



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
END OF JANUARY -APRIL SEMESTER 2023 EXAMINATIONS**

BSM 316: GYNAECOLOGY

DATE: 13TH APRIL 2023

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 2:00 PM

Finish: 4:00 PM

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam is out of 70 marks
2. This Examination comprises THREE Sections. Section I: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks)
Section II: Short Answer Questions (30 marks) and Section III: Long Answer Questions (20 marks)
3. Answer ALL Questions.
4. Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

1. Vulvovaginal pruritus is caused by:-

- a) Neisseria gonorrhoea and Trichomona vaginalis
- b) Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoea
- c) Haemophilus ducreyi and Chlamydia trachomatis
- d) Trichomona vaginalis and Candida albicans

Q2. Anatomical factors associated with female infertility include: -

- a) Vaginal atresia, anovulation and uterine fibroids
- b) Anovulation, bicornuate uterus and ovarian tumours
- c) Cervical stenosis, uterine fibroids and vaginal atresia.
- d) Bicornuate uterus, vaginal atresia and cervical stenosis.

Q3. Intermenstrual bleeding is referred to as: -

- a) Metrorrhagia
- b) Menorrhagia
- c) Dysmenorrhea
- d) Amenorrhea

Q4. Theca luteum cysts are caused by: -

- a) Stimulation of the ovaries by excessive human chorionic gonadotropin hormone.
- b) Failure of the corpus luteum to regress after ovulation.
- c) Unruptured follicle at the time of ovulation
- d) Disturbances in the pituitary and ovarian networks

Q5. A bulging mass into the posterior fornix and upper posterior vaginal wall is a characteristic of: -

- a) Enterocele
- b) Cystocele
- c) Rectocele
- d) Urethrocele

Q7. Stage II cervical cancer involves: -

- a) Microinvasion into the cervix
- b) Cervix, vagina and pelvic wall
- c) Cervix and upper two thirds of the vagina
- d) Cervix, vagina and regional lymph nodes

Q8. Hyperestrogenism is a risk factor for: -

- a) Endometrial cancer
- b) Valvular cancer
- c) Vaginal cancer
- d) Ovarian cancer

Q9. Intramural fibroids are located on/in the: -

- a) Outer surface of the uterine wall
- b) Pelvic ligaments
- c) Submucosal of the uterus
- d) Myometrium

Q10. Colporrhaphy is a reconstructive surgery used for management of: -

- a) Vaginal cancer
- b) Cervical polyps
- c) Genital prolapse
- d) Reproductive tract fistula

Q11. Vaginal cancer stage three involves: -

- a) Vaginal wall and nearby lymph nodes
- b) Vaginal wall, pelvic wall and lymph nodes
- c) Vaginal epithelium and underlying connective tissues
- d) Vaginal wall, rectum, bladder, lymph nodes

Q12. Radical hysterectomy involves removal of: -

- a) Uterus only
- b) Uterus and cervix
- c) Uterus, cervix, fallopian tubes and ovaries
- d) Uterus, cervix, vagina, fallopian tubes, ovaries, and pelvic lymph nodes

Q13. Intrauterine insemination is an infertility treatment adopted in case the: -

- a) Blocked fallopian tubes
- b) Cervical mucus antibodies destroy the sperms
- c) Hormonal imbalances affecting the woman
- d) History of oophorectomy

Q14. The vasomotor symptoms of menopause are: -

- a) Palpitation, mood swings, vaginal dryness
- b) Hot flushes, memory deficit, vaginal dryness
- c) Hot flushes, night sweat, palpitation
- d) Night sweats, memory deficit, mood swings

Q15. The female reproductive cancers associated with human papilloma virus are: -

- a. Endometrial cancer, cervical cancer, ovarian cancer
- b. Valvular cancer, endometrial cancer, vaginal cancer
- c. Vaginal cancer, ovarian cancer, cervical cancer
- d. Cervical cancer, Valvular cancer, vaginal cancer

Q16. Cervicitis is caused by: -

- a. Neisseria gonorrhoea and Trichomona vaginalis
- b. Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoea
- c. Haemophilus ducreyi and Chlamydia trachomatis
- d. Trichomona vaginalis and Candida albicans

Q17. Polycystic ovary syndrome is caused by: -

- a) Excessive human chorionic gonadotropin hormone.
- b) Failure of the corpus luteum to regress after ovulation.
- c) Unruptured follicle at the time of ovulation
- d) Disturbances in the pituitary and ovarian networks

Q18. Fibroadenoma is characterized by: -

- a) Hyperplasia of the epithelial lining of the mammary ducts
- b) Proliferation of the mammary glands connective tissue.
- c) Mobile non-tender painless breast lump.
- d) Wart like growths on the epithelial lining of the mammary glands

Q19. Indicate whether the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE**: -

- a) Intraductal papilloma involves dilatation and thickening of collecting ducts
- b) Cervical polyps originate from the endocervical canal

Q20. Indicate whether the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE**: -

- a) Corpus luteum cyst is associated with delayed onset of menses
- b) Follicular cysts disappear spontaneously within 2-3 menstrual cycles.

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

- Q1. Outline five (5) clinical features of endometriosis **5 marks**
- Q2. State five (5) messages you would share with women of reproductive age on prevention of cervical cancer **5 marks**
- Q3. Outline classification of reproductive tract fistula **5 marks**
- Q4. Describe the management of primary dysmenorrhea **5 marks**
- Q5. State five (5) infertility treatment options **5 marks**
- Q6. State five (5) predisposing factors to endometrial cancer **5 marks**

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

Q1. Madam X 42 years old is admitted in the gynecology ward after undergoing a successful classical mastectomy;

- a) State six (6) factors that may have predisposed Madam Mambo to breast cancer. **6 marks**

- b) Describe the postoperative management you would provide to Madam Mambo for the first 72 hours.
14 marks

AMMU