

MULTIPLE CHOICE

GYNECOLOGY - MIXED EXAM

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