

VI Year exam topics in OB/GYN

1. Evidence-based medicine randomized trials and meta-analysis
2. Extragenital and gynecologic comorbidities: endocrine disorders diabetes, goiter, cardiomyopathy.
3. Preterm Labor (Prognosis, prevention, diagnoses, treatment.)
4. Post term and prolonged pregnancy, (prevention, diagnoses, treatment.) labor induction.
5. Hemorrhage in Third trimester of pregnancy (Placenta previa, abruption of placenta.)
6. screening, Treatment and prevention of bacterial, viral and parasitic infection disease during pregnancy.
7. septic complications of puerperium. (fever, endometritis, thromboembolism, Nosocomial infections).
8. Abnormalities of labor, failure to progress in labor : EFM, cephalo-pelvic disproportion, partogram as a main instrument for delivery management shoulder dystocia, , (diagnoses, management.)
9. Obstetrical operations: cesarian deliveries, vacuum extraction, forceps delivery
10. presenting part abnormalities in labor.
11. multiple pregnancy
12. Menstrual abnormalities: classification, diagnoses, treatment.
13. Neuroendocrine syndromes; classification, diagnoses, treatment
14. malformations of female genital tract anatomy.
15. cists, cistomas, benign, borderline and malignant tumors of ovares.
16. Abortion. Trophoblastic disease (hydatidiform mole, choriocarcinoma.)
17. Endometrioses classification, diagnoses, treatment
18. Endometrial hyperplasia, cancer, sarcoma; classification, diagnoses, treatment
19. Gynecologic emergencies

1. Metastasis in the case of cervical cancer usually occurs
 - In sterna lymph nodes
 - In inguinal lymph nodes
 - In subclavicular lymph nodes
 - In par aortal lymph nodes

2. Elective method for the treatment of cervical intraepithelial cancer in young aged patients is
 - Criodestruction
 - Electroconisation (chapter 30)
 - Radical hysterectomy
 - Radical hysterectomy and radiotherapy

3. Pre-eclampsia is associated with an increase risk of all of the followin gexcept:
 - Delivery of a small for gestational age infant
 - Placental abruptio
 - Pulmonary edema
 - Prolonged duration of lab

4. Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) :
 - Can be managed by leukocyte transfusion
 - Can cause decrease fibrinogen degeneration products
 - Can cause decrease PT , PTT
 - Can be encountered in case of IUFD

5. Choose the right definition for “Placenta Accrete”
 - Placenta invade the miometrium
 - placenta attached to the myometrium (chapter41)
 - Placenta penetrate through the miometrium
 - placental villi invades near organs