

## 12th Science Lesson 13 Questions in English

### 13] Reproductive Health

1. Assertion(A): Reproductive health is a community issue

Reason(R): Healthy people have healthier babies and are able to care for their family, and contribute more to the society and community

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) **Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)**
- d) (A) is Correct and (R) is wrong

#### Explanation

Reproductive health represents a society with people having physically and functionally normal reproductive organs. **Healthy people have healthier babies and are able to care for their family**, and contribute more **to the society and community**. Hence, **health is a community issue**.

2. Reproductive system is a complex system controlled by the\_\_\_\_\_ system

- a) Exocrine
- b) Endocrine
- c) Neuronal
- d) **Neuro – Endocrine**

#### Explanation

**Reproductive system is a complex system controlled** by the **Neuro-endocrine system**, hence, it is important to take necessary steps to protect it from infectious diseases and injury.

3. When did India introduced Family planning programme?

- a) 1991
- b) **1951**
- c) 1997
- d) 1971

#### Explanation

India is amongst the first few countries in the world to initiate the '**Family planning programme**' **since 1951** and is periodically assessed every decade. These programmes are popularly named as 'Reproductive and Child Health Care (RCH).

4. Which of the following are the tasks carried out under Family planning programme?

- 1) Creating awareness about care for pregnant women
- 2) Educating couples and those in the marriageable age groups about the available birth control methods and family planning norms
- 3) Introducing sex education in schools to provide information about adolescence

- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) **All the above**

**Explanation**

Major tasks carried out under Family planning programmes are:

- **Creating awareness and providing medical assistance to build a healthy society.**
- **Introducing sex education in schools to provide information** about adolescence and adolescence related changes.
- **Educating couples and those in the marriageable age groups about the available birth control methods and family planning norms.**
- **Creating awareness about care for pregnant women, post-natal care of mother and child and the importance of breast feeding.**
- Encouraging and supporting governmental and non-governmental agencies to identify new methods and/or to improve upon the existing methods of birth control.

5. Globally, about\_\_\_ women die every day of preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth

- a) 80
- b) **800**
- c) 1000
- d) 150

**Explanation**

Globally, about **800 women die every day of preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth;** 20 per cent of these women are from India.

6. India's infant mortality rate was\_\_\_\_\_ per 1,000 live.

- a) 70
- b) **44**
- c) 100
- d) 121

**Explanation**

**India's infant mortality rate was 44 per 1,000 live.** Although, India has witnessed dramatic growth over the last two decades, maternal mortality still remains high as in comparison to many developing nations.

7. Which of the following are the maternity related health programme by government of India?

- 1) Janani Suraksha Yojana
- 2) Pradhan Mantri Jan dan Yojana
- 3) Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan
- 4) RMNCH+A

- a) 1, 2, 4
- b) 2, 3, 4
- c) **1, 3, 4**
- d) All the above

**Explanation**

Health care programmes such as massive child immunization, supply of nutritional food to the pregnant women, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram, RMNCH+A approach (an integrated approach for reproductive, maternal, new born, child and adolescent health), Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan, etc., are taken up at the national level by the Government of India.

8. What is the main reason for decreasing female ratio?

- a) **Skewed choice for male child**
- b) Hate towards female child
- c) Love towards male child
- d) All the above

**Explanation**

Due to small family norms and the **skewed choice for a male child, female population is decreasing at an alarming rate.**

9. Amniocentesis can be used for\_\_\_\_\_

- 1) To detect chromosomal abnormality in foetus
  - 2) Sex determination
  - 3) Abortion of foetus
- a) 1, 3
  - b) 2, 3
  - c) **1, 2**
  - d) All the above

**Explanation**

**Amniocentesis is a prenatal technique used to detect any chromosomal abnormalities in the foetus and it is being often misused to determine the sex of the foetus.** Once the sex of the foetus is known, there may be a chance of female foeticide. Hence, a statutory ban on amniocentesis is imposed.

10. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The sex ratio is the ratio of males to the females in a population
  - 2) In India, the child sex ratio has decreased over the decade from 927 to 919 female for every 10000 males.
- a) **1 alone**
  - b) 2 alone
  - c) 1, 2
  - d) None

**Explanation**

The sex ratio is the ratio of males to the females in a population. In India, the child sex ratio has decreased over the decade from 927 to 919 female **for every 1000 males**.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the manifestation of gender discrimination in our society

- a) Female foeticide
- b) Female infanticide
- c) **Both a and b**
- d) None

**Explanation**

To correct this ratio, steps are needed to change the mind set and attitudes of people, especially in the young adults. **Female foeticide and infanticide is the manifestation of gender discrimination in our society.**

12. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Female foeticide refers to 'aborting the female in the mother's womb'
  - 2) Female infanticide is 'killing the female child after her birth'
- a) 1 alone
  - b) 2 alone
  - c) 1, 2
  - d) **None**

**Explanation**

Female foeticide refers to 'aborting the female in the mother's womb'; whereas female infanticide is 'killing the female child after her birth'. These have resulted in imbalance in sex ratio.

13. What is the rank of India in UNDP's GII 2018?

- a) 100
- b) 97
- c) **135**
- d) 89

**Explanation**

In **UNDP's GII 2018 (United nations developmental programmes gender inequality index)** reflected that **India was ranked at 135 out of 187 countries** due to availability of very few economic opportunities to women as compared to men.

14. When was PCPNDT Act enacted?

- a) 1993
- b) **1994**
- c) 1999
- d) 2001

**Explanation**

In order to prevent female foeticide and infanticide, Government of India has taken various steps like **PCPNDT Act (Preconception and Prenatal diagnostic technique act-1994)** enacted to ban the identification of sex and to prevent the use of prenatal diagnostic techniques for selective abortion.

15. Which of the following are the measures taken by Government to ensure better life for girl child?

- 1) Entrepreneurship programmes
- 2) POCSO Act
- 3) Sexual harassment at workplace (Prevention, prohibition and redressal) Act
  - a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) **2, 3**
  - d) All the above

### Explanation

Various measures are taken by the Government to ensure survival, provision of better nutrition, education, protection and empowerment of girls by eliminating the differences in the sex ratio, infant mortality rate and improving their nutritional and educational status. **POCSO Act (Prevention of children from sexual offences), Sexual harassment at workplace (Prevention, prohibition and redressal) Act.**

16. On which committees recommendation changes were made in criminal law for creating a safe and secure environment for both females and males?

- a) Swaran Singh Committee
- b) **Justice Verma committee**
- c) Sarkaria commission
- d) Rajmanner committee

### Explanation

Changes in the Criminal law based on the recommendations of Justice Verma Committee, 2013 aims at creating a safe and secure environment for both females and males.

17. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Increased health facilities and better living conditions have enhanced longevity
- 2) According to a recent report from the UN, India's population has already reached 1.26 billion
  - a) 1 alone
  - b) 2 alone
  - c) **1, 2**
  - d) None

### Explanation

Increased health facilities and better living conditions have enhanced longevity. According to a recent report from the UN, India's population has already reached 1.26 billion.

18. When is India expected to surpass China's population?

- a) 2025

- b) 2022
- c) 2021
- d) 2030

**Explanation**

India is expected to become the largest country in population size, surpassing China around 2022. To overcome the problem of population explosion, birth control is the only available solution.

19. Which advertisement was made by TN government regarding population control measure?

- 1) Naam iruvar namakku iruvar
- 2) Naam iruvar namakku oruvar
  - a) 1 alone
  - b) 2 alone
  - c) 1, 2
  - d) None

**Explanation**

People should be motivated to have smaller families by using various contraceptive devices. Advertisements by the Government in the media as well as posters/bills, etc., with a slogan **Naam iruvar namakku iruvar (we two, ours two) and Naam iruvar namakku oruvar (we two, ours one)** have also motivated to control population growth in Tamil Nadu.

20. Statutory rising of marriageable age of the female to\_\_\_ years and that of males to\_\_ years

- a) 20, 21
- b) 18, 21
- c) 19, 22
- d) 22, 24

**Explanation**

**Statutory rising of marriageable age of the female to 18 years and that of males to 21 years** and incentives given to couples with small families are the other measures taken to control population growth in our country.

21. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The voluntary use of contraceptive procedures to prevent fertilization or prevent implantation of a fertilized egg in the uterus is termed as birth control
- 2) An ideal contraceptive should be user friendly, easily available, with least side effects and should not interfere with sexual drive
  - a) 1 alone
  - b) 2 alone
  - c) 1, 2
  - d) None

**Explanation**

The voluntary use of contraceptive procedures to prevent fertilization or prevent implantation of a fertilized egg in the uterus is termed as birth control. An ideal contraceptive should be user friendly, easily available, with least side effects and should not interfere with sexual drive.

22. The contraceptive methods is/are of \_\_\_ types

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

#### Explanation

The **contraceptive methods are of two types** – temporary and permanent. Natural, chemical, mechanical and hormonal barrier methods are the temporary birth control methods.

23. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Natural method is used to prevent meeting of sperm with ovum
  - 2) Rhythm method (safe period), coitus interruptus, continuous abstinence and lactational amenorrhoea are natural method
- a) 1 alone
  - b) 2 alone
  - c) 1, 2
  - d) **None**

#### Explanation

Natural method is used to prevent meeting of sperm with ovum. i.e., Rhythm method (safe period), coitus interruptus, continuous abstinence and lactational amenorrhoea.

24. Ovulation occurs at about the \_\_\_ day of the menstrual cycle

- a) 12<sup>th</sup>
- b) 5<sup>th</sup>
- c) **14<sup>th</sup>**
- d) 20<sup>th</sup>

#### Explanation

Periodic abstinence/rhythm method is a natural method of birth control. **Ovulation occurs at about the 14th day of the menstrual cycle.**

25. Sperm remains alive for about \_\_\_ hours in the female reproductive tract

- a) 10
- b) 48
- c) 24
- d) **72**

#### Explanation

Ovum survives for about two days and **sperm remains alive for about 72 hours in the female reproductive tract**. Coitus is to be avoided during this time.

26. \_\_\_\_\_ is the simplest and most reliable way to avoid pregnancy

- a) Periodic abstinence
- b) Continuous abstinence**
- c) Lactational amenorrhoea
- d) Coitus interruptus

#### Explanation

**Continuous abstinence is the simplest and most reliable way to avoid pregnancy is not to have coitus** for a defined period that facilitates conception.

27. \_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest family planning method

- a) Periodic abstinence
- b) Continuous abstinence
- c) Lactational amenorrhoea
- d) Coitus interruptus**

#### Explanation

**Coitus interruptus is the oldest family planning method**. The male partner withdraws his penis before ejaculation, thereby preventing deposition of semen into the vagina.

28. Menstrual cycles resume as early as \_\_\_\_\_ weeks from parturition

- a) 10 to 12
- b) 6 to 8**
- c) 4 to 5
- d) 2 to 4

#### Explanation

**Menstrual cycles resume as early as 6 to 8 weeks from parturition**. However, the reappearance of normal ovarian cycles may be delayed for six months during breastfeeding. This delay in ovarian cycles is called lactational amenorrhoea.

29. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Lactational amenorrhoea serves as a natural, but an unreliable form of birth control.
  - 2) Suckling by the baby during breast-feeding stimulates the pituitary to secrete increased Vasopressin hormone in order to increase milk production
  - 3) This high prolactin concentration in the mother's blood may prevent menstrual cycle by suppressing the release of GnRH
- a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3**
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) All the above

#### Explanation

Lactational amenorrhoea serves as a natural, but an unreliable form of birth control. **Suckling by the baby during breast-feeding stimulates the pituitary to secrete increased prolactin hormone in order to increase milk production.** This high prolactin concentration in the mother's blood may prevent menstrual cycle by suppressing the release of GnRH (Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone) from hypothalamus and gonadotropin secretion from the pituitary.

30. Which of the following statement is correct about barrier method is correct?

- 1) Ovum and Sperm are prevented from meeting
- 2) Fertilization occurs
  - a) 1 alone
  - b) 2 alone
  - c) 1, 2
  - d) None

#### Explanation

Barrier methods: In these methods, the ovum and sperm are prevented from meeting so that **fertilization does not occur.**

31. Which of the following are used as chemical barrier in birth control?

- 1) Foaming tablets
- 2) Jellies
- 3) Melting suppositories
  - a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) All the above

#### Explanation

Chemical barrier: **Foaming tablets, melting suppositories, jellies and creams** are used as chemical agents that inactivate the sperms in the vagina.

32. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Condoms are a thin sheath used to cover the penis in male
- 2) Condom also safeguards the user from AIDS and STDs
- 3) Condoms are made of polyurethane, latex and lambskin
  - a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) All the above

#### Explanation

Mechanical barrier: Condoms are a thin sheath used to cover the penis in male whereas in female it is used to cover vagina and cervix just before coitus so as to prevent the entry of ejaculated semen into the female reproductive tract. This can prevent conception. Condoms should be discarded after

a single use. Condom also safeguards the user from AIDS and STDs. Condoms are made of polyurethane, latex and lambskin

33. Diaphragms, cervical caps and vaults are used by\_\_\_

- a) Male
- b) Female**
- c) Transgender
- d) None

#### Explanation

**Diaphragms, cervical caps and vaults are made of rubber and are inserted into the female reproductive tract to cover the cervix before coitus in order to prevent the sperms from entering the uterus.**

34. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Pills are used to prevent ovulation by inhibiting the secretion of FSH and LH hormones
  - 2) It contains synthetic progesterone and Estrogen hormones
  - 3) Saheli, contraceptive pill by Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) in Lucknow, India contains a non-steroidal preparation called Centchroman.
- a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) All the above**

#### Explanation

Pills are used to prevent ovulation by inhibiting the secretion of FSH and LH hormones. A combined pill is the most commonly used birth control pill. It contains synthetic progesterone and estrogen hormones. Saheli, contraceptive pill by Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) in Lucknow, India contains a non-steroidal preparation called Centchroman.

35. Intrauterine Devices has a success rate of\_\_\_ %

- a) 90 to 99
- b) 95 to 99**
- c) 80 to 85
- d) 70 to 75

#### Explanation

Intrauterine Devices (IUDs) is one of the popular methods of contraception in India and has a success rate of 95 to 99%.

36. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Intrauterine devices are inserted by medical experts in the uterus through the vagina
  - 2) These devices are available as copper releasing IUDs, hormone releasing IUDs and non-medicated IUD
- a) 1 alone

- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2**
- d) None

**Explanation**

Intrauterine devices are inserted by medical experts in the uterus through the vagina. These devices are available as copper releasing IUDs, hormone releasing IUDs and non-medicated IUDs. IUDs increase phagocytosis of sperm within the uterus. IUDs are the ideal contraceptives for females who want to delay pregnancy.

37. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Copper releasing IUDs differ from each other by the amount of copper
  - 2) IUDs such as Cu T-380 A, Nova T, Cu 7, Cu T 380 Ag, Multiload 375, etc. release free copper and copper salts into the uterus and suppress sperm motility
- a) 1 alone
  - b) 2 alone
  - c) 1, 2**
  - d) None

**Explanation**

Copper releasing IUDs differ from each other by the amount of copper. **Copper IUDs such as Cu T-380 A, Nova T, Cu 7, Cu T 380 Ag, Multiload 375, etc. release free copper and copper salts into the uterus and suppress sperm motility.** They can remain in the uterus for five to ten years.

38. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Hormone-releasing IUDs such as Progestasert and LNG – 20 are often called as intrauterine systems
  - 2) They increase the viscosity of the cervical mucus and thereby prevent sperms from entering the cervix
- a) 1 alone
  - b) 2 alone
  - c) 1, 2
  - d) None**

**Explanation**

**Hormone-releasing IUDs such as Progestasert and LNG – 20 are often called as intrauterine systems (IUS).** They increase the viscosity of the cervical mucus and thereby prevent sperms from entering the cervix. Non-medicated IUDs are made of plastic or stainless steel. Lippes loop is a double S-shaped plastic device.

39. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Surgical sterilisation methods are the permanent contraception methods advised for male and female partners to prevent any more pregnancies
- 2) It blocks the transport of the gametes and prevents conception

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2**
- d) None

**Explanation**

Permanent birth control methods are adopted by the individuals who do not want to have any more children. Surgical sterilisation methods are the permanent contraception methods advised for male and female partners to prevent any more pregnancies. It blocks the transport of the gametes and prevents conception.

40. Tubectomy is the surgical sterilisation in\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Male
- b) Female**
- c) Transgender
- d) None

**Explanation**

**Tubectomy is the surgical sterilisation in women.** In this procedure, a small portion of both fallopian tubes are cut and tied up through a small incision in the abdomen or through vagina. This prevents fertilization as well as the entry of the egg into the uterus.

41. Vasectomy is the surgical procedure for\_\_\_\_ sterilisation

- a) Male**
- b) Female
- c) Transgender
- d) None

**Explanation**

**Vasectomy is the surgical procedure for male sterilisation.** In this procedure, both vas deferens are cut and tied through a small incision on the scrotum to prevent the entry of sperm into the urethra. Vasectomy prevents sperm from heading off to penis as the discharge has no sperms in it.

42. Early medical termination of child is extremely safe up-to\_\_\_\_\_

- a) 2 weeks
- b) 12 weeks**
- c) 36 weeks
- d) 8 weeks

**Explanation**

Medical method of abortion is a voluntary or intentional termination of pregnancy in a non-surgical or non-invasive way. Early medical termination is extremely safe **up to 12 weeks** (the first trimester) of pregnancy and generally has no impact on a women's fertility.

43. Government of India legalized MTP in\_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1991
- b) 1971**
- c) 1981
- d) 1999

**Explanation**

**Government of India legalized MTP in 1971 for medical necessity** and social consequences with certain restrictions like sex discrimination and illegal female foeticides to avoid its misuse. MTP performed illegally by unqualified quacks is unsafe and could be fatal. MTP of the first conception may have serious psychological consequences

44. Abortion during the \_\_\_\_\_ trimester is more risky

- a) 2<sup>nd</sup>**
- b) 3<sup>rd</sup>
- c) 1<sup>st</sup>
- d) 4<sup>th</sup>

**Explanation**

**Abortion during the second trimester is more- risky** as the foetus becomes intimately associated with the maternal tissue.

45. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) or Venereal diseases (VD) or Reproductive tract infections (RTI) are called as Sexually transmitted infections
  - 2) Normally STI are transmitted from person to person during intimate sexual contact with an infected partner
- a) 1 alone
  - b) 2 alone
  - c) 1, 2
  - d) None**

**Explanation**

Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) or Venereal diseases (VD) or Reproductive tract infections (RTI) are called as Sexually transmitted infections (STI). Normally STI are transmitted from person to person during intimate sexual contact with an infected partner.

46. Which of the following are STI?

- 1) Thalasemia
  - 2) HIV
  - 3) Hepatitis- B
- a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 2, 3**
  - d) All the above

**Explanation**

Infections like Hepatitis-B and HIV are transmitted sexually as well as by sharing of infusion needles, surgical instruments, etc with infected people, blood transfusion or from infected mother to baby.

47. People in the age of\_\_ to \_\_ years are prone to these sexual infections

- a) 10, 20
- b) 20, 25
- c) **15, 24**
- d) 30, 35

**Explanation**

People in the age of 15 to 24 years are prone to these infections. The bacterial STI are gonorrhoea, syphilis, chancroid, chlamydia and lymphogranuloma venereum. The viral STI are genital herpes, genital warts, Hepatitis-B and AIDS.

48. Ways to prevent STD?

- 1) Avoid sex with unknown partner/ multiple partners
  - 2) Use condoms
  - 3) In case of doubt, consult a doctor for diagnosis and get complete treatment
- a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) **All the above**

**Explanation**

Prevention of STDs:

- a. Avoid sex with unknown partner/ multiple partners.
- b. Use condoms.
- c. In case of doubt, consult a doctor for diagnosis and get complete treatment.

49. India has the\_\_\_\_\_ largest HIV epidemic in the world

- a) 1<sup>st</sup>
- b) 2<sup>nd</sup>
- c) 4<sup>th</sup>
- d) **3<sup>rd</sup>**

**Explanation**

According to World Health Organization (WHO), 2017 more than one million people globally acquires a sexually transmitted infection every day. **India has the third largest HIV epidemic in the world**, with 2.1 million people living with HIV

50. \_\_\_\_\_ unit of Health and family welfare department of the Government of Tamil Nadu does free screening for cervical and breast cancer.

- a) **TNHSP**
- b) DPH
- c) DMS
- d) DME

**Explanation**

**TNHSP (Tamil Nadu health systems project)**, a unit of the Health and family welfare department of the Government of Tamil Nadu does free screening for cervical and breast cancer.

51. Which of the following body parts are affected by Gonorrhoea?

- a) Throat
- b) Rectum
- c) Cervix
- d) **All the above**

**Explanation**

<b>Gonorrhoea</b>	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	Affects the urethra, rectum and throat and in females the cervix also get affected.  Pain and pus discharge in the genital tract and burning sensation during urination.	2 to 5 days
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52. What is the incubation period of Syphilis?

- a) 2 to 5 days
- b) 30 to 40 days
- c) **10 to 90 days**
- d) 80 to 90 days

**Explanation**

<b>Syphilis</b>	<i>Treponema pallidum</i>	<b>Primary stage</b> Formation of painless ulcer on the external genitalia.  <b>Secondary stage</b> Skin lesions, rashes, swollen joints and fever and hair loss.  <b>Tertiary stage</b> Appearance of chronic ulcers on nose, lower legs and palate. Loss of movement, mental disorder, visual impairment, heart problems, gummas (soft non-cancerous growths) etc.,	10 to 90 days
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53. Which of the following are the symptoms of Genital herpes?

- 1) Dysentery
- 2) Pain during urination, bleeding between periods
- 3) Swelling in the groin nodes
- a) 1, 2

- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) All the above

**Explanation**

<b>Genital herpes</b>	Herpes simplex virus	Sores in and around the vulva, vagina, urethra in female or sores on or around the penis in male. Pain during urination, bleeding between periods. Swelling in the groin nodes.	2- 21 days (average 6 days)
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54. Which of the following are symptoms of Hepatitis-B?

- 1) Fatigue
- 2) Fever
- 3) Liver cirrhosis
- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) **All the above**

**Explanation**

<b>Hepatitis-B</b>	Hepatitis B virus (HBV)	Fatigue, jaundice, fever, rashes and stomach pain. Liver cirrhosis and liver failure occur in the later stage.	30-80 days
<b>AIDS</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	Enlarged lymph nodes, prolonged fever, prolonged diarrhoea, weight reduction, night sweating.	2 to 6 weeks even more than 10 years

55. Which of the following are the symptoms of Candidiasis?

- 1) Attacks mouth
- 2) Attacks vagina
- 3) Abnormal vaginal discharge
- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) **All the above**

**Explanation**

Fungal STI			
Candidiasis	<i>Candida albicans</i>	Attacks mouth, throat, intestinal tract and vagina.  Vaginal itching or soreness, abnormal vaginal discharge and pain during urination.	–

56. What is the incubation period for Trichomoniasis?

- a) 2 to 5 days
- b) 2 to 5 weeks
- c) **4 to 28 days**
- d) 4 to 5 days

**Explanation**

Trichomoniasis	<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	Vaginitis , greenish yellow vaginal discharge, itching and burning sensation, urethritis, epididymitis and prostatitis	4-28 days
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57. Cervical cancer is caused by a\_\_\_\_\_

- a) **Sexually transmitted virus**
- b) Sexually transmitted bacteria
- c) Sexually transmitted fungi
- d) Abnormal cell growth in cervix cells

**Explanation**

**Cervical cancer is caused by a sexually transmitted virus called Human Papilloma virus (HPV).** HPV may cause abnormal growth of cervical cells or cervical dysplasia.

58. Which of the following are the common symptoms of cervical cancer?

- 1) Pelvic pain
- 2) Abnormal vaginal bleeding
- 3) Increased vaginal discharge
- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) **All the above**

**Explanation**

The most common symptoms and signs of cervical cancer are **pelvic pain, increased vaginal discharge and abnormal vaginal bleeding**. The risk factors for cervical cancer include 1. Having multiple sexual partners 2. Prolonged use of contraceptive pills.

59. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Cervical cancer can be diagnosed by a Papanicolaou smear (PAP smear) combined with an HPV test
- 2) X-Ray, CT scan, MRI and a PET scan may also be used to determine the stage of cancer
- 3) The treatment options for cervical cancer include radiation therapy, surgery and chemotherapy.
  - a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) **All the above**

**Explanation**

Cervical cancer can be diagnosed by a Papanicolaou smear (PAP smear) combined with an HPV test. X-Ray, CT scan, MRI and a PET scan may also be used to determine the stage of cancer. The treatment options for cervical cancer include radiation therapy, surgery and chemotherapy.

60. Screening for cervical cancer is recommended for women above\_\_ years once in a year

- a) 18
- b) 25
- c) **30**
- d) 50

**Explanation**

Modern screening techniques can detect precancerous changes in the cervix. Therefore, screening is recommended for **women above 30 years once in a year**.

61. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Cervical cancer can be prevented with vaccination
- 2) Primary prevention begins with HPV vaccination of girls aged 19 – 30 years
- 3) Modification in lifestyle can also help in preventing cervical cancer
  - a) 1, 2
  - b) **1, 3**
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) All the above

**Explanation**

**Primary prevention begins with HPV vaccination of girls aged 9 – 13 years**, before they become sexually active. Modification in lifestyle can also help in preventing cervical cancer. Healthy diet, avoiding tobacco usage, preventing early marriages, practicing monogamy and regular exercise minimize the risk of cervical cancer.

62. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Inability to conceive or produce children even after unprotected sexual cohabitation is called infertility

- 2) Inability of a man to produce sufficient numbers or quality of sperm to impregnate a woman or inability of a woman to become pregnant or maintain a pregnancy
- 1 alone
  - 2 alone
  - 1, 2
  - None**

**Explanation**

Inability to conceive or produce children even after unprotected sexual cohabitation is called infertility. That is, the inability of a man to produce sufficient numbers or quality of sperm to impregnate a woman or inability of a woman to become pregnant or maintain a pregnancy.

63. Which of the following statement is correct?

- The causes for infertility are tumours formed in the pituitary or reproductive organs, inherited mutations of genes responsible for the biosynthesis of sex hormones, malformation of the cervix or fallopian tubes and inadequate nutrition before adulthood
  - Long-term stress damages many aspects of health especially the menstrual cycle
- 1 alone
  - 2 alone
  - 1, 2**
  - None

**Explanation**

The causes for infertility are tumours formed in the pituitary or reproductive organs, inherited mutations of genes responsible for the biosynthesis of sex hormones, malformation of the cervix or fallopian tubes and inadequate nutrition before adulthood. **Long-term stress damages many aspects of health especially the menstrual cycle.** Ingestion of toxins (heavy metal cadmium), heavy use of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana, injuries to the gonads and aging also cause infertility.

64. Which of the following are the causes of infertility?

- Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), uterine fibroids and endometriosis are the most common causes of infertility in women
  - Tight clothing in men may raise the temperature in the scrotum and affect sperm production
  - Tight clothing in men may raise the temperature in the scrotum and affect sperm production
  - Males may develop an autoimmune response to their own sperm
- 1, 2, 3
  - 1, 2, 4
  - 2, 3, 4
  - All the above**

**Explanation**

Other causes of infertility

- Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), uterine fibroids and endometriosis are the most common causes of infertility in women.**

- Low body fat or anorexia in women. i.e. a psychiatric eating disorder characterised by the fear of gaining weight.
- Undescended testes and swollen veins (varicocoele) in scrotum.
- **Tight clothing in men may raise the temperature in the scrotum and affect sperm production.**
- Under developed ovaries or testes.
- **Female may develop antibodies against her partner's sperm.**
- **Males may develop an autoimmune response to their own sperm.**

65. Women born with ovaries with uterus which is not functional is called as\_\_\_\_\_

- a) HIV
- b) Parkinson's syndrome
- c) **Mayer-Rokitansky syndrome**
- d) None

#### Explanation

All women are born with ovaries, but some do not have functional uterus. This condition is called Mayer-Rokitansky syndrome.

66. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) A collection of procedures, which includes the handling of gametes and/or embryos outside the body to achieve pregnancy is known as Assisted Reproductive Technology
  - 2) It increases the chance of pregnancy in infertile couples
- a) 1 alone
  - b) 2 alone
  - c) **1, 2**
  - d) None

#### Explanation

A collection of procedures, which includes the handling of gametes and/or embryos outside the body to achieve pregnancy is known as Assisted Reproductive Technology. It increases the chance of pregnancy in infertile couples. ART includes intra-uterine insemination (IUI), in vitro fertilization, (IVF) Embryo transfer (ET), Zygote intra-fallopian transfer (ZIFT), Gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT), Intra-cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI), Preimplantation genetic diagnosis, oocyte and sperm donation and surrogacy.

67. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) In vitro fertilization, sperm and eggs are allowed to unite outside the body in a laboratory
  - 2) Initially, IVF was used to treat women with blocked, damaged, or absent fallopian tubes
  - 3) Today, IVF is used to treat many causes of infertility
- a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) **All the above**

**Explanation**

In vitro fertilization (IVF) or Test tube baby is technique, sperm and eggs are allowed to unite outside the body in a laboratory. One or more fertilized eggs may be transferred into the woman's uterus, where they may implant in the uterine lining and develop. Excess embryos may be cryopreserved (frozen) for future use. Initially, IVF was used to treat women with blocked, damaged, or absent fallopian tubes. Today, IVF is used to treat many causes of infertility. The basic steps in an IVF treatment cycle are ovarian stimulation, egg retrieval, fertilization, embryo culture, and embryo transfer.

68. Which of the following statement about Intra-uterine insemination is correct?

- 1) This is a procedure to treat infertile men with low sperm count
  - 2) The semen is collected either from the husband or from a healthy donor and is introduced into the uterus through the vagina by a catheter after stimulating the ovaries to produce more ova
  - 3) The sperms swim towards the fallopian tubes to fertilize the egg, resulting in normal pregnancy
- a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) **All the above**

**Explanation**


Intra-uterine insemination (IUI):

This is a procedure to treat infertile men with low sperm count. The semen is collected either from the husband or from a healthy donor and is introduced into the uterus through the vagina by a catheter after stimulating the ovaries to produce more ova. The sperms swim towards the fallopian tubes to fertilize the egg, resulting in normal pregnancy.

69. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Cryopreservation (or freezing) of embryos is often used when there are more embryos than needed for a single IVF transfer.
  - 2) Embryo cryopreservation can provide an additional opportunity for pregnancy, through a Frozen embryo transfer (FET), without undergoing another ovarian stimulation and retrieval
- a) 1 alone
  - b) 2 alone
  - c) **1, 2**
  - d) None

**Explanation**



**Cryopreservation**  
(or freezing) of embryos is often used when there are more embryos than needed for a single IVF transfer. Embryo cryopreservation can provide an additional opportunity for pregnancy, through a **Frozen embryo transfer (FET)**, without undergoing another ovarian stimulation and retrieval.

70. As in IVF, the zygote up to \_\_\_ blastomere stage is transferred to the fallopian tube by laparoscopy

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) **8**
- d) 16

**Explanation**

As in IVF, the **zygote up to 8 blastomere stage is transferred to the fallopian tube by laparoscopy**. The zygote continues its natural divisions and migrates towards the uterus where it gets implanted.

71. Which of the following statement about Gamete intra-fallopian transfer is correct?

- 1) Transfer of an ovum collected from a donor into the fallopian tube
- 2) In this the eggs are collected from the ovaries and placed with the sperms in one of the fallopian tubes
- 3) The zygote travels toward the uterus and gets implanted in the inner lining of the uterus.
  - a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) **All the above**

**Explanation**

Gamete intra-fallopian transfer (GIFT):

Transfer of an ovum collected from a donor into the fallopian tube. In this the eggs are collected from the ovaries and placed with the sperms in one of the fallopian tubes. The zygote travels toward the uterus and gets implanted in the inner lining of the uterus.

72. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Surrogacy is a method of assisted reproduction or agreement whereby a woman agrees to carry a pregnancy for another person
- 2) Through in vitro fertilization (IVF), embryos are created in a lab and are transferred into the surrogate mother's uterus.

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1, 2
- d) **None**

**Explanation**

Surrogacy is a method of assisted reproduction or agreement whereby a woman agrees to carry a pregnancy for another person, who will become the new born child's parent after birth. Through in vitro fertilization (IVF), embryos are created in a lab and are transferred into the surrogate mother's uterus.

73. Azoospermia is observed approximately in\_\_\_\_\_ % of the population

- a) 4
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) **1**

**Explanation**

**Azoospermia is defined as the absence of spermatozoa** in the ejaculate semen on atleast two occasions and is **observed approximately in 1% of the population.**

74. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Ultrasound has no known risks other than mild discomfort due to pressure from the transducer on the abdomen or vagina.
  - 2) Mild radiation is used during this procedure
  - 3) Ultrasonography is usually performed in the first trimester for dating, determination of the number of foetuses, and for assessment of early pregnancy complications
- a) 1, 2
  - b) **1, 3**
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) All the above

**Explanation**

Ultrasound has no known risks other than mild discomfort due to pressure from the transducer on the abdomen or vagina. **No radiation is used during this procedure.** Ultrasonography is usually performed in the first trimester for dating, determination of the number of foetuses, and for assessment of early pregnancy complications.

75. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Most common type, the 2-D ultrasound provides a flat picture of one aspect of the baby
  - 2) The latest technology is 4-D ultrasound, which allows the health care provider to visualize the unborn baby moving in real time with a three-dimensional image
- a) 1 alone
  - b) **2 alone**

- c) 1, 2
- d) None

**Explanation**

There are several types of ultrasound imaging techniques. As the most common type, the 2-D ultrasound provides a flat picture of one aspect of the baby. **The 3-D image allows the health care provider to see the width, height and depth of the images, which can be helpful during the diagnosis.** The latest technology is 4-D ultrasound, which allows the health care provider to visualize the unborn baby moving in real time with a three-dimensional image.

76. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Amniocentesis involves taking a small sample of the amniotic fluid that surrounds the foetus to diagnose for chromosomal abnormalities
- 2) Amniocentesis is generally performed in a pregnant woman between the 15th and 20th weeks of pregnancy by inserting a long, thin needle through the abdomen into the amniotic sac to withdraw a small sample of amniotic fluid.
- 3) The amniotic fluid contains cells shed from the foetus.
  - a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) **All the above**

**Explanation**

Amniocentesis involves taking a small sample of the amniotic fluid that surrounds the foetus to diagnose for chromosomal abnormalities. **Amniocentesis is generally performed in a pregnant woman between the 15th and 20th weeks of pregnancy by inserting a long, thin needle through the abdomen into the amniotic sac to withdraw a small sample of amniotic fluid.** The amniotic fluid contains cells shed from the foetus

77. The average foetal heart rate is between\_\_\_\_ and\_\_\_ beats per minute.

- a) 80, 120
- b) 100, 120
- c) 60 to 80
- d) **120, 160**

**Explanation**

Foetoscope is used to monitor the foetal heart rate and other functions during late pregnancy and labour. **The average foetal heart rate is between 120 and 160 beats per minute.** An abnormal foetal heart rate or pattern may mean that the foetus is not getting enough oxygen and it indicates other problems.

78. \_\_\_\_ is known as anti-sterility vitamin

- a) D
- b) **E**

- c) A
- d) B12

**Explanation**

**Vitamin E is known as anti-sterility vitamin** as it helps in the normal functioning of reproductive structures. Vitamin E is known as anti-sterility vitamin as it helps in the normal functioning of reproductive structures.

79. \_\_\_\_ is observed as World Population Day.

- a) June 13
- b) July 13
- c) Jun 11
- d) **July 11**

**Explanation**

**11th July is observed as the World Population Day. 1st December is observed as World AIDS Day.**

80. NACO (National AIDS Control Organisation) was established in \_\_\_\_

- a) **1992**
- b) 1980
- c) 2003
- d) 2001

**Explanation**

**NACO (National AIDS Control Organisation) was established in 1992.** Syphilis and gonorrhoea are commonly called as international diseases.