Clinical Management of Endometriosis
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Continuing medical education credit for “Clinical Management of Endometriosis” will be available through September 2014.
1. The symptom most commonly associated with endometriosis is:

   A. Infertility
   B. Chronic pelvic pain
   C. Insertional dyspareunia
   D. Abnormal uterine bleeding
   E. Dyschezia

2. The “gold standard” for the diagnosis of endometriosis is:

   A. Symptom cluster
   B. Clinical pelvic examination
   C. Pelvic ultrasonography
   D. Laparoscopy
   E. Response to empiric therapy

3. The ultrasonographic finding most closely associated with endometriosis is:

   A. Free fluid in the cul-de-sac
   B. Solid adnexal enlargement
   C. Endometrial thickening
   D. Low-level, homogeneous internal echoes in an ovarian mass
   E. Heterogeneous myometrial thinning

4. Evidence for the use of medical therapy in the form of ovarian suppression for Stage I or Stage II endometriosis–associated infertility is best summarized as being:

   A. Supportive of improved fecundity
   B. Supportive of improved fertility
   C. Based upon expert opinion to support the practice
   D. Equivocal
   E. Unsupportive of this use
5. At second-look laparoscopy, the hemostatic technique associated with reduced ovarian adhesions following endometrioma removal is:

- A. Electrosurgical cautery
- B. Intraovarian suturing
- C. Matrix hemostatic sealant
- D. Thrombin spray
- E. Ovarian artery embolization

6. Which of the following diagnostic modalities is recommended for the initial evaluation of suspected bladder involvement in endometriosis?

- A. Cystoscopy
- B. Computed tomography (CT) scanning
- C. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- D. Positron emission tomography (PET) scanning
- E. Laparoscopy

7. The most effective treatment of ureteral endometriosis associated with hydronephrosis is:

- A. Gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonist (GnRHa) therapy
- B. Danazol therapy
- C. Aromatase inhibitor therapy
- D. Laparoscopic laser ablative surgery
- E. Ureteral resection

8. When compared with no therapy, the use of oral contraceptives after surgery for endometriomas results in a recurrence rate that is:

- A. Significantly lower
- B. Slightly lower
- C. Unchanged
- D. Slightly higher
- E. Significantly higher
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