

### Clinical Management of Endometriosis

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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 ablation 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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