

6th year student midwifery exam questions

Obstetrics

1. Maternal mortality: definition, causes.
2. How many levels of obstetric care in the Republic of Tajikistan exists and what types of assistance are provided at each level?
3. Reproductive health: definition, factors affecting the condition reproductive health.
4. What is the number of visits provided in the Republic of Tajikistan for physiological course of pregnancy and in what terms?
5. Gravidogram: definition, method and time of measurement and assessment of the hydrogram.
6. Menstrual cycle: duration. The main links of regulation.
7. List the ovarian and uterine phases of the menstrual cycle, the main processes, occurring in these phases.
8. List the distinguishing features of head presentation from pelvic when external obstetric examination.
9. List the methods of external obstetric research.
10. Oblique and transverse position of the fetus: definition. What determines the type of position with the transverse position of the fetus.
11. Tribal forces: definition, features.
12. What is a diagonal conjugate, and by what method is determined.
13. What is the true conjugate, its size and significance for the outcome of childbirth.
14. The biomechanism of childbirth: definition, types.
15. Physiological birth as defined by the World Health Organization.
List birth periods.
16. When is the assessment of the condition of the fetus on the Apgar scale and what indicators are

this is appreciated.

17. What is the psycho-emotional support of the woman in labor and who carries it out.

What is the advantage of affiliate delivery?

18. Partogram: components, filling time

19. Latent phase: definition, duration. What is a "false birth".

20. What is the line of vigilance and the line of action, their difference.

21. What indicators of the state of the woman in labor are monitored during childbirth, and how is marked on the partogram.

22. Postpartum period: duration, periods. What is the name of the woman after childbirth.

23. What indicators are monitored in the postpartum period, goal.

24. How and on what topics is counseling with postpartum women in postpartum period.

25. List the ten principles for successful breastfeeding.

26. Pelvic presentation: definition, causes, classification.

27. List the complications during pregnancy and childbirth for mother and fetus with pelvic presentation.

28. For what purpose and what benefits are used during childbirth with pelvic presentation.

29. Multiple pregnancy: definition, causes, types.

30. Clinical signs of multiple pregnancy. Obstetric complications during pregnancy during multiple pregnancy.

31. Birth control tactics for multiple pregnancy, complications during childbirth and in the postpartum period.

32. Prolonged childbirth: causes, classification.

33. Methods of diagnosis and tactics of labor with prolonged latent and active phase of labor.
34. Methods of stimulation and analgesia of labor.
35. Narrow pelvis: definition, causes.
36. Classification of the narrow pelvis by variety and degree of narrowing.
37. Clinical signs of obstructive labor. Delivery tactics.
38. List the signs of clinical mismatch.
39. What measures pose a risk of uterine rupture when signs appear clinical mismatch in childbirth?
40. List the causes of extensor presentation, types.
41. What is asynclitic insertion of the head, types.
42. Fetal distress: definition, causes.
43. Delayed fetal development. Obstetric complications that are the cause of fetal growth retardation.
44. Who conducts the primary resuscitation of the newborn and where does it begin.
45. What complications are possible with pyelonephritis that developed during pregnancy.
46. Characteristic signs of pregnant anemia, degree.
47. List the complications of pregnancy in the presence of heart disease in pregnant women. Terms of hospitalization of pregnant women with cardiovascular pathology.
48. Asymptomatic bacteriuria: determination, complications of pregnancy.
49. What is gestational diabetes. Who is at risk for development gestational diabetes.
50. The effect of pregnancy on the course of tuberculosis. Methods for the diagnosis of tuberculosis during pregnancy time.

51. Methods for the diagnosis of hemolytic disease of the fetus. What is the optimal term? delivery in hemolytic disease of the fetus.
52. List the indications and conditions for a replacement blood transfusion.
53. List the clinical forms of vomiting in pregnant women.
54. List rare forms of early toxicosis.
55. List the indications for abortion in early toxicosis.
pregnancy.
56. What are the consequences for the mother and fetus in a pregnant woman with untreated asymptomatic bacteriuria
57. What infections are screened for pregnant women in the Republic of Tajikistan, and in what terms.
58. What is the prevention of vertical transmission of HIV / AIDS from mother to to kid.
59. List the signs of postpartum endometritis.
60. Septicemia in obstetrics: definition, clinic, complications.
61. Septicopyemia in obstetrics: definition, clinic, complications.
62. Postpartum parametritis: definition, clinic, treatment tactics.
63. What is the cause of ophthalmic pain? Prevention and treatment.
64. Preterm birth: definition, causes.
65. List the clinical stages of a miscarriage.
66. List the main causes of bleeding in the first half of pregnancy
67. To whom, and by what criteria is a quick initial assessment carried out?
68. Ectopic pregnancy: determination, causes, diagnosis.
69. Ectopic pregnancy, clinic, treatment tactics.
70. Causes of bleeding in the second half of pregnancy.

71. Diagnostic criteria for placenta previa.
72. Risk factors for the development of premature detachment of a normally located the placenta.
73. The doctor's tactics for obstetric bleeding.
74. Differential diagnosis of placenta previa and premature detachment normally located placenta.
75. Risk factors for hypotonic bleeding.
76. Causes of bleeding in childbirth and the early postpartum period.
77. The first signs of hemorrhagic shock.
78. Emergency care for obstetric bleeding.
79. Stages of hemorrhagic shock.
80. Assessment of postpartum hemorrhage. DIC - syndrome.
81. Criteria for the effectiveness of hemorrhagic shock therapy.
82. Temporary methods to stop bleeding.
83. Method for the express diagnosis of coagulation disorders.
84. Preeclampsia. Diagnostic criteria.
85. The main symptoms of hypertensive disorders during pregnancy, childbirth, the postpartum period.
86. Eclampsia, definition, stages. What is the abbreviation HELLP syndrome?
87. What are the possible complications for the mother with severe preeclampsia.
88. Calculate the loading and maintenance dose of magnesium sulfate for intramuscular and intravenous administration.
89. Emergency care for eclampsia.
90. The goal of magnesia therapy in severe pre / eclampsia.
91. Monitoring what indicators are being conducted for the timely diagnosis of toxic

the effects of magnesium sulfate.

92. The purpose of antihypertensive therapy in severe pre / eclampsia, drugs.
93. Under what conditions is outpatient monitoring possible with moderate hypertension?
94. Delivery methods in severe pre / eclampsia.
95. Indications and conditions for the vacuum extraction of the fetus.
96. Operation extraction of the fetus beyond the pelvic end, indications, conditions.
97. What is the purpose of determining the Pearl Index, calculation methodology
98. Methods of postpartum contraception. Lactational amenorrhea
99. The mechanism of action of oral contraceptives, contraindications, complications.
- 100.

Stages of Family Planning Counseling

101.

Indications and contraindications for the use of intrauterine contraceptives.

102. The mechanism of action of intrauterine contraceptives and possible complications.

Gynecology

1. Features of uterine blood supply
2. Features of a normal menstrual cycle
3. What hormones does the hypothalamus produce?
4. Where are estrogens secreted?
5. FSH: definition, place of secretion, function
6. What are androgens and where do they form
7. What changes occur in the body during puberty
8. What hormones does the pituitary gland produce, their role
9. Progestogens, place of production, their effect on the body
10. What is desquamation of the functional layer of the endometrium, the reason

origin

11. Biosynthesis of which hormones occurs in the ovaries
12. Functional diagnostic tests: determining what they determine
13. What is a karyopichesis index
14. What is the basal temperature test based on?
15. What cycle is evidenced by the monotonous basal temperature curve
16. As evidenced by the positive symptom of the "pupil" throughout menstrual cycle
17. The menstrual cycle: determination, the duration of normal menstrual cycle
18. The menstrual cycle: determination, the duration of normal menstruation, average blood loss during normal menstruation
19. What is the main criterion for a biphasic menstrual cycle
20. Which of the tests of functional diagnostics indicates the presence of biphasic menstrual cycle?
21. On what scale is the degree of hirsutism evaluated
22. Clinical manifestations of polycystic ovary syndrome
23. Methods of surgical treatment for polycystic ovary syndrome
24. Clinical and anatomical classification of leiomyomas based on localization and the growth pattern of the myomatous node in relation to the muscle layer of the uterus
25. Classification of leiomyomas by location (with respect to the axis of the uterus)
26. Classification of leiomyomas depending on the number and size of nodes
27. Risk factors for uterine fibroids
28. Characterization of uterine bleeding with uterine myoma
29. Description of the IUD, mechanism of action, duration of use

30. Advantages of the levonorgestrel-containing intrauterine system (LNS BMS):
31. Indications for surgical treatment of leiomyoma
32. Mandatory research methods for leiomyoma
33. Types of organ-preserving operations for leiomyoma
34. What is the etiopathogenetic approach to the diagnosis of inflammatory female genital diseases
35. Clinical symptoms of exacerbation of chronic salpingoophoritis
36. Treatment of patients with Bartholin's cyst
37. Features of the clinical course of pelvic peritonitis of gonorrheal etiology
38. If there are any symptoms, an inflammatory process can be suggested. gonorrheal etiology in the field of uterine appendages (with a high probability)
39. How and when is the criterion for the cure of patients with gonorrhea established after treatment
40. The effectiveness of antibiotic therapy in patients with exacerbation chronic salpingo-oophoritis
41. Tactics of treatment of patients with formed suppurative inflammatory the formation of uterine appendages (in remission)
42. Clinical symptoms of acute vulvitis of nonspecific etiology
43. Clinical signs of a true Bartholin's abscess
44. What organs are affected with urogenital trichomoniasis
45. Gonorrhea: classification, diagnostic methods
46. Features of taking smears for gonococcus
47. List the possible complications of acute inflammation of the uterus
48. The most characteristic clinical symptoms of peritonitis
49. Indications for surgical treatment in patients with inflammatory

diseases of the internal genital organs

50. Complaints characteristic of inflammatory diseases of the genitals

51. Infection with which microorganisms that cause colpitis requires treating both partners?

52. Which examination methods most reliably confirm the diagnosis inflammation of the appendages?

53. What complications are observed with inflammatory diseases of organs pelvic

54. Navy Complications

55. What includes the treatment of acute endometritis

56. Parametritis: definition, causes

57. Clinical symptoms of septic shock, emergency care

58. The main clinical symptom of tuberculosis of the uterus, diagnostic methods

59. Gonorrhoea: diagnostic methods, what is ascending gonorrhoea

60. On what basis can a diagnosis of gonorrhoea be established?

61. List the criteria for the cure of gonorrhoea

62. Pelvioperitonitis: definition, causes, treatment methods

63. Clinical symptoms of genital tuberculosis, when more often occurs activation of genital tuberculosis?

64. Obstruction of the fallopian tubes: causes, diagnostic methods

65. What layers does the stratified squamous epithelium consist of and in which sequences

66. What is advanced colposcopy and what solutions are used?

67. What is evaluated with simple colposcopy

68. Indications for a cervical biopsy
69. True cervical erosion: definition, diagnostic methods
70. What is cervical ectopy, diagnostic methods
71. Polyp of the cervix: definition, diagnostic methods
72. What relates to precancerous diseases of the cervix
73. Cervical dysplasia: definition, diagnostic methods, degree
74. Conditions for sampling analysis for colposcopy
75. What diseases appear contact bleeding
76. Additional research methods with "Acute abdomen"
77. Clinical symptoms characteristic of ovarian apoplexy
78. Methods for diagnosing ectopic pregnancy
79. Clinical forms of tubal pregnancy
80. The causes of ectopic pregnancy
81. Clinic of impaired ectopic pregnancy by the type of tube abortion
82. Clinical symptoms of rupture of the fallopian tube, emergency care
83. Causes of abdominal bleeding
84. Clinic of hemorrhagic shock with intra-abdominal bleeding
85. Types of operations during ectopic pregnancy
86. Indication for the surgical treatment of endometriosis.
87. Endometriosis: definition, classification
88. Infertility: definition, causes
89. Causes of infertility of women in marriage, diagnostic methods
90. Causes of tubal infertility, diagnostic methods
91. Indication for the surgical treatment of tubal infertility
92. Amenorrhea: classification, causes of false amenorrhea

93. What diseases are true (pathological)

amenorrhea

94. Amenorrhea: classification, what causes physiological amenorrhea

95. What additional research methods should be used

to clarify the genesis of amenorrhea?

96. Tuberculosis of the genital organs. What departments of the female reproductive system

most affected by tuberculosis?

97. In what age period is tuberculosis most often detected?

internal genital organs? Diagnostic Methods.

98. Uterine fibroids: definition, classification, diagnostic methods

99. The main clinical symptoms of submucous uterine fibroids

100. Nasal submucous uterine fibroids: definition, complications

101. The most informative method for diagnosing a born

myomatous node

102. Endometriosis: definition, causes, classification

103. What relates to tumorous formations of the ovaries

104. Ovarian cysts: definition, characteristic features

105. Ovarian cystomas: definition, causes, classification

106. What are the complications of benign tumors?

ovaries?

107. The main indications for performing surgical laparoscopy in

gynecological practice

108. Anesthesia methods of medical diagnostic laparoscopy in

gynecology

109. Indications for the use of diagnostic hysteroscopy

