Answer form for the article titled “Perioperative considerations in the treatment of endometriosis” within the scope of CME/CPD

1. The mean period of time from the onset of initial symptoms to the confirmed diagnosis of endometriosis is:
   a. 12-24 months
   b. 2-4 years
   c. 5-6 years
   d. >8 years

2. Which statement is true for diagnostic investigation of suspected endometriosis?
   a. The speculum should be set to inspect the anterior fornix.
   b. In case of a well-founded suspicion of endometriosis based on the patient’s medical history and clinical investigation, one should dispense with a laparoscopy.
   c. The speculum should be set specifically to inspect the posterior fornix.
   d. A rectovaginal investigation is needed in very rare cases.

3. Which statement is true for the ultrasound diagnostic investigation of endometriosis?
   a. A structured diagnostic approach may be omitted.
   b. The sensitivity and specificity of transvaginal ultrasound for the diagnosis of endometriosis is about 25% and 35%, respectively.
   c. The Morphological Uterus Sonographic Assessment (MUSA) group criteria are well suited for the diagnosis of peritoneal endometriosis.
   d. The International Deep Endometriosis Analysis (IDEA) group provides specific recommendations for the diagnostic procedure in cases of suspected deep infiltrating endometriosis.

4. Which of these statements is true for adenomyosis?
   a. Typical symptoms are hypomenorrhea and non-cyclical pain in the lower abdomen.
   b. The computed tomography (CT) investigation permits an accurate diagnosis.
   c. The Morphological Uterus Sonographic Assessment (MUSA) group criteria should be used for diagnostic evaluation.
   d. Adenomyoma can be clearly differentiated from myoma on ultrasound investigation.

5. Which of these statements is true for endometrioma?
   a. Endometrioma is frequently marked by strong vascularization of the cyst wall.
   b. In rare cases it is associated with further endometriosis lesions.
   c. Recurrence rates are the same after complete cyst enucleation and after reduction of endometrioma.
   d. The presence of “kissing ovaries” is associated with co-existing deep infiltrating endometriosis.

6. A 36-year-old woman with an unfulfilled desire for children and dysmenorrhea came for consultation and diagnosis. She also complained of cycle-related dyschezia. On being questioned specifically, she reported dyspareunia. These symptoms are imposing a significant burden on her sexual relationship. The patient finds it very unpleasant to discuss these problems.
   a. In this case one should definitely dispense with a detailed medical history.
   b. Further diagnostic investigations by way of a gynecological examination, including transvaginal ultrasound, will provide no additional benefit and will be an additional burden for the patient.
   c. Further diagnostic investigations should include an endosonography and a colonoscopy.
   d. Any further treatment should be focused on the sexual partner.
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1st Question

A  B  C  D

2nd Question

A  B  C  D

3rd Question

A  B  C  D

4th Question

A  B  C  D

5th Question

A  B  C  D

6th Question

A  B  C  D

People who answer these questions will receive “2 TMA-CME/CPD credits”

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