

PAPER CODE: MDU0301

KALOJI NARAYANA RAO UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
TELANGANA STATE, WARANGAL – 506 002
MD UNANI SECOND SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT SUPPLEMENTARY
EXAMINATIONS: MAY, 2026
APPLIED BASICS OF AMRAZE NISWAN WA QABALAT

Time: 3 Hours.

Max Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions.

Give Diagrammatic representation wherever necessary.

Application Based Question:

1 X 20 = 20

1. A 28-years-old woman presents with secondary Amenorrhea and Infertility. Discuss the physiological roles of reproductive hormones in the menstrual cycle and explain how their imbalance may result in these clinical manifestations.

Short Answer Questions:

8 X 5 = 40

2. Describe common anatomical variations of the Vagina and discuss their clinical significance.
3. Outline the steps of Pelvic examination and its clinical relevance in Gynaecology.
4. Define Rh Iso-immunization and briefly outline its causes, effects, and prevention and its significance.
5. List common abnormalities of the placenta and briefly mention their clinical significance.
6. List common lactation-related problems and briefly mention their management.
7. What is Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT), mention its indications, advantages, and limitations.
8. Briefly explain the role of basic microbiology in obstetrics and gynaecology with example of common infections and their preventive measures.
9. Describe the common histopathological techniques used in gynaecology and explain the types of tissue samples typically examined.

Long Answer Questions:

4 X 10 = 40

10. Analyse how anatomical and physiological features of the Uterus and Cervix influence the clinical presentation and management of common gynaecological conditions such as cervical incompetence and abnormal uterine bleeding.
11. Discuss the importance of Umoor e tabiya concerning Aza e Tanasuliya.
12. Explain the embryological development of female genital tract and analyse how failure of Mullerian duct fusion leads to congenital uterine anomalies.
13. Discuss the physiological changes occurring during the climacteric phase and analyse their clinical implications. How would you approach the management of a woman presenting with menopausal symptoms?
