

Obstetrics and gynecology exam questions for bachelors

Obstetrics

1. Maternal mortality: definition, causes, calculation and analysis.
2. How many levels of obstetric care in the Republic exists and what types of assistance are provided at each level?
3. Reproductive health: definition, factors affecting the state of reproductive health.
4. What number of visits is provided in the Republic of Tajikistan during the physiological course of pregnancy and in what terms?
5. Gravidogram: definition, method and time of measurement and assessment of the gravidogram.
6. Menstrual cycle: duration, the main links of regulation.
7. List the ovarian and uterine phases of the menstrual cycle, the main processes that occur in these phases.
8. List of signs of cephalic presentation in external obstetric examination.
9. List the methods of external obstetric examination.
10. Oblique and transverse lie of the fetus: definition, determination.
11. **Tribal forces: definition, features.** Родовые силы: определение, особенности.
12. What is a diagonal conjugate, determination, measurement of diagonal conjugate.
13. What is the true conjugate, determination.
14. Mechanism of normal labor, definition, types.
15. Physiological labor as defined by the World Health Organization. Stages of labor.
16. Apgar scoring, parameters, when the condition of the fetus is assessed on the Apgar scale.
17. What is the psycho-emotional support of the woman in labor and who is her wire. What is the advantage of partners labor?
18. Partogram: components, filling time.
19. Partogram: latent phase: definition, duration. What is a "false labor".
20. Partogram: alert line, action line, definition, meaning.
21. What indicators of the state of the woman in labor are monitored during labor, and how is noted 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. Counseling in postpartum period, questions, goals.
25. List the ten principles for successful breastfeeding.
26. Breech presentation: definition, causes, classification.
27. List the complications during pregnancy and childbirth for the mother and fetus with breech presentation.
28. Management of vaginal breech delivery. Assisted breech delivery during childbirth.
29. Multiple pregnancy: definition, causes, types.
30. Clinical signs of multiple pregnancy. Obstetric complications during pregnancy with multiple pregnancy.
31. Obstetric tactic for multiple pregnancy, complications during childbirth and the postpartum period.
32. Prolonged labor: causes, classification.
33. Diagnostic methods and tactics of labor management in case of a prolonged latent and active phase of labor.
34. Methods of stimulation and analgesia of labor.
35. Contracted pelvis: definition, causes.
36. Classification of the contracted pelvis, degrees.
37. Clinical signs of obstructive labor. Delivery tactics.
38. List the signs of cephalopelvic disproportion (CPD).

39. What measures pose a risk of uterine rupture when there are signs of clinical mismatch in childbirth? **клиника угр разрыва матки**
40. Causes of malpresentation, types.
41. What is asynclitic insertion of the head, types.
42. Fetal distress: definition, causes.
43. Delayed fetal development. Obstetric complications that cause 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. Asymptomatic bacteriuria: determination, complications of pregnancy.
48. What is gestational diabetes. Who is at risk for developing gestational diabetes.
49. Vomiting in pregnancy, degrees.
50. List rare forms of early gestosis (toxicosis).
51. List the indications for abortion in early gestosis (toxicosis) of pregnancy.
52. What are the consequences for the mother and fetus in a pregnant woman with untreated asymptomatic bacteriuria
53. What infections are screened for pregnant women in the Republic of Tajikistan, and at what time.
54. What is the prevention of vertical transmission of HIV / AIDS from mother to child.
55. List the signs of postpartum endometritis.
56. Septicemia in obstetrics: definition, clinic, complications.
57. Septicopyemia in obstetrics: definition, clinic, complications.
58. Postpartum parametritis: definition, clinic, treatment tactics.
59. **What is the cause of ophthalmic pain? Prevention and treatment.** **Что является причиной офтальмобленнореи. Профилактика и лечение**
60. Preterm labor: definition, causes.
61. List the clinical stages of a miscarriage.
62. List the main causes of bleeding in the first half of pregnancy
63. Primary estimate of patient, to whom, and by what criteria is a quick initial assessment carried out?
64. Ectopic pregnancy: determination, causes, diagnosis.
65. Ectopic pregnancy, clinic, treatment tactics.
66. Causes of bleeding in the second half of pregnancy.
67. Diagnostic criteria for placenta previa.
68. Risk factors for the development of abruptio placentae.
69. The tactic in obstetric bleeding. Emergency in hemorrhage.
70. Differential diagnosis of placenta previa and abruptio placentae.
71. Risk factors for hypotonic bleeding.
72. Causes of bleeding in labor and the early postpartum period.
73. The first signs of hemorrhagic shock.
74. Emergency in obstetric bleeding.
75. Stages of hemorrhagic shock.
76. Assessment of postpartum hemorrhage. DIC - syndrome.
77. Criteria for the effectiveness of hemorrhagic shock therapy.
78. Temporary methods to stop bleeding.
79. Method for the express diagnosis of coagulation disorders.
80. Preeclampsia. Diagnostic criteria.
81. The main symptoms of hypertensive disorders during pregnancy, childbirth, the postpartum period.
82. Eclampsia, definition, stages. What is the abbreviation HELLP syndrome?
83. What are the possible complications for the mother with severe preeclampsia.

84. Calculate the loading and maintenance dose of magnesium sulfate for intramuscular and intravenous administration.
85. Emergency care for eclampsia.
86. The goal of magnesium therapy in severe pre / eclampsia.
87. Monitoring what indicators are being conducted for the timely diagnosis of the toxic effects of magnesium sulfate.
88. The purpose of antihypertensive therapy in severe pre / eclampsia, drugs.
89. Under what conditions is outpatient monitoring possible with moderate hypertension?
90. Delivery methods in severe pre / eclampsia.
91. Indications and conditions for the vacuum extraction of the fetus.
92. Assisted breech delivery, extraction of the fetus beyond the pelvic end, indications, conditions.
93. What is the purpose of determining the Pearl Index, calculation methodology
94. Methods of postpartum contraception. Lactational amenorrhea
95. The mechanism of action of oral contraceptives, contraindications, complications.
96. Stages of family planning counseling
97. Indications and contraindications for the use of intrauterine contraceptives.
98. The mechanism of action of intrauterine contraceptives and possible

Gynecology

1. Normal menstrual cycle, definition, phases.
2. What hormones does the hypothalamus produce?
3. Where are estrogens secreted?
4. FSH: definition, place of secretion, function
5. What changes occur in the body during puberty
6. What hormones does the pituitary gland produce, their role
7. Progestogens, place of production, their effect on the body
8. What is desquamation of the functional layer of the endometrium, the reason origin
9. Biosynthesis of which hormones occurs in the ovary
10. Functional diagnostic tests: determining.
11. What is the basal temperature test based on?
12. What cycle is evidenced by the monotonous (monophase) basal temperature curve
13. As evidenced by the positive symptom of the "pupil" throughout menstrual cycle
14. The menstrual cycle: determination, the duration of normal menstrual cycle
15. The menstrual cycle: determination, the duration of normal menstruation, average blood loss during normal menstruation
16. What is the main criteria for a biphasic menstrual cycle
17. Which of the tests of functional diagnostics indicates the presence of biphasic menstrual cycle?
18. On what scale is the degree of hirsutism evaluated
19. Clinical manifestations of polycystic ovary syndrome
20. Methods of surgical treatment for polycystic ovary syndrome
21. Clinical and anatomical classification of leiomyoma, based on the localization and growth pattern of the myomatous node in relation to the muscle layer of the uterus
22. Classification of leiomyomas by location (with respect to the axis of the uterus)
23. Classification of leiomyomas depending on the number and size of nodes
24. Risk factors for uterine fibroids

25. Characterization of uterine bleeding with uterine myoma
26. Description of the IUD, mechanism of action, duration of use
27. Advantages of the levonorgestrel-containing intrauterine system (LNS BMS):
28. Indications for surgical treatment of leiomyoma
29. Mandatory research methods for leiomyoma
30. Types of organ-preserving operations for leiomyoma
31. What is the etiopathogenetic approach in the diagnosis of inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs
32. Clinical symptoms of exacerbation of chronic salpingoophoritis
33. Treatment of patients with Bartholin's cyst
34. Features of the clinical course of pelvic peritonitis of gonorrheal etiology
35. If there are any symptoms, the inflammatory process of gonorrheal etiology in the area of the uterine appendages can be assumed (with a high degree of probability)
36. How and when is the criterion for the recovery of patients with gonorrhea established after treatment
37. The effectiveness of antibiotic therapy in patients with exacerbation of chronic salpingo-ophoritis
38. Clinical symptoms of acute vulvitis of nonspecific etiology
39. Clinical signs of a true Bartholin's abscess
40. What organs are affected with urogenital trichomoniasis
41. Gonorrhea: classification, diagnostic methods
42. Features of taking smears for gonococcus
43. List the possible complications of acute inflammation of the uterus
44. The most characteristic clinical symptoms of peritonitis
45. Indications for surgical treatment in patients with inflammatory diseases of the internal genital organs
46. Characteristic complaints of inflammatory diseases of the genitals
47. Infection with which microorganisms that cause colpitis requires treating both partners?
48. Which examination methods most reliably confirm the diagnosis inflammation of the appendages of uterus?
49. What complications are observed with inflammatory diseases of organs pelvic
50. Contraception, IUD (intrauterine device), complications.
51. What includes the treatment of acute endometritis
52. Parametritis: definition, causes
53. Clinical symptoms of septic shock, emergency care
54. Gonorrhea: diagnostic methods, what is ascending gonorrhea
55. On what basis can a diagnosis of gonorrhea be established?
56. List the criteria for the recovery, cure of gonorrhea
57. Pelvioperitonitis: definition, causes, treatment methods
58. Obstruction of the fallopian tubes: causes, diagnostic methods
59. What layers does the stratified squamous epithelium consist of and in what sequence
60. What is advanced colposcopy and what solutions are used?
61. What is evaluated with simple colposcopy
62. Indications for a cervical biopsy
63. True cervical erosion: definition, diagnostic methods
64. What is cervical ectopy, diagnostic methods
65. Polyp of the cervix: definition, methods of diagnosis

**The head of department
of obstetrics and gynecology №1, PhD**

M.A.