

# MIMER MEDICAL COLLEGE, TALEGAON (D)

## METHODS USED

### OSCE/OSPE

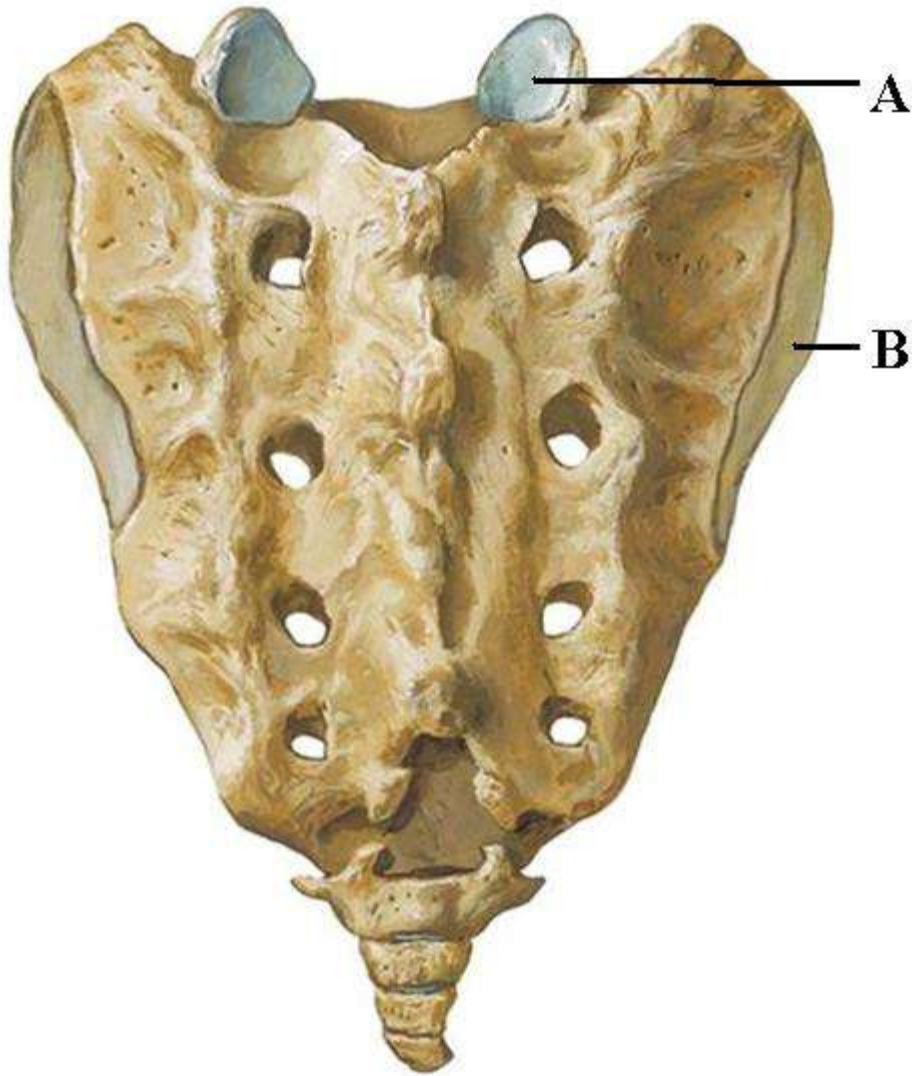
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**MIMER MEDICAL COLLEGE - TALEGAON (D)**

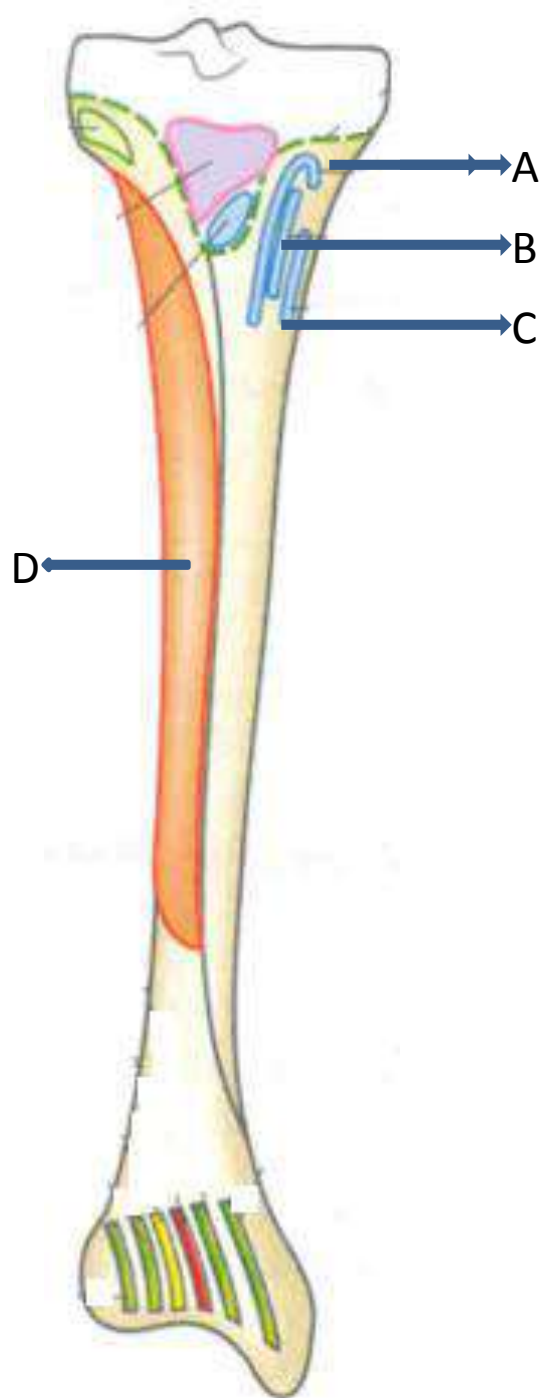
# **OSPE ANATOMY**

# Osteology



## Q 1.

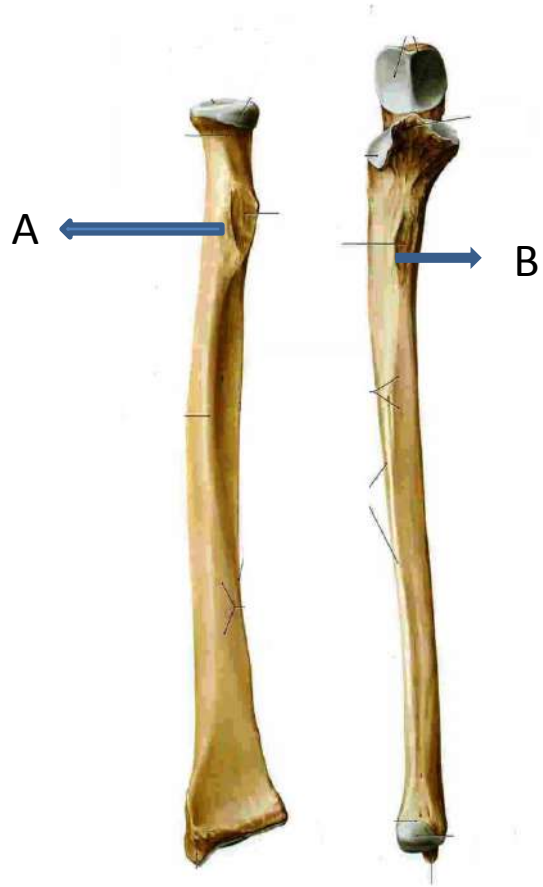
1. Name the areas labelled 'A' & 'B' ?
2. Classify the joints formed by them ?



1. Identify 'A', 'B', 'C' & 'D'
2. What does this dotted line indicate?

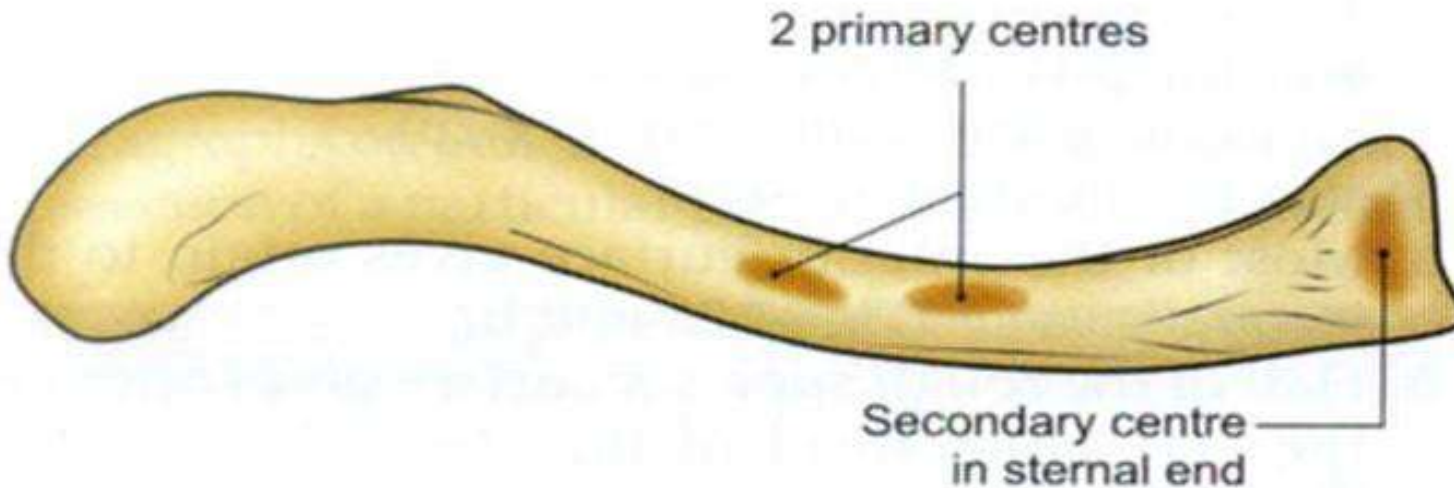


1. Identify the side of the bone.
2. Enumerate & classify the joints formed by the bone.



1. Name A & B.
2. Name the muscles attached to it .

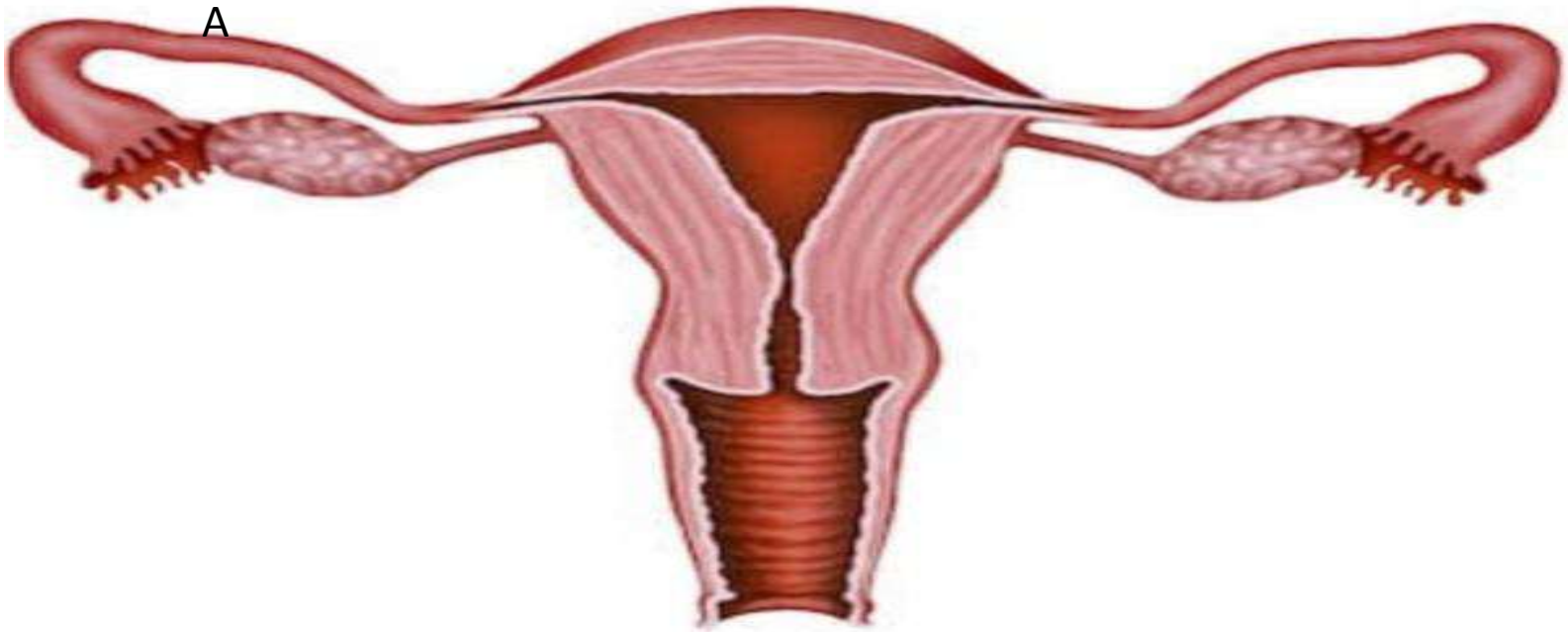
Name and classify the joints formed by the bone





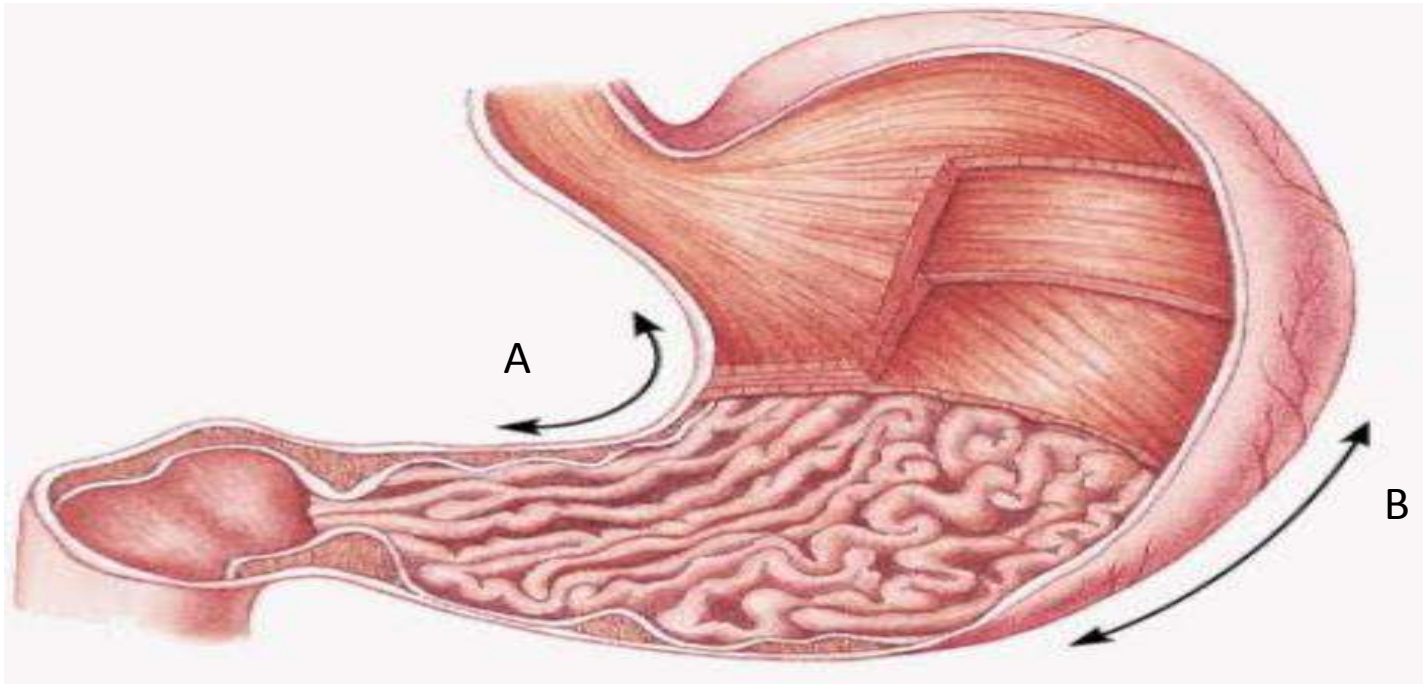
Soft Part

# Q 1

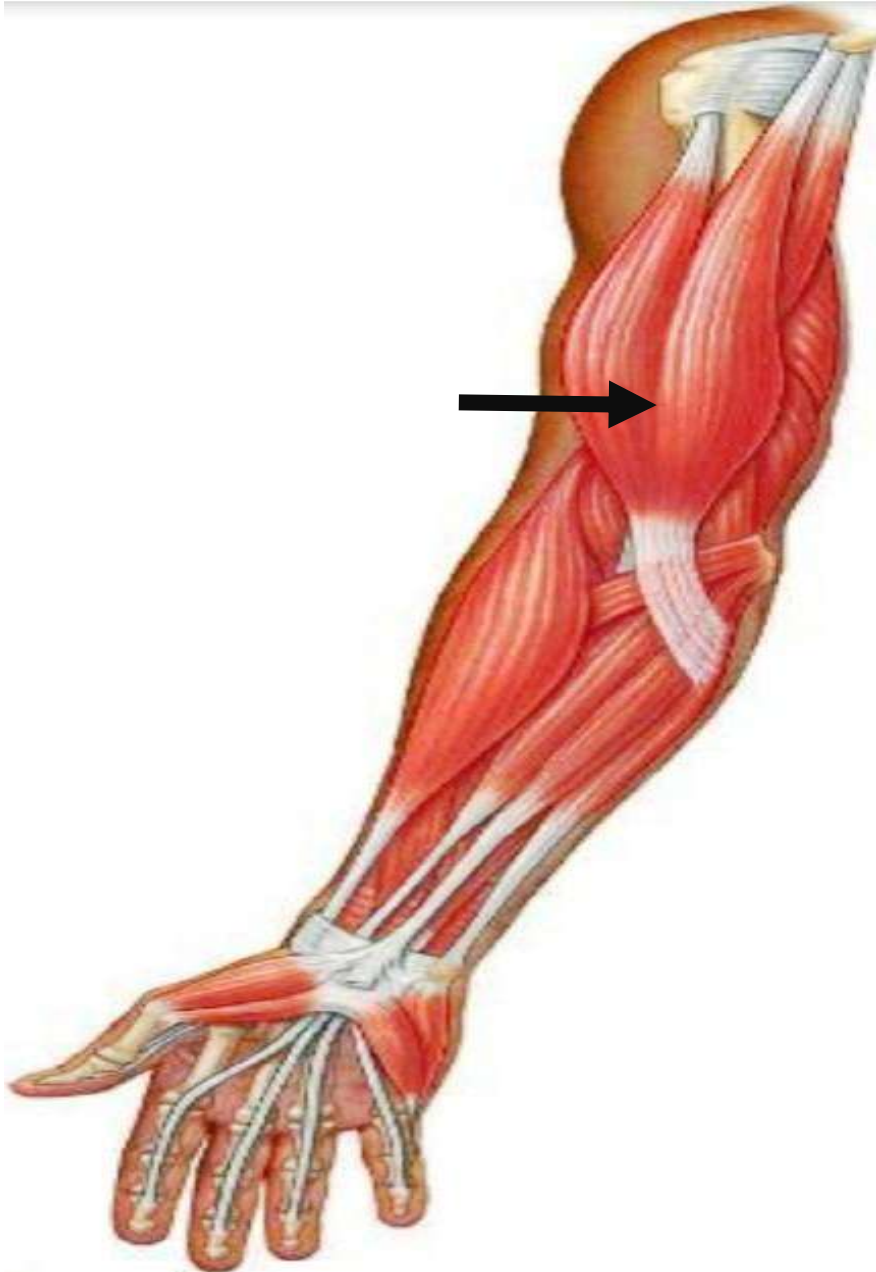


1. Identify the structure labelled A
2. Enumerate its parts

# Q 2



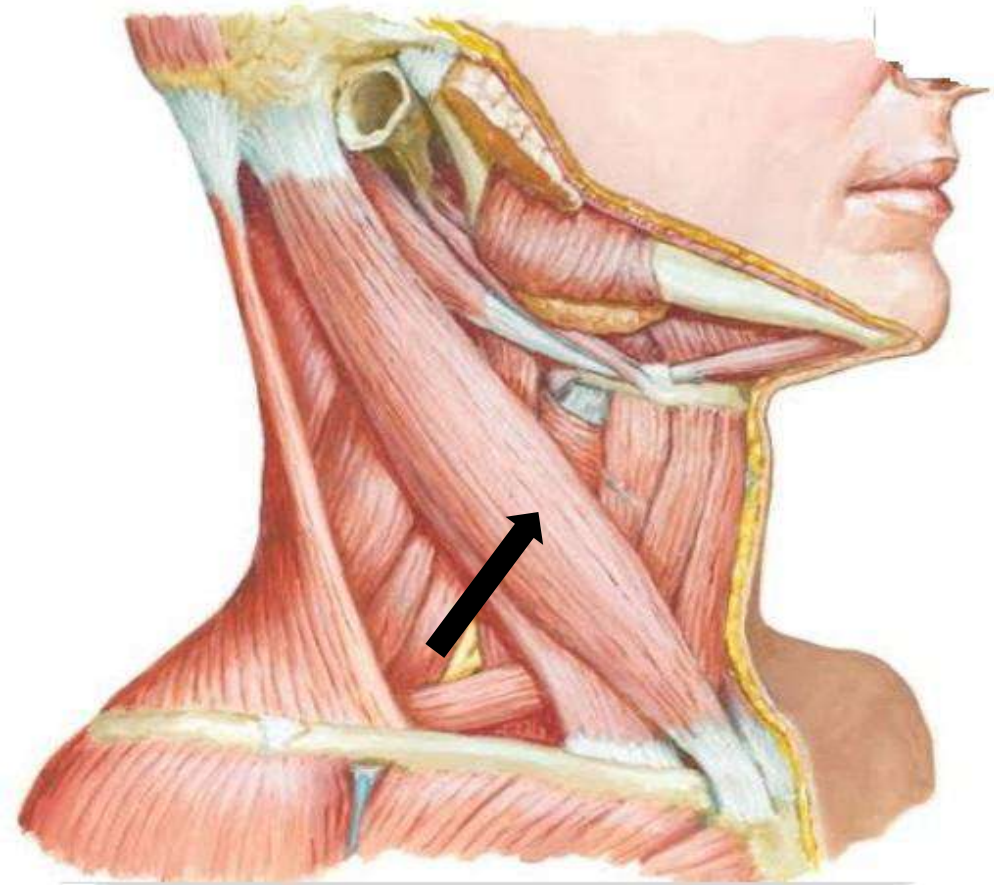
1. Name the borders labeled A & B
2. Enumerate structures related to it



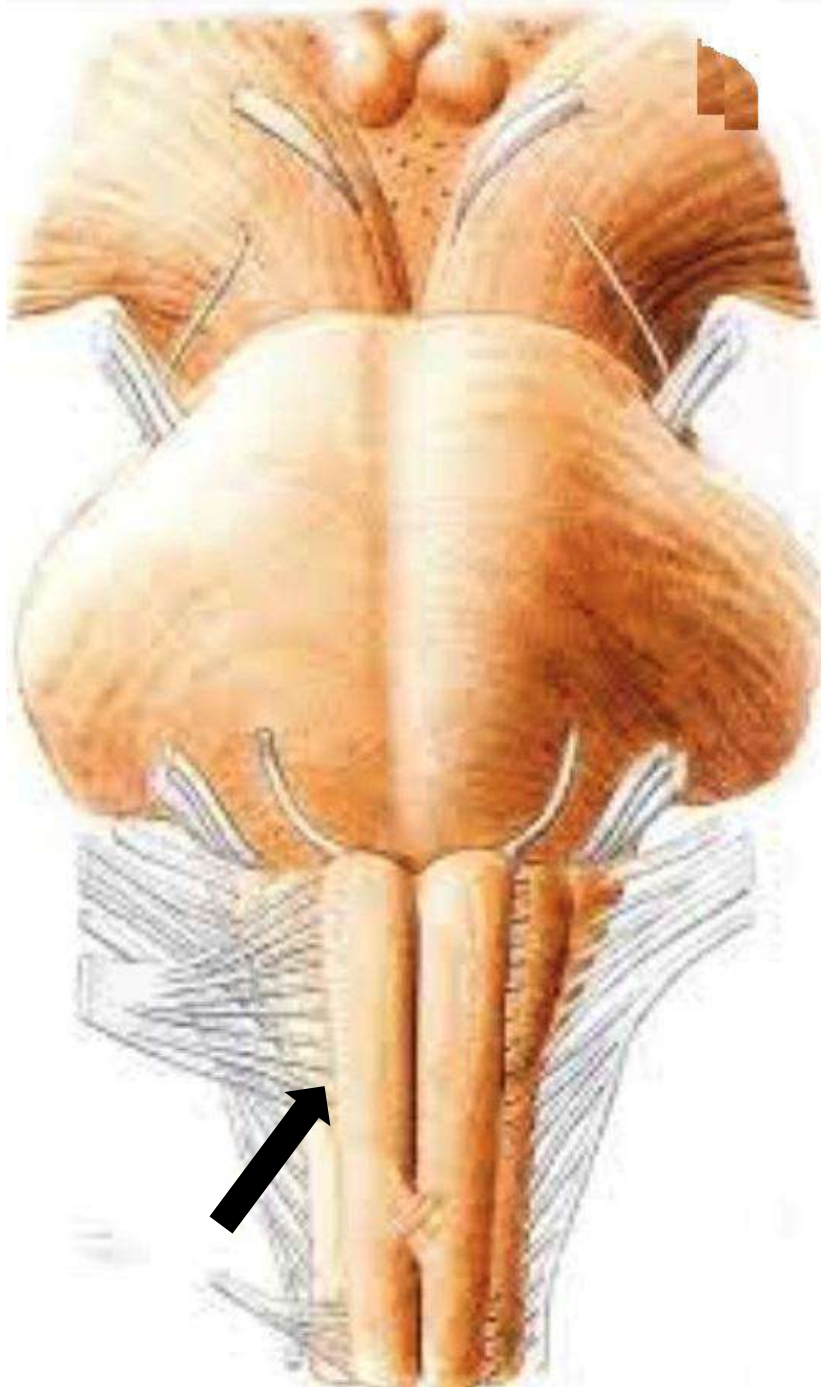
1. Identify the pointed  
Muscle

2. Write its nerve supply

3. Write its actions



1. Identify the arrowed muscle
2. Write its nerve supply & action



1. Identify the arrowed part of brain stem
2. Name the nerves which emerges from it

# Histology



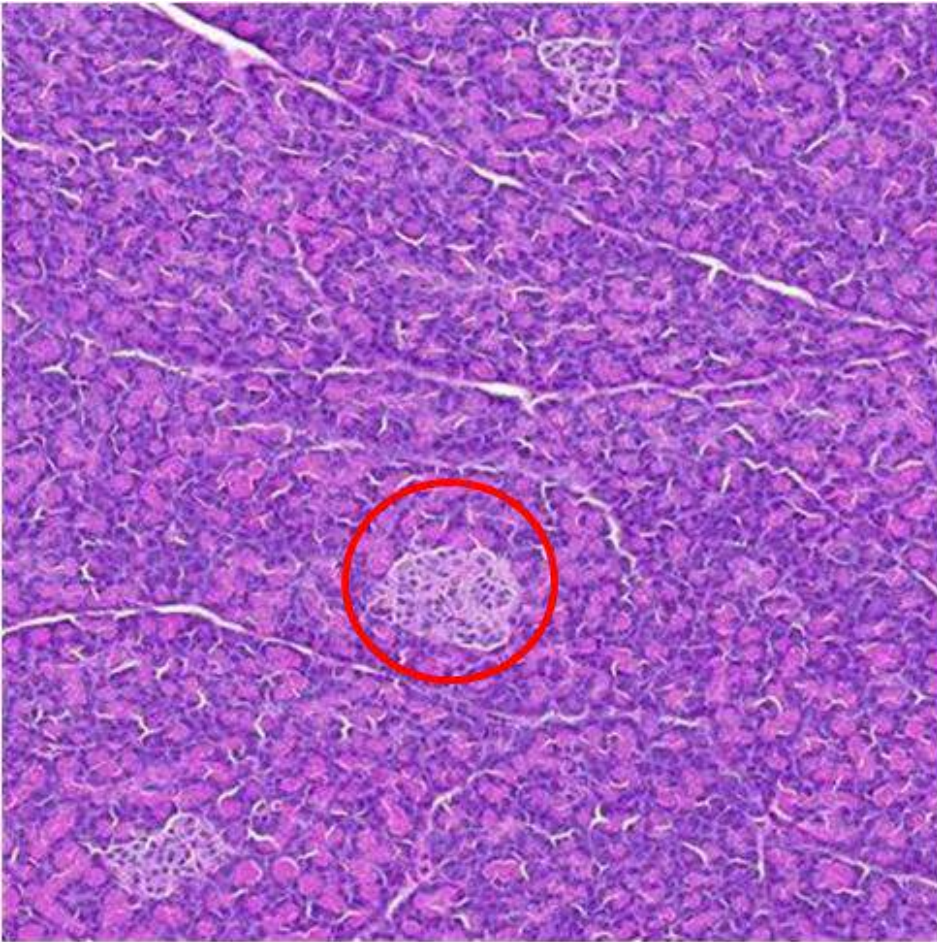
# Slide 1

1. Identify the given slide. Writ two identification points
2. Name the three layers present in this. Mention the starred layer
3. What is peculiarity of middle layer in this tissue ?
4. Enlist examples of this tissue? (Any four)
5. Which fibres are more abundant in this tissue? Explain their significance.



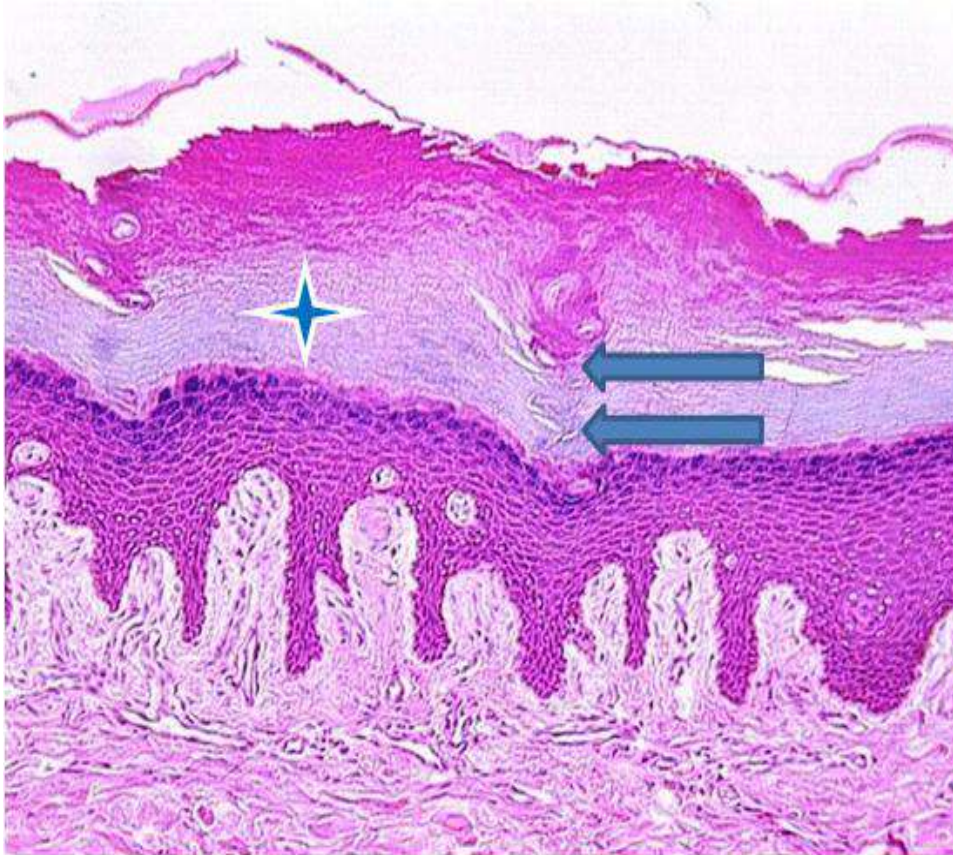


# Slide 2



1. Identify the organ. Which type of glands are present in its secretory component.
2. Mention peculiarities of acini present in this tissue? (Any four)
3. Mention about the conducting component present in this tissue
4. Identify the encircled area . Name the various cells present in it.
5. How to differentiate the encircled area from rest of the tissue in H&E staining?

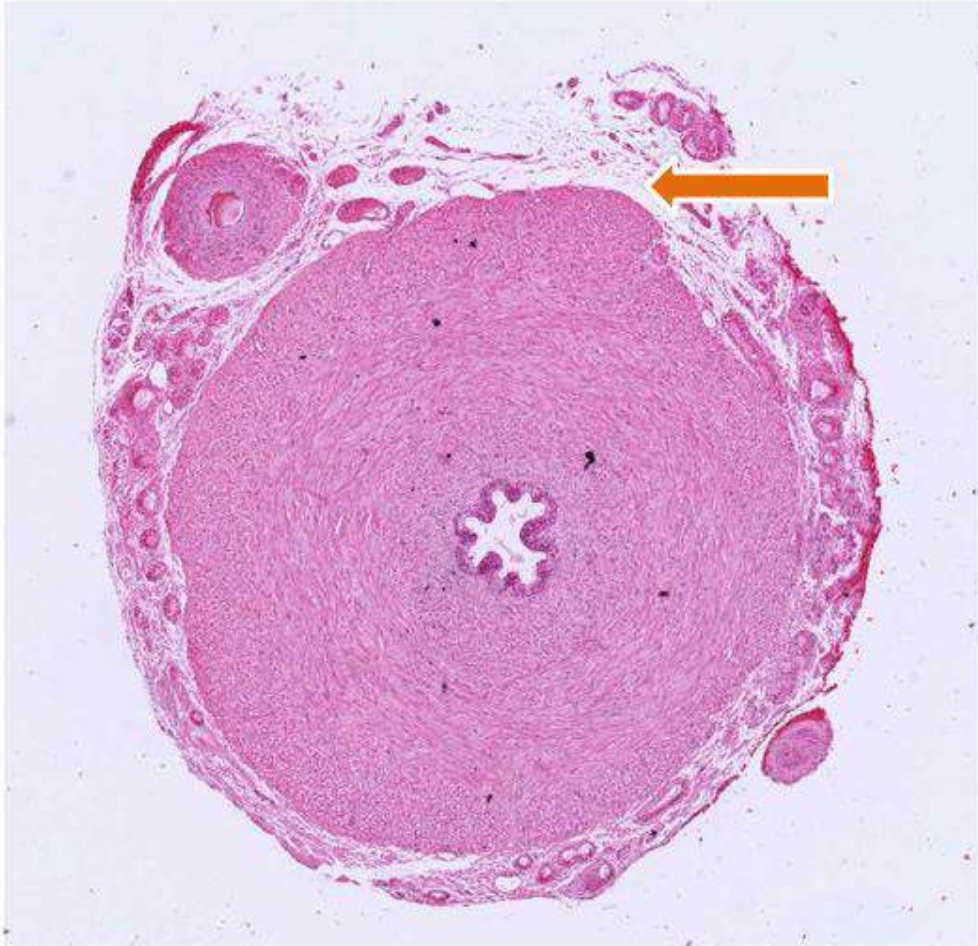
# Slide 3



- Identify the given tissue and its type
- Mention the layers of its Epithelium.
- Mention three nonkeratinocytes present in it? Give the function of each?
- Give the significance of the starred layer
- Name the structure arrowed

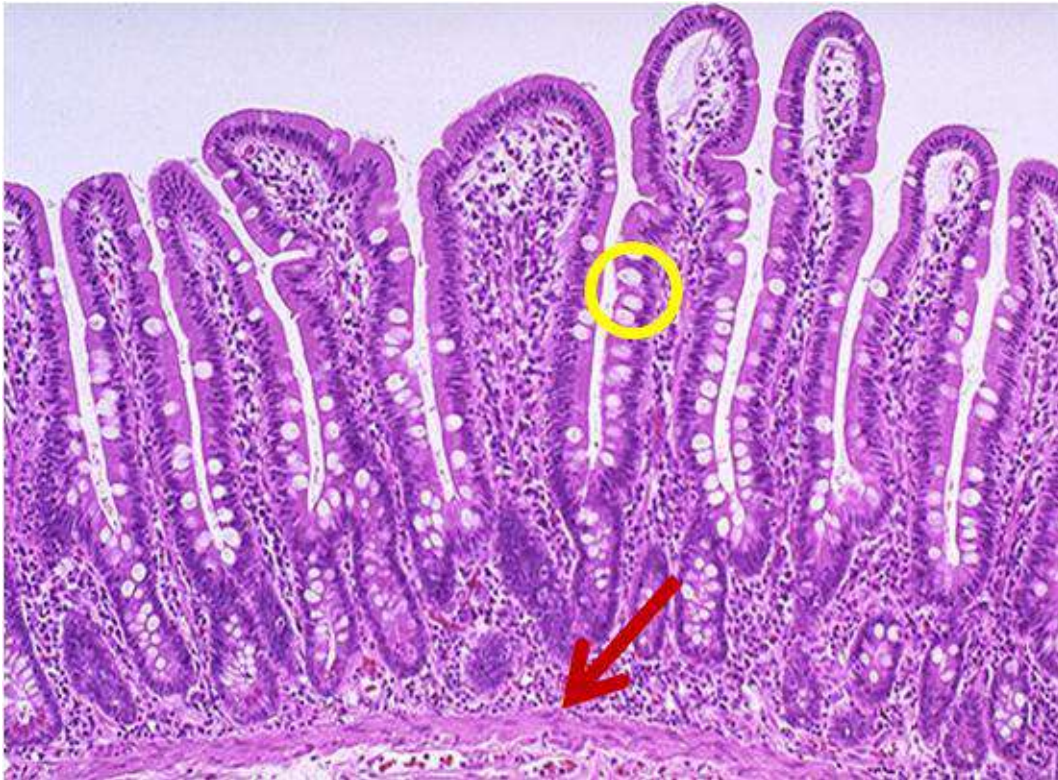


# Slide 4



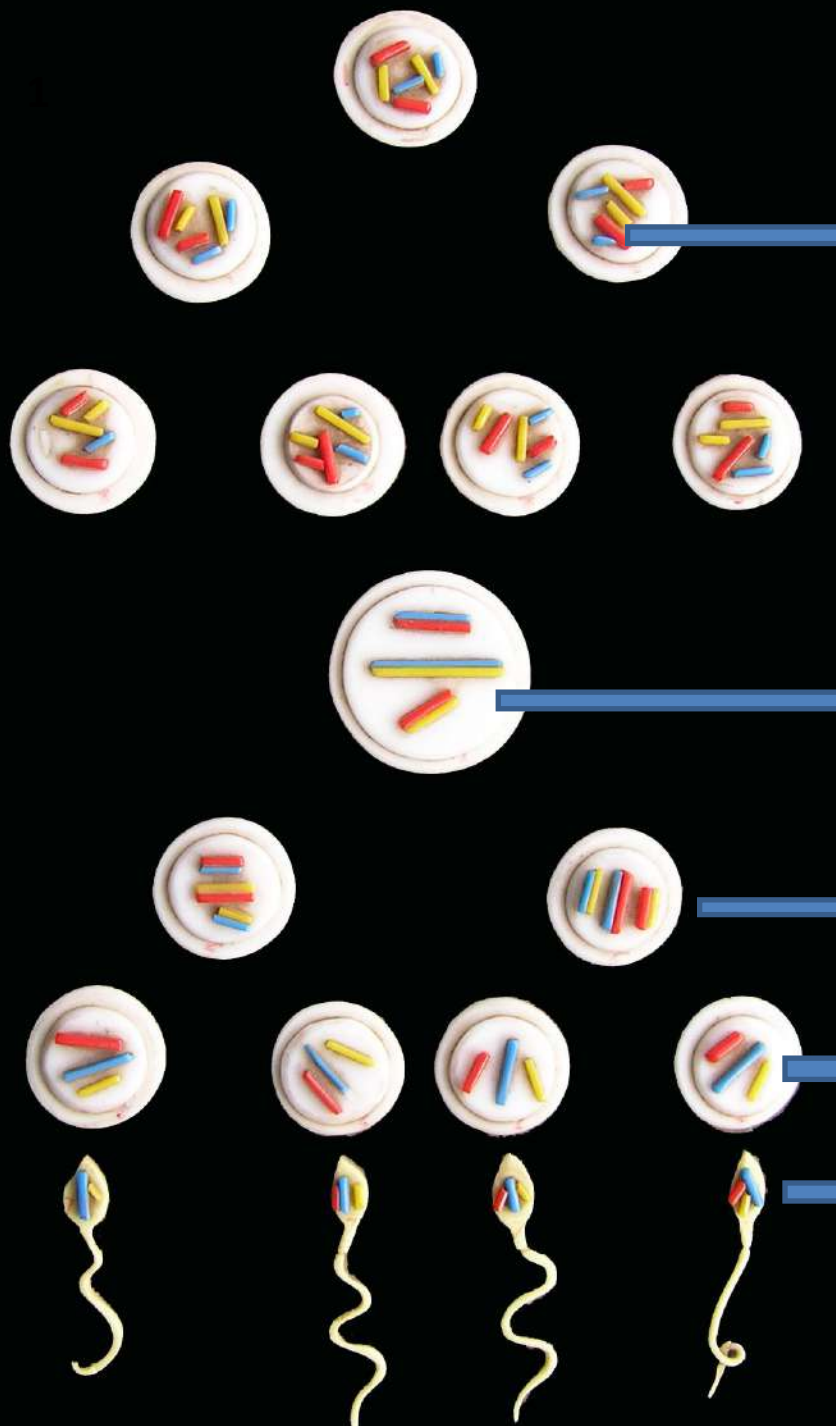
- Identify the tissue and mention the type of epithelium
- Name the layers of its wall
- Name the layer of its wall marked brown
- What is the peculiarity of muscle layer in this tissue? What is its function?
- How can we differentiate this slide from the slide of Ureter ?

# Slide 5



1. Identify the tissue and specify its epithelium
2. Which surface modifications are seen in this tissue to increase its absorptive area?
3. Mention the functions of muscularis mucosae in this tissue ?
4. Name the glands present in this tissue  
Mention various types of cells present within it.
5. Name the arrowed layer
6. Name encircled cells

# Embryology



Identify the model  
 Name the structures labelled: a,  
 b, c, d, e.

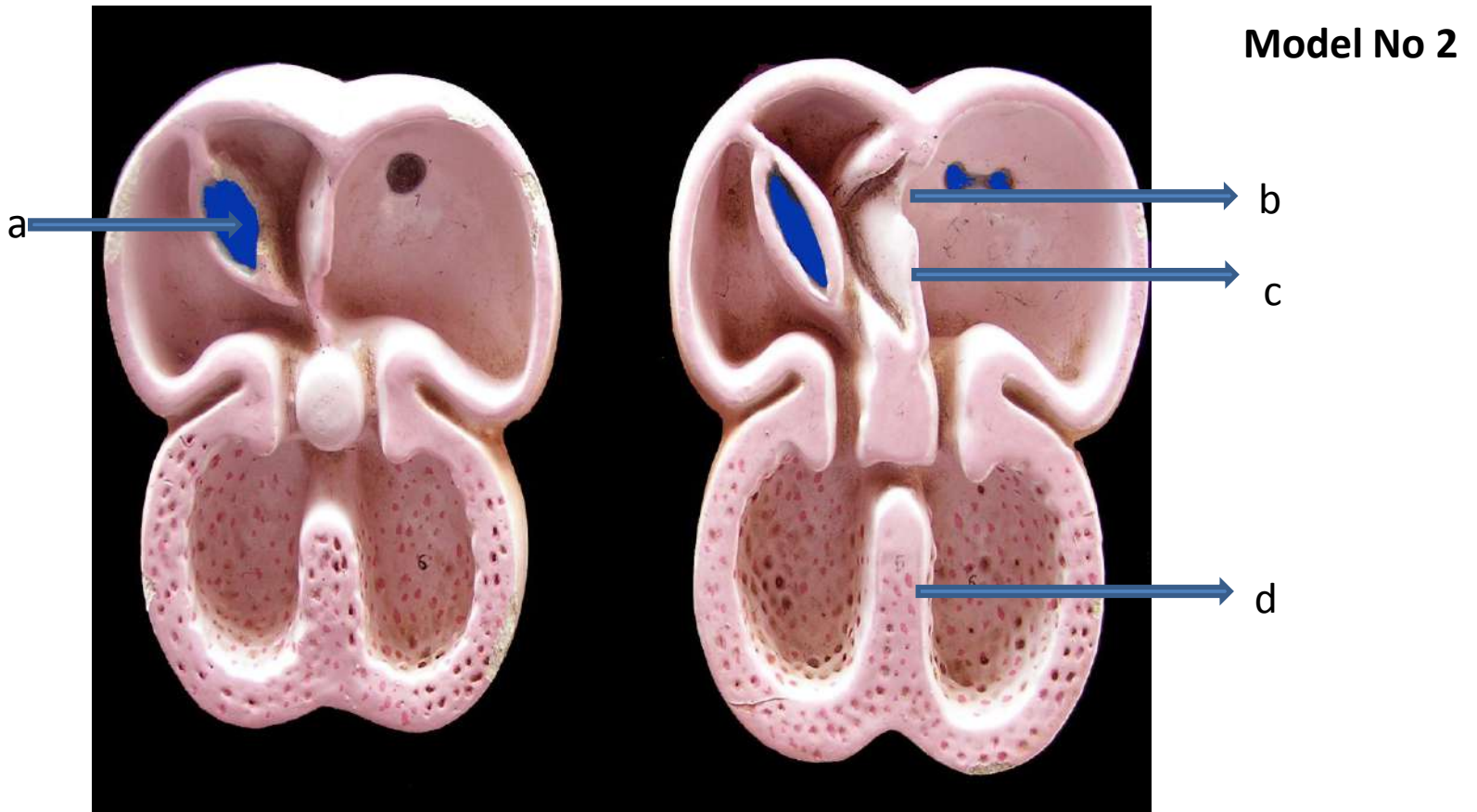
**Model No 1**

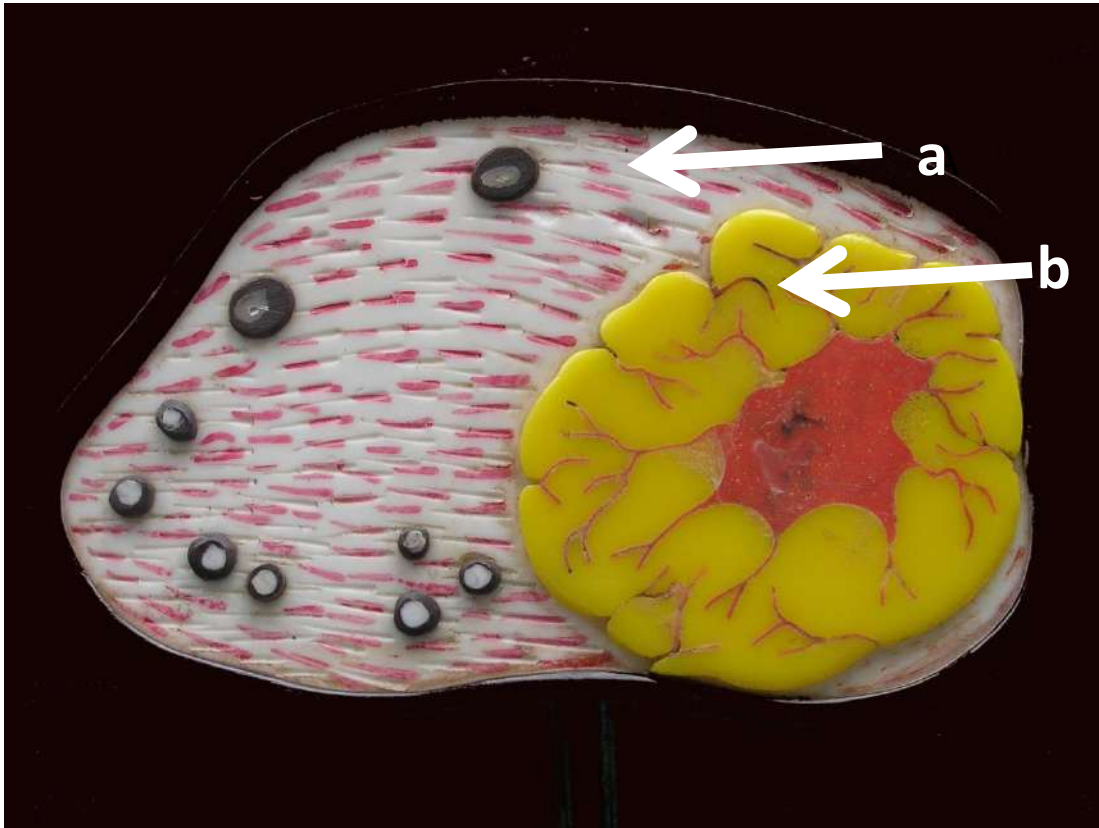
What is the chromosome composition of  
 secondary spermatocyte  
 and spermatozoa ?



A. Development of which organ is shown in the model ?

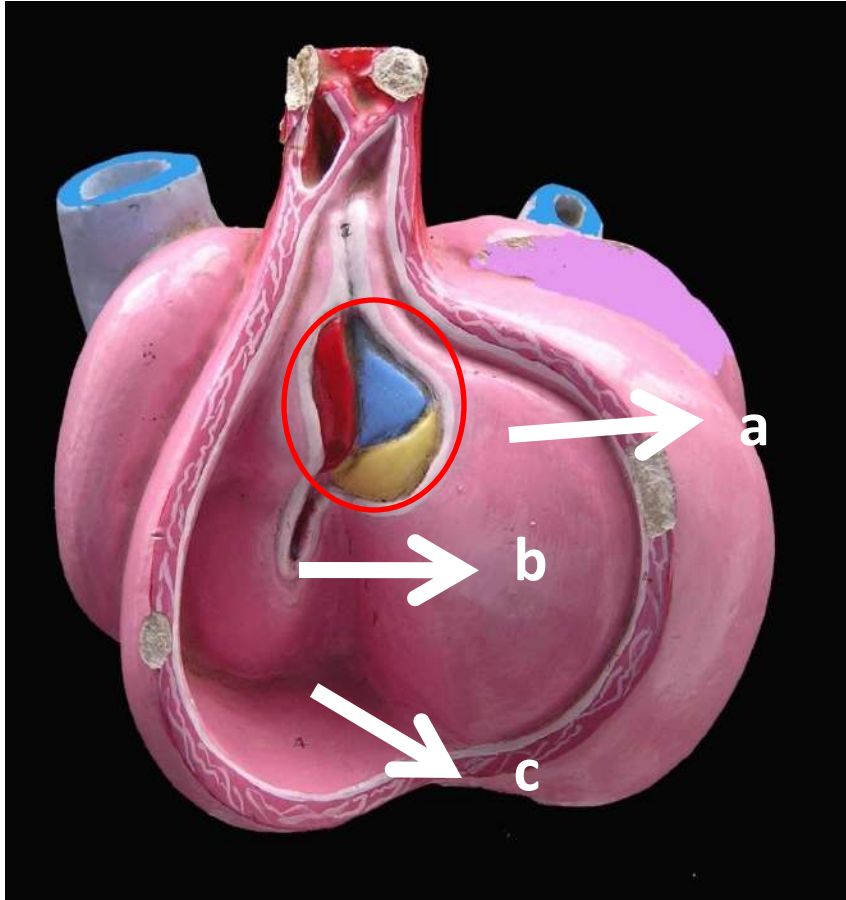
B. Name the structures a, b, c, & d



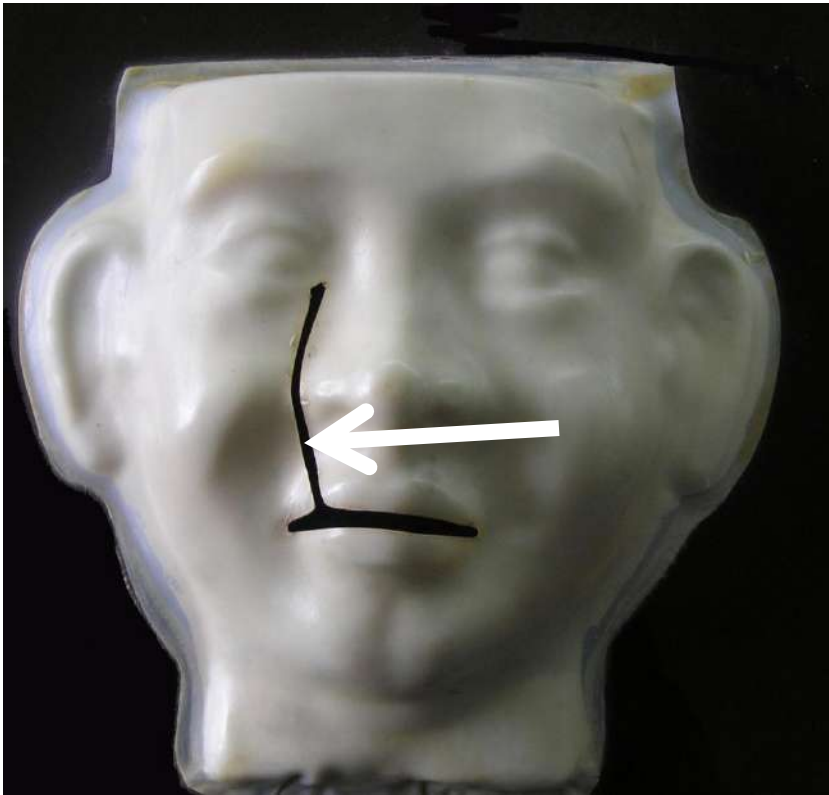


- i) Identify the structures a & b
- ii) What is the life span of “ b ” ?
- iii) What is the function of “ b ” ?

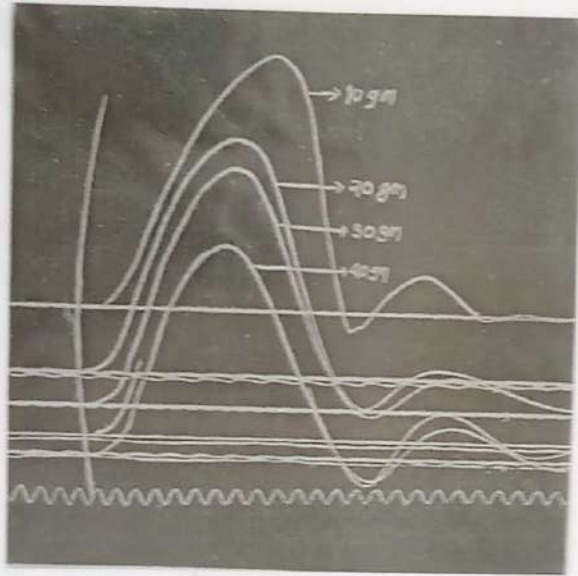




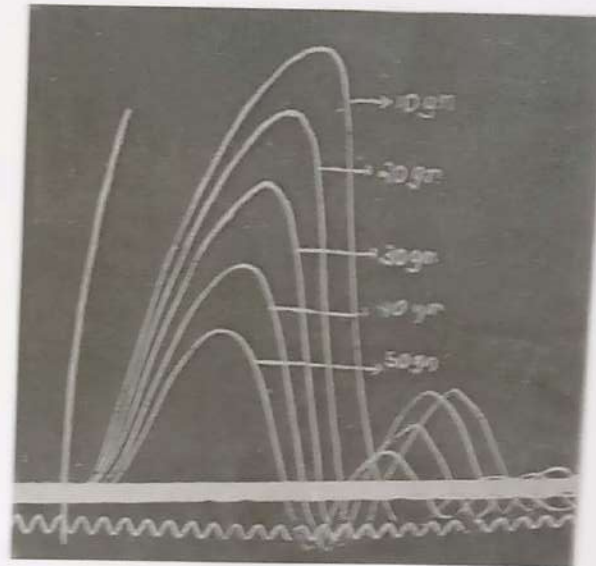
- a) Identify “a”, “b” & “c”
- b) Identify the circled area
- c) What happens if the circled area doesn't develop properly ?



- Identify the arrowed structure
- ii) Explain the developmental basis of it

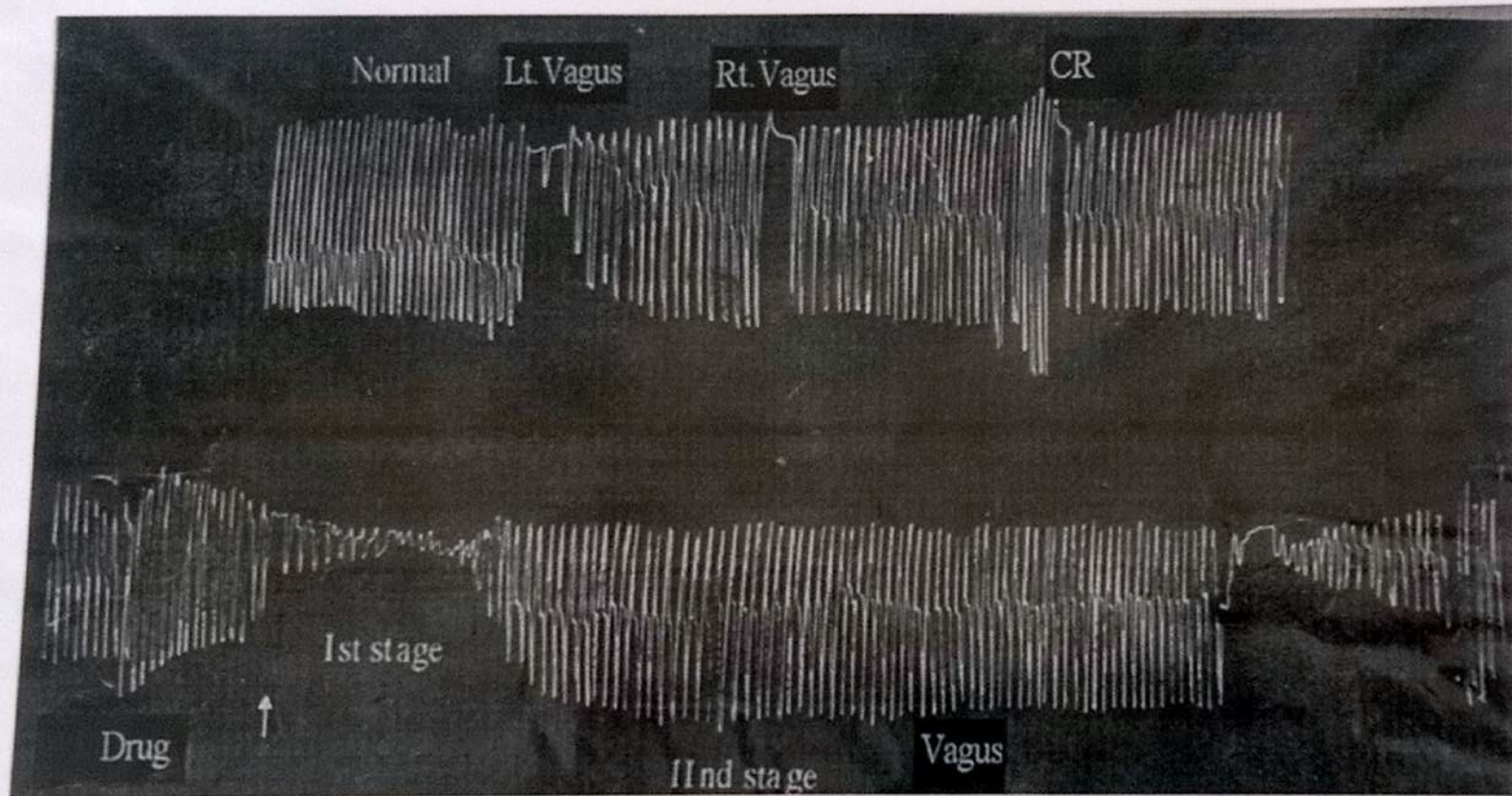


(A)



(B)

1. Identify A and B.
2. Which is more efficient and why?

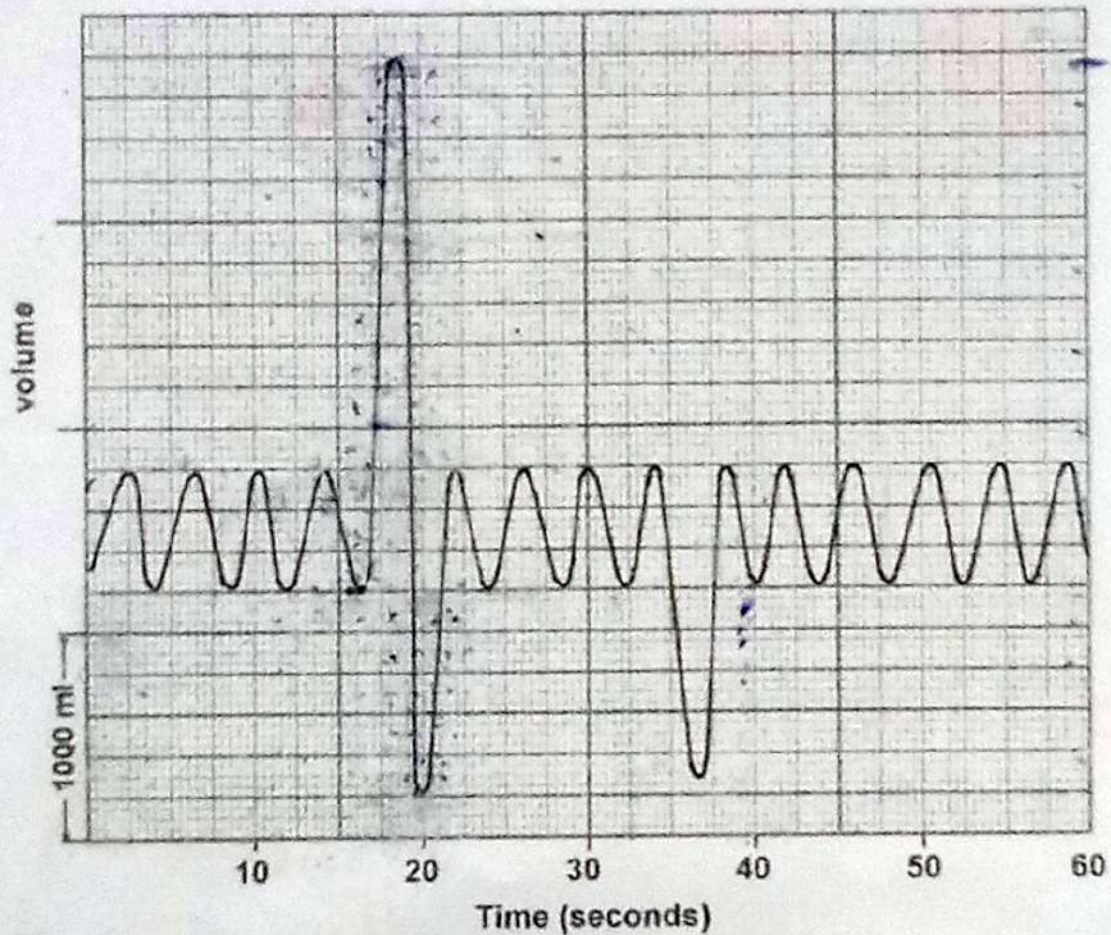


1. Identify the drug added at '↓'.
2. Give its effect on cardiac muscle.



A

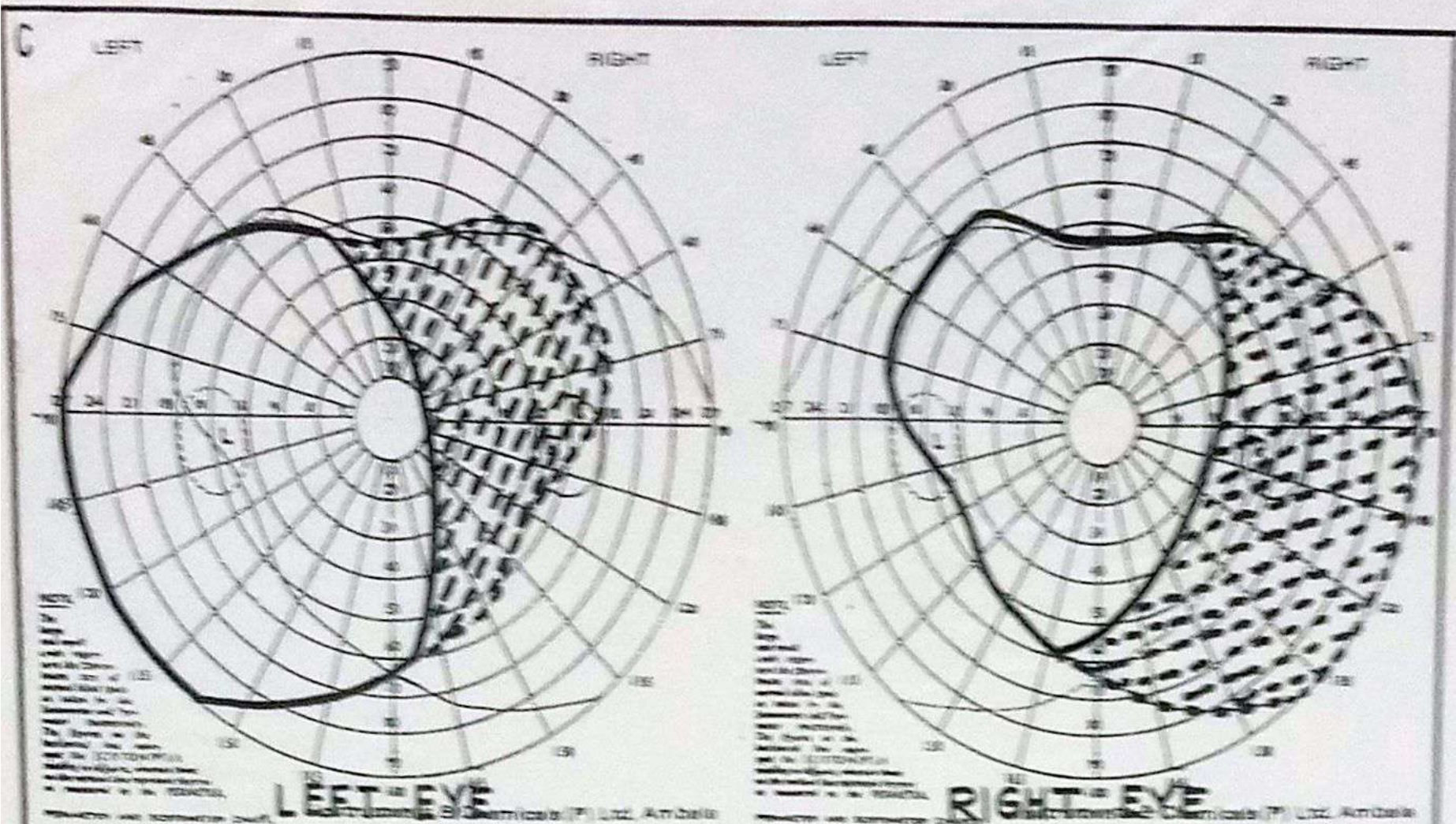
Shown below is the record of spirometry of a patient.  
His estimated total lung capacity is 4.8 litres.



Q 1 What is his Vital Capacity?

Q 2 What is his Functional Residual Capacity?





This is a perimeter recording of field of vision of a patient

- i) Identify the defect
- ii) Where is the site of lesion ?

MIMER MEDICAL COLLEGE – TALEGAON (D)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

OSPE



Pharmacological name of the drug

Indications

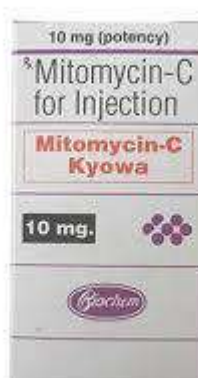
Available concentration with brand names



Indication of drug

Cost

Alternative



Indications

Concentration used



Indications and Contents



Indication and technique of implantation

Retinyl palmitate capsules-dosage and indications



Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim combination –dosage and uses

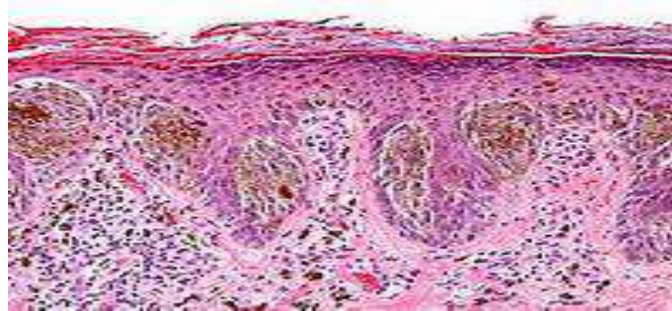
MIMER Medical College Talegaon Dabhade  
**Department of Pathology**  
**Objective Structured Practical Examination (OSPE)**

**No 1**



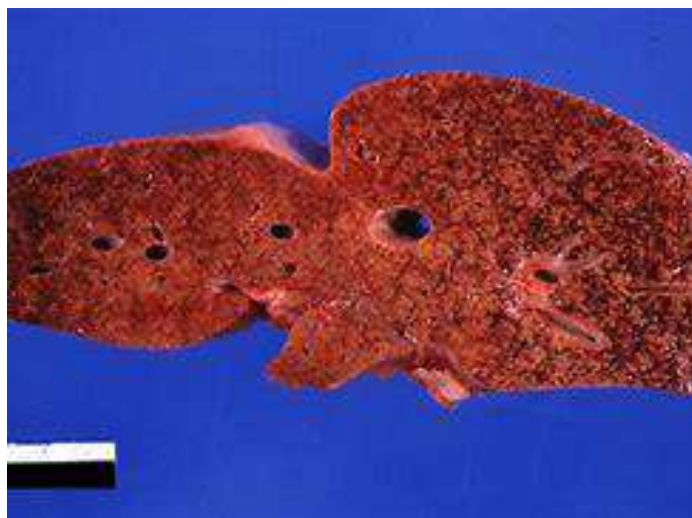
Identify and describe the pathology in kidney

**No 2**



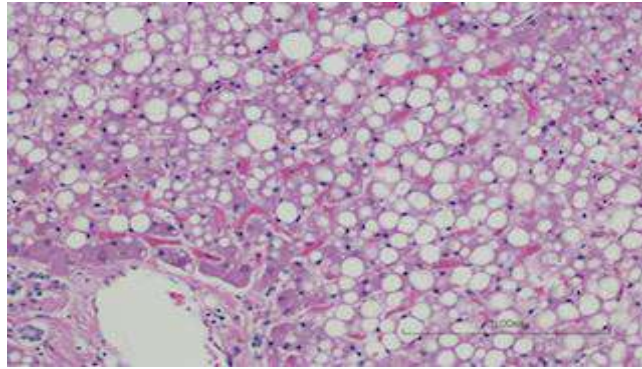
Identify and give types

**No 3**



Identify and describe

**No 4**



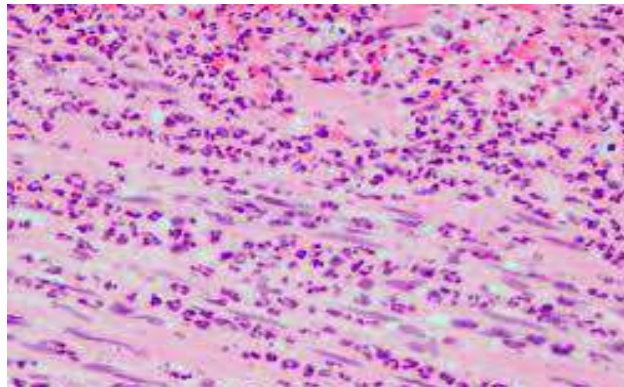
Identify and give 2 special stains.

**No 5**



Identify and describe

**No 6**



Identify the cell and mention the type of inflammation in which it is seen.

**No 7**



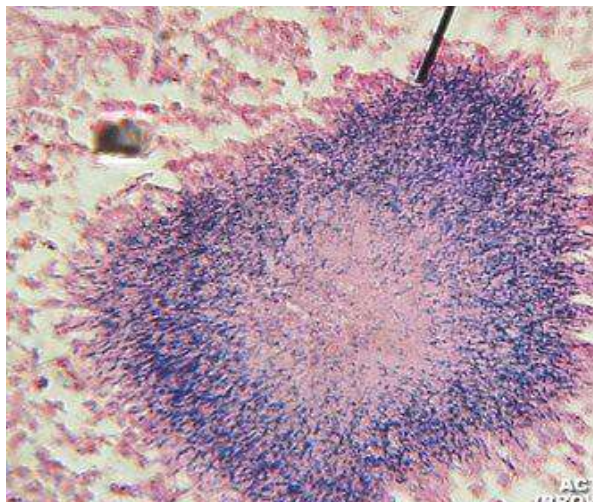
Identify and give 2 causative organisms

**No 8**



Identify and mention use.

**No 9**



Identify and describe



**No 10**



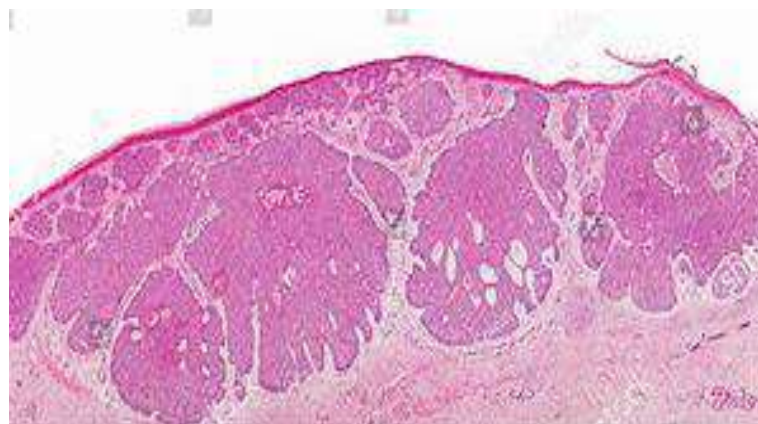
Identify and mention use.

**No 11**



Identify and describe.

**No 12**



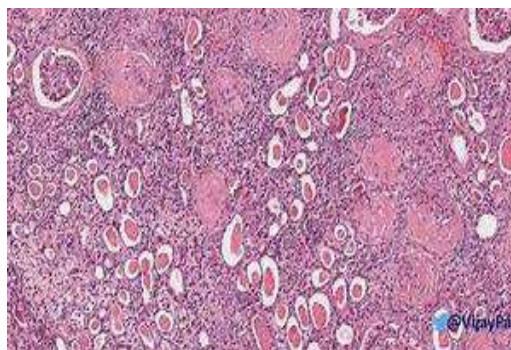
Identify and give characteristic features.

**No 13**



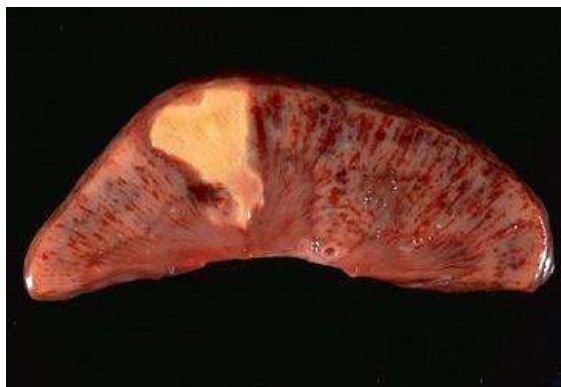
Identify and describe.

**No 14**



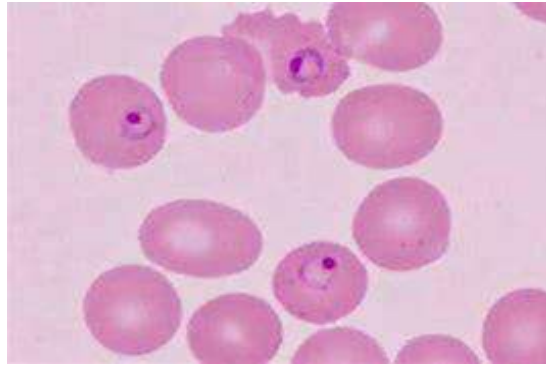
Identify and describe.

**No 15**



Identify and give types.

**No 16**



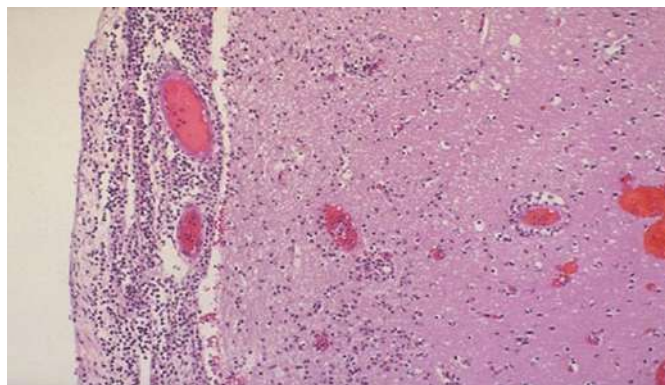
Identify and describe.

**No 17**



Identify and describe.

**No 18**



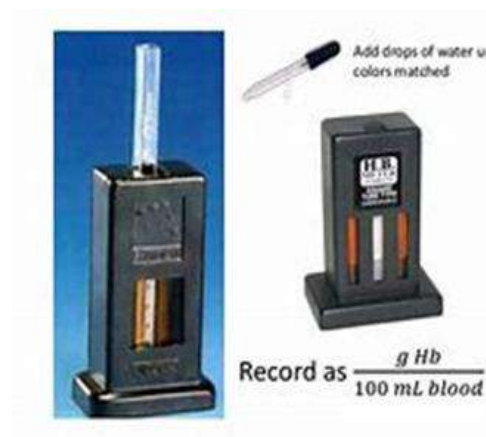
Identify and give causative organisms.

**No 19**



Identify and mention 2 indications.

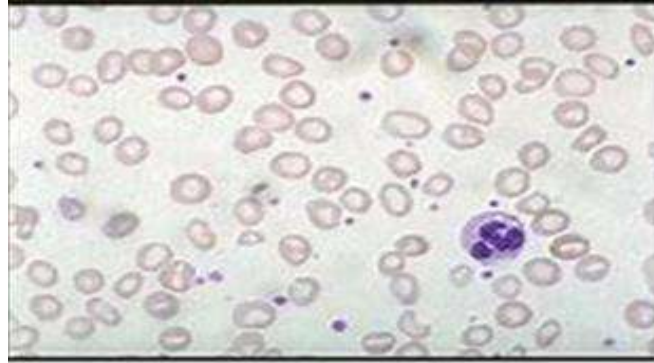
**No 20**



1. What is the name of this instrument?
2. What is the principle of this method?
3. In this method of Hb estimation why do we wait for 10 minutes after mixing blood with Acid.
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this method for Hb estimation?
5. What are other methods of Hb estimation?



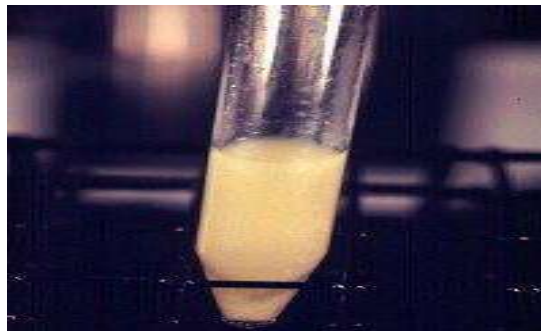
**No 21**



Peripheral blood smear

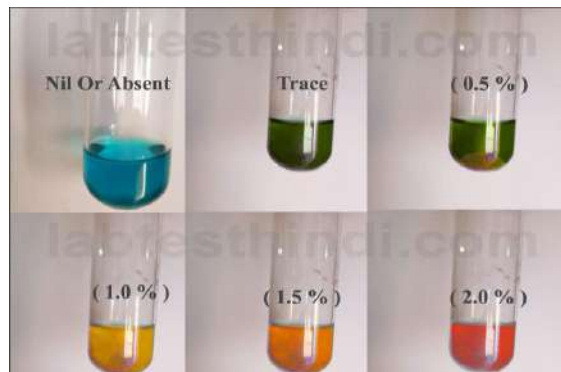
1. Comment on morphology of RBCs.
2. What are differential diagnoses of this blood picture?
3. What will be blood indices based on above blood picture?

**No 22**



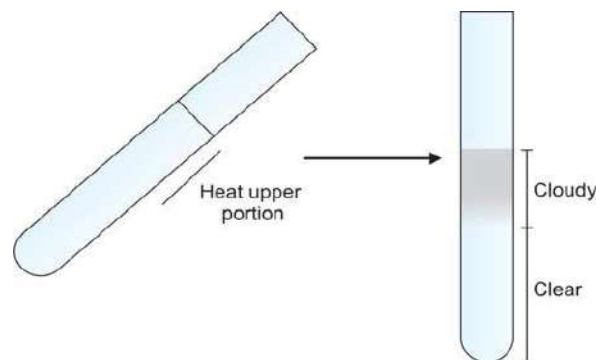
- i. Comment upon the appearance of urine.
- ii. Give 2 causes of such appearance.

**No 23**



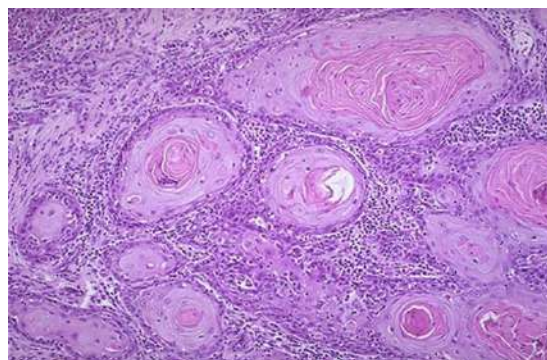
- i. Identify the test.
- ii. Give principle of this test.
- iii. Enumerate causes of glycosuria.
- iv. Mention the specific test done for detection of glucose in urine.

## No 24



- i. Identify the test
- ii. Give principle of this test.
- iii. Mention another test done to detect proteinuria.
- iv. Give 2 causes of Proteinuria

## No 25



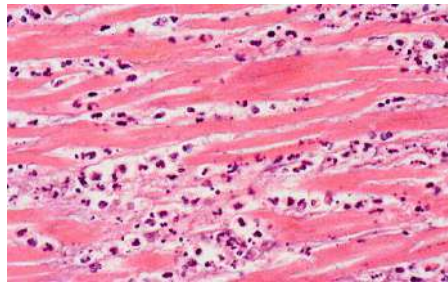
- i. Identify the Lesion.
- ii. Describe histopathologic features.
- iii. Give 2 sites & 2 predisposing conditions.

## No 26



Identify and describe

**No 27**



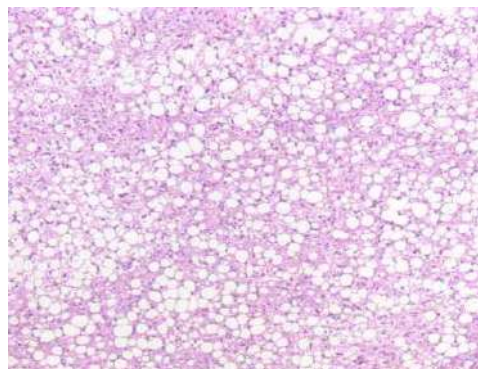
Identify and mention the type of necrosis seen.

**No 28**



Identify and give 2 differential diagnoses.

**No 29**



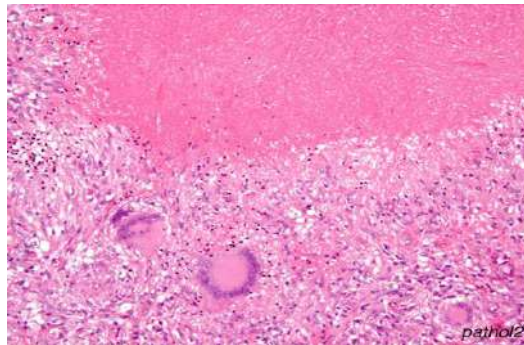
Identify and mention 2 special stains

**No 30**



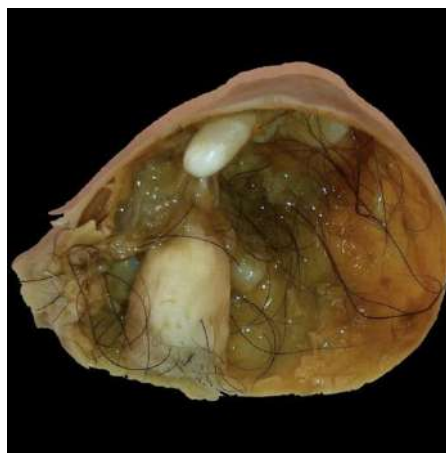
Identify and describe

**No 31**



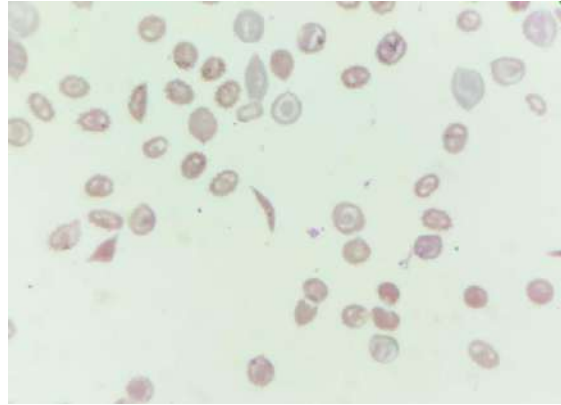
Identify and describe

**No 32**



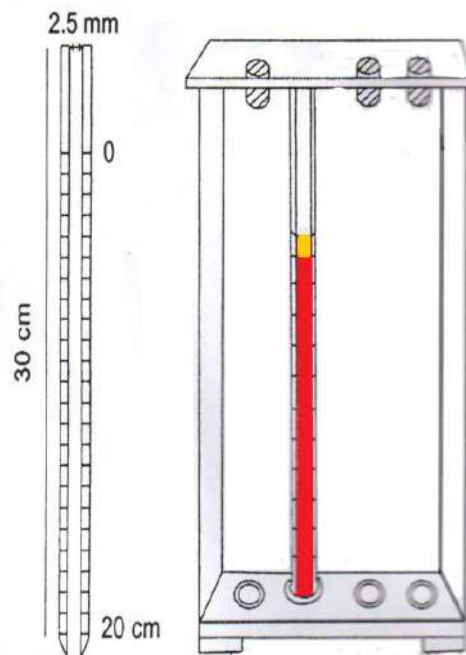
Identify this ovarian neoplasm. Mention types.

**No 33**



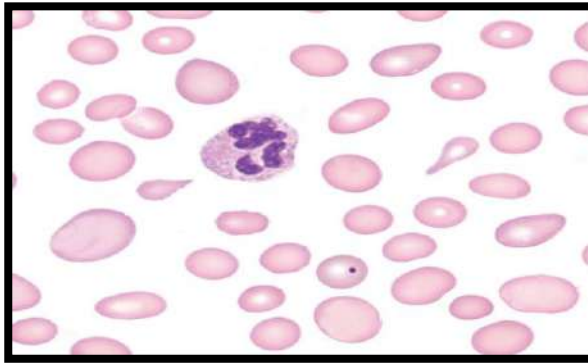
Identify and mention 2 tests to confirm the diagnosis.

**No 34**



Identify and mention use.

## No 35

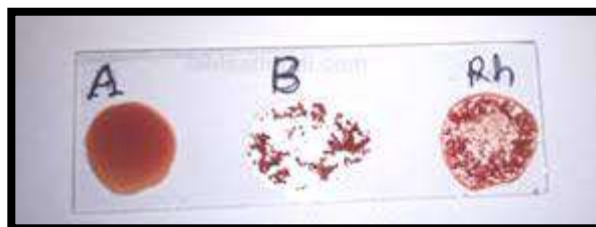


### Answer following questions

1. Enumerate abnormal findings in above peripheral smear picture.
2. Write the diagnosis based on peripheral smear findings.
3. What are the etiological factors for this diagnostic condition?
4. Which stains are used for staining peripheral smear?
5. How will you do laboratory workup for this patient?

## No 36

### Blood group:



### Answer following questions:

1. Describe the findings in above slide and write the blood group.
2. What are different methods of blood group determination?
3. What are advantages and disadvantages of the method of blood group determination shown in the above picture?
4. What is Bombay Blood group?
5. Enumerate diseases that can be transmitted through blood transfusion.

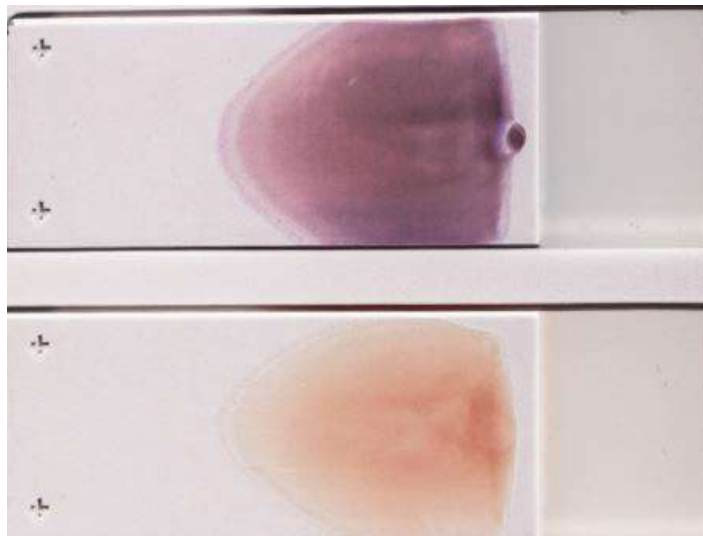


**No 37**



1. Identify the instrument
2. Mention its use

**No 38**



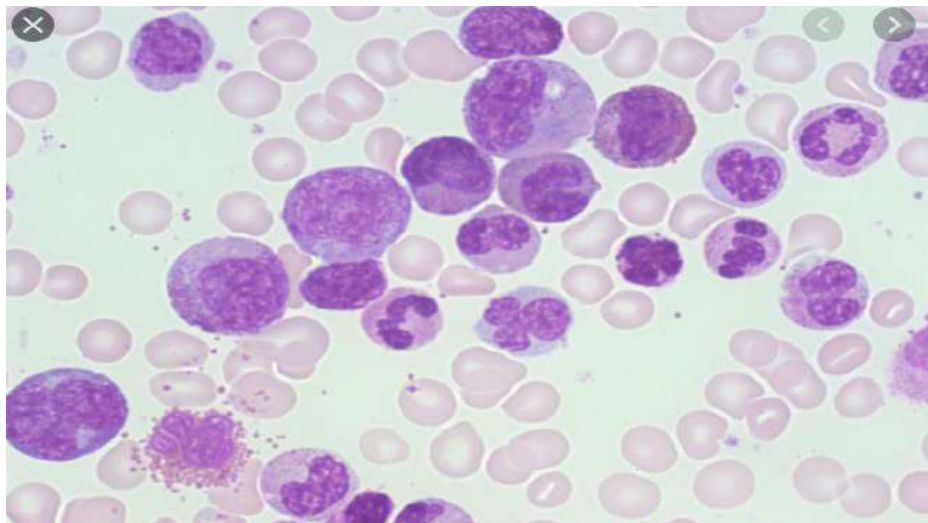
- 1) Characteristics of an ideal smear?
- 2) Name the parts of the smear?

## No 39



1. Identify the vacutainers and mention their uses

## No 40



65 year female has huge splenomegaly on examination. Hb 10.2 gm/dl, TLC 1,70,000/cumm, Platelet count-6,00,000/cumm.

1. What is your diagnosis?



Department of Microbiology  
OSPE Exercises  
1) Gram Stain

Steps	Done / Not done	I	II	III	Remark
1	Heat fixation				
2	Labeling				
3	Primary stain				
4	Mordent				
5	Decolorization				
6	Counter stain				
7	Focusing				
8	Interpretation				
9	Diagram				

- Grade on the scale of 1 to 5
- 1- Does not know how to do
- 2- Cannot perform
- 3- Performs but incorrectly
- 4- Performs with help
- 5- Performs independently with perfection

## 2) ZN Stain

Steps	Done / Not done	I	II	III	Remark
1	Heat fixation				
2	Labeling				
3	Primary stain				
4	Decolorization				
5	Counter stain				
6	Focusing				
7	Interpretation				
8	Diagram				

\*Grade on the scale of 1 to 5

1-Does not know how to do

2-Cannot perform

3-Performs but incorrectly

4-Performs with help

5-Performs independently with perfection

### 3)Stool Examination

Steps	Done / Not done	I	II	III	Remark
1	Macroscopical Examination				
2	Saline mount				
3	Iodine mount				
4	Focusing				
5	Identification				
6	Diagram				

\*Grade on the scale of 1 to 5

1-Does not know how to do

2-Cannot perform

3-Performs but incorrectly

4-Performs with help

5-Performs independently with perfection

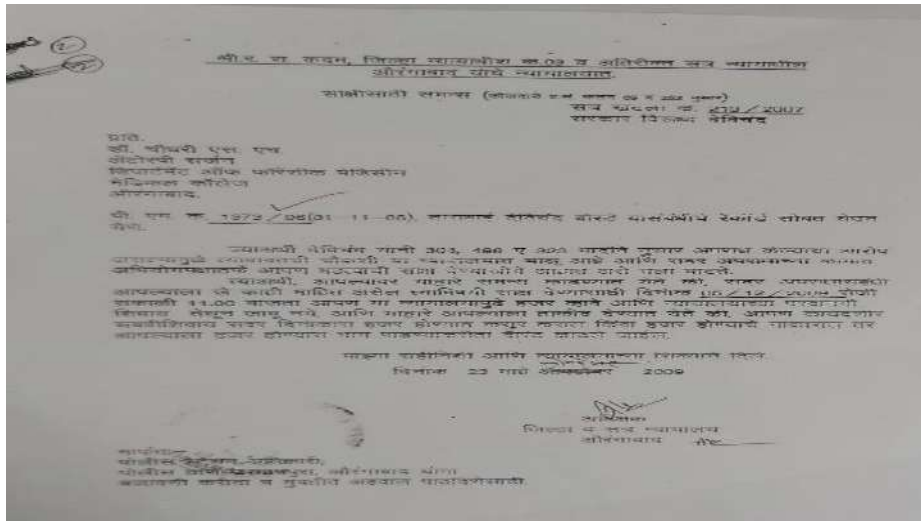
# OSPE (objective structured practical examination) Forensic Medicine and Toxicology



1. Identify this instrument
2. What are contraindications of its use?



1. Identify this poison.
2. What is the mechanism of action of this poison?



- 1. Write the definition of summons.
- 2. Write two important point about this document



- 1. identify this poison
- 2. What is toxalbumin?



### Dying declaration

Name and designation of person recording dying declaration -----  
Date and time of recording of dying declaration (starting & ending time) -----  
Place of recording declaration -----  
Name of the declarant -----  
Sex-----  
Age-----  
Address-----  
Statement of compos mentis (at the beginning of declaration) -----  
Statement recorded (as told by the declarant) -----  
Statement of compos mentis (at the end of declaration) -----  
Signature /Thumb print of declarant -----  
Signature and designation of recorder -----  
Name and signature of witnesses-----

1. Define Dying declaration
2. Write difference between dying declaration & dying deposition



1. Identify this poison.
2. What are its medicolegal importance



Memorandum of a Post-Mortem Examination held at \_\_\_\_\_ Dispensary/  
Hospital on the dead body of \_\_\_\_\_ of Village/City  
Taluka \_\_\_\_\_, District \_\_\_\_\_, by \_\_\_\_\_

1. General Particulars—

1. (a) By whom was the corpse sent ?  
(b) Name of place (from which sent.)  
(c) Distance of place from which sent.
2. By whom was the corpse brought ?
3. By whom identified ?
4. The date, hour and minute of its receipt.  
(a) The date, hour and minute of beginning post-mortem examination.  
(b) The date, hour and minute of ending post-mortem examination.
5. Substance of accompanying Report from Police Officer or Magistrate, together with the date of death, if known. Supposed cause of death or reason, for examination.

1. What are objectives of medico legal autopsy?
2. What are incision taken during medico legal autopsy?



1. Comment on this photograph
2. What is diatom test?



1. Comment on this photograph
2. What is brush burn/write down its medicolegal importance



1. Identify this weapon
2. Which injury possible by this weapon?



1. Identify this poison.
2. What is phossy jaw?



1. Identify this weapon.
2. Which injuries are possible by this weapon?



1. Comment on this photograph
2. What is medicolegal importance of tattoo marks?



1. Identify this weapon.
2. Which injuries are possible by this weapon?





1. Comment on this photograph.
2. What is definition of injury under section 44 IPC?



1. Identify this weapon.
2. Which injuries are possible by it?



1. Identify this poison
2. What is hippus reaction?



1. Identify this weapon
2. Write down injuries possible by it.



1. Identify this poison

2. Write down its medicolegal importance



1. Identify this poison

2. Write down its medicolegal importance



1. Identify this weapon.
2. Write down injuries possible by it.



1. Comment on this photograph.
2. What is medicolegal importance of PM lividity?





1. Identify this specimen.

2. What are the different characteristics of poisonous snake?



1. Identify this instrument.

2. Enumerate different methods of criminal abortion.



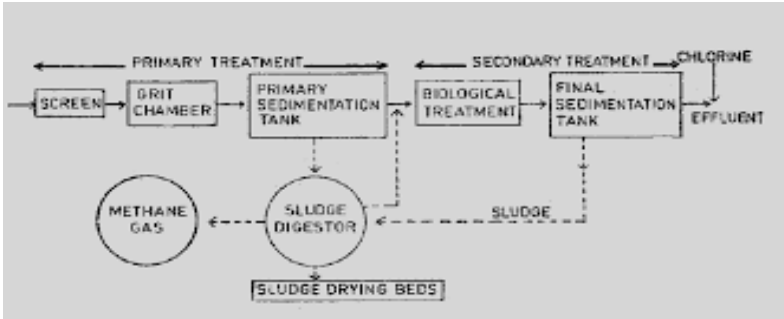
1. Comment on this photograph.

2. Write down the differences between antemortem and post mortem burns.

**MIMER MEDICAL COLLEGE – TALEGAON (D)**  
**OSPE AND OSCE (COMMUNITY MEDICINE)**  
**OBJECTIVE STRUCTURED PERFORMANCE**  
**EVALUATION (OSPE) -**

ENVIRONMENT AND SANITATION.

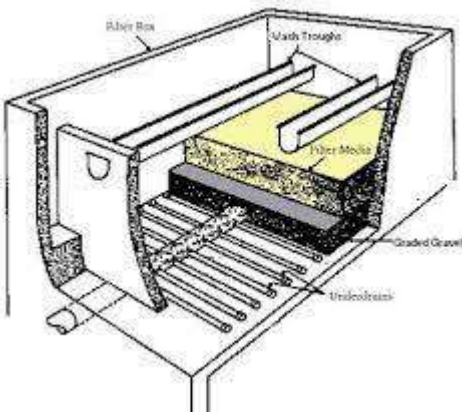
1. STATION 1 ( SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT)



- a) Identify the flow diagram.
- B) Label the processes A and B.

STATION 2.

Diagram:



1. Identify the diagram.
2. Mention 2 advantages of the above.

### STATION 3. (AEDES mosquito)



1. Identify the insect.
2. Name two diseases transmitted by it.  
Mention 2 preventive and control measures

### 3. Station 4.( Anopheles Mosquito)



- a. Identify the insect.
- b. Name two diseases transmitted by it.
- c. Mention 2 preventive and control measures.

Station 5. (Soft Tick)



- a. Identify the insect.
- b. Name two diseases transmitted by it.
- c. Mention 2 preventive and control measures.

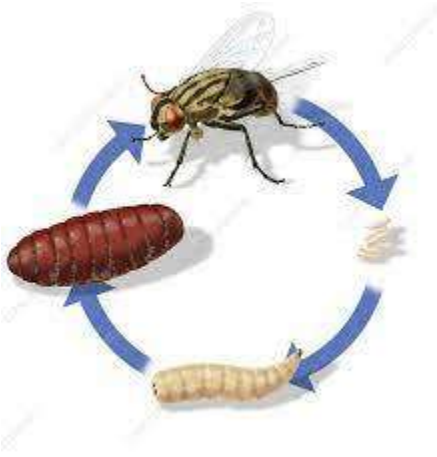
Station 6 (Hard tick)



- a. Identify the insect.
- b. Name two diseases transmitted by it.
- c. Mention 2 preventive and control measures.



Station 7. (Model showing life cycle of Housefly)



- a. Identify the insect.  
Name 2 diseases transmitted by it.  
Mention 2 preventive and control measures.

Station 8. Rat Flea



- a. Identify the insect.
- b. Name 2 diseases transmitted by it.
- c. Mention 2 preventive and control measures.

Station 9 :Louse



- a. Identify the insect.
- b. Name 2 diseases transmitted by it.
- c. Mention 2 preventive and control measures.

Station 10. (Paris Green)



- a. Identify the given sample .
- b. Mention the dose and mode of action.

Station 11. DDT.



- a. Mention the mode of application and dosage
- b. Mention the mode of action.

Station 12. Pyrethrum.



- a. Mention the mode of preparation.
- b. Give the mode of application and dosage.

## OSPE:Nutrition



### Questions:

- 1.What is the importance of cereals and millets in nutrition?
- 2.What are the common cereals and millets used in diet?
- 3.What is nutritive value of rice?
- 4.Name the amino acid which is deficient in cereals?
- 5.What is effect of milling on nutritive value if rice?
6. What is parboiling? How the procedure of parboiling is carried out?
- 7.What is importance of whole grains in the diet?
- 8.How these whole grains are useful in the diet of diabetics and hypertensive individuals?
- 9.Name some common pulses used in diet.
- 10.What is supplementary action of amino acids?

## 2.OSPE: Nutrition



### Questions:

- 1.What are micronutrients in the diet?
- 2.What is their role in the diet?
- 3.Mention fat soluble vitamins.
- 4.What is importance of Vitamin A?
5. Identify condition in the second picture.
- 6.How is the management for this condition?
- 7.Mention foods which are rich in iron.
- 8.What are Iodine Deficiency Disorders?
9. What is iodization of salt?



### 3.OSPE: Nutrition



#### Questions:

- 1.What is balanced diet?
2. How are Reference Indian Adult Man and Reference Indian Adult Women defined?
- 3.How is BMI calculated?
- 4.What is Basal Metabolic Rate?
- 5.Which are vulnerable groups in nutrition?
- 6.What are additional nutritional requirements for a pregnant lady?
- 7.What are characteristics of “prudent diet”?
- 8.What should be approximate percentage of proteins in diet?

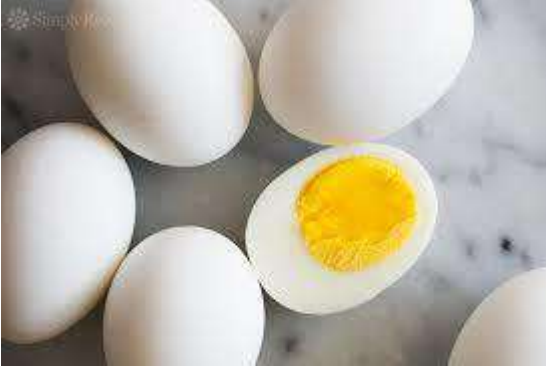
#### 4.OSPE: Food Adulteration



Questions:

- 1.What is food adulteration?
- 2.What are common examples of food adulteration?
- 3.What is FSSAI stand for?
- 4.Role of FSSAI in prevention of food adulteration.

## 5.OSPE: Milk and Egg



Questions:

1. Nutritive value of human milk.
2. What is importance of colostrum?
3. Why egg is called as reference protein?
4. What are different sources of contamination of milk?
5. Which are different methods of pasteurization of milk?

## **OSPE (Objective Structured Practical Examination) for Vaccines**

Name of Vaccine

Protection from which disease

Protection from which disease

Type of vaccine

Strain used for the preparation of vaccine

Dose of vaccine

Route of Administration

Site of Administration

Diluent if used

Age at which the vaccine is given (Schedule)

Storage of vaccine

Side effects

Contraindications if any

Special feature of vaccine

## **OSPE (Objective Structured Practical Examination) for Contraceptive devices**

Name of device

Type of contraceptive method

Mechanism of action

Advantages

Disadvantages

Failure Rate

How to use

Instructions to be given



## OSCE

**1. Mr. ABC, 35 years old male is suffering from fever with chills, Bodyache and headache since last 3 days.**

**a. Please take detailed history of the patient.**

- Points: 1. Whether the student has introduced himself to the patient.  
2. Complaints from the patient  
3. Onset, duration and progress of each complaint needs to be taken.

**b. Please take environmental history from the patient.**

- Points: 1. Overcrowding  
2. Lighting, ventilation in the house  
3. Sanitation measures taken by patient and family  
4. Vector breeding near the house

**c. Dietary history of the patient**

- Points: 1. Calorie requirement of the patient  
2. 24-hour recall method for dietary intake  
3. Calorie and protein deficit

**d. Please do examination of the patient.**

Points: 1. General examination- Pulse, temperature, Blood pressure, pallor,

Cyanosis, Icterus, Lymphadenopathy

2. Systemic examination- Inspection, Palpation, Percussion and auscultation relevant to case

**e. Advice patient and family about prevention and control measures.**

**2. A 2 years child is suffering from loose motions and vomiting since last two days.**

**a) Please take detailed history of the patient.**

- Points: 1. Whether the student has introduced himself to the patient/caretaker.  
2. Complaints from the caretaker  
3. Onset, duration and progress of each complaint needs to be taken.

**b) Please take environmental history from the caretaker.**

- Points: 1. Overcrowding  
2. Lighting, ventilation in the house

3. Sanitation measures taken by patient and family

4. Vector breeding near the house

**c) Dietary history of the patient**

Points: 1. Calorie requirement of the patient  
2. 24-hour recall method for dietary intake

3. Calorie and protein deficit

**d) Please take Immunization history of the child.**

**e) Please do examination of the patient.**

Points: 1. General examination- Pulse, temperature, Blood pressure, pallor,

Cyanosis, Icterus, Lymphadenopathy

2. Signs of dehydration in the child

3. Systemic examination- Inspection, Palpation, Percussion and auscultation relevant to case

**f) Advice patient and family about prevention and control measures.**

**3. 28 years married woman came to OPD with 3 months amenorrhoea.**

**a) Please take detailed history of the patient.**

Points: 1. Whether the student has introduced himself to the patient.

2. Complaints from the patient

3. Onset, duration and progress of each complaint needs to be taken.

**b) Please take environmental history from the patient.**

Points: 1. Overcrowding

2. Lighting, ventilation in the house

3. Sanitation measures taken by patient and family

4. Vector breeding near the house

**c) Dietary history of the patient**

Points: 1. Calorie requirement of the patient  
2. 24-hour recall method for dietary intake

3. Calorie and protein deficit

**d) Please take obstetric history of the woman.**

Points: 1. Parity

2. Immunization history

3. History related to previous pregnancies

**e) Please do examination of the patient.**

Points: 1. General examination- Pulse, temperature, Blood pressure, weight, pallor, Cyanosis, Icterus, Lymphadenopathy

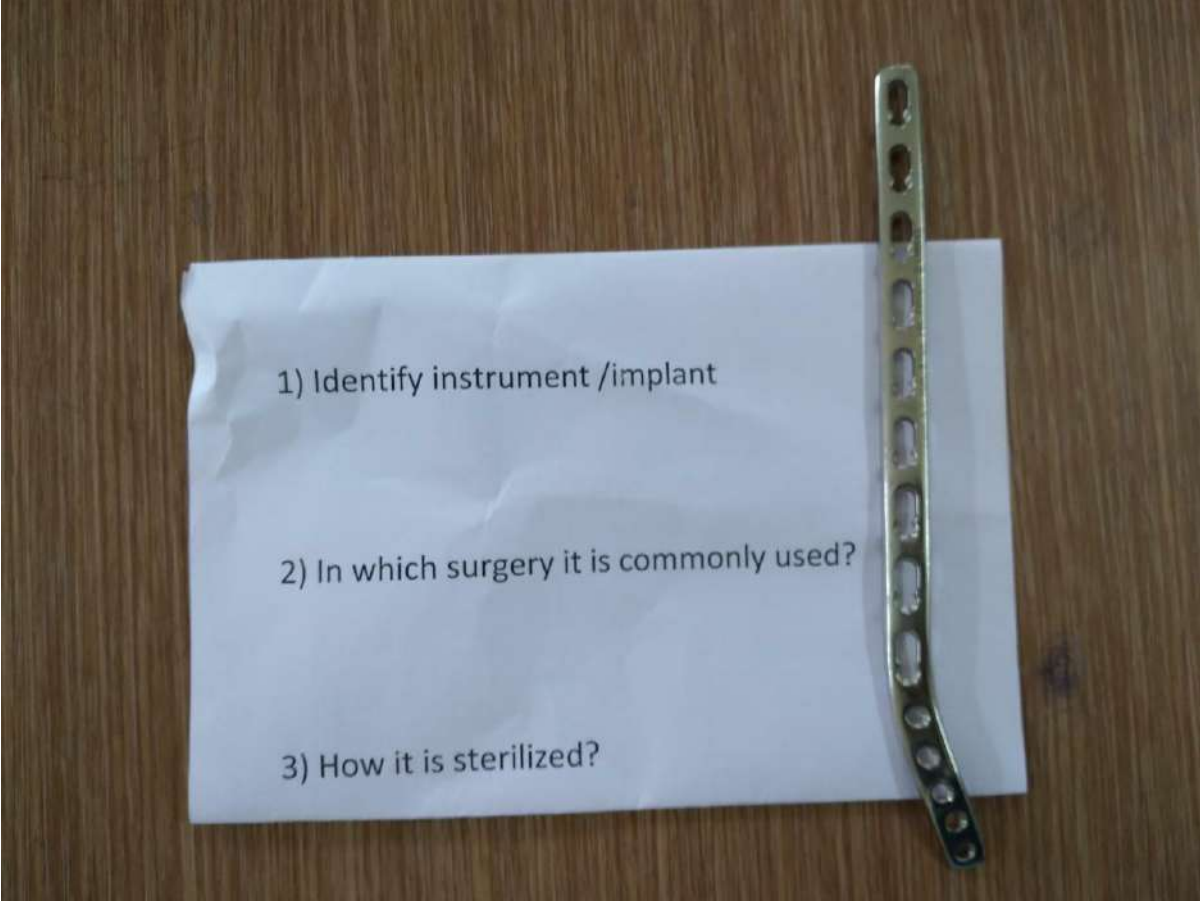
2. Systemic examination- Inspection, Palpation, Percussion and auscultation relevant to case

**f) Advice patient and family about antenatal care.**

1) Identify instrument /implant

2) In which surgery it is commonly used?

3) How it is sterilized?



1) Identify instrument /implant

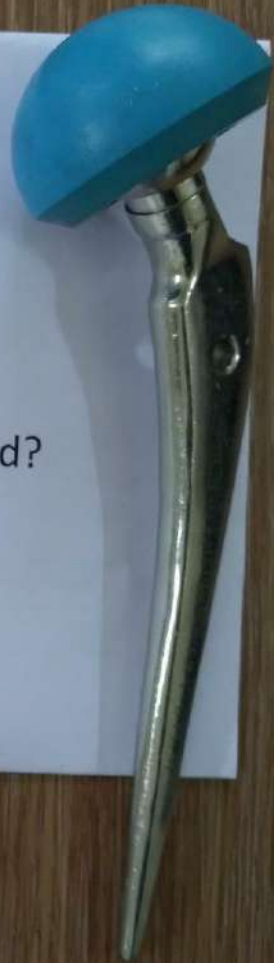
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Identify the X – Ray and give the findings





1. WHAT ARE FINDINGS?

2. WHAT IS DIAGNOSIS?



Identify the X – Ray and give the findings



1. WHAT ARE FINDINGS?

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3. TREATMENT OPTIONS?



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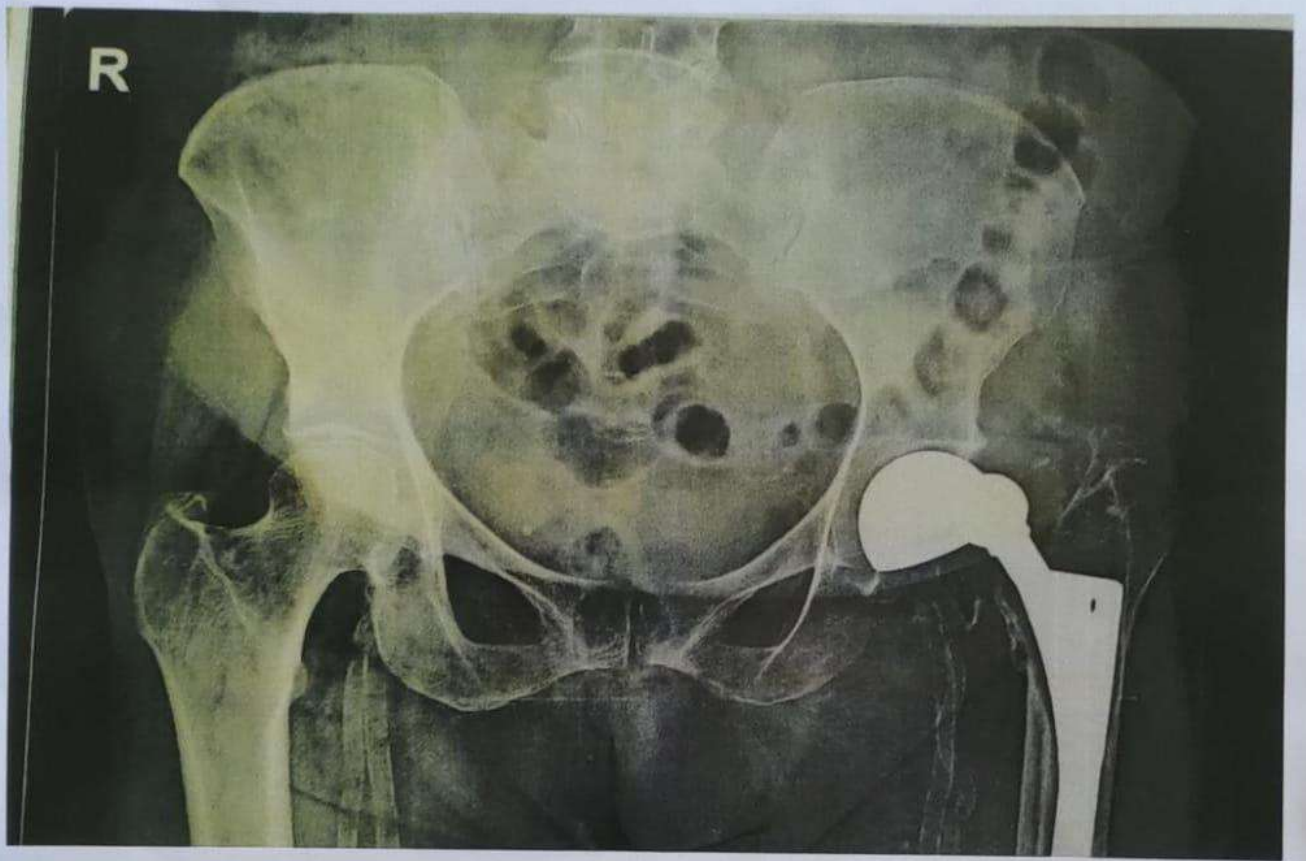


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**MIMER MEDICAL COLLEGE – TALEGAON (D)**

**DEPARTMENT OF OPHTHALMOLOGY**

**(PG-OSPE )**



1.Name the instrument –

Uses-



2.Name the instrument –

Uses-

Types of iridectomy



surgical-instruments



3.Name the instrument –

Uses



4.Name the instrument –

Uses

What is the ideal size for donor trephine if recipient size is 6.5 mm in P K FOR keratoconus .

5.Mc Carey –Kaufman medium



Uses-

Contents-



6. What are these lenses?

Uses-



7. Name the object

Indications-

Sizes -

Name the instrument –

Uses

Name the instrument –

Uses

Name the instrument –

Uses

Name the instrument –

Uses

Name the instrument –

Uses

**MIMER MEDICAL COLLEGE -TALEGAON (D)**  
**DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY**

**OSCE**

**# Postnatal Examination**

- ❖ You are the house officer in the ward and in the morning round you came across this patient who had delivered 24 hours ago.
- ❖ How would you assess her?

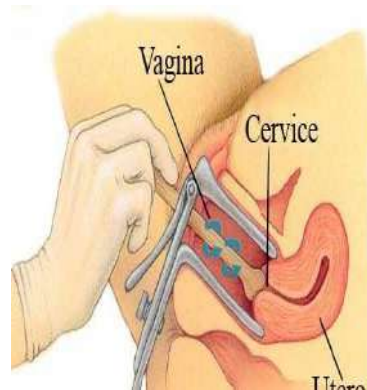
Assessment sheet:

Item	Mark		
	Well	Average	ND
Initial approach to the patient (introduce him/her self, explain what he/she will be doing)	1	½	
Mode of delivery	1	½	
Delivery outcome (the baby)	1	½	
Lochia / Bleeding	1	½	
Bladder function	1	½	
Perineum/excessive pain (episiotomy)	1	½	
Check vital signs	1	½	
Breast feeding	1	½	

**OSCE**

**# PAP smear**

- ❖ What is the name of the test
- ❖ What are it's indications?
- ❖ Name 2 precautions before doing the test
- ❖ Name 2 disadvantages of this test

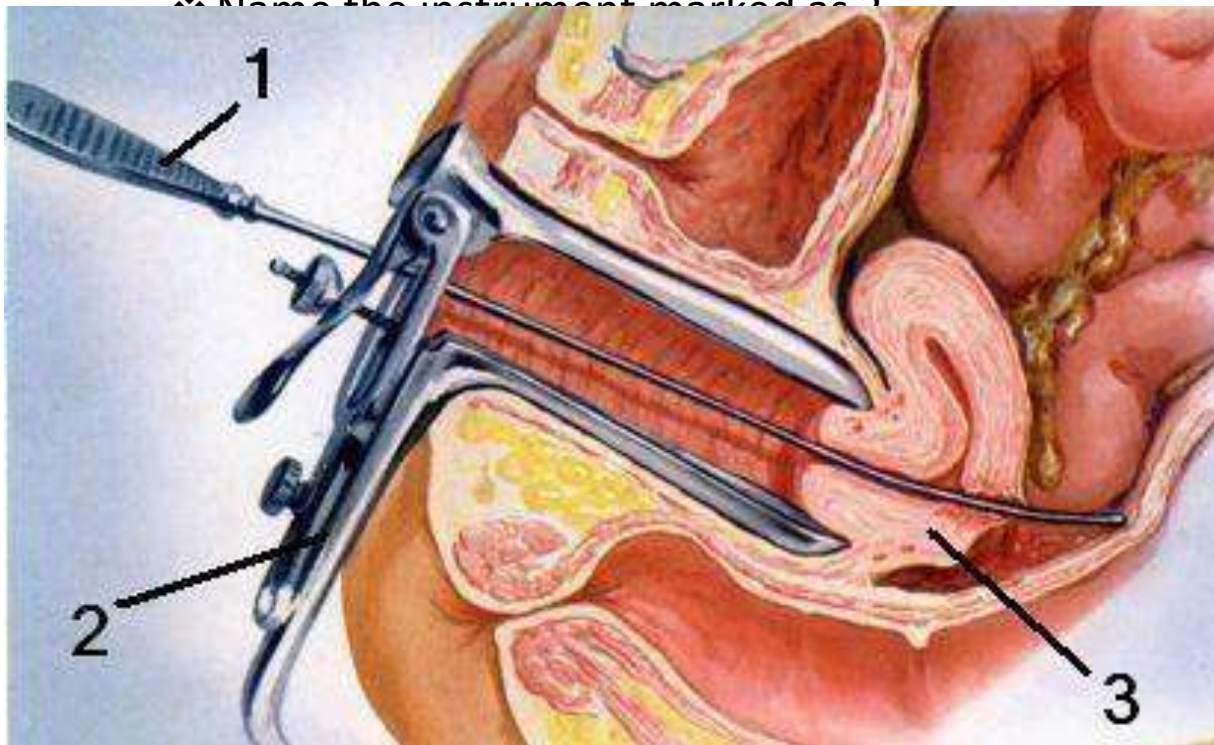


## OSCE

### # OPERATIVE OBGYN

- ❖ What complication is the photo showing?
- ❖ What is the site of the complication?
- ❖ Name the instrument marked as 1

❖ Name the instrument marked as 2





- 1) Enumerate types of retained placenta
- 2) Enumerate Signs of Placental Separation



- 1) Describe various Stages of Normal Labour
- 2) Enumerate III stage Complications





- 1) Enumerate indications for doing Laparoscopy in Gynaec Patients
- 2) Enumerate complications associated with Laparoscopy surgeries?



- 1) Discuss Criteria for diagnosing PCOD
- 2) Enumerate ovulation induction drugs used for infertility in PCOD patients



- 1) Enumerate types of Female Pelvis
- 2) Name 3 diameters on fetal skull measuring 9.5 cm.