1. Which of the followings is wrong about adipokines?
   a) Adipokines are signaling molecules that have important roles in the regulation of reproduction, immune response, and glucose and lipid metabolism
   b) In PCOS patients, tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-α) levels are increased and adiponectin levels are decreased
   c) Abnormal levels of adipokines are associated with insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes mellitus
   d) It has been shown that chemerin levels decrease in metabolic syndrome
   e) In obese women, adiponectin levels decrease and increase with weight loss

2. Which of the following adipokines decreases in obesity?
   a) Leptin
   b) Adiponectin
   c) Chemerin
   d) Resistin
   e) Visfatin

3. Which of the followings is not a risk factor for subfertility in overweight and obese women?
   a) Impaired ovarian follicular development because of obesity
   b) Long-standing anovulation because of hyperandrogenism
   c) Increased free estrogen levels because of increased conversion of androgens to estrogens in adipose tissue
   d) Effects of hyperinsulinemia, insulin resistance, and hyperandrogenism on steroidogenesis and ovary
   e) Decreased levels of insulin

4. What is the first step in the treatment of infertility in obese women?
   a) Starting ovulation induction with clomiphene citrate
   b) Starting intrauterine insemination as soon as possible
   c) Starting in vitro fertilization with higher dosage of gonadotropins
   d) Weight loss
   e) Laparoscopic drilling

5. Which of the followings is wrong about the effects of insulin in obese women?
   a) Insulin increases SHBG production from liver
   b) The effect of FSH on estradiol and progesterone production increases by insulin
   c) Insulin decreases the production of IGFBP-1 in liver
   d) Insulin levels are increased in obese women
   e) Insulin stimulates androgen production in the theca cells

6. Which of the followings is wrong in obese women?
   a) Insulin resistance and hyperandrogenemia are significantly increased in obese women, particularly in those with central obesity
   b) FSH enhances excessive production of the androgen substrate, leading to relatively improper estrogen levels in the developing follicle in obese women
   c) The duration required to achieve spontaneous pregnancy is increased and pregnancy rates are decreased in obese women, excluding those with regular ovulation
   d) Premature luteinization leads to menstrual cycle disorders and obesity-induced oligo-anovulation in obese women, particularly in those with PCOS
   e) It is possible that the increased miscarriage rates in obesity are due to the effects of obesity on the embryo or the endometrium, or both
Answer form for the article titled “Impact of obesity on infertility in women” within the scope of CME/CPD

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