

## Premature Ovarian Failure

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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

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