FERTILITY AND INFERTILITY

1) What is the monthly chance of conception? (1)
2) What are the cumulative rates of contraception at yr1 and yr2 and what % will never conceive? (3)
3) What is infertility? (2)
4) What are the 7 pre-requisites that are required for successful conception? (6)
5) What is the difference between primary and secondary infertility and what % of infertile women have primary/secondary? (3)
6) Why is GnRH released in a pulsatile form? (3)
7) Describe the ovarian cycle with each phase and the hormones involved. (6)
8) How much does body temp increase during ovulation and for how long does this new increased body temperature remain for. (4)
9) How long do sperm survive in the body and how long do eggs survive in the body? (2)
10) When does having unprotected intercourse results in the highest chance of conception and why is this? (3)
11) Describe the pathophysiology of PCOS and what causes the symptoms of hirsutism and anovulation. (5)
12) How is PCOS treated and describe the mechanism of action of the pharmacological treatment? (4)
13) What are some of the causes of tubal infertility and what sort of damage is done to the tubes? (3)
14) What is hydrosalpinx and how can it reduce infertility? (4)
15) What is endometriosis and give some symptoms. (5)
16) Give 3 examples of anatomical abnormalities that hinder conception? (5)
17) Give 3 examples of male congenital abnormalities and 3 examples acquired that reduce fertility. (6)
18) What types of toxins can reduce fertility? (6)
19) What are the normal values for semen analysis and if abnormal what is each low value called? (5)
20) What is tested for when blood tests are carried out on females and what are normal values? (6)
21) Before doing tubal occlusion testing what should be carried out and why? (4)
22) In which 2 ways can tubal occlusion be tested and what are disadvantages of each? (4)
23) How can PCOS be treated? (4)
24) What are 3 ways of artificially inducing pregnancy, how does each one work and give indications for each one? (9)
25) Impaired fertility is associated with a history of which disorders? (3)
COMMON GI DISEASES

1) What are some common GI symptoms? (5)
2) What can be the cause of chronic diarrhoea and abdominal pain? (4)
3) What is the definition of constipation and encoporesis? (2)
4) What investigations can be carried out in someone with constipation? (5)
5) What is the definition of recurrent abdominal pain and in which groups of patients does it occur more frequently in? (3)
6) What are a few differences between function RAP and organic RAP? (4)
7) What is gastritis and what is it usually caused by? (5)
8) What are some symptoms of gastritis? (3)
9) How is H. pylori infection diagnosed and treated? (4)
10) What is the definition of gastro oesophageal reflux? (2)
11) When does it become GORD? (2)
12) Describe some S+S of GOR in children over 2. (5)
13) Describe the prevalence of GOR in children up to one yr of age. (2)
14) What are some S+S of GORD and what are the red flag signs? (6)
15) What investigations can be done for GORD to confirm a diagnosis? (4)
16) What is the I-GERQ-R? (1)
17) In which pH range is it not possible to diagnose/detect GOR? (1)
18) How does the impedance catheter monitor normal swallowing and thus how does it monitor reflux? (4)
19) What % of all reflux actually correlated with symptoms? (1)
20) How can GORD be treated? (4)
21) What can cause rectal bleeding? (5)
22) What are polyps? (2)
23) What two diseases make up IBD and what is the difference between these 2 diseases? (4)
24) What are symptoms of Crohn’s and ulcerative? (5)
25) How is IBD diagnosed? (5)
26) How can IBD be treated? (5)
27) What is coeliac disease? (4)
28) What are some S+S of coeliac disease? (5)
29) How can coeliac be diagnosed and treated? (5)