



Management of the Adnexal Mass

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1. For women with significant symptoms in whom surgical management may be appropriate whether or not the mass is malignant, the main reason to discriminate between benign and malignant lesions is to:
 - A. Allow the use of special modifiers to the operative billing code
 - B. Simplify pre-operative informed consent counseling
 - C. Identify the need for a living will
 - D. Determine the suitability of the patient for blood donation in advance of the procedure
 - E. Facilitate referral to clinicians who have specialized training

2. While endometriosis may manifest in many forms, the most common lesion detected by ultrasonography is:

- A. Uterosacral scarring
- B. Omental studding
- C. Free peritoneal fluid
- D. Ovarian endometrioma
- E. Tubal blunting

3. The most important risk factor for epithelial ovarian cancer is:

- A. Race
- B. Parity
- C. Estrogen hormone use
- D. Obesity
- E. Age

4. Of the inherited ovarian cancers, the majority have germline mutations:

- A. In the *DMD* gene
- B. In the *CFTR* gene
- C. In the cytochrome P450 gene
- D. Associated with hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer
- E. In the *BRCA* gene

5. A family history of which of the following might suggest an increased risk for ovarian cancer?

- A. Lung cancer
- B. Early-onset diabetes
- C. Prostate cancer
- D. Cystic fibrosis
- E. Pancreatic cancer

6. The Ovarian Cancer Symptom Index is limited as a potentially useful screening tool by its:
- A. Low negative predictive value
 - B. Low positive predictive value
 - C. High false negative rate
 - D. High false positive rate
 - E. High cost
7. Which of the following factors most affects the positive and negative predictive value of any given diagnostic test?
- A. Number of published studies validating the test
 - B. Precision of the values reported
 - C. The confidence interval of the test
 - D. Test–retest reliability
 - E. Pretest probability of the condition
8. Which of the following is an element in the Sasone scoring system (Figure 1)?
- A. Size
 - B. Bilaterality
 - C. Blood flow velocity
 - D. Echogenicity
 - E. Rate of growth
9. The most appropriate clinical use for serum CA 125 measurements is:
- A. Differentiating between benign and malignant processes
 - B. Differentiating between epithelia and stromal tumors
 - C. Monitoring interval changes
 - D. Determining the need for surgical intervention
 - E. Ruling out inflammatory processes

10. For a postmenopausal woman with a simple cyst, data suggest that a protracted follow-up protocol that uses multiple-interval imaging studies may increase the probability of:

- A. Cancer detection
- B. Long-term survival
- C. Patient reassurance
- D. Documenting morphologic change
- E. Invasive intervention

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