

**M.Ch (Gynaecological Oncology) Degree Regular/Supplementary
Examinations December 2025**

Paper II – Gynaecologic Oncology Part I (Surgical Aspects in Gynaecologic Oncology)

Time: 3 hrs

Max marks: 100

- *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 table/diagrams/flow charts wherever necessary*

Essay: (20)

1. A 72-year-old frail woman attended your OPD in a stretcher for the assessment of large ascites. A previous peritoneal fluid cytology has suggested the presence of malignant epithelial cells. CT scan has shown extensive peritoneal carcinomatosis. What will be your goal of treatment for this patient. Elaborate your short term and long term plan of management. Describe the components of prehabilitation in such a patient.

(4+5+5+6)

Short essays: (8x10=80)

2. What is near infrared (NIR) imaging. Which properties of ICG allow it to be used in NIR. Briefly describe its various uses in gynaecological oncology. (2+2+6)
3. What is Pomel's classification of lymphadenectomy. Describe the steps to perform para-aortic lymphadenectomy during laparotomy in a case of endometrial cancer with bulky para-aortic nodes. (4+6)
4. How do you decide regarding placing a bowel diversion stoma following cytoreductive surgery. What are the complications of an ileostomy. How do you plan reversal of stoma. (3+4+3)
5. What is CC score. Describe how should you systematically evaluate PCI and CC scores in a woman undergoing primary cytoreductive surgery for advanced epithelial ovarian cancer. (3+7)
6. A 68-year-old lady who has undergone a major cytoreductive surgery three days earlier was found in a confused state of mind during morning rounds. She has a normal pulse rate and blood pressure. How will you evaluate this patient further. Outline the plan of management of such patient. (5+5)
7. A 28-year-old woman in her third pregnancy presented with vaginal bleeding at 14 weeks gestation. Her obstetrician examined her to find a suspicious looking growth at the cervix. How will you evaluate this patient. Outline the plan of management if cervical cancer is confirmed in this woman. (4+6)
8. What is pelvic exenteration surgery. Justify its role in the treatment of gynaecological cancer. (3+7)
9. A woman had a laparoscopic hysterectomy and sentinel node biopsy 5 days earlier and was discharged home on the following day in satisfactory condition. She attended the emergency department with severe abdominal pain. How will you clinically evaluate this patient. How will you arrive at a diagnosis with the aid of relevant investigations. (4+6)