical chorioamnionitis.
 - 4) - Intrauterine death.
 - 5) - Thyroid disease
- 46) Dexamethasone is indicated in which of the following condition:
- 1) + Premature labor to prevent neonatal respiratory distress syndrome
 - 2) - Ectopic pregnancy to enhance fetal lung maturity
 - 3) - Spontaneous rupture of membrane at 39 week
 - 4) - At 38 weeks severe abruption placenta
 - 5) - Threatened abortion
- 47) The following may be indicative of chorioamnionitis EXCEPT:
- 1) - Maternal pyrexia
 - 2) - Maternal tachycardia.
 - 3) - Tender uterus
 - 4) + Fetal bradycardia
 - 5) - Increased white-cell count in the mother
- 48) Transplacental infection occur with all, EXCEPT
- 1) - Cytomegalovirus
 - 2) - Toxoplasma
 - 3) - Rubella
 - 4) - Syphilis
 - 5) + Gonorrhoea
- 49) . Risk factors for shoulder dystocia include all the followings EXCEPT:
- 1) - Maternal obesity.
 - 2) - Macrosomia.
 - 3) - Maternal diabetes.
 - 4) - Prolonged second stage of labor.
 - 5) + IUGR.
- 50) The following are possible complications of IUGR EXCEPT :
- 1) - Intrauterine death
 - 2) - Severe hypoxia and fetal distress in labor
 - 3) - Meconium aspiration
 - 4) - Hypoglycemia
 - 5) + Post maturit
- 51) The following are causes for a uterus that is large for gestation during pregnancy, EXCEPT :





- 1) - Multiple pregnancy
 - 2) IUGR
 - 3) - Fibroid
 - 4) - Polyhydramnios
 - 5) - Incorrect dating of pregnancy
- 52) The most serious maternal complication of IUFD:
- 1) - Acute amnionitis.
 - 2) - Acute psychosis.
 - 3) - Pelvic thrombophlebitis.
 - 4) Hypofibrinogenemia.
 - 5) - Infertility.
- 53) Which of the following is an indication for induction of labor:
- 1) - Placenta previa.
 - 2) Post-term gestation.
 - 3) - Cord presentation.
 - 4) - Prior classical C-section.
 - 5) - Active genital herpes.
- 54) The most common reason for postdate pregnancy is:
- 1) Inaccurate gestational age.
 - 2) - Fetal anencephaly.
 - 3) - Oligohydramnios.
 - 4) - IUGR.
 - 5) - Advanced maternal age.
- 55) Complete breech means:
- 1) - Flexion at hip joint and extension in knee joint
 - 2) Flexion at hip joint and flexion at knee joint
 - 3) - Extension at the hip joint
 - 4) - Flexion at knee joint and extension at the hip joint
 - 5) - Flexion of one leg at hip joint and extension of the other leg at the hip joint
- 56) A contraindication to the use of Oxytocin for stimulating labor at term is:
- 1) - Dead fetus.
 - 2) Hypertonic uterine dysfunction.
 - 3) - Hypotonic uterine dysfunction.
 - 4) - Twin gestation.
 - 5) - Prior history of LSCS.
- 57) . All of the following associated with increase incidence of breech presentation, EXCEPT:
- 1) - Placenta previa
 - 2) - Müllerian anomaly
 - 3) - Uterine leiomyoma
 - 4) Nulliparity
 - 5) - Prematurity
- 58) All the following methods inhibit lactation EXCEPT :
- 1) Restriction of fluid and diuretics
 - 2) - Tight breast binder and analgesics
 - 3) - Estrogen hormone in large dose
 - 4) - Thyroxin hormone
 - 5) - Dopamine agonist
- 59) The most common risk factors for placental abruption:
- 1) - Diabetes.





- 2) Increased maternal age, Multiparity, hypertension & cigarette smoking.
- 3) Intrauterine growth retardation.
- 4) Rh isoimmunization.
- 5) Multiple pregnancy.
- 60) A 33 year old woman at 37 weeks gestation confirmed by early sonogram present with moderate to severe vaginal bleeding, and is noted by sonogram to have placenta previa, which of the following is the best management for her.
- 1) Induction of labor
- 2) Give tocolytic drugs
- 3) Caesarean section
- 4) Expectant management
- 5) Artificial rupture of the membrane
- 61) Which of the following is NOT a complication of abruption placenta ?
- 1) Postpartum hemorrhage
- 2) Consumptive hemorrhage
- 3) Fetal demise
- 4) Acute renal failure
- 5) Subsequent ectopic
- 62) Vasa previa diagnosis in early labor is best treated with:
- 1) Spontaneous delivery.
- 2) Tocolytic agents to prevent uterine contraction.
- 3) Forceps delivery as soon as the cervix is dilated.
- 4) C-section.
- 5) Ventouse delivery at 8 cm dilation.
- 63) RH incompatibility occurs with :
- 1) Rh-ve father & Rh+ve mother
- 2) Rh-ve mother & Rh -ve father
- 3) Rh-ve mother & Rh+ve father
- 4) Rh +ve mother & Rh+ve father
- 64) In ABO incompatibility:
- 1) The mother has to be blood group AB
- 2) The father has to be B1 group O
- 3) It doesn't protect against RH disease
- 4) It is an antigen antibody reaction
- 5) Erythroblastosis
- 65) Regarding Secondary postpartum haemorrhage
- 1) Is diagnosed when bleeding occurs 72 hours after delivery
- 2) Contra indicate breast feeding
- 3) The commonest cause is the cervical tears
- 4) Very common when the patient delivers a congenitally abnormal baby
- 5) Choriocarcinoma could be a cause..
- 66) The treatment of DIC may include the following EXCEPT:
- 1) Heparin
- 2) Packed RBCs
- 3) Platelet transfusion
- 4) Leukocyte transfusion
- 5) Cryoprecipitate
- 67) Advantage of lower segment caesarean section over the classic incision includes:
- 1) Ease of repair





- 2) - Decreases blood loss
 - 3) - Lower probability of subsequent uterine rupture
 - 4) - Decreases danger of intestinal obstruction
 - 5) All of the above
- 68) What is the most common cause of anesthetic death in obstetrics :
- 1) - Failed intubation.
 - 2) - Hemorrhage.
 - 3) - Stroke.
 - 4) - Reaction to medication.
 - 5) Aspiration pneumonitis
- 69) . In cases with premature rupture of membranes, all the following are acceptable in the conservative management except:
- 1) Frequent vaginal examination to assess cervical dilatation
 - 2) - Serial complete blood count to diagnose rising of WBC
 - 3) - Close monitoring of maternal vital signs
 - 4) - Ultrasound to assess fetal weight and amount of liquor
 - 5) - Monitoring of the fetus by doing cardiotocogram
- 70) All the following are possible of premature labor, EXCEPT:
- 1) - Multiple pregnancy
 - 2) - Polyhydramnios
 - 3) - Bicornuate uteri
 - 4) Anencephaly
 - 5) - Perinatal infection.

