

**KARNATAKA STATE DIPLOMA IN NURSING EXAMINATION BOARD
AUGUST 2009 GNM EXAMINATION
NEW SYLLABUS**

III rd Year Paper - I, Midwifery and Gynaecological Nursing

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

SECTION - I

- I. **GIVE THE MEANING OF THE FOLLOWING** 1X5=5
- a) Birth Asphyxia b) Morula c) Amniotic fluid
d) Oopharitis e) Amenorrhoea
- II. **FILL UP THE BLANKS** 1X5=5
- a) The other name for Umbilical cord is _____
b) Bi-pareital diameter normally measures about _____ cm.
c) Episiotomy is performed to prevent _____
d) Returning of Generative organs to pre-gravid state is known as _____
e) _____ is the term which describes the Neuromuscular harmony that prevails between the two poles of the Uterus
- III. a) Explain the Fetal Circulation. 5+3=8
b) Write in brief the Adaptation of baby to extra uterine life
- IV. a) What is Antenatal care? 1+3+6=10
b) List the Aims of ANC.
c) Write in detail the role of a Nurse in providing ANC for a primi woman during Antenatal period.
- V. a) Define Normal Labour 1+3+6=10
b) Write the Physiological changes during II stage of Labour.
c) Explain the Nursing management in II stage of Labour

SECTION - II

- VI. **STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE** 1X5=5
- a) Salpingoscopy means visualizing the fallopian tube
b) Tocolytics are used in Hypotonic Uterine action.
c) Full dilatation of the cervix is one of the pre requisite for forceps application
d) Locked twins is a serious complication of twin pregnancy.
e) Embryotomy is a procedure performed in Normal Labour.
- VII. **WRITE SHORT NOTES ON ANY THREE** 5X3=15
- a) Indication for caesarian section and postnatal management of a mother after caesarian section
b) Types of Antepartum Haemorrhage and the management of Abruption placenta
c) Characteristics of Premature baby and the Nursing management of a premature baby
d) Face presentation and its complications during Labour.
- VIII. a) Define Uterine fibroid 1+3+8=12
b) Write the signs & Symptoms.
c) Explain the treatment, pre and post operative management and complications in Fibroid Uterus.
- IX. **WRITE THE INDICATION & ACTION OF THE FOLLOWING DRUGS** 1X5=5
- a) Syntocinon b) Vit 'K' c) Naloxone Hydrochloride
d) Magnesium sulphate e) Salbutamol

KARNATAKA STATE DIPLOMA IN NURSING EXAMINATION BOARD,
February 2009 GNM Examination
OLD SYLLABUS
III rd year - Paper - 1 Midwifery

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 75

- I. Give the meaning of the following** **1 X 5 = 5**
- a) Neonatal Asphyxia
 - b) Dystocia
 - c) Braxton Hick's contraction
 - d) Antepartum Haemorrhage
 - e) Attitude
- II. Fill up the blanks with suitable answer** **1 X 5 = 5**
- a) The creamy substance on the new born is known as _____
 - b) Posterior fontanale closes by _____ weeks
 - c) The inner membrane that provides a fluid medium for the embryo is _____
 - d) Excessive vomiting during early pregnancy is termed as _____
 - e) _____ is the denominator in complete breech presentation.
- III. Match the following from Group 'A' with 'B'** **1 X 5 = 5**
- | A | B |
|----------------------|--|
| a) Chloasma | a) Fallopian tube |
| b) Ectopic pregnancy | b) The first secreted milk after the birth of baby |
| c) Infundibulum | c) Puerperal sepsis |
| d) Colostrum | d) Skin Pigmentation |
| e) Sub-involution | e) Extra uterine implantation |
- IV. Write short notes on any THREE of the following** **5 X 3 = 15**
- a) Medical Termination of Pregnancy
 - b) Precipitate Labour
 - c) Postoperative care of a mother after lower segment caesarian section
 - d) Partogram.
- V. a) Define Abortion** **1 + 3 + 6 = 10**
- b) Write the classification
 - c) Explain the Nursing Management of Incomplete abortion
- VI. a) What are the objectives of Antenatal care?** **2 + 3 + 5 = 10**
- b) Write the signs and diagnosis of P.E.T.
 - c) Explain the Antenatal management of Pre Eclamptic Toxaemia women with 5/12 Amn
- VII. a) What is Puerperium?** **2 + 3 + 5 = 10**
- b) What are the physiological changes that takes place during puerperium?
 - c) Explain the management of puerperium for a mother with twins delivery
- VIII. Write the preventive measures for the following** **3 X 5 = 15**
- a) Ophthalmia Neonatorum
 - b) Perineal Tear
 - c) Puerperal Sepsis
 - d) Breast engorgement
 - e) Early rupture of membrane

Karnataka State Diploma in Nursing Examination Board, Bangalore

February 2008 GNM Examination

3rd Year Midwifery (Paper-I)

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks= 75

I. Give the meaning of the following

- a. Tubectomy b. Attitude c. Premature Baby
d. Ectopic Gestation e. Amniocentesis

1 x 5 = 5

II. Fill up the blanks with suitable answers

- a. _____ is the dark line running from symphysis pubis to umbilicus during pregnancy.
b. _____ is the discharge from the uterus following child birth.
c. The membranous space between the bones of the vault of the skull are known as _____.
d. The middle muscular layer of the uterus is _____.
e. The Ovum and Spermatozoan each have _____ No. of Chromosomes.

1 x 5 = 5

III. Write whether the following statements are True or False

- a. Lambdoidal suture separates the frontal bone from parietal bone.
b. The Reproductive period of woman is 14 years.
c. When the involution is impaired it is called Subinvolution.
d. Oestrogen is responsible for growth of endometrium.
e. The Android pelvis resembles the male pelvis.

1 x 5 = 5

IV. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following

- a. Care of women during oxytocin infusion
b. Missed abortion
c. Episiotomy
d. Polyhydramnios
e. Objectives of ANC

5 x 4 = 20

- V. a. Define the term Labour
b. Explain the different stages of labour
c. Write in detail the nursing management of the 2nd stage of labour

2+3+10 = 15

- VI. a. Define the term Puerperium.
b. List the physiological changes of Puerperium.
c. Explain the nursing care of postnatal mother.

2+5+8 = 15

- VII. a. Define post partum Haemorrhage.
b. List the signs and symptoms.
c. Write the nursing management of a case with P.P.H.

2+2+6 = 10

KARNATAKA STATE DIPLOMA IN NURSING EXAMINATION BOARD,
February 2009 GNM Examination
NEW SYLLABUS
IIIrd Year Paper - I Midwifery and Gynaecological Nursing

Time : 3 Hrs

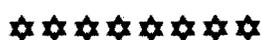
Max. Marks: 75

SECTION - I

- I. Give the meaning of the following 1 X 4 = 4
a) Presentation b) Post Maturity
c) Episiotomy d) False labour
- II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answer 1 X 4 = 4
a) _____ is painless uterine contraction
b) _____ is the term used when foetus dies and retained in the uterus
c) _____ is the term used for bleeding for first four days after delivery
d) _____ is the first foetal movement felt by the mother
- III. State whether the following statements are True or False 1 X 4 = 4
a) Umbilical cord has 2 veins and an artery
b) Mentum is the denominator in face presentation
c) Untreated severe P.E.T. may cause Eclampsia
d) Mastitis is the inflammation of the membrane
- IV. Write Short Notes on any TWO of the following 5 X 2 = 10
a) Functions of placenta
b) Involution of the Uterus
c) Advantages of breast feeding
- V. a) What is foetal distress? 1 + 3 + 4 = 8
b) Write the signs of foetal distress
c) Explain the management.
- OR
- a) Define Normal labour 1 + 7 = 8
b) Explain the Management of IInd stage of labour
- VI. a) Explain the types of Pelvis 4 + 4 = 8
b) Write the diameters of a normal Gynaecoid Pelvis

SECTION - II

- VII. Write Short Notes on any TWO of the following 5 X 2 = 10
a) Oligohydramnios and its management
b) Disorders of Menstruation
c) Prevention of AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome)
d) Medical termination of Pregnancy
- VIII. a) What is Carcinoma of the cervix? 1 + 3 + 4 = 8
b) Write the signs and symptoms and Diagnosis.
c) Explain the Management
- OR
- a) What is Vesico - Vaginal fistula (V.V.F)? 1 + 2 + 5 = 8
b) Write the signs and Symptoms
c) Explain its prevention and management of a case with V.V.F.
- IX. a) List the complication of 3rd stage of labour 2 + 2 + 6 = 10
b) What are the causes for P.P.H?
c) Explain the management of Post partum Haemorrhage.
- X. a) What is multiple pregnancy? 2 + 7 = 9
b) Write the Diagnosis and management of an Antenatal mother with multiple pregnancy



Karnataka State Diploma In Nursing Examination Board

February 2006 GNM Examination

3rd Year Paper I-01 MIDWIFERY PAPER

TIME:3Hours

Max.Marks:75

I. Fill in the Blanks

- a) The endometrium of uterus after conception is known as -----
 b) The Denominator in face presentation is -----
 c) The first four days during puerperium the vaginal discharge is called -----
 d) Premature separation of normally situated placenta is called -----
 e) ----- is the term used when foetus dies and retained in utero 1x5=5

II. Choose the correct answers

- a) A woman who delivers twins in first pregnancy is -----
 [i) Gravida 2 para 1 ii) Gravida 1 para1 iii) Gravida 2 para 2 iv) Gravida 1 para 2]
 b) Retraction is a phenomenon of the uterus in labour in which muscle fibres are permanently -----
 [i) Hypertrophied ii) Shortened iii) Lengthened iv) Hypotrophied
 c) The presenting part is usually engaged when it reaches the level of -----
 [i) Ischial Tuberosities ii) Iliac Crest iii) Ischial spine iv) perineum]
 d) Oedema with rapid weight gain, increased blood pressure and protein in urine are signs of -----
 [i) Ectopic pregnancy ii) Pre eclampsia iii) Eclampsia iv) placenta praevia]
 e) Precipitate labour is defined as -----
 i) Labour lasting many hours without progress
 ii) Labour pains without dilatation of cervix
 iii) spontaneous labour that progresses very rapidly
 iv) None of these 1x5=5

III. State whether the following statements are True or False

- a) Burn – Marshall technique is a method of delivering the head
 b) Milk secreted from the breast on the first day after delivery should be discarded
 c) Increased plasma volume during pregnancy is due to increased circulatory steroids and aldosterone
 d) During pregnancy, levator muscle becomes hyperplastic, more rigid and less distensible membrane
 e) Caput usually occurs after rupture of membrane 1x5=5

IV. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following

- a) Physiological changes during puer perium
 b) Metabolic disorders during pregnancy
 c) Care of new born
 d) Foetal skull and its diameters
 e) Birth Injuries 5x4=20

- V.** a) Define multiple pregnancy
 b) Discuss the diagnosis of multiple pregnancy
 c) Explain the management during labour 2+5+8=15

- VI.** a) What is caesarian section?
 b) Write the types
 c) Explain the pre & post operative care of a caesarian section case 1+2+7=10

- VII.** a) Define APH 1+3+3+8=15
 b) List the types or degrees of placenta praevia
 c) Discuss the clinical features of placenta praevia
 d) Explain the management of placenta praevia

OR

- a) Define normal Labour
 b) Explain the physiological changes during first stage of labour
 c) Discuss the management during first stage of labour 2+5+8=15

KARNATAKA STATE DIPLOMA IN NURSING EXAMINATION BOARD

MARCH -2010 GNM EXAMINATION

3rd Year Paper - I Midwifery and Gynaecology

(NEW SYLLABUS)

TIME : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

SECTION - I

- I. Give the meaning of the following 1x4=4
- a) Genetic Counselling b) Braxton Hick's contraction
c) Episiotomy d) Android pelvis
- II. State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE 1x4=4
- a) Perineal care is given to postnatal mothers
b) Breast engorgement is relieved by cold compress
c) Apgar score is checked after 25 minutes of birth
d) Umbilical vein and Arteries are present in the funis
- III. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following 4x4=16
- a) Management of minor disorders during pregnancy
b) Physiological changes during puerperium
c) Causes and signs for the onset of labour
d) Structure & Diameters of female pelvis
e) Full term placenta, its functions and abnormalities
- IV. a) What is birth Asphyxia? 2+6=8
b) Explain the management of birth Asphyxia
- V. Explain the Physiological changes during II stage of Labour 6
- SECTION - II
- VI. Fill up the blanks 1x4=4
- a) Wrigley's forceps is applied when the head is at or below _____
b) Female pelvis is known as _____
c) _____ is the term used when the uterus does not return to pregravid state
d) _____ Diameter is the biggest antero posterior diameter of the foetal skull
- VII. Write the difference between 1x4=4
- a) Poly Hydromnios and Oligohydramnios
b) Malpresentation and Malposition
- VIII. a) What is Cancer of the Cervix? 1+3+6=10
b) Write the signs & symptoms and Diagnosis
c) Explain the management of a woman with Cervical Cancer
- IX. a) List the Obstetrical Emergencies 2+8=10
b) Explain obstetric shock and Amniotic fluid embolism
- X. a) List the causes for Abruptio placenta. 2+7=9
b) Write in detail the management of accidental haemorrhage

5

KARNATAKA STATE DIPLOMA IN NURSING EXAMINATION BOARD

AUGUST 2006 GNM EXAMINATION
3rd year PAPER-1 (MIDWIFERY)

Time : 3 Hours

Max.Marks : 75

- I. Fill up the blanks with suitable answer.
- The mature ovum is surrounded by _____ membrane.
 - Montgomery tubercle is located directly beneath the _____.
 - Wide gap in the suture line is called _____.
 - Ovulation occurs _____ days before next period.
 - The sacrum is perforated by _____ sets of foramina. 1x5=5
- II. Write whether the following statements are True or False.
- The vault of foetal skull is made up of 10 bones.
 - In one menstrual flow nearly 500 ml of blood loss will be there.
 - At term cord length will be 50 cm.
 - The relation of the long axis of the fetus to the long axis of uterus is called as lie. 1x5=5
 - Two vein joins and forms ductus arteriosus.
- III. Select the best answer and underline.
- Saucer shaped depression at or just below the umbilicus is present in
i. Breech presentation ii. Left-occipito posterior iii. Left-occipito anterior position
 - Contraction of uterus starts in the
i. Cornua of uterus ii. Fallopian tube iii. Isthmus
 - Resection of a segment of fallopian tube is called
i. Vasectomy ii. Tubectomy iii. Oophorectomy
 - Inflammation of conjunctiva during first 3 weeks of life is known as
i. Conjunctivitis ii. Horner's syndrome iii. Ophthalmia Neonatorum
 - The placenta is directly anchored to the myometrium is called
i. Placenta praevia ii. Placenta accreta iii. Retained placenta 1x5=5
- IV. Write short notes on any FOUR.
- Care following caesarean delivery.
 - Partogram.
 - Foetal Circulation.
 - Trial labour.
 - Uterine inertia and its management. 5x4=20
- V. Define Puerperium.
- Write changes of uterus during Puerperium.
 - Explain the management during Puerperium. 1+4+5=10
- VI. What is meant by STD ?
- List common STD diseases.
 - Explain syphilis in pregnancy. 1+2+7=10
- VII. What is breech presentation ?
- What are the position of foetus in breech presentation ?
 - Write the management and complications of breech delivery. 1+3+6=10
- VIII. What is Abruptio placenta ?
- Describe the clinical features and diagnosis.
 - How do you manage the patients with abruptio placenta ? 1+4+5=10
- OR
- What is high risk pregnancy ?
 - Define home confinement.
 - Explain the role of midwife in domiciliary midwifery 3+2+5=10



KARNATAKA STATE DIPLOMA IN NURSING EXAMINATION BOARD

AUGUST 2004

III YEAR PAPER - 1

MIDWIFERY

Time : 3 Hours

Max.Marks : 75

1. Define the Following.

a. Moulding b. labour c. Puerperium d. Contracted Pelvis e. Lochia 1 X 5 = 5

II. Fill up the blanks 1 X 5 = 5

a) _____ is cervical Mucous plug which provides a Barrier Against Infection During Pregnancy.

b) The middle muscular layer of the uterus is _____

c) The Mother's Day is on _____

d) _____ is protrusion of the Abdominal Organs in the peritoneal Sac, through the large hole of the umbilicus.

e) Presence of excessive liquor amnii in the uterus is called _____

III Write whether the following statements are true or false, 1 X 5 = 5

a) The Mento-Vertical Diameter is 10cm

b) The Amnion is the thicker opaque, friable membrane, it is adherent to the decidua.

c) Platy pelloid pelvis has long oval brim.

d) Hydrocephaly is an undue large head due to excess of cerebrospinal fluid in the Heart.

e) Anterior frontanale closes by 18 months after birth.

IV. Write short notes on any four of the following. 5 X 4 = 20

a) Complications of pregnancy: Medical & Gynaecological

b) Abortion c) Methods of induction of Labour d) Pelvis

e) Hyper- emesis Gravidarum.

V

a) Define Eclampsia

b) List the warning signs of Eclampsia

c) Explain the Nursing care of a mother with eclampsia. 2+5+8=15

VI.

a) Define the term post - Partum Haemorrhage.

b) What are the causes of P.P.H.

c) Write nursing management of a mother with P.P.H 1+3+6=10

VII

a) Define preterm baby

b) List the causes of pre maturity

c) Explain in detail the care of premature baby 2+3+10=15

OR

1) Define the term multiple pregnancy.

Write the effects of twin pregnancy on the mother.

List the complications associated with multiple pregnancy.

2

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಶುಶ್ರೂಷಾ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಮಂಡಲಿ

Karnataka State Diploma in Nursing Examination Board

JANUARY 2005 GNM Examination

IIIrd Year Paper-I MIDWIFERY

TIME : 3 Hours

MAX.MARKS : 75

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

- Term used for the engaging diameter of face presentation _____.
- Birth injury to sternomastoid muscle results in _____.
- The cord at the edge of placenta is termed as _____.
- Aortocaval occlusion is referred as _____.
- Amniotic fluid is tested for _____ ratio to detect lung maturity of foetus. 1 x 5 = 5

II. STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT ARE TRUE OR FALSE.

- Taking foot print is the safest identification method of new born.
- Pelvic arthropathy is the relaxation of interpubic ligament.
- Breech with extended legs is called complete breech.
- Gonorrhoea is transmitted through placental route in new born.
- Neuromuscular co-ordination of the uterus is called reversed Polarity. 1 x 5 = 5

III. SELECT THE SUITABLE ANSWER AND UNDERLINE.

- The condition in which the infant have 21 pairs of chromosomes.
 - Edward's Syndrome
 - Patau's Syndrome
 - Turner's Syndrome
 - Down's Syndrome
- The pituitary hormone that stimulates the secretion of milk from the mammary gland.
 - Prolactin
 - Oxytocin
 - Progesterone
 - Oestrogen
- On 36 weeks of pregnancy, the height of fundus of the uterus reaches to.
 - 4 Cm above the umbilicus
 - At the level of umbilicus
 - Midway between umbilicus and Xiphysternum
 - At the level of Xiphysternum
- Minor disorder affecting nervous system during pregnancy is.
 - Ptyalin
 - Sheehan's Syndrome
 - Fainting
 - Carpel tunnel Syndrome
- The shape of the brim in Android pelvis is.
 - Oval
 - Heart
 - Kidney
 - Diamond1 x 5 = 5

IV. WRITE SHORT NOTES ON ANY FOUR OF THE FOLLOWING

- Care of Episiotomy sutures.
- Antenatal Care
- Methods of Family planning
- Types of obstetrical forceps
- Function of placenta 4 x 5 = 20

- V.
- Define post partum Haemorrhage.
 - Enumerate etiology of atonic uterus.
 - Explain the treatment and nursing management of a case with P.P.H. 1 + 4 + 8 = 13

- VI.
- Define hyperemesis gravidarum.
 - Enumerate the causes of hyperemesis gravidarum.
 - Explain the management of a case with hyperemesis gravidarum. 1 + 3 + 9 = 13

- VII.
- Define premature baby as per WHO.
 - Write the characteristics of prematurity
 - Explain the Preventive measures and management of premature baby. 1 + 4 + 9 = 14

KARNATAKA STATE DIPLOMA IN NURSING EXAMINATION BOARD,
February 2009 GNM Examination
NEW SYLLABUS
IIIrd Year Paper - I Midwifery and Gynaecological Nursing

Time : 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

SECTION - I

- I. Give the meaning of the following 1 X 4 = 4
a) Presentation b) Post Maturity
c) Episiotomy d) False labour
- II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answer 1 X 4 = 4
a) _____ is painless uterine contraction
b) _____ is the term used when foetus dies and retained in the uterus
c) _____ is the term used for bleeding for first four days after delivery
d) _____ is the first foetal movement felt by the mother
- III. State whether the following statements are True or False 1 X 4 = 4
a) Umbilical cord has 2 veins and an artery
b) Mentum is the denominator in face presentation
c) Untreated severe P.E.T. may cause Eclampsia
d) Mastitis is the inflammation of the membrane
- IV. Write Short Notes on any TWO of the following 5 X 2 = 10
a) Functions of placenta
b) Involution of the Uterus
c) Advantages of breast feeding
- V. a) What is foetal distress? 1 + 3 + 4 = 8
b) Write the signs of foetal distress
c) Explain the management.
- OR
- a) Define Normal labour 1 + 7 = 8
b) Explain the Management of IInd stage of labour
- VI. a) Explain the types of Pelvis 4 + 4 = 8
b) Write the diameters of a normal Gynaecoid Pelvis

SECTION - II

- VII. Write Short Notes on any TWO of the following 5 X 2 = 10
a) Oligohydramnios and its management
b) Disorders of Menstruation
c) Prevention of AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome)
d) Medical termination of Pregnancy
- VIII. a) What is Carcinoma of the cervix? 1 + 3 + 4 = 8
b) Write the signs and symptoms and Diagnosis.
c) Explain the Management
- OR
- a) What is Vesico - Vaginal fistula (V.V.F)? 1 + 2 + 5 = 8
b) Write the signs and Symptoms
c) Explain its prevention and management of a case with V.V.F.
- IX. a) List the complication of 3rd stage of labour 2 + 2 + 6 = 10
b) What are the causes for P.P.H?
c) Explain the management of Post partum Haemorrhage.
- X. a) What is multiple pregnancy? 2 + 7 = 9
b) Write the Diagnosis and management of an Antenatal mother with multiple pregnancy

