



RAN-3971

Third year BHMS Examination

November / December - 2019

Gynaecology and homoeopathic therapeutics : Paper - I

(New Course)

[Total Marks: 100

સૂચના : / Instructions:

(1)

નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

☛ **Third year BHMS**

Name of the Subject :

☛ **Gynaecology and homoeopathic therapeutics : Paper - I**

Subject Code No.: **3** **9** **7** **1**

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

Section - I

1. A 30 years old married female attended in infertility clinic complaining of oligomenorrhoea , amenorrhoea. She also complained about excessive body hair. Discuss about provisional diagnosis aetiopathogenesis, investigation and management of it. [15]

OR

Discuss aetiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations and management of carcinoma of cervix of stage 1 in short.

2. Define fibroid uterus. Discuss types , clinical features investigations, management and complications of it. [15]

OR

- [A] Differential diagnosis of chronic pelvic pain. [8]
[B] Stages and clinical features of prolapse uterus. [7]

3. Write short notes {any three} [15]
- Genital tuberculosis.
 - Cervical erosion.
 - Trichomonal vaginitis.
 - Indications of hysterectomy.
 - Tubalpatency test.
4. Multiple choice questions: [5]
- The commonest site of defect in secondary amenorrhoea is
 - Hypothalamus
 - Pituitary
 - Ovary
 - Thyroid
 - Vasico-vaginal fistula is sometimes a complications of all these except
 - Hysterectomy
 - Pelvic radio therapy
 - Cervical cancer
 - Endometriosis
 - The organ which has complete origin from Mullerian ducts is
 - Uterus
 - Vagina
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of the above
 - Best contraceptive prescription for spacing of birth in a healthy parous woman
 - Oral pill
 - Intra uterine device
 - Conventional
 - Natural
 - Secondary dysmenorrhoea is common in following conditions except
 - Pelvic infection
 - Endometeriosis
 - Dysfunctional uterine bleeding
 - Intra uterine device

Section - II

- Q.1. Define dysmenorrhoea, mention its types. Discuss Role of Bryonia, Chamomilla and Cimicifuga in Dysmenorrhoea. [15]

OR

Define Menopause. Discuss Sulphur, Graphitis and Sepia for it

- Q.2. Define infertility and Discuss Role of Lycopodium, Nat Carb, Borax in infertility. [15]

OR

- Q.2. A) Role of Conium Mac, Calc- carb, in fibroid. [8]
 B) Discuss indications of Kreosotum and Hydrastis in cervical carcinoma [7]

Q.3. Write short notes.(any 3)

[15]

- 1) Leucorrhoea – Alumina.
- 2) Puberty – Pulsatilla.
- 3) PTD – Silicea.
- 4) Dysparunia – Staphysagria
- 5) Prolapse – Helonias.

Q.4 Answer the following.

[05]

1. Menses returns on least Mental excitement.
a) Pulsatilla b) Graphites c) Calc - C d) Kali - Carb
 2. Never well since Puberty
a) Nat - Mur b) Sulphar c) Pulsatilla d) Ars. alb
 3. Menses flows only when lying down
a) Sulphar b) Kreosote c) Sabina d) Arnica
 4. More the leucorrhoea, happier she is
a) Mag Carb b) Murex c) Helonias d) Bovista
 5. Must keep her self busy to repress sexual desire
a) Lycopoduim b) Liluim Tigrinum c) Murex d) Amm - Mur
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