



(University of Choice)

**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**(MMUST)**

**MAIN CAMPUS**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**SECON YEAR, THIRD TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**FOR THE DEGREE**

**OF**

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSIOTHERAPY**

**UPGRADING**

**COURSE CODE: HPT 232**

**COURSE TITLE: PHYSIOTHERAPY IN OBSTETRICS AND  
GYNECOLOGY**

**DATE: Wednesday – 12<sup>th</sup> January 2022      TIME: --8:00am to 11:00 am**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**Answer all Questions**

Sec A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) 60 Marks

Sec B: Short Answer Questions (SAQ) (40 Marks)

Sec C: Long Answer Questions (LAQ) (40 Marks)

**TIME: 3 Hours**

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 4 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over. ►

## SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20 marks)

1. A Lady with infertility with bilateral tubal block at cornua. Best method of management is :
  - A. Laparoscopy & Hysteroscopy
  - B. Hydrotubation
  - C. IVF
  - D. Tuboplasty
2. The levator ani muscle :
  - A. Is a voluntary muscle
  - B. Is attached laterally to the "white line of the pelvis "
  - C. Is composed of pubococcygeus and iliococcygeus muscle
  - D. Contracts to prevent spillage of urine during strain
  - E. All the above
3. The cyclic production of pituitary hormones is dependent upon:
  - A. Normal menstruation
  - B. An intact pituitary- portal system
  - C. An adult anterior pituitary gland
  - D. All of the above
4. The site of primary infection in patients with pelvic tuberculosis is usually
  - A. Tubal
  - B. Uterine
  - C. Cervical
  - D. Ovarian
  - E. Lungs
5. The commonest cause of stress incontinence is
  - A. Constipation
  - B. Raised intra abdominal pressure
  - C. Congenital weakness of sphincter
  - D. Childbirth trauma
6. Which is the major cause of cancer death in women?
  - A. Breast cancer
  - B. Cervical cancer
  - C. Endometrial cancer
  - D. Lung cancer
  - E. Ovarian cancer
7. A 18-year-old woman comes to the physician for an annual examination. She has no complaints. She has been sexually active for the past 2 years. She uses the oral contraceptive pill for contraception. She takes no and has no allergies to medications. Her family history is negative for cancer and cardiac disease. Examination is unremarkable. Which of the following screening tests should this patient most likely have?
  - A. Colonoscopy
  - B. Mammogram
  - C. Pap smear
  - D. Pelvic ultrasound
8. Which is the least frequent site of an ectopic pregnancy?

- A. Fallopian tube
  - B. Cervix
  - C. Ovary
  - D. Abdominal cavity
  - E. Between the leaves of broad ligament
9. Prenatal diagnosis at 16 weeks of pregnancy can be performed using all of the following, except:
- A. Amniotic fluid
  - B. Maternal blood
  - C. Chorionic villi
  - D. Fetal blood
10. A primigravida presents to casualty at 32 weeks gestation with acute pain abdomen for 2 hours, vaginal bleeding and decreased fetal movements. She should be managed by;
- A. Immediate cesarean section
  - B. Immediate induction of labor
  - C. Tocolytic therapy
  - D. Magnesium sulphate therapy
11. Complications of the third stage of labor include all of the following except :
- A. Rupture uterus.
  - B. Postpartum hemorrhage.
  - C. Puerperal sepsis.
  - D. Retained placenta.
  - E. Obstetric shock.
12. Refers to the part of the foetus that occupies the lower segment of the uterus or pelvic
- A. The show
  - B. The version
  - C. The engagement
  - D. The lie
  - E. The presentation
13. Engagement is said to occur when.....
- A. The fetal head is within the maternal pelvis
  - B. The biparietal diameter of the fetal head is through the plane of the inlet.
  - C. The presenting part is just above the level of ischial spines.
  - D. The vertex is in transverse position
14. Following changes occur in urinary system during normal pregnancy:
- A. Increase in renal blood flow
  - B. Increase in glomerular filtration rate
  - C. Increase in capacity of kidney pelvis
  - D. All of the above
15. All of the following are mechanisms of action of emergency contraception except :
- A. Interrupting an early pregnancy
  - B. A delaying ovulation
  - C. Inhibiting fertilization
  - D. Preventing implantation of the fertilized egg
16. In a vertex delivery, the baby's head is born out by a process of
- A. A flexion
  - B. Extension
  - C. Restitution

- D. Lateral flexion
17. The most common cause of intrauterine infection is?  
 A. Rubella  
 B. Toxoplasma  
 C. Hepatitis C  
 D. Cytomegalovirus
18. The earliest engagement takes place in  
 A. Frank Breech  
 B. Flexed Breech  
 C. Incomplete Breech  
 D. Complete Breech
19. A 18 wks pregnant lady with previous history of downs syndrome should be best evaluated using which method  
 A. Chorionic Villus Sampling B  
 B. Beta +alpha Fetoprotein  
 C. Ripple Test  
 D. Amniocentesis
20. At which part of the pelvis are the transverse and anterior-posterior diameter most similar?  
 A. Inlet  
 B. Mid-cavity  
 C. Outlet  
 D. Long - cavity

**SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS****(40 Marks)****(5 marks each)**

1. Write the indications for sonography as a diagnostic tool for pregnancy
2. One of the common ways of taking obstetrics history is by use of the GTPAL system, discuss
3. Deliberate on the expected hormonal changes associated with the climacteric period
4. Which are the ligaments supporting the uterus. Evaluate how their laxity causes loss of function and discomfort.
5. Explain the classification of miscarriages
6. Examine the soft tissues that are affected during a Pfannenstiel incision
7. Discuss the associated complications related to thyroid dysfunction in pregnancy
8. What roles do estrogen and progesterone play in the development of the fetus?

**SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS****(40 Marks)****(20 marks)**

1. A 27-year-old woman, gravida 1, para 1, is admitted to the labour ward. Today is her expected EDD she has chosen to deliver via a spontaneous vertex delivery. Support your management in the three stages of labour
2. As regards faecal incontinence appraise the:
  - i. Causes
  - ii. Physiotherapy management