

**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH**  
**(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY), PUNE, INDIA**  
**PhD Entrance Test – 2023**  
**SECTION-II: PRASUTITANTRA & STREEROG - 35 Marks**

**PART-A**

1. Physiopathology of puberty. Artava, Rituchakra, Stribijam Pumbijam cha. (Neuroendocrine control of menstrual cycle).
2. Aparā, Garbhodaka Jarayū, Nabhinādi prabhṛtyadinam nirmanam Karmani Vikarāni cha (Placenta, amniotic fluid, membranes and umbilical cord -their formation, structure, Functions and abnormalities), Garbhāsyāposhanam Garbhasharīrkriyāvaishishtyam (Foetal physiology), Garbhalingotpatti, Garbha varnotpatti Garbhāsyā masanumasika vṛiddhi (Foetal growth and development). Ulba (vernix caseosa)
3. Bija – Bijabhaga – Bijabhagavayava janya, anyā cha garbhānga vikarāh (Birth defects, Genetics and other teratogenic abnormalities).
4. Garbhīnīdanm, Garbhakalīna lakṣhanāni, Matrigata parivartanāni Physiological changes during pregnancy, Endocrinology related to pregnancy, Immunology of pregnancy
5. Garbha sapekṣhānīdanm, Garbhīnīparīcharyā swasthavṛittam cha, Masanumasika Pathyā Apathyam cha. Ante Natal care, (examination investigation and management) Garbha upaghatakara bhavāh. Dauhrīda.
6. Garbhasankhya nirnay, Bahu apatyata cha (Multiple pregnancy).
7. Garbhavyapadani- Garbhasrava and Garbhapata (abortions), Upavishtaka, Nagodara / Upashushkaka, Līna garbha, Goodagarbha, Jarayū doṣha, Antarmṛita garbha (Intrauterine Foetal death), Garbha shosha, Garbha kshaya, Mīthyagarbha (pseudocyesis), Bhutāhṛita garbha, Hydatidiform mole, Ectopic pregnancy, I.U.G.R, causes, clinical features, complications and treatment
8. Garbhīnī vyapadani - Garbhīnyāh Garbhājanya anyāvīkaranam nīdan purvarūpa, rūpa purassaram chikītsa cha. Early recognition differential diagnosis and prompt management of pregnancy complications. Hyperemesis gravidarum, Pregnancy Induced Hypertention, Pre-eclampsia, Eclampsia, Antepartum hemorrhage, Rh- incompatibility.

Management of pregnancies complicated by medical, surgical or Gynecological diseases in consultation with the concerned specialties by team approach.

a) Anaemia, pyrexia, Heart disease, Diabetes mellitus, Liver disorders, Respiratory diseases, renal diseases, epilepsy, Hypertensive disorders.

b) Fibroids, Ovarian tumors, Carcinoma Cervix, Genital prolapse.

c) Recent advances in medical and surgical management.

Infections in pregnancy: Toxoplasmosis, Viral infections (Rubella, CMV, Hepatitis-B, and Herpes), Syphilis and other sexually transmitted infections including HIV Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV infection (PMTCT)

9. Prasav paribhasha, Prasav kal, Prasava prarambha karanani, Prasava kalina garbha sthiti, Avi, Sutikagara. Prasav Vigyana (Parturition).

- a) Initiation and onset of parturition.
- b) Examination and evaluation of patient in labour.
- c) Physiology of labour.
- d) Mechanism of labour.
- e) Selection of place of delivery and labour room.

10. Prasava avastha evam paricharya

- a) Stages of normal labour
- b) Intrapartum maternal and foetal monitoring
- c) Management of normal labour

11. Prasava vyapada:

a) Etiopathogenesis, clinical features, prevention and management of Garbhasanga, vilambita prasav & Mudhagarbha.

1. Prolonged labour
  2. Cephalo pelvic disproportions
  3. Malpresentation
  4. Obstructed labour
  5. Methods of Induction and Augmentation of labour
- b) Complications of different stages of labour
- c) Obstetric management of high risk Pregnancies- PET, Eclampsia, Diabetes, cardiac disease, asthma, Epilepsy, Cases of APH, Multiple pregnancy, Preterm, Post term and IUGR cases.
- d) Still birth- diagnosis, complications and management

12. Drugs used in obstetric practice, indications/contra indications, dosage and side effects

## PART-B

13. Etiology, Pathogenesis, Signs, Symptoms and Treatment of disorders of menstruation and Female reproductive and urinary system.

- A) Congenital malformations of female genital tract.
  - B) Artav dushti, asrigdara, anartava and alpartav
  - C) Genital infections including sexually transmitted infections.
  - D) Abnormal vaginal discharges –
  - E) Granthi, Gulma, Arbuda, Arsha, Yonikanda, and Neoplastic growth of female genital organs.
  - F) Endocrinological disorders.
  - G) Poly cystic ovarian syndrome
  - H) Somarog.
14. Detailed study of yoni vyapad mentioned by different Acharyas with their commentaries and all possible correlations with modern gynecological diseases.
15. Vandhyatva

A) Hetu, Bheda, Pariksha, and Chikitsa.

B) Detailed study of causative factors, Investigations with recent advances in management of infertility, Adoption law.

16) Measures of contraception

A) Ayurvedic view of Garbha nirodha and Garbhapatkara yogas.

B) Recent studies in the field of contraception in Ayurveda.

C) Temporary Contraceptions – mechanical and medicinal.

D) National Health programme to improve maternal and Child health, social obstetrics and vital statistics (maternal and perinatal mortality).

17. Sthanik chikitsa-Detailed study of Uttarabasti, Pichu, Varti, Dhupan, Dhavana, Parisheka, Kalkadharana etc.

18. Rajo Nirvritti - menopause , H.R.T, and geriatric health care

19. Important drugs used in Streeroga.

20. General principles of Gynecological and Obstetric Surgeries. Analgesia and Anaesthesia in Obstetrics and Gynaec operative procedures.

21. Instrumental delivery (Forceps, vacuum extraction), Caesarean Section, Manual removal of Placenta, Caesarean Hysterectomy.

22. Dilatation and Curretage, Cervical cauterization.

Polypectomy, Myomectomy, Cystectomy, Oophorectomy.

Surgical sterilization procedures.

Abdominal and Vaginal Hysterectomy.

Surgical procedures for genital prolapse.

Surgical management of benign genital neoplasm.

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