

Beckmann and Ling's Obstetrics and Gynecology / Edition 8/ 8th edition TESTBANK

Chapter 1: Women's Health Examination and Women's Health Care Management

1:

Elevating the head of the examining table approximately 30 degrees facilitates

a:

the observation of the patient's responses

b:

the ability of the patient to comfortably look around to distract her from the examination

c:

the contraction of the abdominal wall muscle groups, making the examination easier

d:

comfortable blood pressure measurement

e:

the physician not being distracted by eye contact with the patient

2:

Which of the following uterine positions is most associated with dyspareunia?

a:

Midposition, retroflexed

b:

Retroverted, anteflexed

c:

Anteverted, anteflexed

d:

Retroverted, retroflexed

e:

Midposition, anteflexed

3:

Inquiry concerning adult and child history of sexual abuse should be included in the sexual history

a:

if time permits

b:

in visits where there are suspicious physical findings but not otherwise

c:

in visits where sufficient time is allotted

d:

in all new patient visits

e:

in visits where a specific indication is noted

4:

Peau d'orange change in the breast is associated with

a:

edema of the lymphatics

b:

jaundice

c:

too vigorous breastfeeding

d:

overly tight undergarments

e:

galactorrhea

5:

Which kind of speculum is often most suitable for examination of the nulliparous patient?

a:

Morgan's speculum

b:

Endoscopic speculum

c:

Ling speculum

d:

Graves speculum

e:

Pederson speculum

6:

Which uterine configuration is most difficult to assess for size, shape, configuration, and mobility?

a:

Midposition

b:

Anteverted

c: