Premature Ovarian Failure
Robert W. Rebar, MD
Obstet Gynecol 2009;113(6)

ACCME Accreditation
The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to provide continuing medical education for physicians. (Continuing medical education credit for “Premature Ovarian Failure” will be available through June 2012.)

AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™ and ACOG Cognate Credit
The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) designates this educational activity for a maximum of 2 AMA PRA Category 1 Credits™ or up to a maximum of 2 Category 1 ACOG cognate credits. Physicians should only claim credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

Disclosure Statement
Current guidelines state that continuing medical education (CME) providers must ensure that CME activities are free from the control of any commercial interest. All authors, reviewers, and contributors have disclosed to ACOG all relevant financial relationships with any commercial interests. The authors, reviewers, and contributors declare that neither they nor any business associate nor any member of their immediate families has financial interest or other relationships with any manufacturer of products or any providers of services discussed in this program. Any conflicts have been resolved through group and outside review of all content.

Before submitting this form, please print a completed copy as confirmation of your program participation.
ACOG Fellows: To obtain credits, complete and return this form by clicking on “Submit” at the bottom of the page. Credit will be automatically recorded upon receipt and online transcripts will be updated twice monthly. ACOG Fellows may check their transcripts online at http://www.acog.org.
Non-ACOG Fellows: To obtain credits, submit the printout of the completed quiz to your accrediting institution. The printout of the completed quiz is documentation for your continuing medical education credits.

1. The term “primary ovarian insufficiency” is preferred to the term “premature ovarian failure” by some clinicians because:

   A. Estrogen levels are lower than in menopausal women
   B. Follicle-stimulating hormone levels are higher than in menopausal women
   C. Pregnancy can still occur
   D. Loss of ovarian function is caused by hypothalamic factors
   E. Loss of ovarian function is caused by pituitary failure
2. The most common autoimmune disorder associated with primary ovarian insufficiency is:

A. Diabetes  
B. Arthritis  
C. Thyroiditis  
D. Fibromyalgia  
E. Scleroderma

3. The usual threshold value of follicle-stimulating hormone for the diagnosis of primary ovarian insufficiency is:

A. 5 milli-International Units per milliliter  
B. 15 milli-International Units per milliliter  
C. 30 milli-International Units per milliliter  
D. 45 milli-International Units per milliliter  
E. 60 milli-International Units per milliliter

4. In patients with primary ovarian insufficiency, hormone therapy may be ineffective in preventing:

A. Hot flashes  
B. Osteopenia  
C. Pregnancy  
D. Hot flushes  
E. Emotional lability

5. Of the following, the most appropriate contraceptive method to suggest for women with ovarian insufficiency is:

A. Progestin-only oral contraceptives  
B. Combination oral contraceptives  
C. Barrier methods  
D. Long-acting progestin contraceptives  
E. No contraceptive method is required
6. In patients with primary ovarian insufficiency, the most effective way of achieving pregnancy is:

   A. Clomiphene citrate therapy
   B. Gonadotropin therapy
   C. Donor oocytes with in vitro fertilization
   D. Aromatase therapy
   E. Artificial insemination

7. The strongest argument against the use of progestin in the diagnosis of amenorrhea is:

   A. Low sensitivity
   B. High specificity
   C. Low positive predictive value
   D. Low negative predictive value

8. Women diagnosed with Turner syndrome should be discouraged from carrying any pregnancy because of the risk of:

   A. Increased spontaneous pregnancy loss
   B. Transmission of a defective gene
   C. Maternal aortic rupture
   D. Shortened average gestational age at delivery
   E. Gestational diabetes

ACOG ID Number:
Name:
Address:
City/State/Zip:
Actual time spent completing this activity (you may record up to 2 hours):