

COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE OF THE PACIFIC

REPRODUCTIVE - MIDTERM EXAM

March 11, 1998

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Choose the ONE BEST answer and darken the appropriate box on the Scantron form. There are 104 questions on this exam.

1. The "epoophoron" is

- a. a remnant of the pronephros, found in the female.
- b. a remnant of the paramesonephric duct, found in the male.
- c. a remnant of the allantois, found in the male.
- d. a remnant of the mesonephric duct, found in the female.
- e. a remnant of the medullary cords, found in the male.

2. Development of the external genitalia differs from male to female because

- a. there is no genital tubercle in the female.
- b. the urogenital fold fuses and elongates in the male.
- c. the cloacal membrane divides into two parts in the male.
- d. the gubernaculum attaches to labioscrotal fold only in the female.
- e. there is no inguinal canal in the female.

3. All of the following ergot alkaloids and derivatives are matched CORRECTLY with a characteristic EXCEPT

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| a. methysergide (Sansert) | a. effective in prophylaxis of migraine |
| b. ergotamine tartrate (Gynergan) | b. constricts intracranial arteries in migraine |
| c. bromocriptine (Parlodel) | c. a potent dopamine receptor agonist |
| d. ergonovine (Ergometrine) | d. effective for postpartum hemorrhage |
| e. bromocriptine (Parlodel) | e. indicated for Alzheimer's dementia |

4. Ritodrine (Yutopar):

- a. may produce tachycardia, palpitations, headache and tremor during therapy.
- b. is a selective beta₂-adrenergic receptor antagonist.
- c. is effective in controlling postpartum hemorrhage.
- d. is indicated clinically for the treatment of bronchial asthma.
- e. b and d of the above.

5. All of the following are hormonal changes which occur during the menstrual cycle EXCEPT:
- a. elevated plasma levels of FSH during the menstrual period. ✓
 - b. a surge in estradiol secretion immediately prior to the LH surge and ovulation. ✓
 - c. an upward surge of FSH levels synchronous with the LH surge. ✓
 - d. a significant drop in plasma androgen levels as more androgen is converted to estradiol near midcycle. ✓
 - e. elevated plasma levels of estradiol and progesterone during the mid-luteal phase. ✓
6. A surge in which of the following hormones signals and is the trigger for an imminent ovulation?
- a. estradiol
 - b. progesterone
 - c. androstenedione
 - d. follicle-stimulating hormone
 - e. luteinizing hormone
7. The preovulatory phase of the human menstrual cycle occurs approximately during
- a. days 1 to 4.
 - b. days 5 to 13.
 - c. days 13 to 14.
 - d. days 15 to 20.
 - e. days 21 to 28.
8. All of the following effects of estrogen are important for the progression of a normal menstrual cycle EXCEPT
- a. enhancement of a LH secretion at the midcycle (ovulatory) surge. ✓
 - b. stimulation of endometrial growth. ✓
 - c. suppression of progesterone production and secretion. ✓
 - d. act synergistically with FSH to stimulate proliferation of granulosa cells of the follicle. ✓
 - e. appears to be luteolytic to the corpus luteum in the non-pregnant female. ✓
9. Stimulation of steroid synthesis by the mature graafian follicle involves
- a. binding of FSH to receptors on the theca cells.
 - b. binding of FSH to receptors on the granulosa cell.
 - c. activation of adenylate cyclase.
 - d. increased Ca^{++} influx via Ca^{++} -activated channels.
 - e. activation of the phosphatidyl inositol.

10. In humans, each of the following facilitates ovulation EXCEPT

- a. pulsatile secretion of gonadotropin-releasing hormone (Gn-RH).
- b. positive feedback effect of estradiol on LH secretion.
- c. local release of prostaglandins which affect the follicular wall.
- d. copulatory afferent impulses from the vagina to the hypothalamus.
- e. activation of plasmin and collagenase enzymes.

11. Secretion of gonadotropin(s) is ordinarily inhibited by each of the following EXCEPT

- a. estradiol.
- b. progesterone.
- c. calcium.
- d. estriol.
- e. estrone.

12. Estradiol

- a. increases body temperature.
- b. produces a thick, acidic, viscous cervical mucus.
- c. decreases the number of progesterone receptors.
- d. stimulates fat deposition in the mammary glands.
- e. increases the glycogen content of the endometrial glands.

13. Consider the following developmental events:

- 1. ovulation
- 2. implantation
- 3. blastocyst formation
- 4. fertilization
- 5. primitive villi formation

Place these events in the correct chronologic order.

- a. 4,1,2,3,5
- b. 1,4,3,2,5
- c. 1,4,2,3,5
- d. 4,1,5,3,2
- e. 1,4,5,2,3

14. The placenta is formed from

- a. the maternal decidual cells.
- b. the fetal trophoblastic cells.
- c. both a and b.
- d. neither a nor b.

15. All of the following factors may contribute to parturition in the human female EXCEPT

D

- a. increased stretch of the uterus.
- b. increased numbers of endometrial and myometrial oxytocin receptors.
- c. increased pressure on the cervix.
- d. increased progesterone secretion relative to estrogen secretion.
- e. increased secretion of oxytocin.

16. Which of the following is the correct order of the phases of sexual response in human females and males?

C

- a. plateau, orgasmic, excitement, resolution
- b. excitement, plateau, orgasmic, resolution
- c. resolution, orgasmic, plateau, excitement
- d. excitement, orgasmic, plateau, resolution
- e. none of the above, since the phases usually occur in a random manner

17. All of the following structures make up the orgasmic (sexual) platform in the human female EXCEPT

A

- a. the labia majora.
- b. the labia minora.
- c. the clitoral shaft.
- d. the clitoral glans.
- e. the vestibular glands.

18. During stage I of the male ejaculatory response, the introduction of spermatozoa into the male tract, along with the fluid secretions of the seminal vesicles and prostate gland, is referred to as

D

- a. intromission.
- b. intermission.
- c. permission.
- d. emission.
- e. commission.

19. During the sexual response cycle of the human female, uterine elevation first reaches its maximum during which of the phases of the cycle?

C

- a. resolution phase
- b. orgasmic phase
- c. plateau phase
- d. excitement phase
- e. lunar phase

20. Which of the following statements regarding hormone actions during pregnancy is CORRECT?

- a. Human chorionic somatomammotropin (hCS) increases maternal responsiveness to insulin.
- b. Progesterone increases uterine contractility.
- c. Prolactin increases milk secretion.
- d. Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) stimulates progesterone secretion by the corpus luteum.
- e. estriol increases the firmness of tension of the pelvic ligament to prevent rapid uterine expansion.

21. Which of the following organisms is present at high levels in healthy vaginal flora and at reduced levels in the vaginal flora of women with bacterial vaginosis?

- a. Gardnerella
- b. anaerobic streptococci
- c. Lactobacillus
- d. Bacteroides

22. Which of the following is characteristic of vulvovaginal candidiasis?

- a. elevated pH of vaginal secretions
- b. pruritis
- c. pronounced vaginal malodor
- d. presence of motile flagellated protozoa

23. Which of the following is NOT true of pelvic inflammatory disease?

- a. risk factors include use of intrauterine device (IUD)
- b. may result in obstructive infertility or ectopic pregnancy
- c. may be preceded by endometritis
- d. uncommon complication of gonococcal or chlamydial infection

24. The most prominent clinical feature of lymphogranuloma venereum is:

- a. urethral discharge
- b. inguinal bubo
- c. skin rash
- d. presence of pseudohyphae in mucosal scrapings

25. Which of the following is NOT characteristic of toxic shock syndrome?

- a. strongly associated with vaginal colonization by toxigenic Staphylococcus aureus
- b. fever
- c. hypotension
- d. therapy includes fluid replacement and use of topical antibiotics on the colonized vaginal mucosa

26. Which of the following is most commonly caused by a fastidious coccobacillus that requires factor X and is cultured on agar plates containing blood or serum?

- a. Fitz-Hugh-Curtis syndrome
- b. chancroid
- c. non-gonococcal urethritis
- d. lymphogranuloma venereum

27. Primary ovarian follicles:

- a. develop from germinal epithelium.
- b. are surrounded by a single layer of squamous follicular cells.
- c. each contain an oogonium.
- d. contains a follicular antrum.
- e. none of the above

28. Following ovulation, the germ cell enters the uterine tube. This germ cell is:

- a. a primary oocyte arrested in prophase.
- b. a secondary oocyte arrested in prophase.
- c. a secondary oocyte arrested in metaphase.
- d. ova undergoing a second meiotic division.
- e. oogonium undergoing mitosis.

29. Which of the following correctly describes the nuclear components of a primary spermatocyte?

- a. 2n chromosomes, 2n DNA
- b. 1n chromosomes, 2n DNA
- c. 2N chromosomes, 1n DNA
- d. 2n chromosomes, 4n DNA
- e. 1n chromosomes, 1n DNA

30. Secondary placental villi are characterized as having a central core of:

- a. chorion.
- b. mesoderm plus capillaries.
- c. mesoderm only.
- d. cytotrophoblast cells.
- e. syncytiotrophoblast cells.

31. At birth, which of the following is/are shed?

- a. decidua basalis.
- b. decidua parietalis.
- c. decidua capsularis.
- d. all of the above
- e. a & c only

32. The vagina is lined by which type of epithelium?

- a. simple ciliated columnar with goblet cells.
- b. stratified squamous (non-keratinized).
- c. stratified cuboidal.
- d. stratified squamous (keratinized).
- e. pseudostratified columnar.

33. When is a woman at the highest risk to contract a sexually-transmitted disease?

- a. history of three sexual partners in her lifetime
- b. new sexual partner in the last three months
- c. history of 15 sexual partners, but with current sexual partner for three years
- d. patient states she is in a monogamous lesbian relationship

34. In doing a pap smear, all of the following are true EXCEPT:

- a. Secretions should be gently wiped away from the cervix.
- b. A Cytobrush should be used on a pregnant cervix.
- c. An Ayers spatula should be placed on the cervix to sample the transitional zone.
- d. The slide should be placed in fixative immediately.

35. The best lab test to diagnose menopause is

- a. FSH.
- b. Inhibin.
- c. LH.
- d. estrone level.

36. Advantages of HRT include all of the following EXCEPT

- a. decreased bone loss.
- b. decreased gallbladder disease.
- c. improve lipid profile.
- d. decrease the risk of CAD.
- e. relieve hot flashes.

37. All of the following are causes of postpartum hemorrhage EXCEPT

- a. atony.
- b. coagulation defect (e.g. disseminated intravascular coagulation).
- c. maternal anemia.
- d. retained placental fragment.
- e. vaginal trauma.

38. It has been 36 hours since your patient has had her cesarean section. She now spikes a fever of 101°F. The most likely cause is
- drug fever.
 - thromboembolism.
 - pneumonia.
 - urinary tract infection.
 - pelvic abscess.
39. All of the following are true about gestational trophoblastic disease EXCEPT:
- Treatment of choice for a newly-diagnosed molar pregnancy is dilatation and curettage (D&C).
 - Most molar pregnancies have a karyotype entirely of paternal origin.
 - The disease is characterized by a specific tumor marker.
 - Metastasis to the pelvis gives metastatic gestational trophoblastic neoplasm a poor prognosis.
 - Chemotherapy can be curative for non-metastatic gestational trophoblastic disease.
40. Symptoms or physical findings which can be associated with molar pregnancy include all of the following EXCEPT
- vaginal bleeding.
 - large ovarian cysts (thecal lutein cysts).
 - uterine fundal height greater than gestational age (large for dates).
 - hypertension (BP > 140/90).
 - alopecia.
41. A woman who has pelvic relaxation—the prolapse of the various pelvic structures—has numerous options available to her to manage her symptoms. These include all the following EXCEPT
- estrogen replacement.
 - surgical repair.
 - colposcopy.
 - Kegel exercises (pelvic floor exercises).
 - pessary.
42. In evaluating a patient who complains of leaking urine with cough and sneeze, which of the following is TRUE?
- A urine culture is warranted.
 - A complete history and thorough pelvic exam are necessary.
 - Review of current medications is helpful.
 - A "voiding diary" can be informative.
 - All of the above

- ██████████
43. What was the first GYN operation?
- a. male circumcision
 - b. D&C
 - c. ovarian resection
 - d. female circumcision
 - e. craniotomy
44. Cat gut suture is made from
- a. horse hair.
 - b. harp strings.
 - c. sheep intestines.
 - d. polyester.
 - e. wire.
45. The type of anesthesia used for GYN surgery in the late 1800's was
- a. phenol.
 - b. ether.
 - c. alcohol.
 - d. a ball peen hammer.
 - e. prayer.
46. Symptoms of uterine fibroids include
- a. pelvic pain.
 - b. urinary frequency.
 - c. constipation.
 - d. heavy uterine bleeding.
 - e. all of the above.
47. Precise localization of pelvic pain may be difficult because
- a. referred pain from the site of origin is experienced.
 - b. noxious stimuli are transmitted by non-myelinated fibers.
 - c. pain fibers are only activated in somatic structures.
 - d. yuppies always take cocaine before being examined for pelvic pain.
 - e. most pelvic pain is psychogenic.
48. A chocolate cyst of the ovary contains
- a. extract of Godiva cells.
 - b. cystic areas of endometriosis.
 - c. fecal material.
 - d. pre-neoplastic epithelial cells.
 - e. teeth.

49. A woman has amenorrhea if
- she has no period by age 14 and no secondary sexual characteristics.
 - she has no period by age 16 regardless of secondary sexual characteristics.
 - she has absence of menses for at least 3 normal cycles.
 - she has 6 months of secondary absence of menses.
 - all of the above.
50. In a woman who has amenorrhea and hypothyroidism, which of the following will be elevated?
- prolactin
 - estrogen
 - TSH
 - progesterone
 - sella turcica
51. Which of the following is NOT a documented advantage to breast feeding?
- Breast feeding is less expensive than formula feeding.
 - Breast-fed infants likely will have better protection from certain illnesses, such as RSV, than formula-fed infants.
 - Breast-fed children have documented higher IQ scores than formula-fed children.
 - Breast-fed children likely show fewer allergies than formula-fed children.
52. Each of the following is true of APGAR scores EXCEPT
- They are performed at 1 and 5 minutes after birth.
 - They are used to assess the effectiveness of resuscitative measures.
 - Heart rate, respirations, muscle tone, reflex irritability, and color are the physical findings that are assessed.
 - Children with APGAR scores under 7 at 5 minutes will have difficulty with learning in school.
53. An infant is born to a mother with placental insufficiency. Which of the following would best describe the typical infant born in this situation?
- asymmetric SGA
 - LGA
 - AGA
 - FDA
54. Which of the following is NOT one of the state-required blood tests for all newborns in California?
- galactosemia
 - hepatitis B
 - PKU
 - sickle cell anemia

55. An infant presents to your office at two months of age. The infant is acting fine, but looks a little pale to you. You do a hematocrit; the result is 31%. The next step in this infant's management should be
- immediately admit the child for an RBC transfusion.
 - refer the child to a hematologist for a bone marrow aspirate.
 - clinically follow the child, this result is within normal limits for age.
 - send off for more blood, looking for iron deficiency anemia.
56. Which of the following can be a sign of sepsis in an infant?
- temperature instability
 - hypoglycemia
 - poor feeding
 - all of the above
57. When one speaks of "the three R's" of child abuse, we mean all of the following EXCEPT
- revile.
 - recognize.
 - report.
 - repair.
58. If you are a "mandated reporter", this means
- you are mandated to use your discretion about whether or not to report a case of probable abuse.
 - you must report "even the suspicion" of abuse.
 - you are collecting the data from the examining physician for news publication.
59. Which of the following findings should place you in a position of very strongly considering that child abuse has taken place?
- pregnancy in a pre-adolescent
 - proof of a sexually-transmitted disease in a child
 - old and new injuries in a child
 - ~~spinal~~ fracture of an extremity in a child
 - all of the above
60. The penalties for failing to report child abuse may result in
- loss of licensure.
 - malpractice action.
 - civil litigation against your estate
 - public ridicule in the media.
 - all of the above.

61. Non-contraceptive benefits of taking oral contraception pills include all of the following EXCEPT

- a. decreased risk of ovarian cancer.
- b. decreased dysmenorrhea.
- c. decreased incidence of hypertension.
- d. probably less endometriosis.
- e. decreased risk of endometrial cancer.

62. Concerning depoprovera, all of the following are true EXCEPT

- a. It contains progestin only.
- b. One advantage to its use is rapid return of fertility once it is discontinued.
- c. One disadvantage to its use is possible irregular bleeding.
- d. Its use is associated with a decreased risk of endometrial cancer.
- e. It is given as an injection every 12 weeks.

63. All of the following are potentially sexually-transmitted diseases EXCEPT

- a. condyloma.
- b. Bartholins duct cyst.
- c. scabies.
- d. herpes.

64. All of the following organisms may cause vaginal discharge EXCEPT

- a. Gardnerella.
- b. Trichomonas.
- c. HPV.
- d. Candida.

65. True statements regarding Trichomonas infection include all EXCEPT

- a. discharge is green to gray in color
- b. + whiff test (amine test)
- c. Trichomonas is a pear-shaped motile protozoan
- d. The incidence of infection increases with antibiotic use.

66. Risk factors for PID include

- a. amenorrhea.
- b. previous tubal ligation.
- c. multiple sexual partners.
- d. one, mutually monogamous, sexual partner.

67. The cardinal signs for ectopic pregnancy include all of the following EXCEPT
- positive pregnancy test.
 - intrauterine pregnancy seen on ultrasound.
 - severe pelvic pain.
 - vaginal bleeding.
68. Dysfunctional uterine bleeding may be a result of
- a hormonal imbalance.
 - cancer.
 - myoma (fibroids).
 - pregnancy.
 - all of the above.
69. Ethinyl estradiol (Estinyl) may produce all of the following effects EXCEPT
- salt and water retention.
 - 1° rise in body temperature with ovulation.
 - abnormal glucose tolerance.
 - increased risk of vaginal adenosis during pregnancy.
 - increased blood coagulation and platelet adhesion.
70. Clinical uses of progesterone include
- primary hypogonadism.
 - metastatic endometrial carcinoma.
 - postmenopausal women with osteoporosis.
 - premenstrual syndrome.
 - b and d of the above.
71. The contraceptives effect of estrogen-progestin combinations involve
- changes in cervical mucus.
 - Inhibition of ovulation by suppressing gonadotropin release from the pituitary.
 - modification of the endometrium to prevent nidation.
 - all of the above.
 - none of the above.
72. An 18-year-old female patient who has been taking oral contraceptive for two months complains of irregular cycles, delayed onset of menses, late breakthrough spotting and hypermenorrhea. How would you change the pill formation to correct the problems with the pill?
- signs of estrogen excess - need to decrease estrogen.
 - signs of estrogen deficiency - need to increase estrogen.
 - signs of progestin excess - need to decrease progestin.
 - signs of progestin deficiency - need to increase progestin.
 - are probably not related to the pill - don't change anything.

73. Which of the following is NOT one of the four principles of bioethics?

- a. autonomy ✓
- b. justice
- c. beneficence
- d. equality
- e. non-maleficence

74. Paternalism can be defined as

- a. thinking of the patient's best interest.
- b. allowing beneficence to take priority over autonomy.
- c. contributing a Y chromosome.
- d. disregarding justice in favor of autonomy.

75. Which of the following is TRUE?

- a. Kant is well known as the founder of utilitarianism.
- b. Advance directives include the durable power of attorney for health care and living wills.
- c. Physician-assisted suicide is legal in most states.
- d. If a patient wants surgery, her physician is obligated to perform it on her.

76. Which one of the following is NOT one of the "four topics" to address when dealing with a bioethical dilemma, as described by Jonsen et al?

- a. medical indications
- b. patient preferences
- c. quality of life
- d. contextual features
- e. source of payment

Dr. Ferris

77. A wife, aged 35 complains that her husband wants sex every night and she wants it once a week. She should be told:

- a. She should attempt to satisfy him more often.
- b. The couple should return together for sex therapy.
- c. She should openly discuss the problem with him, should learn to refuse gently and offer alternatives.
- d. Her husband is oversexed and needs psychotherapy.

78. An absolute contraindication to sex therapy with a couple is

- a. alcoholism.
- b. marital problems exclusive of the sexual problem.
- c. an organic etiology to the dysfunction.
- d. total ignorance of sexual matters on the part of both people.

79. A 40-year-old male states that he has been gradually losing his erection over a period of 6 months. The most important question to ask him in differentiating organic from psychologic erectile dysfunction is:
- a. Does his wife still excite him?
 - b. Does he take medication?
 - c. Has he ever been physically attracted to other men?
 - d. Does he get morning and/or masturbatory erections?
80. A 30-year-old male has been a premature ejaculator all his life and his wife is very unhappy because she's unable to have orgasms. He refuses sex therapy. He should be advised that:
- a. His wife needs therapy for anorgasmia.
 - b. He needs a thorough physical to rule out organic disease.
 - c. Reading a book about premature ejaculation might help him overcome his problem.
 - d. He should use distracting thoughts just prior to orgasm.
81. A 55-year-old male complains that although he's able to have intercourse, his erections aren't as hard as they were a year ago. He should be told that:
- a. He needs a nocturnal penile tumescence monitor test.
 - b. He needs blood tests including a fasting blood sugar and a serum testosterone.
 - c. This is a normal physiological change.
 - d. It will eventually get harder again if he increases frequency of intercourse.
82. A sexually active female patient of yours is about to have a mastectomy for cancer. You should:
- a. Wait until she brings up the subject of sex before discussing it with her.
 - b. Reassure her that she doesn't need a breast to have good sex.
 - c. Ask her how she thinks her surgery will affect her sexuality.
 - d. Advise sex therapy as soon as possible after surgery.
83. The most uncommon sexual dysfunction in gay men is
- a. ejaculatory incompetence.
 - b. premature ejaculation.
 - c. compulsive sexual activity.
 - d. erectile dysfunction.
84. While all of the following may be important approaches to treating the victim of sexual abuse, the most important is
- a. hypnosis.
 - b. group therapy.
 - c. antidepressant medication.
 - d. confrontation with family members.

85. In treating premature ejaculation, the part of the sexual response cycle that is most important for the patient to be aware of is
- a. arousal.
 - b. plateau. C
 - c. point of inevitability.
 - d. orgasm.
86. Kegel exercises are best used in treating
- a. vaginismus. A
 - b. dyspareunia.
 - c. anorgasmia.
 - d. inhibited sexual desire.
87. A 16-year-old girl advises you that she is planning to have sexual intercourse with her boyfriend. The least effective plan would be to:
- a. Assure her of confidentiality in her conversations with you.
 - b. Listen carefully and completely. D
 - c. Answer her questions honestly.
 - d. Suggest that she may get STD's or become pregnant if she does it.
88. A patient refuses to consider the possible of incorporating masturbatory exercises into her therapy for anorgasmia. You should:
- a. Refuse to treat her and refer her for conventional psychotherapy.
 - b. Explore, in detail, her reasons for her fear of masturbating. C
 - c. Progress with other modalities in an effort to treat her problem.
 - d. Utilize hypnosis as a tool for disinhibiting her fear of masturbation.
89. Secondary erectile dysfunction refers to
- a. the second time the patient experiences difficulty getting an erection.
 - b. a patient who at one time was able to get erections, but can no longer do so. E
 - c. patients who are able to get erections, but can't maintain them.
 - d. patients who lose their ability to get erect about every other time.
90. The classes of drugs used to treat sexual dysfunction that are most likely to cause a sexual dysfunction are
- a. hormones.
 - b. tranquilizers.
 - c. tricyclic antidepressants.
 - d. SSRI antidepressants.
91. All of the following are the normal physiologic changes relating to aging EXCEPT
- a. males need more stimulation to become erect.
 - b. desire decreases.
 - c. refractory period shortens.
 - d. retarded ejaculations sometimes occur.

92. The most common cause of organic erectile dysfunction is
- a. diabetes mellitus.
 - b. post-operative prostate and bowel cancer.
 - c. atherosclerosis.
 - d. hypogonadism.
93. You are referred a couple whose chief complaint is diminished sexual desire on the part of the man. Which of the following etiological factors offers the poorest prognosis?
- a. anhedonia in an obsessive-compulsive disorder
 - b. poor sexual skills
 - c. poor personal hygiene
 - d. low blood testosterone
94. Which of the following sexual dysfunctions is generally not caused by childhood sexual abuse?
- a. erectile dysfunction
 - b. inhibited sexual desire
 - c. hypersexuality
 - d. premature ejaculation
95. Vaginismus refers to
- a. painful intercourse.
 - b. involuntary paravaginal muscle spasms.
 - c. inability to have orgasms.
 - d. a Roman emperor
96. Good results in treating organic erectile dysfunction may be achieved with all of the following EXCEPT
- a. implant surgery.
 - b. vascular surgery.
 - c. vacuum devices.
 - d. penile injections.
97. Which one of the following conditions is most likely associated with exposure to diethylstilbestrol in utero. DES
- a. microglandular hyplasia of the uterine cervix
 - b. polyp of the uterine cervix
 - c. Gartner's duct cyst of the vagina
 - d. adenosis of the vagina
 - e. condyloma acuminata of the vulva

98. The most important factor influencing prognosis in carcinoma of the cervix is the

- a. clinical stage.
- b. pathologic grade.
- c. focus of origin.
- d. age of onset.
- e. radiosensitivity.

99. The most common site of endometriosis is the

- a. ovary.
- b. wall of the large intestine.
- c. posterior serosa of the uterus.
- d. umbilicus.
- e. uterine tube.

100. A 30-year-old woman complains of a two-year history of menorrhagic and occasional minor intermenstrual bleeding. She has iron-deficiency anemia. The cervix appears normal, but the uterus enlarged to twice normal size and is somewhat nodular. The most likely diagnosis is

- a. leiomyomas of the uterus.
- b. granulosa cell tumor.
- c. adenocarcinoma of the endometrium.
- d. atypical endometrial hyperplasia.
- e. choriocarcinoma of the uterus.

101. Meig's syndrome is the association of ascites and hydrothorax with an ovarian tumor, usually a

- a. cystadenoma.
- b. fibroma.
- c. Brenner tumor.
- d. mature teratoma.
- e. dysgerminoma.

102. A 65-year-old woman who is 17 years postmenopausal developed vaginal bleeding for the past six months. On physical examination, a mass is felt in the right adnexa. The most likely diagnosis is

- a. Brenner tumor.
- b. granulosa cell tumor.
- c. Sertoli cell tumor.
- d. mature teratoma.
- e. dysgerminoma.