Female genitalia

MCQs

1. A cystic lesion in the anterolateral wall of the vaginal fornix most likely originates from which of the following structures?
   A. mullerian ducts
   B. cervix
   C. Bartholin’s gland
   D. wolffian ducts
   E. vaginal glands

2. The Stein-Leventhal syndrome is characterized by each of the following except:
   A. many corpora lutea present in the ovaries
   B. thick ovarian tunica albuginea
   C. obesity
   D. hirsutism
   E. secondary infertility

3. Each of the following is predominantly a post-menopausal condition except:
   A. sarcoma botryoides of the vagina
   B. squamous epithelial hyperplasia
   C. Paget’s disease of the vulva
   D. squamous cell carcinoma of the vulva
   E. squamous cell carcinoma of the vagina

4. A female college student is seen at the health center for a lesion on the vulva. Because of her age, which of the following is the least likely to be the cause?
   A. carcinoma of the vulva
   B. condyloma acuminatum
   C. hidradenitis suppurativa
   D. hidradenoma papilliferum
   E. molluscum contagiosum
5. The route of spread of gonorrheal infection in the female is primarily:
   A. via lymphatics
   B. along mucosal surfaces
   C. through pelvic veins
   D. along vessels in the stroma
   E. via vaginal secretions

6. Adenomyosis is best regarded as a:
   A. complication of oral contraceptive use
   B. sequel of incomplete abortion
   C. premalignant uterine lesion
   D. benign neoplasm
   E. myometrial extension of stratum basalis

7. The most common site of endometriosis is:
   A. ovary
   B. wall of large intestine
   C. posterior serosa of uterus
   D. umbilicus
   E. oviduct

8. Which of the following is a cause of involuntary infertility in young women?
   A. adenomyosis
   B. endometriosis
   C. both
   D. neither

9. Features of adenomyosis include:
   A. bilateral ovarian involvement
   B. premalignant potential
   C. both
   D. neither
10. Clinical manifestations of endometriosis include each of the following except:
   A. dysmenorrhea
   B. dyspareunia
   **C. diffuse uterine enlargement**
   D. infertility
   E. nodular thickening of uterosacral ligaments

11. Adenomyosis is best regarded as a:
   A. benign proliferation of endometrium within the myometrium
   B. benign proliferation of endometrium outside the uterine cavity
   C. form of atypical endometrial hyperplasia that occurs in response to excess progesterone
   D. premalignant endometrial proliferation within the myometrium
   E. superficially invasive endometrial carcinoma

12. The most common complication of endometriosis is:
   A. massive intraabdominal hemorrhage
   **B. infertility**
   C. rupture of the uterus
   D. malignant transformation
   E. urinary tract obstruction

13. A rubbery spherical mass removed from the uterus of a 35-year-old woman is most likely to be:
   A. adenomyosis
   B. adenocarcinoma of the endometrium
   **C. leiomyoma**
   D. leiomyosarcoma
   E. metastatic carcinoma

14. Which of the following gynecologic neoplasms has the worst prognosis?
   A. serous cystadenocarcinoma of the ovary
   B. Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor of the ovary
C. cystic teratoma of ovary
D. adenocarcinoma of endometrium
E. squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix

15. Leiomyomas of the uterus are characterized microscopically by each of the following except:
A. increased mitotic activity
B. bundles of smooth muscle cells arranged in whorls
C. cells of uniform size and shape
D. spindle-shaped cells with oval nuclei
E. abundant stromal collagen in many cases

16. Abnormal vaginal bleeding is likely to be a presenting symptom in each of the following except:
A. leiomyoma of the uterus
B. carcinoma-in-situ CIN III of the uterine cervix
C. adenocarcinoma of the endometrium
D. invasive squamous cell carcinoma of uterine cervix
E. atypical endometrial hyperplasia

17. Which of the following has the worst prognosis?
A. carcinoma of cervix
B. carcinoma of endometrium
C. carcinoma of ovary
D. carcinoma of vulva
E. leiomyoma of uterus

18. A neoplasm of the female genital tract occurring in an 18-year-old girl whose mother was treated with diethylstilbestrol during the pregnancy is likely to be a:
A. Brenner cell tumor of ovary
B. teratoma of ovary
C. sarcoma botryoides of vagina
D. adenocarcinoma of vagina
19. In adolescent girls whose mothers were treated with diethylstilbestrol during pregnancy there is an increased incidence of:

A. vaginal adenosis
B. clear cell adenocarcinoma of the vagina
C. both
D. neither

20. Vaginal adenosis has been associated with:

A. herpes genitalis virus infection
B. in utero exposure to diethylstilbestrol
C. functional ovarian tumors with high estrogen levels
D. Stein-Leventhal syndrome with sterility
E. prolonged use of oral contraceptives

21. Leiomyomas are least apt to:

A. calcify
B. become malignant
C. cause bleeding
D. undergo infarction
E. form during the child-bearing period of life

22. The cervical cytology report on a 30-year-old woman with no gross lesions of the cervix is carcinoma in situ. (squamous epithelial abnormality, high grade) The next procedure should be:

A. colposcopic examination
B. hysterectomy
C. radiation therapy to the cervix
D. repeat the smear in 6 months
E. repeat the smear to confirm the diagnosis
23. The most frequent cause of death in untreated squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix is:
A. brain metastasis
B. intraperitoneal hemorrhage
C. massive ascites
D. pulmonary infarct
E. renal failure

24. Each of the following is characteristic of patients with endometrial adenocarcinoma except:
A. obesity, hypertension and diabetes mellitus
B. history of prolonged use of estrogen compounds
C. abnormal vaginal bleeding
D. prolonged use of progesterone-like drugs
E. postmenopausal, nulliparous status

25. Which of the following uterine lesions carries the greatest risk for development of adenocarcinoma of the endometrium?
A. submucosal leiomyoma
B. endometrial polyp
C. adenomyosis
D. cystic endometrial hyperplasia
E. atypical endometrial hyperplasia

26. Pelvic examination on an 8-year-old girl with precocious puberty reveals a 5 cm firm, smooth right ovarian mass. She most likely has a:
A. dermoid cyst of the ovary
B. cystadenocarcinoma of the ovary
C. granulosa cell tumor
D. fibroma of ovary
27. The most frequent benign ovarian cyst is:

A. follicular cyst  
B. serous cystadenoma  
C. mucinous cystadenoma  
D. dysgerminoma  
E. cystic teratoma

28. The ovarian tumor most likely to have a virilizing effect is

A. Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor  
B. Brenner tumor  
C. cystadenoma  
D. dysgerminoma  
E. luteoma

29. A 65-year-old woman has had recurrent vaginal bleeding for the past six months. It has been 17 years since her last menstrual period and she had not had vaginal bleeding in the interim. On physical examination, a mass is felt in the right adnexa. The most likely diagnosis is:

A. Brenner tumor  
B. granulosa-theca cell tumor  
C. Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor  
D. teratoma

30. Characteristics of primary ovarian carcinomas include all of the following except:

A. bilateral in two thirds of cases  
B. peritoneal surfaces are a major site of extension  
C. symptoms minimal until tumor has reached a large size  
D. usually confined to ovary at time of diagnosis

31. Which ovarian tumor produces a “estrogen” manifestation?

A. adult teratoma  
B. dysgerminoma  
C. serous cystadenoma
D. granulosa cell carcinoma

32. A 42-year-old patient has had a hysterectomy because of uterine enlargement. Histologic examination showed an exaggerated downgrowth of endometrium into the myometrium with minimal myometrial hypertrophy. The diagnosis is:

A. adenosis
B. adenomyosis
C. endometriosis
D. endometritis

33. The female genital cancer associated with the poorest prognosis is:

A. squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix
B. adenocarcinoma of the endometrium
C. invasive mole
D. serous cystadenocarcinoma of the ovary
E. sertoli-leydig cell tumor of the ovary

**As4 **