X. Exercises

Remember to check your answers carefully with those given in Section XI, Answers to Exercises.

A. Match the following terms for structures or tissues with their meanings below.

amnion  
areola  
cervix  
chorion  
clitoris  
endometrium  
fallopian tubes  
fimbriae  
labia  
mammary papilla  
oviducts  
ovaries  
perineum  
placenta  
uterine serosa  
vagina  
vulva

1. inner lining of the uterus
2. area between the anus and the vagina in females
3. dark-pigmented area around the breast nipple
4. finger-like ends of the fallopian tube
5. ducts through which the egg travels into the uterus from the ovary
6. organ of sensitive erectile tissue in females; anterior to urethral orifice
7. nipple of the breast
8. blood-vessel-filled organ that develops during pregnancy in the uterine wall and serves as a communication between maternal and fetal bloodstreams
9. lower, neck-like portion of the uterus
10. innermost membrane around the developing embryo
11. outermost layer of the membranes around the developing embryo and forming part of the placenta
12. membrane surrounding the uterus
13. lips of the vagina
14. female gonads; producing ova and hormones
15. includes the perineum, labia, clitoris, and hymen; external genitalia
16. muscular tube extending from the uterus to the exterior of the body
B. Identify the following terms.

1. fetus
2. lactiferous ducts
3. gametes
4. gonads
5. adnexa uteri
6. cul-de-sac
7. genitalia
8. Bartholin glands
9. graafian follicle
10. corpus luteum

C. Match the terms below with their descriptions.

- coitus
- estrogen
- fertilization
- follicle-stimulating hormone
- human chorionic gonadotropin
- luteinizing hormone
- menarche
- myometrium
- prenatal
- progesterone

1. a hormone produced by the ovaries; responsible for femaleness and buildup of the uterine lining during the menstrual cycle
2. a hormone produced by the pituitary gland to stimulate the maturation of the graafian follicle and ovum in the ovary
3. sexual intercourse
4. before birth
5. beginning of the first menstrual period during puberty
6. hormone produced by the placenta to sustain pregnancy by stimulating the ovaries to produce estrogen and progesterone
7. muscle layer lining the uterus
8. hormone produced by the corpus luteum in the ovary and also by the placenta of a pregnant woman
9. hormone produced by the pituitary gland to promote ovulation

10. fusion of the nuclei of the sperm and ovum

D. Give the meanings of the following.

1. galact/o and lact/o both mean

2. colp/o and vagin/o both mean

3. mamm/o and mast/o both mean

4. metr/o, uter/o, and hyster/o all mean

5. oophor/o and ovar/i/o both mean

6. o/o, ov/o, and ovul/o all mean

7. in- and endo- both mean

8. -cyesis and -gravida both mean

9. salping/o and -salpinx both mean

10. episi/o and vulv/o both mean

E. Complete the terms based on the meanings given.

1. inflammation of the cervix: ___________________________itis

2. suture of the vagina: colp ___________________________

3. surgical puncture to remove fluid from the cul-de-sac: ___________________________ centesis

4. surgical repair of the breast: mammo ___________________________

5. removal of both fallopian tubes: bi ___________________________ectomy

6. pertaining to newborn: neo ___________________________

7. difficult labor: dys ___________________________

8. first menstrual period: men ___________________________

9. rapid labor: ___________________________tocia

10. production of milk: lacto ___________________________
F. Give the meanings of the following symptoms.

1. amenorrhea

2. dysmenorrhea

3. leukorrhea

4. metrorrhagia

5. galactorrhea

6. menorrhagia

7. pyosalpinx

8. dyspareunia

9. menometrorrhagia

10. oligomenorrhea

G. State whether the following sentences are true or false and explain your answers.

1. After a total (complete) hysterectomy, a woman still has regular menstrual periods.

2. After a total hysterectomy, a woman may still produce estrogen and progesterone.

3. Birth control pills prevent pregnancy by reducing the levels of FSH and LH in the bloodstream.

4. After a total hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, a doctor may advise estrogen replacement therapy.

5. A modified radical mastectomy involves removal of the entire breast, axillary lymph nodes, and chest wall muscle.
6. An episiotomy is an incision of the cervix and is part of a Pap smear.

7. Human chorionic gonadotropin is produced by the ovaries during pregnancy.

8. Gynecomastia is a common condition in pregnant women.

9. Treatment for endometriosis is uterine myomectomy.

10. A gravida 3, para 2 is a woman who has given birth 3 times.

11. A nulligravida is a woman who has had several pregnancies.

12. Pseudocyesis is the same condition as a tubal pregnancy.

13. Fibrocystic changes in the breast are a malignant condition.

14. Cystadenomas occur in the ovaries.

15. FSH and LH are ovarian hormones.

H. Give the meanings of the following terms.

1. parturition

2. menopause

3. menarche

4. ovulation

5. gestation

6. anovulatory

7. dilatation

8. lactation

9. nulliparous

10. oophoritis
1. Match the following terms with their meanings as given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abruptio placentae</td>
<td>malignant tumor of the ovary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carcinoma in situ</td>
<td>chlamydia infection causing inflammation in the lower, neck-like portion of the uterus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cervical carcinoma</td>
<td>cancerous tumor cells are localized in a small area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cervicitis</td>
<td>condition during pregnancy or shortly thereafter, marked by hypertension, proteinuria, and edema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choriocarcinoma</td>
<td>uterine tissue located outside the uterus (in the ovaries or cul-de-sac or attached to the peritoneum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cystadenocarcinoma</td>
<td>premature separation of a normally implanted placenta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endometrial carcinoma</td>
<td>placenta implantation over the cervical opening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endometriosis</td>
<td>malignant tumor of the pregnant uterus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leiomyomas</td>
<td>malignant condition that can be diagnosed by a Pap smear, revealing dysplastic changes in cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>placenta previa</td>
<td>malignant condition of the inner lining of the uterus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preeclampsia</td>
<td>benign muscle tumors in the uterus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J. Give the name of the test or procedure described below.

1. burning of abnormal tissue with chemicals or an electrically heated instrument:

2. contrast material is injected into the uterus and fallopian tubes, and x-rays are taken:

3. cold temperature is used to destroy tissue:
4. visual examination of the vagina and cervix:

5. widening the cervical opening and scraping the lining of the uterus:

6. withdrawal of fluid by suction with a needle:

7. process of recording x-ray images of the breast:

8. a cone-shaped section of the cervix is removed for diagnosis or treatment of cervical dysplasia:

9. surgical puncture to remove fluid from the cul-de-sac:

10. echoes from sound waves create an image of structures in the region of the hip:

11. blocking the fallopian tubes to prevent fertilization from occurring:

12. visual examination of the abdominal cavity:

13. HCG is measured in the urine or blood:

14. cells are taken from the cervix or vagina for microscopic analysis:

15. removal of internal organs and adjacent structures the pelvis:
K. Match the obstetrical and neonatal terms with the descriptions given below.

abortion  
Apgar score  
cephalic version  
cesarean section  
erythrobastosis fetalis  
fetal monitoring  
fetal presentation  
fontanelle  
hydrocephalus  
pelvimetry  
pyloric stenosis  
respiratory distress syndrome

1. Turning the fetus so that the head presents during birth __________________________
2. Measurement of the dimensions of the maternal pelvic bone ______________________
3. The soft spot between the newborn’s cranial bones _____________________________
4. The evaluation of the newborn’s physical condition _______________________________
5. Premature termination of pregnancy is known as _________________________________
6. Removal of the fetus by abdominal incision of the uterus __________________________
7. Acute lung disease in the premature newborn: surfactant deficiency __________________
8. Use of a machine to electronically record fetal heart rate during labor ________________
9. Narrowing of the opening of the stomach to the small intestine in the infant __________
10. Hemolytic disease of the newborn ______________________________________________
11. Accumulation of fluid in the spaces of a neonate’s brain __________________________
12. Manner in which the fetus appears to the examiner during delivery _________________

L. Give medical terms for the following meanings. Pay careful attention to spelling.

1. benign muscle tumors in the uterus: ____________________________________________
2. no menstrual discharge: _______________________________________________________
3. accessory organs of the uterus: _________________________________________________
4. suture of the vagina: __________________________________________________________
5. removal of an ovary: ___________________________________________________________
6. condition of female breasts (in a male): __________________________________________
7. reproductive organs: ___________________________________________________________
8. widening: __________________________________________________________________
9. scraping:

10. ovarian hormone that sustains pregnancy:

11. nipple-shaped elevation on the breast:

12. inflammation of the vulva and vagina:

**M. Give the meanings of the following abbreviations and then select the letter of the sentence that is the best association for each.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. CIN</td>
<td>A. This woman has given birth to three infants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. FSH</td>
<td>B. Elevated levels of the protein may induce, fetal spinal cord abnormalities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. D&amp;C</td>
<td>C. This woman has given birth for the first time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. multip</td>
<td>D. Secretion from the pituitary gland stimulates the ovaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. C-section</td>
<td>E. This procedure stops abnormal uterine bleeding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. AFP</td>
<td>F. Preinvasive changes in the lining of the neck of the uterus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. DCIS</td>
<td>G. Surgical procedure to remove the uterus, fallopian tubes, and ovaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. TAH-BSO</td>
<td>H. Surgical delivery of an infant through an abdominal incision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. primip</td>
<td>I. Drugs that block estrogen's effect on breast tissue; tamoxifen is an example.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. SERMs</td>
<td>J. Precancerous breast lesion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**N. Circle the term in parentheses that best completes the meaning of each sentence.**

1. Dr. Hanson felt that it was important to do a **(culdocentesis, Pap smear, amniocentesis)** once yearly on each of her GYN patients to screen for abnormal cells.

2. When Doris missed her period, her doctor checked for the presence of **(LH, IUD, HCG)** in Doris' urine to see if she was pregnant.

3. Ellen was 34 weeks pregnant, experiencing bad headaches, a 10-pound weight gain in 2 days, and blurry vision. Dr. Murphy told her to go to the obstetrical emergency room because she suspected **(preeclampsia, pelvic inflammatory disease, fibroids)**.

4. Dr. Harris felt a breast mass when examining Mrs. Clark. She immediately ordered a **(dilation and curettage, hysterosalpingogram, mammogram)** for her 35-year-old patient.

5. Clara knew that she should not ignore her fevers and yellow vaginal discharge and the pain in her side. She had previous episodes of **(PMS, PID, DES)** treated with IV antibiotics. She worried that she might have a recurrence.