

Q.P. CODE: 723010

Reg. No:

Seventh Semester B.Sc Nursing Degree Regular Examinations August 2025
Midwifery / Obstetrics & Gynaecology (OBG) Nursing (I & II)
(2021 Scheme)

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space
- Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary

1. Multiple Choice Questions

(12x1=12)

(Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given)

The responses for MCQ questions (Q.No. i to Q.No. xii) shall be written continuously on the first two writing sheets (ie Page No. 3 & 4) only

- i. Which is **NOT** an indication for termination of pregnancy under the MTP Act is
 - a) To save the life of the mother
 - b) Fetal anomalies
 - c) Eugenic factors
 - d) Sex factors
- ii. The ultrasonography at 13 weeks is mainly used to assess the
 - a) Growth of the fetus
 - b) Presence of yolk sac
 - c) Fetal anomaly
 - d) Mature ovum
- iii. Objective of Prohibition of sex selection Act
 - a) Prohibition of sex selection before or after conception
 - b) Preventing use of ultrasound for any purpose during pregnancy
 - c) Prohibit the practice of abortion under any circumstances
 - d) Prohibit the use of genetic testing for any purpose
- iv. Pigmentation over the forehead and cheek may appear about 2nd trimester of pregnancy.
 - a) Linea nigra
 - b) Stria gravidarum
 - c) Chloasma
 - d) Erythema
- v. Cervix becoming soft as early as the 6th week of pregnancy is known as
 - a) Chadwick's sign
 - b) Goodell's sign
 - c) Hegar's sign
 - d) Palmer's sign
- vi. Perception of active fetal movement by the women
 - a) Lightening
 - b) Quickening
 - c) Braxton hicks contraction
 - d) Ballottement
- vii. Combined duration of the first and second stage of the labour less than two hours is known as
 - a) Prolonged labour
 - b) Normal labour
 - c) Passive labour
 - d) Precipitate labour
- viii. Deficient in the amount of liquor amni less than 200ml is known as
 - a) Poly hydramnios
 - b) Amniocentesis
 - c) Acute poly hydramnios
 - d) Oligo hydramnios
- ix. Yellowish or pink or pale vaginal discharge during puerperium is known as
 - a) Lochia rubra
 - b) Lochia metra
 - c) Lochia serosa
 - d) Lochia alba

(PTO)

- x. Miscarriage has already happened but has not progressed to a state from which recovery is impossible, is known as
 - a) Inevitable abortion
 - b) Threatened abortion
 - c) Spontaneous abortion
 - d) Septic abortion
- xi. Fertilization of two ova released in different menstrual cycles
 - a) Superfecundation
 - b) Superfetation
 - c) Fetus papyraceus
 - d) Fetus acardiacus
- xii. After childbirth, the uterus does not return to its normal size and is termed as
 - a) Subinvolution
 - b) Genital prolapse
 - c) Uterine involution
 - d) Retroversion of the uterus

Essays

(2x15=30)

- 2. Define puerperium. Explain the process of involution of uterus. Write in detail the management of puerperium (2+6+7)
- 3. Define Postpartum haemorrhage. Discuss the causes of primary postpartum haemorrhage. Explain the management of true postpartum haemorrhage (2+6+7)

Short notes

(5x5=25)

- 4. Respectful maternity care during second trimester
- 5. Types of episiotomy
- 6. Causes of breast engorgement
- 7. Management of baby with physiological jaundice
- 8. Causes of preterm labour

Differentiate the following

(4x2=8)

- 9. Cord prolapse and Cord presentation
- 10. Menorrhagia and Metrorrhagia
- 11. Placenta previa and Abruptio placenta
- 12. Prematurity and Post maturity
