



## EXERCISES

Remember to check your answers carefully with the Answers to Exercises, page 300.

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

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

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. outermost layer surrounding the uterus \_\_\_\_\_
13. lips of the vulva \_\_\_\_\_
14. female gonads; producing ova and hormones \_\_\_\_\_
15. includes the perineum, labia and clitoris, and hymen; external genitalia \_\_\_\_\_
16. muscular, mucosa-lined canal 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. ovarian follicle \_\_\_\_\_
10. corpus luteum \_\_\_\_\_

**C Match the terms below with their descriptions.**

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

1. hormone produced by the ovaries; promotes female secondary sex characteristics  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. hormone secreted by the pituitary gland to stimulate maturation of the egg cell (ovum)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. sexual intercourse \_\_\_\_\_
4. before birth \_\_\_\_\_
5. beginning of the first menstrual period \_\_\_\_\_
6. hormone produced by the placenta to sustain pregnancy by stimulating the ovaries to produce estrogen and progesterone \_\_\_\_\_
7. muscle layer of the uterus \_\_\_\_\_
8. hormone produced by the corpus luteum in the ovary and the placenta of a pregnant woman  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. hormone produced by the pituitary gland to promote ovulation \_\_\_\_\_
10. union of the sperm cell and ovum from which the embryo develops \_\_\_\_\_

**D** Supply definitions to complete the following sentences.

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 ovari/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** Match the following terms with their meanings below.

bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy  
 cervicitis  
 culdocentesis  
 chorion

lactation  
 neonatology  
 obstetrics

oxytocin  
 total hysterectomy  
 vulvovaginitis

1. study of the newborn \_\_\_\_\_
2. hormone that stimulates the pregnant uterus to contract \_\_\_\_\_
3. secretion of milk \_\_\_\_\_
4. removal of the entire uterus \_\_\_\_\_
5. inflammation of the neck of the uterus \_\_\_\_\_
6. branch of medicine concerned with pregnancy and childbirth \_\_\_\_\_
7. outermost membrane surrounding the fetus \_\_\_\_\_
8. removal of both fallopian tubes and both ovaries \_\_\_\_\_
9. inflammation of the external female genitalia and vagina \_\_\_\_\_
10. needle puncture to remove fluid from the cul-de-sac \_\_\_\_\_

**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 keeping levels of estrogen and progesterone high.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. After a total hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, a doctor may advise hormone replacement therapy. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Human papillomavirus can cause genital warts and ovarian cancer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. A Pap smear can detect cervical dysplasia. \_\_\_\_\_
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.

---

8

**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 \_\_\_\_\_

**I Match the following terms with their meanings as given below.**

abruptio placentae  
cervical carcinoma  
cervicitis  
choriocarcinoma

cystadenocarcinoma  
endometrial carcinoma  
endometriosis

leiomyoma  
placenta previa  
preeclampsia

1. malignant tumor of the ovary \_\_\_\_\_
2. chlamydial infection causing inflammation in the lower, neck-like portion of the uterus  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. condition during pregnancy or shortly thereafter, marked by hypertension, proteinuria, and edema \_\_\_\_\_
4. uterine tissue located outside the uterus; for example, in the ovaries, cul-de-sac, fallopian tubes, or peritoneum \_\_\_\_\_
5. premature separation of a normally implanted placenta \_\_\_\_\_
6. placenta implantation over the cervical opening \_\_\_\_\_
7. malignant tumor of the placenta \_\_\_\_\_
8. malignant condition that can be diagnosed by a Pap smear, revealing dysplastic changes in cells  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. malignant condition of the inner lining of the uterus \_\_\_\_\_
10. benign muscle tumor in the uterus \_\_\_\_\_

**J Name the appropriate test or procedure for each of the following descriptions.**

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-ray images are obtained  
\_\_\_\_\_
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. removal of a cone-shaped section of the cervix 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 pelvic region  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. blocking the fallopian tubes to prevent fertilization from occurring  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. visual examination of the abdominal cavity with an endoscope  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. hCG is measured in the urine or blood \_\_\_\_\_
14. cells are scraped from the cervix or vagina for microscopic analysis \_\_\_\_\_
15. removal of internal gynecologic organs and adjacent structures in the pelvis  
\_\_\_\_\_

**K Match the obstetrical and neonatal terms with the descriptions given below.**

abortion	fetal monitoring	in vitro fertilization
Apgar score	fetal presentation	meconium aspiration syndrome
cephalic version	fontanelle	pelvimetry
cesarean section	hyaline membrane disease	pyloric stenosis
erythroblastosis fetalis	hydrocephalus	

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 \_\_\_\_\_
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 \_\_\_\_\_
13. Condition resulting from inhalation of a thick, sticky black substance by the newborn  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. Union of the egg and sperm cell in a laboratory dish \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. benign muscle tumors in the uterus \_\_\_\_\_
2. no menses \_\_\_\_\_
3. removal of an ovary \_\_\_\_\_
4. condition of female breasts (in a male) \_\_\_\_\_
5. ovarian hormone that sustains pregnancy \_\_\_\_\_
6. nipple-shaped elevation on the breast \_\_\_\_\_

**M Give the meanings of the abbreviations in Column I. Then select the letter of the correct description from Column II.****COLUMN I**

1. CIS \_\_\_\_\_
2. FSH \_\_\_\_\_
3. D&C \_\_\_\_\_
4. multip \_\_\_\_\_
5. C-section \_\_\_\_\_
6. IVF \_\_\_\_\_
7. Cx \_\_\_\_\_
8. TAH-BSO \_\_\_\_\_
9. primip \_\_\_\_\_
10. OB \_\_\_\_\_

**COLUMN II**

- A. This woman has given birth to more than one infant.
- B. Egg and sperm cells are combined outside the body.
- C. This woman has given birth for the first time.
- D. Secretion from the pituitary gland stimulates the ovaries.
- E. This procedure helps diagnose uterine disease.
- F. Localized cancer growth.
- G. Surgical procedure to remove the uterus, fallopian tubes, and ovaries.
- H. Surgical delivery of an infant through an abdominal incision.
- I. Branch of medicine dealing with pregnancy and delivery of infants.
- J. Lower, neck-like region of the uterus.



**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's urine to see if she was pregnant.
3. Ellen was 34 weeks pregnant and experiencing bad headaches and blurry vision, with a 10-pound weight gain in 2 days. Dr. Murphy told her to go to the obstetric emergency department 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 42-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.
6. After years of trying to become pregnant, Jill decided to speak to her **(hematologist, gynecologist, urologist)** about in vitro **(gestation, parturition, fertilization)**.
7. To harvest her ova, Jill's physician prescribed hormones to stimulate egg maturation and **(coitus, lactation, ovulation)**. Ova were surgically removed and fertilized with sperm cells in a Petri dish.
8. Next, multiple embryos were implanted into Jill's **(fallopian tube, vagina, uterus)**, and she received hormones to ensure the survival of at least one embryo.
9. The IVF was successful and after **(abdominal CT, ultrasound examination, pelvimetry)**, Jill was told that she would have twins in 8½ months.
10. At 37 weeks, Jill went into labor. Under continuous **(chorionic villus sampling, culdocentesis, fetal monitoring)**, two healthy infants were delivered vaginally.

