

Reproductive Health

Question 1.

Which of the following is ART?

- (a) IUDs
- (b) GIFT
- (c) ZIFT
- (d) Both (b) & (c)

Answer:

- (d) Both (b) & (c)

Question 2.

The technique called Gamete Intra Fallopiian Transfer (GIFT) is recommended for those females

- (a) who cannot produce an ovum
- (b) who cannot retain the foetus inside uterus
- (c) who cannot provide suitable environment for fertilisation
- (d) all of these

Answer:

- (a) who cannot produce an ovum

Question 3.

Which method can be used for women that cannot produce ovum but can provide suitable environment ?

- (a) IUD
- (b) GIFT
- (c) IUI
- (d) ICSI

Answer:

- (b) GIFT

Question 4.

Which of these can be used to cure infertility in couples where male partner has very low sperm count ?

- (a) IUD
- (b) GIFT
- (c) IUI
- (d) None of these

Answer:

- (c) IUI

Question 5.

The method of directly injecting a sperm into ovum in assisted reproductive technology is called

- (a) GIFT
- (b) ZIFT
- (c) ICSI
- (d) ET

Answer:

(c) ICSI

Question 6.

Increased IMR and decreased MMR in a population will

- (a) cause rapid increase in growth rate
- (b) result in decline in growth rate
- (c) not cause significant change in growth rate
- (d) result in an explosive population.

Answer:

(b) result in decline in growth rate

Question 7.

Intensely lactating mothers do not generally conceive due to the

- (a) suppression of gonadotropins
- (b) hypersecretion of gonadotropins .
- (c) suppression of gametic transport
- (d) suppression of fertilisation.

Answer:

(a) suppression of gonadotropins

Question 8.

A national level approach to build up a reproductively healthy society was taken up in our country in

- (a) 1950s
- (b) 1960s
- (c) 1980s
- (d) 1990s

Answer:

(a) 1950s

Question 9.

Emergency contraceptives are effective if used within,

- (a) 72 hrs of coitus
- (b) 72 hrs of ovulation
- (c) 72 hrs of menstruation
- (d) 72 hrs of implantation.

Answer:

(a) 72 hrs of coitus

Question 10.

From the sexually transmitted diseases mentioned below, identify the one which does not specifically affect the sex organs.

- (a) Syphilis
- (b) AIDS
- (c) Gonorrhoea
- (d) Genital warts

Answer:

(b) AIDS

Question 11.

Condoms are one of the most popular contraceptives because of the following reasons.

- (a) These are effective barriers for insemination.
- (b) They do not interfere with coital act.
- (c) These help in reducing the risk of STDs.
- (d) All of the above

Answer:

- (d) All of the above

Question 12.

The correct surgical procedure as a contraceptive method is

- (a) ovariectomy
- (b) hysterectomy
- (c) vasectomy
- (d) castration.

Answer:

- (c) vasectomy

Question 13.

RCH stands for

- (a) routine check-up of health
- (b) reproduction cum hygiene
- (c) reversible contraceptive hazards
- (d) reproductive and child health care.

Answer:

- (d) reproductive and child health care.

Question 14.

Amniocentesis is a technique used to

- (a) determine errors in amino acid metabolism in embryo
- (b) pin point specific cardiac ailments in embryo
- (c) determine any hereditary genetic abnormality in embryo
- (d) all of these.

Answer:

- (a) determine errors in amino acid metabolism in embryo

Question 15.

Which of the following cannot be detected in a developing foetus by amniocentesis ?

- (a) Jaundice
- (b) Down's syndrome
- (c) Cystic fibrosis
- (d) Colourblindness

Answer:

- (a) Jaundice

Question 16.

In which of the following weeks of pregnancy CVS is done ?

- (a) 12th – 14th week
- (b) 8th – 10th week
- (c) 5th – 7th week

(d) None of these

Answer:

(b) 8th – 10th week

Question 17.

Causes for increased population growth in india is/are

(a) increase in birth rate

(b) decrease in death rate

(c) lack of education

(d) all of these.

Answer:

(d) all of these.

Question 18.

Which of the following pairs contributes to an increase in population ?

(a) Natality and immigration

(b) Mortality and emigration

(c) Natality and emigration

(d) Mortality and immigration

Answer:

(a) Natality and immigration

Question 19.

Which of the following is correct regarding the consequences of lower population ?

(a) It increases the poverty of a country.

(b) It leads to shortage of food supply.

(c) It results in unemployment

(d) All of these

Answer:

(d) All of these

Question 20.

The best way to decrease population of a country is

(a) to educate people

(b) to have better houses

(c) to kill people on a large scale

(d) to practice and implement family planning.

Answer:

(d) to practice and implement family planning.

Question 21.

Which of the following correctly describes the measures that can be used to control over-population ?

(a) Educating people about the advantages of a small family

(b) Raising the age of marriage

(c) Encouraging family planning programme

(d) All of these

Answer:

(d) All of these

Question 22.

Which of the following is not a characteristic of an ideal contraceptive ?

- (a) User-friendly
- (b) Irreversible
- (c) Easily available
- (d) Least side-effects

Answer:

- (b) Irreversible

Question 23.

Which of the following is correct regarding HIV, hepatitis B, gonorrhoea, trichomoniasis ?

- (a) Trichomoniasis is an STD whereas others are not.
- (b) Gonorrhoea is a viral disease whereas others are bacterial.
- (c) HIV is a pathogen whereas others are diseases.
- (d) Hepatitis B is eradicated completely whereas others are not.

Answer:

- (c) HIV is a pathogen whereas others are diseases.

Question 24.

Which one of the following groups includes sexually transmitted diseases caused by bacteria only ?

- (a) Syphilis, gonorrhoea, chancroid
- (b) Syphilis, chlamydiasis, chancroid
- (c) Syphilis, gonorrhoea, scabies
- (d) Syphilis, scabies, pediculosis

Answer:

- (a) Syphilis, gonorrhoea, chancroid

Question 25.

Confirmatory test for STDs is

- (a) ELISA
- (b) PCR
- (c) DNA hybridisation
- (d) all of these.

Answer:

- (d) all of these.

Question 26.

Hepatitis B is transmitted through

- (a) blood transfusion
- (b) intimate physical contact
- (c) sexual contact
- (d) all of these

Answer:

- (d) all of these

Question 27.

The common means of transmission of AIDS is

- (a) sexual intercourse
- (b) blood transfusion

- (c) placental transfer
- (d) all of these.

Answer:

- (d) all of these.

Question 28.

Which of the following STDs are not completely curable ?

- (a) Chlamydia, gonorrhoea, trichomoniasis
- (b) Chancroid, syphilis, genital warts
- (c) AIDS, syphilis, hepatitis B
- (d) AIDS, genital herpes, hepatitis B

Answer:

- (d) AIDS, genital herpes, hepatitis B

Question 29.

World AIDS day is

- (a) December 21
- (b) December 1
- (c) November 1
- (d) June 11

Answer:

- (b) December 1

Question 30.

In vitro fertilisation is a technique that involves transfer of which one of the following into the fallopian tube ?

- (a) Embryo only, upto 8 cell stage
- (b) Either zygote or early embryo upto 8 cell stage
- (c) Embryo of 32 cell stage
- (d) Zygote only

Answer:

- (b) Either zygote or early embryo upto 8 cell stage

Question 31.

The test-tube baby programme employs which one of the following techniques ?

- (a) Zygote intra Fallopian transfer (ZIFT)
- (b) Intra uterine insemination (IUI)
- (c) Gamete intra Fallopian transfer
- (d) All of these

Answer:

- (a) Zygote intra Fallopian transfer (ZIFT)

Question 32.

The first case of IVF-ET technique success, was reported by

- (a) Louis Joy Brown and Banting Best
- (b) Patrick Steptoe and Robert Edwards
- (c) Robert Steptoe and Gilbert Brown
- (d) Baylis and Starling Taylor.

Answer:

- (b) Patrick Steptoe and Robert Edwards

Question 33.

On which of the following facts does the method of periodic abstinence is based ?

- (a) Ovulation occurs on about the 14th day of menstruation.
- (b) Ovum remains alive for about 1-2 days.
- (c) Sperms survive for about 3 days.
- (d) All of these

Answer:

- (d) All of these

Question 34.

Which of the following is a non-medicated intrauterine device (IUD) ?

- (a) CuT
- (b) Lippes Loop
- (c) Cu7
- (d) LNG-20

Answer:

- (b) Lippes Loop

Question 35.

Multiload device contains

- (a) manganese
- (b) iron
- (c) copper
- (d) calcium

Answer:

- (c) copper

Question 36.

Which of the following is not an intrauterine device ?

- (a) Progestasert
- (b) Multiload-375
- (c) Norplant
- (d) Lippes loop

Answer:

- (c) Norplant

Question 37.

What is the work of copper-T ?

- (a) To inhibit ovulation
- (b) To inhibit fertilisation
- (c) To inhibit implantation of blastocyst
- (d) To inhibit gametogenesis

Answer:

- (b) To inhibit fertilisation

Question 38.

IUDs prevent pregnancy by

- (a) inhibiting physiological and morphological uterine changes required for implantation.
- (b) increasing phagocytosis of spermatozoa within uterus
- (c) suppressing motility of sperms as well as their fertilising capacity

(d) all of these.

Answer:

(d) all of these.

Question 39.

Cu ions released from copper releasing intrauterine devices (IUDs)

- (a) prevent ovulation
- (b) make uterus unsuitable for implantation
- (c) decrease phagocytosis of sperms
- (d) suppress sperm motility.

Answer:

(d) suppress sperm motility.

Question 40.

The birth control device used by women is

- (a) diaphragm
- (b) vault
- (c) copper T
- (d) all of these.

Answer:

(d) all of these.

Question 41.

The most important component of oral contraceptive pills is

- (a) progesterone-estrogen
- (b) growth hormone
- (c) thyroxine
- (d) luteinising hormone.

Answer:

(a) progesterone-estrogen

Question 42.

Progesterone pill helps in preventing pregnancy by not allowing

- (a) ova formation
- (b) fertilisation
- (c) implantation
- (d) none of these.

Answer:

(a) ova formation

Question 43.

What is true about "Saheli" ?

- (i) Developed at the CDRI, Lucknow
- (ii) Contains a steroidal preparation
- (iii) "Once-a-week" pill
- (iv) Many side effects
- (v) High contraceptive value
- (vi) Very few side effects value
- (vii) Low contraceptive value

(a) (i), (ii), (iii), (v), (vi)

(b) (i), (iii), (v), (vi), (vii)

(c) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)

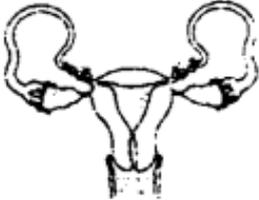
(d) (i), (iii), (iv), (v)

Answer:

(d) (i), (iii), (iv), (v)

Question 44.

What is the figure given below showing in particular ?



(a) Ovarian cancer

(b) Uterine cancer

(c) Tubectomy

(d) Vasectomy

Answer:

(c) Tubectomy

Question 45.

Which of the following birth control measures can be considered as the safest ?

(a) The rhythm method

(b) The use of physical barriers

(c) Termination of unwanted pregnancy

(d) Sterilisation techniques

Answer:

(d) Sterilisation techniques

Question 46.

Which of the following is the most widely accepted method of contraception in India at present ?

(a) Cervical caps

(b) Tubectomy

(c) Diaphragms

(d) IUDs (Intra uterine devices)

Answer:

(d) IUDs (Intra uterine devices)

Question 47.

Which of the following is a full proof method contraception ?

(a) Implantation

(b) Lactational amenorrhea

(c) Condoms

(d) Sterilisation

Answer:

(d) Sterilisation

Question 48.

Which of the following statements is correct regarding vasectomy ?

- (a) It prevents the production of sperm in the testes.
- (b) It prevents the production of semen.
- (c) It prevents the movement of sperm into the urethra.
- (d) It prevents a man from having an erection.

Answer:

- (c) It prevents the movement of sperm into the urethra.

Question 49.

Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) ?

- (a) These help in getting rid of unwanted pregnancies.
- (b) These help in aborting the pregnancies which may be harmful to either mother or foetus or both.
- (c) These contribute in decreasing the human population.
- (d) None of these.

Answer:

- (d) None of these.

Question 50.

Which of the following represents the correct match of a sexually transmitted disease with its pathogen ?

- (a) Syphilis-Treponema pallidum
- (b) Gonorrhoea-Entamoeba histolytica
- (c) Urethritis-Bacillus anthracis
- (d) Softsore-Bacillus brevis

Answer:

- (a) Syphilis-Treponema pallidum

Question 51.

The sexually transmitted disease, that can affect both the male and the female genitals and may damage the eyes of babies born of infected mothers is

- (a) AIDS
- (b) syphilis
- (c) gonorrhoea
- (d) hepatitis

Answer:

- (c) gonorrhoea

Question 52.

A sexually transmitted disease symptomised by the development of chancre on the genitals is caused by the infection of

- (a) Treponema pallidum
- (b) Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- (c) human immunodeficiency virus
- (d) hepatitis B virus

Answer:

- (a) Treponema pallidum