

**KARNATAKA STATE DIPLOMA IN NURSING EXAMINATION BOARD**  
**GNM SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION FEBRUARY - 2020**  
**3<sup>RD</sup> YEAR PAPER -I MIDWIFERY AND GYNAECOLOGY NURSING**

**Duration:3 Hours****Max.Marks:75****Give the meaning of the following:****1x4=4**

1. Midwife
2. Quickening
3. Dystocia
4. Zygote

**Fill in the Blanks:****1x4=4**

5. Inability of the new-born to initiate the breach is \_\_\_\_\_
6. Excessive vomiting in early pregnancy is known as \_\_\_\_\_
7. The normal length of umbilical cord is \_\_\_\_\_
8. The average duration of third stage of labour in primigravida mother is \_\_\_\_\_

**Write short notes on any FOUR of the following:****5x4=20**

9. Threatened abortion
10. True pelvis and its diameter
11. Nurses responsibility during oxytocin infusion
12. Physiological changes during puerperium
13. Functions of amniotic fluid

**Answer the Following:****1+2+4=7**

14. Define Eclampsia
15. List the clinical feature of Eclampsia
16. Explain the nursing management of patient with Eclampsia

**Answer the Following:****3+4=7**

17. Define Caesarean section and explain the types of Caesarean section
18. Explain the Pre and Postoperative care of patient with Caesarean section

**State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE****1x4=4**

19. Fertilization of ovum normally takes place in fundus of the uterus
20. Menopause is the sign of pregnancy
21. Softening of cervix is called palmar's sign
22. Saucer shaped depression just below or at the umbilicus is present in Occipito-posterior position

**Write short notes on any THREE of the following:****5x3=15**

23. Induction of Labour
24. Causes of female infertility
25. Non stress test
26. MTP act 1971

**Answer the Following:****3+4=7**

27. Define Uterine Prolapse & list the types of Uterine Prolapse
28. Explain the management of patient with Hysterectomy

**Answer the Following:****3+4=7**

29. Define Puerperal Psychosis and explain the causes
30. Explain the management of patient with Puerperal Psychosis

**KARNATAKA STATE DIPLOMA IN NURSING EXAMINATION BOARD  
GNM ANNUAL EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER-2019**

**3<sup>RD</sup> YEAR PAPER -I MIDWIFERY AND GYNAECOLOGY NURSING**

**Duration:3 Hours**

**Max.Marks:75**

**Give the meaning of the following:**

**1x4=4**

1. Crowning
2. Lie
3. Vasa Previa
4. Precipitate labour

**Fill in the Blanks:**

**1x4=4**

5. Intermittent painless uterine contraction is called \_\_\_\_\_
6. Pregnancy occurring outside the uterine cavity is called as \_\_\_\_\_
7. First stool of the baby is called as \_\_\_\_\_
8. Craving for special food items during pregnancy is called as \_\_\_\_\_

**Write short notes on any FOUR of the following:**

**5x4=20**

9. Foetal skull
10. Episiotomy
11. Partograph
12. Hyperemesis gravidarum
13. Permanent methods of family planning

**Answer the Following:**

**1+2+4=7**

14. Define labour
15. List the stages of labour
16. Explain the physiological changes of first stage of labour

**Answer the Following:**

**3+4=7**

17. Define PPH and list the types and causes of PPH
18. Explain the management of a patient with true PPH

**State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE**

**1x4=4**

19. Oxytocin is used as uterine relaxant
20. Evisceration is a birth injury
21. Colposcope is used for the visualization of cervix
22. Relationship of spine to the foetal head is called as position

**Write short notes on any THREE of the following:**

**5x3=15**

23. Shoulder dystocia
24. Dysfunctional uterine bleeding
25. Uterus
26. Appraisal of a new born

**Answer the Following:**

**3+4=7**

27. Define malpresentation and list the causes of malpresentation
28. Explain the outcome and the nursing management of a patient with occipito-posterior position

**Answer the Following:**

**3+4=7**

29. Define Uterine Fibroids and list the types of fibroids
30. Explain the management of a patient with abdominal hysterectomy

**KARNATAKA STATE DIPLOMA IN NURSING EXAMINATION BOARD  
GNM ANNUAL EXAMINATION AUGUST-2018**

**3<sup>RD</sup> YEAR PAPER -I MIDWIFERY AND GYNAECOLOGY NURSING**

**Duration:3 Hours**

**Max.Marks:75**

**Give the meaning of the following:**

**1x4=4**

1. Bregma
2. Leukorrhoea
3. False Pelvis
4. Dystocia

**Fill in the Blanks:**

**1x4=4**

5. The bony canal through which the foetus passes through during birth is \_\_\_\_\_
6. The graphical record of cervical dilatation against duration of labour is \_\_\_\_\_
7. The term placenta weighs about \_\_\_\_\_
8. The name given to the lochia between 1-4 days is called \_\_\_\_\_

**Write short notes on any FOUR of the following:**

**5x4=20**

9. Minor disorders during pregnancy
10. Temporary family planning methods
11. Causes for the Onset of labour
12. Foetal Circulation
13. Genetic counselling

**Answer the Following:**

**1+2+4=7**

14. Define Pelvis
15. List the types of Pelvis
16. Explain in detail about female pelvis

**Answer the Following:**

**3+4=7**

17. Define Post Natal Care & List the objective Post Natal Care
18. Explain in detail about the care of a Post Natal Mother

**State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE**

**1x4=4**

19. Methergine is used to decrease the uterine contraction
20. Hydrops Fetalis is the most serious form of Rh haemolytic disease
21. Oligohydramnios is a state where liquor amni exceeds more than 2000ml
22. Episiotomy is surgically planned incision on the abdomen

**Write short notes on any THREE of the following:**

**5x3=15**

23. Manual removal of placenta
24. Levels of care in NICU
25. Tocolytic agents
26. Bishop's score

**Answer the Following:**

**3+4=7**

27. Define breech presentation & Explain the types Breech Presentation
28. Describe the obstetrical and nursing management of Breech Presentation

**Answer the Following:**

**3+4=7**

29. Define Menopause & List the physiological & psychological changes of menopause
30. Explain hormonal replacement therapy for menopause

**KARNATAKA STATE DIPLOMA IN NURSING EXAMINATION BOARD**  
**GNM SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION FEBRUARY - 2018**  
**3rd Year paper -I Midwifery and Gynaecology Nursing**

**Duration:3 Hours**

**Max.Marks:75**

**SECTION-I**

- I. Give the meaning of the following:** **1x4=4**  
a) Anterior fontanelle                      b) Colostrum                      c) Lie                      d) Lochia
- II. Fill in the Blanks:** **1x4=4**  
a) Excessive liquor ammonia is called as \_\_\_\_\_  
b) The first foetal movement which is felt by the mother is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
c) The normal length of new-born baby is \_\_\_\_\_  
d) The normal weight of placenta is \_\_\_\_\_
- III. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following:** **4x4=16**  
a) Physiological changes of pregnancy    b) Puerperium  
c) Hyperemesis gravidarum                      d) Immediate care of the new-born  
e) Types of episiotomy                      f) Vital statistics in relation to maternal health in India
- IV. Answer the Following:** **1+2+4=7**  
a) Define antenatal care  
b) List the objectives of antenatal care  
c) Explain the antenatal care given to the mother during pregnancy
- V. Answer the Following:** **1+2+4=7**  
a) Define Labour  
b) List out the stages of Labour  
c) Explain in detail about 2<sup>nd</sup> stage of Labour
- SECTION-II**
- VI. State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE** **1x4=4**  
a) Pre vaginal examination is contraindicated in placenta previa  
b) Craving towards unnatural food substances during pregnancy is known as polyhydramnios.  
c) Less than 500ml of amniotic fluid in amniotic sac during pregnancy is known as polyhydramnios.  
d) According to WHO Haemoglobin (Hb%) level less than 10gm/dl during pregnancy is regarded as anaemia.
- VII. Choose the correct answer and write:** **1x3=3**  
a) Precipitate labour means when combined duration of first and second stage labour is less than  
    i) 4 hours                      ii) 2 hours                      iii) 6 hours  
b) Manual removal of placenta is done under  
    i) Spinal anaesthesia                      ii) General anaesthesia                      iii) Local anaesthesia  
c) Normal foetal heart rate is  
    i) 80-120 per minute                      ii) 120-160 per minute                      iii) 140-180 per minute
- VIII. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following:** **4x4=16**  
a) Foetal circulation                      b) Oxytocic drugs                      c) Puerperal psychosis  
d) Induction of labour                      e) Medical termination of pregnancy                      f) Destructive operations
- IX. Answer the Following:** **1+2+4=7**  
a) Define Post-partum haemorrhage  
b) List out the causes. Signs and symptoms of post-partum haemorrhage  
c) Explain the Medical and Nursing Management of a patient suffering from Post-partum haemorrhage
- X. Answer the Following:** **1+2+4=7**  
a) Define multiple pregnancy  
b) List out the cause, signs and symptoms of multiple pregnancy  
c) Explain the antenatal management of multiple pregnancy
- or**
- a) Define infertility  
b) List out the causes of male and female infertility  
c) Explain the treatment available under assisted reproductive technology

**KARNATAKA STATE DIPLOMA IN NURSING EXAMINATION BOARD**

**GNM ANNUL EXAMINATION AUGUST - 2017**

**3rd Year paper -I Midwifery and Gynaecology Nursing**

**Duration:3 Hours**

**Max.Marks:75**

**SECTION-I**

- I. Give the meaning of the following:** **1x4=4**  
a) Polarity                      b) Oral Thrush                      c) Lie                      d) Amnion
- II. Fill in the Blanks:** **1x4=4**  
a) \_\_\_\_\_ is the name given to endometrium during pregnancy.  
b) First milk secreted from mother is called \_\_\_\_\_  
c) \_\_\_\_\_ is the graphic representation to assess the progress of labour.  
d) A dark line running from symphysis pubis to umbilicus during pregnancy is called \_\_\_\_\_
- III. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following:** **4x4=16**  
a) Internal and external organs of female reproductive system  
b) Prevention of Birth injuries                      c) Methods of placental expulsion in 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of labour  
d) Signs and symptoms of pregnancy                      e) Vaginal examination in labour
- IV. Answer the Following** **1+6=7**  
a) Define reproduction Health  
b) Explain physiological changes of reproductive system during pregnancy in detail
- V. Answer the Following** **2+2+3=7**  
a) Define puerperium  
b) Enumerate physiological changes during puerperium  
d) Explain role of midwife in post-natal care

**SECTION-II**

- VI. State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE** **1x4=4**  
a) Implantation and development of fertilized ovum outside the normal uterine cavity is called as Hydatidiform mole.  
b) In breech presentation denominator is occiput  
c) Leg exercises and early ambulation are encouraged to prevent deep vein thrombosis in puerperium.  
d) Tocolytic drugs are used to produce uterine contractions.
- VII. Choose the correct answer and write:** **1x3=3**  
a) During abdominal palpation midwife can suspect polyhydramnios by feeling  
    i) Fluid thrill                      ii) Position of fetus                      iii) Breech  
b) Brandt Andrews manoeuvre means  
    i) Bimanual contractions      ii) Delivering the placenta by cord traction      iii) Expell the fetus  
c) Tenderness of calf muscle on deep pressure in deep vein thrombosis is  
    i) Hegar's sign                      ii) Oslander's sign                      iii) Homan's sign
- VIII. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following:** **4x4=16**  
a) Forceps delivery                      b) Management of obstetrical shock  
c) Indications of prostaglandins and role of midwife in drug administration  
d) Teenage pregnancy                      e) Contracted pelvis                      f) Hydatidiform mole
- IX. Answer the Following** **1+2+4=7**  
a) Define uterine prolapse  
b) Enumerate causes, signs and symptoms of uterine prolapse  
c) Explain the management of uterine prolapse  
**or**  
a) Define obstructed labour **1+3+3=7**  
b) List out the causes & clinical features of obstructed labour  
c) Explain role of midwife in management of obstructed labour
- X. Answer the Following** **1+6=7**  
a) Define post term pregnancy  
b) Enumerate the causes and clinical features and management of women in post term pregnancy  
**or**  
a) Define puerperal sepsis **1+6=7**  
b) Explain predisposing factors and management of women with puerperal sepsis

**KARANTAKA STATE DIPLOMA IN NURSING EXAMINATION BOARD**  
**GNM SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION FEBRUARY - 2017**  
**3rd Year paper -I Midwifery and Gynaecology Nursing**

**Duration:3 Hours**

**Max.Marks:75**

**SECTION-I**

- I. Give the meaning of the following:** **1x4=4**  
a) Midwife                      b) Pica                      c) Amniocentesis                      d) Lactation
- II. Fill in the Blanks:** **1x4=4**  
a) The first stool of the baby is called as \_\_\_\_\_  
b) First foetal movement felt by the mother is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Cord attached at the edge of the placenta is called \_\_\_\_\_  
d) The Neuro muscular harmony between upper & lower Pole of uterus throughout Labour is \_\_\_\_\_
- III. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following:** **4x4=16**  
a) Foetal circulation                      b) Functions of placenta  
c) Foetal skull & its diameter                      d) Care of the patient with Episiotomy  
e) Breast feeding                      f) Minor ailments during puerperium & its management
- IV. Answer the Following:** **2+5=7**  
a) Define Pregnancy  
b) How do you diagnose a case of pregnancy
- V. Answer the Following:** **2+5=7**  
a) Define first stage of Labour  
b) Explain about physiological changes during first stage of Labour
- SECTION-II**
- VI. State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE** **1x4=4**  
a) Concealed menstruation is known as Cryptomenorrhea.  
b) Copper 'T' insertion is the permanent of sperm.  
c) There are eight Cervical Vertebrae.  
d) Cervical incompetence is treated by Shirodkar's procedure
- VII. Choose the correct answer and write:** **1x3=3**  
a) Implantation occurs at a site other than Uterine cavity is known as  
i) Molar pregnancy                      ii) Ectopic pregnancy                      iii) Multiple pregnancy  
b) The denominator in Breech presentation is  
i) Mentum                      ii) Occiput                      iii) Sacrum  
c) Conjoined twins united at the abdomen is called  
i) Thoracopagus                      ii) Pyopagus                      iii) Omphalopagus
- VIII. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following:** **4x4=16**  
a) Breast abscess                      b) Manual removal of placenta                      c) Infertility  
d) Medical termination of pregnancy (M T P)                      e) Polyhydramnios
- IX. Answer the Following:** **1+3+4=8**  
a) What is Hysterectomy  
b) List the indications of Hysterectomy  
c) Explain the Pre & Post-operative nursing care of a women posted for Hysterectomy
- X. Answer the Following:** **1+5=6**  
a) Define Eclampsia  
b) Explain stages & nursing management of a patient with Eclampsia

KARNATAKA STATE DIPLOMA IN NURSING EXAMINATION BOARD

GNM ANNUL EXAMINATION AUGUST - 2016

3rd Year paper -I Midwifery and Gynaecology Nursing

Duration:3 Hours

Max.Marks:75

SECTION-I

- I. Give the meaning of the following: 1x4=4  
a) Eutocia                      b) Gravida                      c) Hysterectomy                      d) Parturition
- II. Fill in the Blanks: 1x4=4  
a) \_\_\_\_\_ is the condition called excessive liquor amni  
b) \_\_\_\_\_ is the opening of atrial septum in foetal circulation  
c) \_\_\_\_\_ is the assessment of new-born wellbeing.  
d) Cervi prim is used for \_\_\_\_\_
- III. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following: 4x4=16  
a) Management of Hyperemesis Gravidarum                      b) Placenta  
c) Genetic Counselling                      d) Twin Pregnancy  
e) Causes of Cephalo-pelvic disproportion (CPD)                      f) Types of Pelvis
- IV. Answer the Following: 1+2+4=7  
a) Define Infertility  
b) List the causes of infertility  
c) List the diagnoses and management of infertility
- V. Answer the Following: 1+2+4=7  
a) Define Ectopic Pregnancy  
b) List the signs & symptoms of ectopic pregnancy  
c) Explain in detail the nurse's role in the management of ectopic pregnancy

SECTION-II

- VI. State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE 1x4=4  
a) Craniotomy is a destructive operation.  
b) Hydrocephalus is excessive collection of cerebrospinal fluid  
c) To prevent neural tube defect folic acid is given.  
d) Normal foetal heart sound is 140-160 beat per minute.
- VII. Choose the correct answer and write: 1x3=3  
a) Excessive salivation during pregnancy is called as  
i) Pica                      ii) Ptyalism                      iii) Heart burn  
b) Mucous plug of vagina during pregnancy is called  
i) Operculum                      ii) Show                      iii) Lochia  
c) Magnesium Sulphate is a drug of choice for  
i) Heart disease                      ii) Kidney Disease                      iii) Eclampsia
- VIII. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following: 4x4=16  
a) Postnatal psychosis                      b) Family planning methods                      c) Uterine inertia  
d) Apgar score                      e) Induction of labour                      f) Foetal Circulation
- IX. Answer the Following: 1+2+4=7  
a) Define Dystocia  
b) List the causes of Dystocia  
c) Explain the management of a mother with mal presentation  
**or**  
a) Define Antenatal care (ANC)  
b) List the investigations of ANC  
c) Explain in detail about ANC care
- X. Answer the Following: 1+2+4=7  
a) Define Post-Partum Haemorrhage (PPH)  
b) List the causes for PPH  
c) Write in detail about management of PPH  
**or**  
a) Define Episiotomy  
b) Types & indications for episiotomy  
c) Explain the perineal care

**KARANTAKA STATE DIPLOMA IN NURSING EXAMINATION BOARD**  
**GNM SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION FEBRUARY - 2016**  
**3rd Year paper -I Midwifery and Gynaecology Nursing**

**Duration:3 Hours**

**Max.Marks:75**

**SECTION-I**

- I. Give the meaning of the following:** **1x4=4**  
a) Chorion                      b) Colostrum                      c) Embryo                      d) Lie
- II. Fill in the Blanks:** **1x4=4**  
a) \_\_\_\_\_ Suture lies between the two parietal bones  
b) The normal weight of the placenta is \_\_\_\_\_  
c) \_\_\_\_\_ is the dark line running from symphysis pubis to umbilicus during pregnancy  
d) \_\_\_\_\_ is the discharge from the uterus following childbirth
- III. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following:** **4x4=16**  
a) Episiotomy                      b) Amniotic fluid                      c) Immediate care of new-born  
d) Antenatal advice                      e) Minor ailments during puerperium and its management
- IV. Answer the Following:** **2+5=7**  
a) Define mechanism of labor  
b) Explain the mechanism of normal labor
- V. Answer the Following:** **2+3+4=8**  
a) What is preterm baby  
b) What are the clinical features of a preterm baby  
c) Explain the nursing management of a preterm baby
- SECTION-II**
- VI. State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE** **1x4=4**  
a) Atonic uterus is one of the causes of PPH.  
b) Absence of menstruation is known as menopause.  
c) Salpingitis is the inflammation of the Fallopian tube.  
d) Oxytocin is the drug used for the suppression of lactation.76
- VII. Choose the correct answer and write:** **1x3=3**  
a) Labor is termed as precipitate labor if it occurs within  
    i) 06 hours                      ii) 1-2 hours                      iii) 08 hour  
b) The organ which is affected first in IUGR is  
    i) Brain                      ii) Liver                      iii) Bones  
c) The destructive operation performed in hydrocephalus to save the life of the mother is known as  
    i) Decapitation                      ii) Craniotomy                      iii) Cleidotomy
- VIII. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:** **5x3=15**  
a) Contracted pelvis                      b) Polyhydramnios  
c) Retained placenta                      d) Carcinoma of the cervix
- IX. Answer the Following:** **1+3+4=8**  
a) Define uterine prolapse  
b) List the causes, signs and symptoms of uterine prolapse  
c) Explain the nursing management of mother with uterine prolapse
- X. Answer the Following:** **2+4=60**  
a) Define breech presentation  
b) Explain the causes and types of breech presentation  
    OR  
a) Define postpartum haemorrhage  
b) Explain the types and nursing management of mother with postpartum haemorrhage

**KARANATAKA STATE DIPLOMA IN NURSING EXAMINATION BOARD**  
**GNM ANNUL EXAMINATION AUGUST - 2015**  
**3rd Year paper -I Midwifery and Gynecology Nursing**

**Duration:3 Hours**

**Max.Marks:75**

**SECTION-I**

- I. Give the meaning of the following:** **1x4=4**  
a) Decidua                      b) Attitude                      c) Presentation                      d) Morning sickness
- II. Fill in the Blanks:** **1x4=4**  
a) The normal length of fallopian tube \_\_\_\_\_  
b) The fusion of male and female gamete is termed as \_\_\_\_\_  
c) The normal weight of placenta is \_\_\_\_\_  
d) In Breech presentation the denominator is \_\_\_\_\_
- III. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following:** **4x4=16**  
a) Amniotic fluid                      b) Abnormalities of Placenta                      c) Minor disorders of Pregnancy  
d) APGAR score                      e) Partograph                      f) Clinical feature of normal new-born
- IV. Answer the Following:** **2+5=7**  
a) Name the types of Pelvis  
b) Explain the parts and diameters of female pelvis
- V. Answer the Following:** **1+6=7**  
a) Define normal labour  
b) Explain the mechanism of normal labour

**SECTION-II**

- VI. State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE** **1x4=4**  
a) Full dilatation of the cervix is one of the prerequisites for forceps delivery.  
b) Tocolytics are used in Hypotonic Uterine contractions.  
c) The umbilical cord consists of two arteries and one vein.  
d) The normal position of the uterus is retroverted and retroflexed
- VII. Choose the correct answer and write:** **1x3=3**  
a) The milk expressed from the breast of new born during the first week  
    i) fore milk                      ii) Hind milk                      iii) witch's milk  
b) Eutacia means  
    i) abnormal labour                      ii) normal labour                      iii) premature labour  
c) Decidua is the name given to  
    i) Endometrium during pregnancy    ii) Myometrium during pregnancy    iii) Perimetrium during pregnancy
- VIII. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following:** **4x4=16**  
a) Molar pregnancy                      b) Oligohydramnios                      c) Oxytocin  
d) Involution of the Uterus                      e) Threatened abortion
- IX. Answer the Following:** **1+3+4=8**  
a) Define Ante Partum Haemorrhage.  
b) Explain the types of Ante Partum Haemorrhage.  
d) Discuss the Management of mother with Placenta Previa
- X. Answer the Following:** **1+5=6**  
a) Define Abortion  
b) Explain the various types of Abortion.  
**or**  
a) Define Family Planning  
b) Explain the temporary methods of Family Planning.



**KARANTAKA STATE DIPLOMA IN NURSING EXAMINATION BOARD**  
**GNM SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION FEBRUARY - 2014**  
**3rd Year paper -I Midwifery and Gynaecology Nursing**

**Duration:3 Hours**

**Max.Marks:75**

**SECTION-I**

- I. Give the Meaning of the following:** **1x4=4**  
a) Midwife                      b) Lightening                      c) Presentation                      d) Vernix caseosa
- II. Fill in the Blanks:** **1x4=4**  
a) Intermittent painless uterine contraction is called \_\_\_\_\_  
b) The process by which the reproductive organ return to the pregravid state is called \_\_\_\_\_  
c) \_\_\_\_\_ sign is made out by feeling increased pulsation in lateral vaginal fornices  
d) \_\_\_\_\_ is the first stool of the baby
- III. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:** **3x5=15**  
a) Antenatal advice                      b) Fetal skull and its diameter  
c) Advantages of breastfeeding                      d) Preparation of women for labor  
e) Minor disorders in pregnancy
- IV. Answer the Following:** **1+3+4=8**  
a) Define fertilization  
b) What are the abnormalities of placenta  
c) Write in detail about functions of placenta
- V. Answer the Following:** **2+4=6**  
a) What is puerperium.  
b) Write in detail the postnatal care for a primi mother after labor up to 10 days
- SECTION-II**
- VI. State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE** **1x4=4**  
a) Implantation of placenta in the lower uterine segments is called abruption placenta  
b) Bani's ring is seen near symphysis pubis  
c) Labor which exceeds 10 hours is called prolonged laborj  
d) Destructive operations are done only when the fetus is dead
- VII. Fill in blacks:** **1x3=3**  
a) Inflammation of the breast is called \_\_\_\_\_  
b) Absence of menstruation is called \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Inflammation of fallopian tube is called \_\_\_\_\_
- VIII. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:** **3x5=15**  
a) Thrombophlebitis                      b) Types of caesarean section                      c) Uterine prolapsed  
d) Puerperal psychosis                      e) Responsibility of the nurse when oxytocin is administered
- IX. Answer the Following:** **1+3+4=8**  
a) What is hysterectomy  
b) List the indication for hysterectomy  
c) Write the pre-and postoperative nursing care of women posted for hysterectomy
- X. Answer the Following:** **1+3+4=8**  
a) What is postpartum haemorrhage  
b) Write the difference between atonic and traumatic postpartum haemorrhage (PPH)  
a) Explain the management for atonic PPH and traumatic PPH.

**KARANTAKA STATE DIPLOMA IN NURSING EXAMINATION BOARD**  
**GNM SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION JUNE - 2013**  
**3rd Year paper -I Midwifery and Gynaecology Nursing**

**Duration:3 Hours**

**Max.Marks:75**

**SECTION-I**

- I. Give the Meaning of the following:** 1x4=4  
a) Midwife                      b) Morula                      c) Periculum plug                      d) Attitude                      e) Milia
- II. Fill in the Blanks:** 1x4=4  
a) Neturomuscular harmony between the upper and lower uterine segment is called \_\_\_\_\_  
b) A woman who has never given birth to a viable child is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Anterior fontanel closes by \_\_\_\_\_
- III. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:** 4x3=12  
a) Development of maternity services in India                      b) Fetal circulation  
c) Genetic counselling                      d) Vaginal examination  
e) Minor disorders of new born
- IV. Answer the Following:** 1+3+3=7  
a) Define labor.  
b) Write the physiological changes during the 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of labor  
c) Explain the role of a nurse in the management of 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of labor
- V. Answer the Following:** 1+3+3=7  
a) What is an episiotomy.  
b) List the indications of episiotomy  
c) Explain the nursing care of a mother with right mediolateral episiotomy  
OR  
a) List the equipment's necessary for normal delivery  
b) How will you prepare women in labour
- SECTION-II**
- VII. State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE** 1x4=4  
a) Pelvic inflammatory disease is a disease of the lower genital tract  
b) Twin-to-Twin transfusion syndrome is a complication of monozygotic twin  
c) Inflammation of the ovaries is called oophoritis  
d) Concealed menstruation is known as cryptomenorrhea
- VIII. Choose the correct answer and write.** 1x3=3  
a) Implantation occurs at a site other than the uterine cavity is known as  
i) Molar pregnancy                      ii) Ectopic pregnancy                      iii) Multiple pregnancy  
b) A brownish vaginal discharge is present during pregnancy in case of  
i) Missed abortion                      ii) Septic present                      iii) Threatened abortion  
c) The denominator in breech presentation is  
i) Mentum                      ii) Occiput                      iii) Sacrum
- IX. Write short note on any THREE of the following:** 4x3=12  
a) Polyhydramnios                      b) Care of an elderly primigravida  
c) Preterm labor                      d) Laparoscopic sterilization                      e) Vulvitis
- X. Answer the Following:** 1+3+4=8  
a) Define postpartum haemorrhage  
b) List the causes of atonic postpartum haemorrhage  
c) Explain the nursing management of a mother with atonic postpartum haemorrhage  
OR  
a) Define Forceps delivery  
b) List the indication for forceps delivery  
c) Explain the management of a mother following forceps delivery
- XI. Answer the Following:** 1+2+4=7  
a) What is breast cancer  
b) List the causes, signs and symptoms  
c) Explain in detail about the surgical and nursing management of a women with breast cancer



**KARANTAKA STATE DIPLOMA IN NURSING EXAMINATION BOARD**  
**GNM SUPPLEMENTRY EXAMINATION FEBRUARY - 2011**  
**3rd Year paper -I Midwifery and Gynaecology Nursing**

**Duration:3 Hours**

**Max.Marks:75**

**SECTION-I**

- I. Give the Meaning of the following:** **1x5=5**  
a) Nullipara      b) Languer      c) Surrogate mother      d) Quickening      e) Bandl's ring
- II. Fill in the blanks:** **1x3=3**  
a) The term used for abnormal labor \_\_\_\_\_  
b) Anterior fontanel is otherwise known as \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Craving for non-nutritional substance known as \_\_\_\_\_
- III. Write short notes on any THREE of the following:** **5x3=15**  
a) Fetal skull      b) Episiotomy  
c) Placenta      d) Diet during puerperium  
e) Physiological changes during pregnancy
- IV. Differentiate between the following:** **2+3=6**  
a) True pelvis and False pelvis  
b) Lie and Attitude  
c) Menarche and Menopause
- V. Answer the Following:** **2+3=6**  
a) Define eutocia  
b) Explain the management of third stage of labor
- SECTION-II**
- VI. State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE** **1x3=3**  
a) The android pelvis resembles the male pelvis  
b) In septic abortion, shock is due to neurogenic shock  
c) Fetal macrosomia is when birth weight exceeds 3 kg
- VII. Write the indications of the following drugs:** **1x4=4**  
a) Ergometrine      b) Folic acid  
c) Oxytocin      d) Magnesium sulphate
- VIII. Write short on any THREE of the following:** **5x3=15**  
a) Care following caesarean section  
b) Sexually transmitted diseases      c) Infertility  
d) Postpartum haemorrhage      e) Carcinoma of cervix
- IX. Answer the Following:** **2+3+4=9**  
a) What is hysterectomy  
b) List the indications for hysterectomy  
c) Write the pre and post-operative nursing care of women posted for hysterectomy
- XI. Answer the Following:** **2+3+4=9**  
a) What is breech presentation  
b) List the types of breech presentation  
c) Explain the management of breech delivery