

MULTIPLE CHOICE

GYNECOLOGY - MIXED EXAM - ANSWER KEY

PROPOSED FOR REVIEW - questions are the author's verbatim Q&A; distractors are auto-selected from other answers in the same bank and must be checked by a subject-matter reviewer (a distractor could coincidentally be correct). Not authoritative assessment content.

1. Which is the middle segment of the fallopian tube?

- A. Infundibulum
- B. Interstitial portion
- C. Isthmus
- D. Ampulla**

2. True or false? Postmenopausal ovaries are easier to visualize sonographically than premenopausal ovaries.

- A. False**
- B. True

3. Which of the following increases the risk for postpartum endometritis?

- A. Elective cesarean delivery at term with intact membranes
- B. Prolonged labor, premature rupture of membranes, retained clot, or retained products of conception**
- C. Spontaneous, uncomplicated vaginal delivery at term
- D. Antepartum corticosteroid administration alone

4. Which is a recognized risk factor for pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)?

- A. Combined oral contraceptive pill use
- B. Postmenopausal hormone therapy
- C. Multiple sexual partners, early sexual debut, history of STDs, prior PID, IUCD use, and douching**
- D. Tubal ligation

5. True or false? Thecomas of the ovary can produce estrogen.

- A. True**
- B. False

6. Are the ureters routinely visualized sonographically?

- A. Yes, but only with high-frequency linear transducers
- B. Yes; they are easily seen along their entire course
- C. No; they are usually seen only when obstructed or dilated**
- D. Yes, but only with the bladder empty

7. What is the most inferior and posterior region of the peritoneal cavity in the female pelvis?

- A. The space of Retzius
- B. The vesicouterine pouch
- C. Morison's pouch
- D. The pouch of Douglas (rectouterine pouch)**

8. Which ligament extends from the lateral aspect of the ovary to the pelvic sidewall?

- A. Cardinal ligament
- B. Ovarian ligament
- C. Round ligament
- D. Suspensory (infundibulopelvic) ligament of the ovary**

9. Is endometrial hyperplasia more commonly seen in women with polycystic ovarian syndrome and obesity?

- A. Yes**
- B. No

10. Thecomas of the ovary are usually benign or malignant?

- A. Usually malignant
- B. Usually benign**

11. Adenomyosis is more commonly seen in which patient population?

- A. Multiparous women**
- B. Postmenopausal women not on hormones
- C. Nulliparous women
- D. Adolescent girls

12. True or false? A uterine leiomyosarcoma cannot resemble a fibroid or endometrial cancer on imaging.

- A. False**
- B. True

13. Is ovarian torsion considered a surgical emergency?

- A. No; ovarian torsion is managed expectantly with outpatient follow-up
- B. Yes; ovarian torsion is a surgical emergency requiring prompt diagnosis and intervention**

14. What is the medical term for an accumulation of pus within the uterine cavity?

- A. Hematometra
- B. Hydrometra
- C. Pyometra**
- D. Pyosalpinx

15. Which portion of the fallopian tube is most often involved by primary carcinoma of the fallopian tube?

- A. The interstitial (intramural) portion only
- B. The distal end (although the entire length of the tube may be involved)**
- C. The isthmus only
- D. The fimbriated end is never involved

16. During which ovarian phase do cells of the ruptured follicle proliferate to form the corpus luteum?

- A. Luteal phase**
- B. Follicular phase
- C. Proliferative phase
- D. Menstrual phase

17. Which portion of the cervix is lined by columnar cells that secrete mucus?

- A. External os
- B. Vaginal fornix
- C. Exocervix
- D. Endocervix**

18. What is the most common cause of abnormal uterine bleeding overall?

- A. Endometrial hyperplasia**
- B. Uterine arteriovenous malformation
- C. Cervical polyp
- D. Endometrial carcinoma

19. What is the region of the body immediately below the pelvic floor called?

- A. Retroperitoneum
- B. Perineum**
- C. True pelvis
- D. False pelvis

20. True or false: If a pregnancy implants along the septum of a septate uterus, the pregnancy is at a decreased risk of failure because of adequate blood supply.

- A. False - implantation along the septum has an increased risk of pregnancy failure due to inadequate blood supply**
- B. True - septal implantation has a decreased risk of failure because of adequate blood supply

21. Which sonographic features are most characteristic of a tubo-ovarian abscess?

A. A hypoechoic uterine intramural mass with whorled echotexture
B. A homogeneously echogenic solid mass with peripheral calcification
C. A purely anechoic thin-walled cyst with no internal echoes
D. A complex multiloculated adnexal mass with posterior acoustic enhancement, fluid-debris levels, and dirty shadowing from gas

22. True or false: Ultrasound can always reliably visualize cervical polyps.

A. True
B. False

23. When a patient suffers infertility due to symptomatic myomas, which surgical treatment is generally used to preserve the uterus?

A. Salpingo-oophorectomy
B. Myomectomy
C. Endometrial ablation
D. Hysterectomy

24. Which set of findings best describes mild ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome?

A. Enlarged ovaries greater than 10 cm with ascites and pleural effusion
B. Bilaterally small ovaries with a string-of-pearls appearance
C. Atrophic postmenopausal ovaries with a single dominant solid mass
D. Enlarged ovaries measuring less than 5 cm, pelvic discomfort, and no significant weight gain

25. Thecomas of the ovary are typically unilateral or bilateral?

A. Unilateral
B. Bilateral

26. Ovarian fibromas are typically unilateral or bilateral?

A. Unilateral
B. Bilateral

27. True or false: A transvaginal approach to evaluating the female pelvis requires an empty bladder.

A. True
B. False

28. Which epithelial ovarian tumor is lined by mucinous epithelium resembling that of the endocervix and bowel?

A. Endometrioid tumor
B. Mucinous cystadenoma
C. Serous cystadenoma
D. Brenner tumor

29. Which form of adenomyosis is more common?

A. Focal adenomyosis
B. Diffuse adenomyosis
C. Cystic adenomyosis
D. Polypoid adenomyosis

30. Which abbreviation is used for transabdominal scanning?

A. TP
B. TA
C. TL
D. TV

31. Which best describes the typical sonographic appearance of a Brenner tumor?

A. A large multilocular cyst with thin septations and no solid component
B. A hypoechoic solid mass with calcifications, classically on or near the outer wall
C. A purely anechoic thin-walled cyst with no internal echoes
D. A hyperechoic mass with a fluid-fluid level and dependent acoustic shadowing

32. What is the characteristic sonographic appearance of the endometrium during the mid-to-late proliferative phase?

A. Hypoechoic with a three-line (triple line) sign

B. Anechoic and fluid-filled

C. Uniformly hyperechoic and thick

D. Heterogeneous and shadowing

33. What is the typical size of a corpus luteum cyst?

A. Less than 10 cm

B. Less than 4 cm

C. Less than 2 cm

D. Greater than 10 cm

34. Which syndrome presents with enlarged ovaries (5 to 10 cm) containing multiple cysts, ascites, and in severe cases pleural effusion, hypotension, leg edema, and polycythemia?

A. Pseudo-Meigs syndrome

B. Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS)

C. Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS)

D. Meigs syndrome

35. What are the two layers of the endometrium?

A. Cortex and medulla

B. Superficial functional layer (zona functionalis) and deep basal layer (zona basalis)

C. Tunica albuginea and germinal epithelium

D. Compact layer and spongy layer

36. Progesterone secretion by the corpus luteum begins during which phase of the endometrial cycle?

A. Proliferative phase

B. Periovulatory phase before LH surge

C. Secretory phase

D. Menstrual phase

37. Which uterine wall layer constitutes the middle, thickest, smooth-muscle layer?

A. Endometrium

B. Parametrium

C. Perimetrium (serosa)

D. Myometrium

38. Which structures occupy the anterior portion of the pelvic cavity?

A. Psoas, iliacus, and piriformis muscles

B. Rectum, sigmoid colon, and ileum

C. Aorta, IVC, and lumbar lymph nodes

D. Vagina, uterus, bladder, ureters, fallopian tubes, and ovaries

39. The false pelvis communicates with which spaces superiorly and inferiorly?

A. The retroperitoneum superiorly and the inguinal canal inferiorly

B. The peritoneal cavity superiorly and the perineum inferiorly

C. The thoracic cavity superiorly and the perineum inferiorly

D. The abdominal cavity superiorly and the pelvic (true pelvis) cavity inferiorly

40. Which muscles form the posterolateral walls of the pelvic cavity?

A. Iliopsoas and quadratus lumborum muscles

B. Levator ani and rectus abdominis muscles

C. Piriformis and coccygeus muscles

D. Obturator internus and pectineus muscles

41. Which ovary is approximately three times more likely to undergo torsion?

A. Whichever ovary is dominant in the current cycle

B. The right ovary

C. The left ovary

D. Both ovaries equally

42. True or false? Pyometra is less likely to occur in the setting of uterine cancer.

A. True

B. False

43. True or false: An overly distended urinary bladder can distort and compress the pelvic organs during transabdominal imaging.

- A. False
- B. True**

44. What does a low antral follicle count generally indicate?

- A. Good ovarian reserve and a strong response to stimulation
- B. Poor ovarian reserve and a poor response to hormonal stimulation, predicting lower pregnancy rates**
- C. A normal finding in young reproductive-age women
- D. An imminent LH surge

45. True or false: About 1 in 4 couples in America are affected by infertility.

- A. False – approximately 1 in 7 couples are affected by infertility**
- B. True – about 1 in 4 couples in America are affected by infertility

46. In which clinical setting is the vaginal cuff typically visualized?

- A. After hysterectomy**
- B. After cone biopsy of the cervix
- C. During the first trimester of pregnancy
- D. After cesarean section

47. Why is CA-125 not considered an effective screening test for ovarian cancer in the general population?

- A. It is too expensive and too invasive to perform on asymptomatic women
- B. It has high false-positive and false-negative rates, with poor sensitivity for early disease and elevation in many benign conditions**
- C. It is only elevated in stage I disease and falls to normal as cancer progresses
- D. It cannot be measured in blood and requires direct tissue sampling

48. After implantation, the corpus luteum typically persists for about how long before the placenta takes over hormone production?

- A. Until delivery
- B. Approximately six months
- C. Approximately three weeks
- D. Approximately three months**

49. True or false: An enlarging intramural fibroid can contribute to infertility or recurrent pregnancy loss.

- A. True**
- B. False

50. Which best represents the typical signs and symptoms of an ovarian germ cell tumor?

- A. Postmenopausal vaginal bleeding without any palpable mass
- B. Postcoital bleeding with a visible cervical lesion
- C. Pelvic or abdominal pain with a palpable adnexal mass**
- D. Asymptomatic galactorrhea with no pelvic findings