



INSTITUTE OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF AYURVEDA MEDICINE AND SURGERY
LEVEL V – SECOND SEMESTER SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION
DECEMBER 2020

PK 5202 - STREE ROGA AND PRASUTI TANTRA
(AYURVEDA GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS)- II

Date: 08.12.2020
Time: 9.45a.m. – 12.15 p.m.

Index No

Answer all questions.

NAVYA
Part I - Structured Questions

3. A 39 years old woman, with her 4th pregnancy (P4C0), with the history of 3 first trimester miscarriage, presented to gynaecological ward due to bleeding per vagina for one day duration. Her period of gestation is 11 weeks and pregnancy was confirmed by urine for HCG test.

3.1 Define miscarriage.

(01 marks)

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3.2 What are the types of miscarriage?

(02 marks)

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3.3. What is the investigation you will do on this patient to confirm the diagnosis? (02 Marks)

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3.4. Trans vaginal USS on this woman showed, a intrauterine collapsing sac (6 week size) and a foetal pole 07 week size and no heart beat noted, what is the final diagnosis of this woman and how will you manage her? (02 Marks)

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4. A 39 years old woman presents at her 28 weeks of pregnancy to a casualty ward with a history of severe vomiting and epigastric abdominal pain for one day duration. On examination bilateral ankle oedema noted and blood pressure was 170/115mmhg .Her urine dipstick shows proteinuria 3+.

4.1. List the hypertensive disorders in pregnancy (02 Mark)

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4.2. What is the diagnosis of this woman? (01 Marks)

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4.3. Outline the management of this woman (02 Marks)

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4.4. If the woman does not care properly what is the worse condition she can develop and what the drug of choice for the condition? (02 Marks)

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5. A 37 years old primigravida , known mother with GDM on Metformin, period of gestation 37 weeks, admitted to labour room with spontaneous onset of regular uterine contraction. The doctor in duty did a vaginal examination and record fallowing finding in the BHT. Cervix fully effaced, OS-3cm dilated, membrane intact and station –vertex.

5.1. Define normal labour (02 Mark)

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5.2. What is the phase and stage when mother admitted to the labour room? (01 Mark)

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5.3. List the risk factors you found on this mother (02 Marks)

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5.4. If mother did not go into spontaneous onset of labour, when you will terminate (deliver) the baby and what is the mode you will offer for this mother? (02 Marks)

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6.1. Name two types of obstetric haemorrhage

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6.2. Define post-partum haemorrhage (PPH) (02 Marks)

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6.3. Write 4 main factors (Categories) which lead to the PPH (02 Marks)

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6.4 Write 05 type of drugs or fluids used in active management of PPH (02 Marks)

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Part II - Essay Question

2. A twenty years old primi, presented to antenatal clinic at 26 weeks of gestation with her OGTT reports. The report showed, FBS-95 mg/dl, 1st hour value-120/dl and 2nd hour value-110mg/dl. Her Full blood count report show Haemoglobin level(HG) 5.5mg/dl What is the diagnosis and how will you manage this mother until delivery.

(20marks)
