

JTGGA CME/CPD CREDITING



Answer form for the article titled “Efficacy of hyoscine in pain management during hysteroscopy: a systematic review and meta-analysis” within the scope of CME/CPD

- 1. What is the most accurate tool for diagnosing endometrial cavity disorders?**
 - a. Blind curettage
 - b. Hysteroscopy
 - c. Transvaginal ultrasound
 - d. Transabdominal ultrasound
- 2. What procedures can be done with office hysteroscopy?**
 - a. Abnormal uterine bleeding
 - b. Congenital anomalies of the uterus
 - c. Removal of intrauterine devices and endometrial polyps
 - d. Visualization of intrauterine adhesions
 - e. All of the above
- 3. What is the major factor limiting the use of office hysteroscopy?**
 - a. Provider preference
 - b. Lack of tools in office
 - c. Patient pain from the procedure
 - d. Insurance coverage
- 4. What can be used to attempt to decrease pain during office hysteroscopy?**
 - a. Vaginal misoprostol
 - b. Hyoscine-n-butyl bromide
 - c. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
 - d. Carboprost methylate suppository
 - e. All of the above
- 5. Which of the following drugs has clinical trials showing contradictory results in its efficacy for reducing postoperative pain?**
 - a. Vaginal misoprostol
 - b. Hyoscine-n-butyl bromide
 - c. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
 - d. Carboprost methylate suppository
- 6. What is the proposed mechanism of uterine pain relief of hyoscine-n-butyl bromide?**
 - a. Muscarinic blockade, leading to decreased uterine spasms
 - b. Opioid agonist
 - c. By blocking prostaglandin release
 - d. Inhibition of acetylcholine release

