

Done by : Abdul Hakeem hady.

Gynecology slides



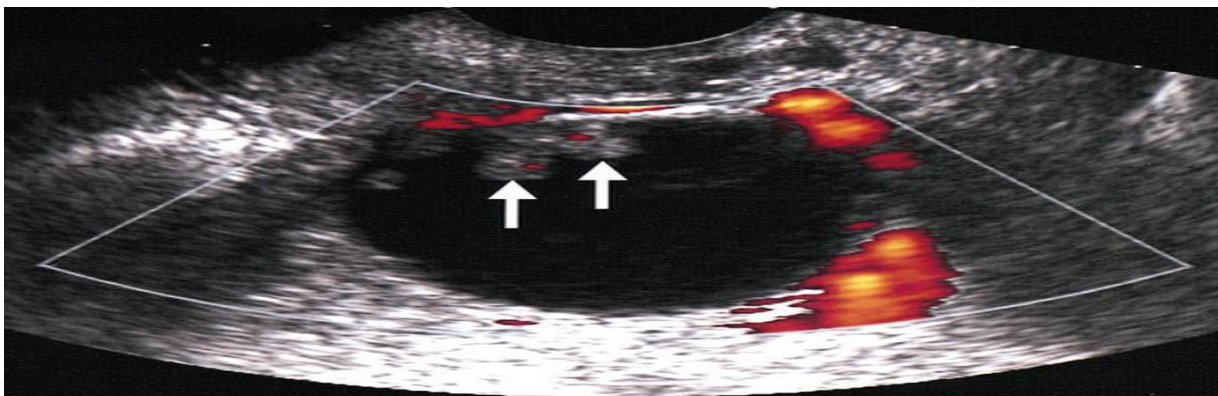
- 1. What is diagnosis?**
- 2. Mention two preventive measures to avoid development of this condition.**
- 3. What is treatment?**

Osteoporosis of the bone .

Prevention : 1. Avoid smoking . 2. Diet rich with calcium and vitamin D . 3 Exercise

Treatment :

1. Bisphosphonates are the most common medications prescribed for osteoporosis treatment.
These include:
 - Alendronate
 - Risedronate
2. Estrogen



what is showing in the slide?

What are the radiological criteria of malignancy?

Ovarian cyst

Criteria : 1) Multi-locular cyst . 2) Evidence of solid areas . 3) Evidence of metastases
4) Presence of ascites . 5) Bi-lateral lesions.



What is showing in the slide? Utrine prolapse

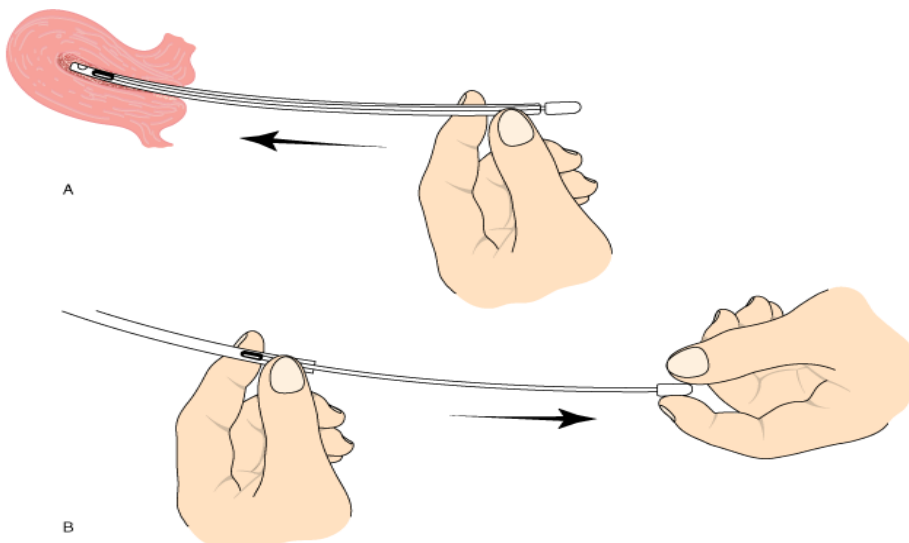
Mention its grades. ((grade 3 to 4)) Procidentia

Enumerate the predisposing factors ?

1) Obesity . 2) chronic coughing . 3) multipara . 4) chronic constipation . 5) aging and menopause . 6) large tumor .



Dx : CA of cervix .



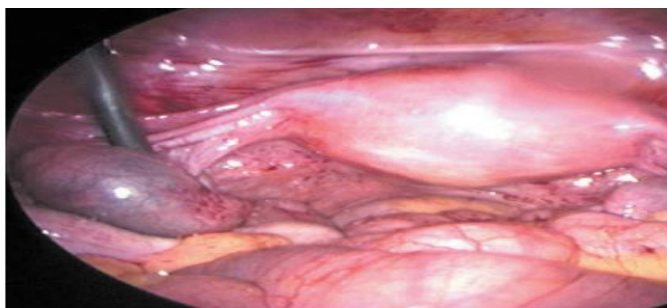
Source: Schorge JO, Schaffer JI, Halvorson LM, Hoffman BL, Bradshaw KD, Cunningham FG: Williams Gynecology: <http://www.accessmedicine.com>

What is the name of this instrument? Pipelle.

For what it is used? Used for endometrial biopsy ((sample)) .

Mention two other investigations used for the same purpose.

1) dilation and curettage. 2) Transvaginal u/s . 3) hysteroscopy .



Source: Schorge JO, Schaffer JL, Halvorson LM, Hoffman BL, Bredshaw KD, Cunningham FG: *Williams Gynecology*; <http://www.accessmedicine.com>

Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

Laparoscopic photograph. The blunt probe elevates a blue, distended left tubal ampulla. (Courtesy of Dr. Kevin Doody.)

The patient has 2 missed periods, she has positive B.HCG presented as acute abdomen.

Laparoscopy done for her, what is the finding? **ECTOPIC PREGNANCY**

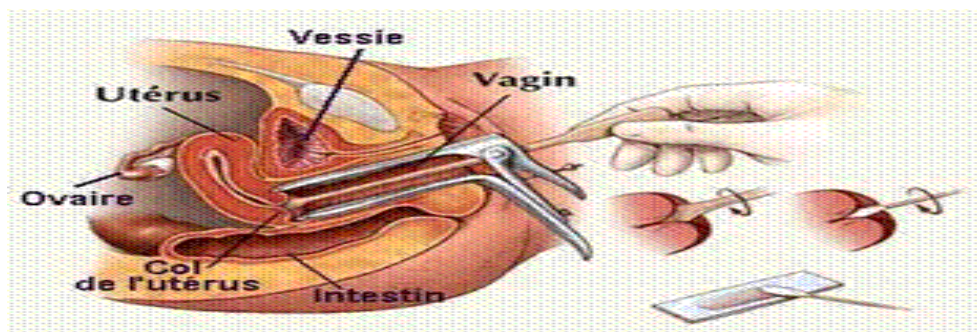
Outline the treatment options?

- 1) conservative ... if : 1) less than 3 cm . 2) near to hospital and well educated . 3) B.HCG less than 1000 .
4) no sign and symptom of acute abdomen .
- 2) medical Rx : methotrexate ... if : 1) G.sac less than 3 cm . 2) B.HCG less than 3000 . 3) no sign of rupture .
4) not contraindicated to methotrexate.

Side effect of methotrexate : GIT upset , photosensitivity ... etc

3) surgical : by open laparotomy or by laparoscopy. ((**salpingectomy , salpingotomy and salpingostomy**)).

Indication : 1) not respond to medical . 2) G.sac more than 4 cm . 3) sign of rupture . 4) B.HCG >5000.



What is the name of the procedure? Conventional cervical (Pap) smear test.

For what it is used? 1-For screening of malignant and premalignant conditions.

2-For checking degree of infection (HPV- 16-18-31-35).

If the result is abnormal what is the next investigation? Colposcopy.

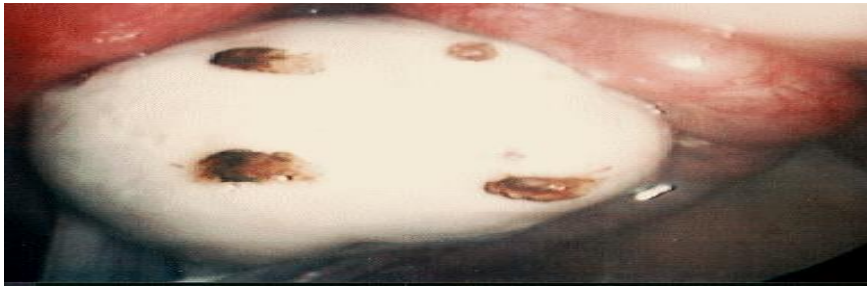


What is this abnormality? Anterior vaginal wall prolapsed

Mention the predisposing factors ?

1) Obesity . 2) chronic coughing . 3) multipara . 4) chronic constipation . 5) aging and menopause . 6) large tumor .

What is the management? Anterior colporrhaphy .



What is this procedure? laparoscopic ovarian drilling .

For what it is used? For polycystic ovary syndrome .

Enumerate the hormonal changes that occur in this case?

1) testosterone , LH & FSH ratio , serum prolactine ((all increase)) . 2) serum estradiol and estron increase .



What is the abnormality? Imperforated hymen

Mention the typical presentation for this patient?

primary amenorrhea, intermittent cyclical abdominal pain (dysmenorrhea), difficulty with micturition and defecation, retention of urine in some cases, Normal stature and have normal secondary sexual characteristic

What is the management?

1-History ==> primary amenorrhea, intermittent cyclical abdominal pain (dysmenorrhea), difficulty with micturition and defecation, retention of urine in some cases.

2- Examination ==> Normal stature and have normal secondary sexual characteristic, abdominal mass, vulval inspection (tense bluish bulging membrane), rectal examination (mass at the vagina).

3- Investigations ==> US, Laparoscopy, Laparotomy.

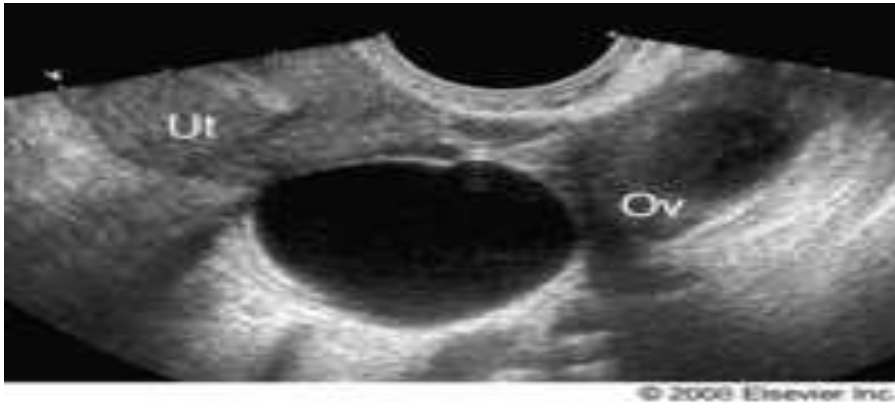
4- Treatment ==> After explanation of the condition and obtaining parents consent, a cruciate incision (+) in the hymen allows drainage of the retained menstrual blood, also give antibiotics.



What is this investigation?

What is the abnormality showing?

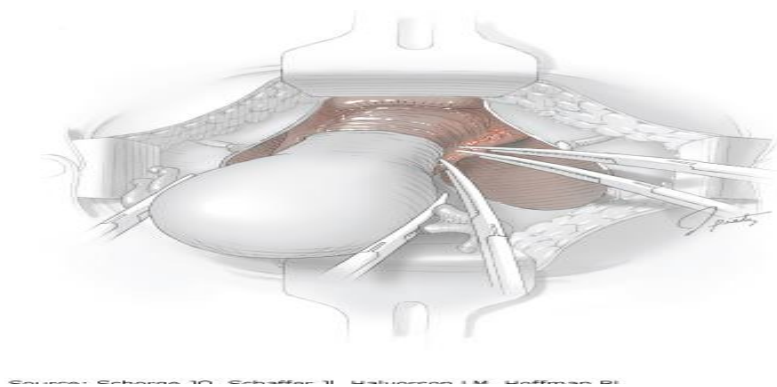
Enumerate the criteria for observation management to this abnormality?



What is this investigation? Ultrasanograhyy .

What is the abnormality showing? ovarian cyst

Enumerate the criteria for observation management to this abnormality?



What is this operation? Abdominal Hysterectomy .

Enumerate the advantages and the disadvantages of this operation?

Advantage : 1) relieves abnormal uterine bleeding which is painful and distressing. 2) prevents uterine cancer. 3)Hysterectomy for fibroids in the uterus offers great relief to those who have symptoms like bleeding, cramps, urinary problems etc.

Disadvantage : 1) infection (septicemia) . 2) damage to near by organ . 3) risk of adhesion . 4) DVT . 5) risk of anesthesia .

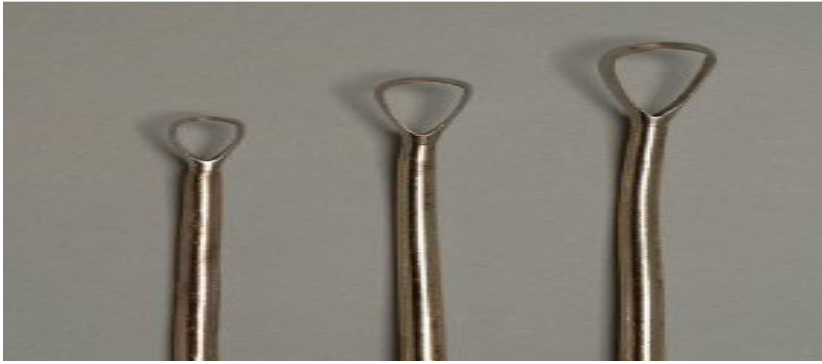


What is this drug? DANAZOL

Mention two indications to its use? 1) Endometriosis . 2) Fibrocystic Breast Disease. 3) Hereditary Angioedema.

Enumerate three side effects to its use?

Weight gain, acne, flushing, sweating, voice changes (hoarseness, change in pitch), abnormal growth of body hair (in women), vaginal dryness/irritation, or decreased breast size and dark color urine .



What is showing in the slide? Utrine Curette .

For what it is used?

- 1-To curette out the products of conception in cases of missed or incomplete conception.
- 2-To curette out endometrium in cases of endometrial diseases for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes (in case of infertility, postmenopausal bleeding, endometrial cancer).
- 3-For checking curettage: done 1 week after evacuation of H.mole.

Mention the name of other tools used in the same procedure?

- 1) sim's speculum. 2) sponge forcipes . 3) cervical dilator 4) curette .

Enumerate the complications of this procedure?

Hemorrhage, sepsis, perforation of the uterus, vigorous curettage lead to amenorrhea due to total removal of endometrium (Asherman's syndrome).



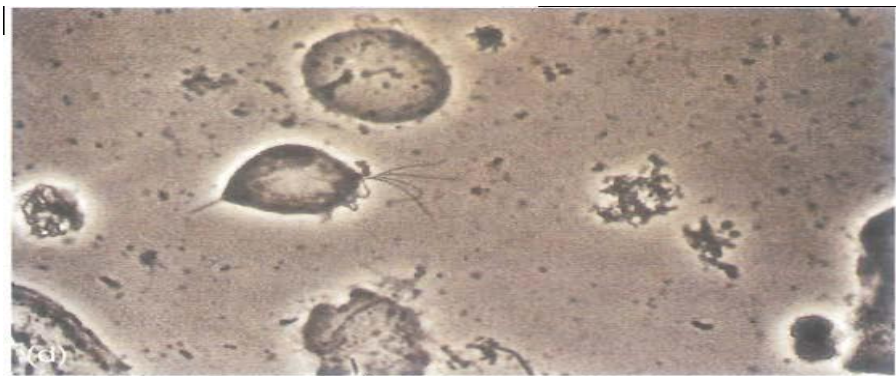
-what is this dermalogical lesion? Acanthosis nigricans

-Where it is occur? Occur in PCOS AT the axilla , neck and under the breast .

-What other clinical feature that can occur in the same patient?

- 1) hirsutism . 2) alopecia . 3) acne . 4) obesity . 5) sub-fertility.

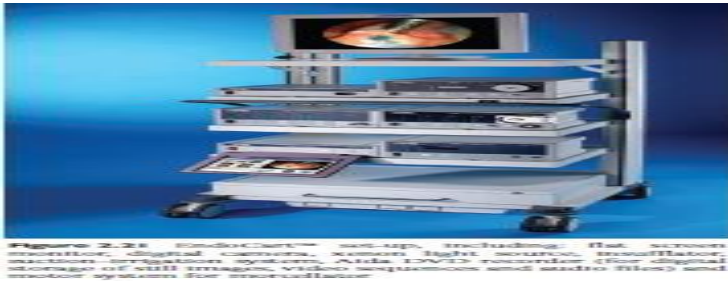
-What is the cause? Insulin resistance , Hormonal disorders, Certain drugs and supplements & Cancer.



-what is the name of this micro-organism? Trichimonas.

-Give the clinical features. : 1) frothy yellowish green offensive discharge . 2) strawberry cervix . 3) dysuria.
4) vulval itching and soreness.

-What is the drug of choice? Metronidazole .



what is showing in the slide? **Laparoscope .**

What are the advantages ?

1) Smaller incision . 2) less adhesion . 3) reduce risk of hemorrhage . 4) Less pain. 5) less hospital stay .

Contraindication : 1) multiple abdominal surgery . 2) big abdominal mass (tumor) . 3) cardiopulmonary ds. 4) para umbilical hernia . 5) intestinal obstruction .



what is showing in the slide? **Pessary. ((ring and shelf))**

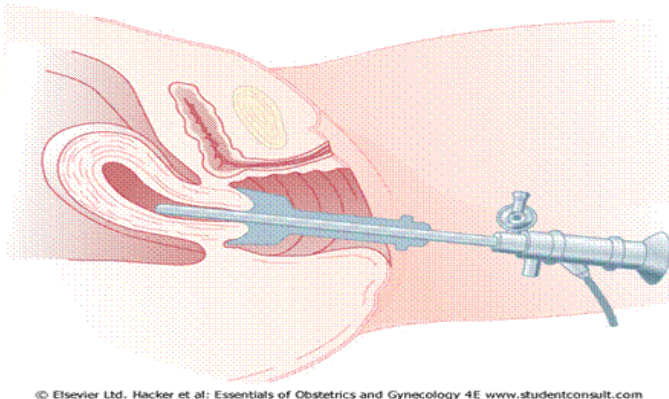
Mention the indications to its use? 1) pelvic organ prolapsed . 2) urinary incontinence . 3) Cystocele .



What is this drug? Goserelin (injectable gonadotropin releasing hormone superagonist (GnRH agonist)).

Enumerate 4 indications to its use? 1) prostatic cancer . 2) breast cancer . 3) endometriosis . 4) precocious puberty.

Mention 2 important side effects of this drug? headache, vasodilatation, and diaphoresis.

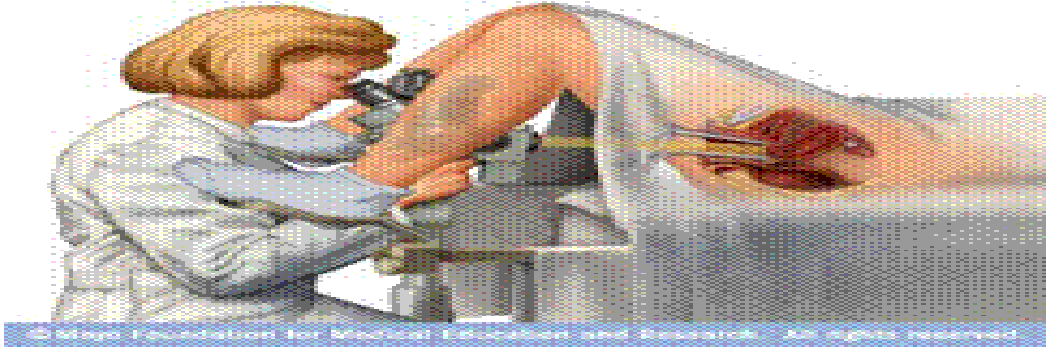


-what is showing in the slide? **Hysteroscopy .**

-Mention 3 indication . : 1) Endometrial polyp. 2) Abnormal uterine bleeding. 3) recurrent miscarriage . 4) removal of missed lobe of IUD . 5) Asherman's syndrome .

-Mention 3 complications of the procedures?

1) uterine perforation. 2) fluid over load . 3) bleeding . 4) injury to adjacent organ . 5) infection .



-what is the name of the procedure? Colposcopy.

-What is the indication?

1-Indicated for further investigation of smear abnormalities.

2-It has been used to examine the cervix in detail to:

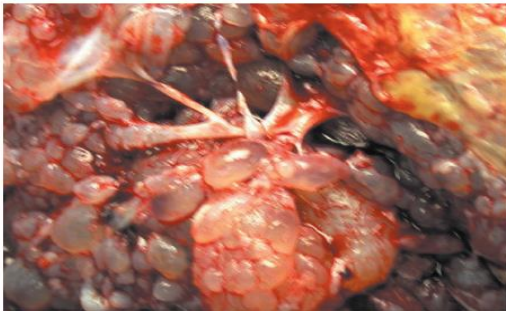
*Identify dysplastic abnormalities on the ectocervix.

*Exclude an invasive process.

*Allow the accurate localization of the abnormal epithelium.

What are the methods of this exam? 1-Saline method. 2-Classical or extended method. 3-Iodine test method.

FIGURE 37-3



Source: Schorge JO, Schaffer JJ, Halvorson LM, Hoffman BL, Bradshaw KD, Cunningham FG: Williams Gynecology: <http://www.accessmedicine.com>

Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

Photograph of gross complete hydatidiform mole specimen. Note the grape-like fluid filled clusters of chorionic villi. (Courtesy of Dr. Raheela Ashfaq.)

Pregnant woman presented with vaginal bleeding , and she pass grape like substance per vagina, which is showing in the slide .

What Is the most likely diagnosis? Complete hydatidiform mole .

Mention three risk factors for its occurrence. : 1) previous history of H.M . 2) age <15 or >40 yr .

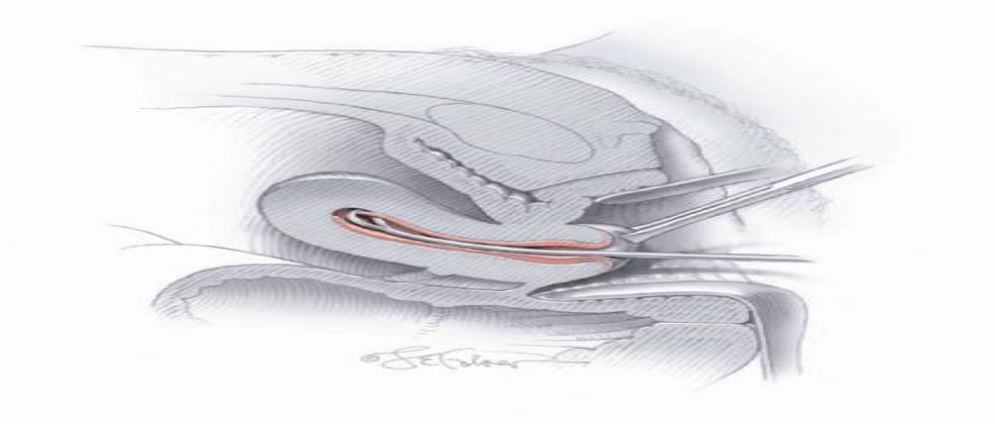
3) dietary deficiency (folic acid & Vit A) .



What is showing in the slide? Dermoid cyst ((benign tumor of ovary)) .

Mention three clinical presentation.

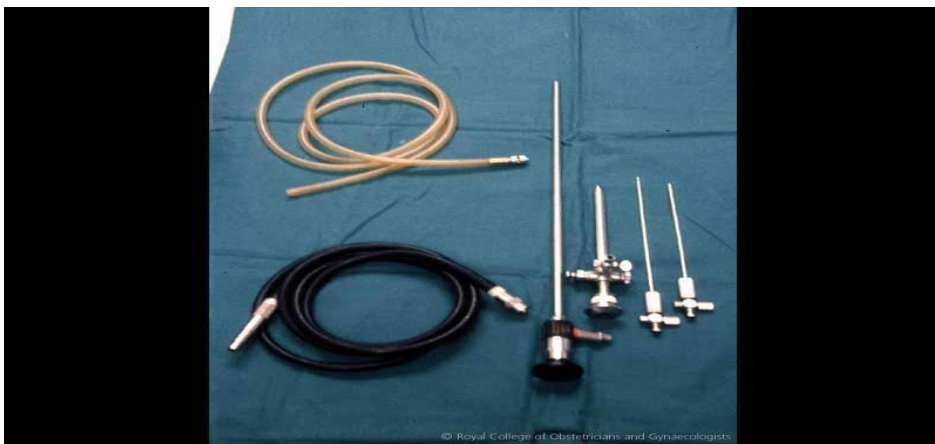
- Abdominal pain and tenderness .
- Abnormal vaginal bleeding.
- Difficulties in urinating if the cyst puts pressure on the bladder.
- Nausea, sometimes accompanied by vomiting.



What is the name of this procedure? Curettage

Mention three complications.

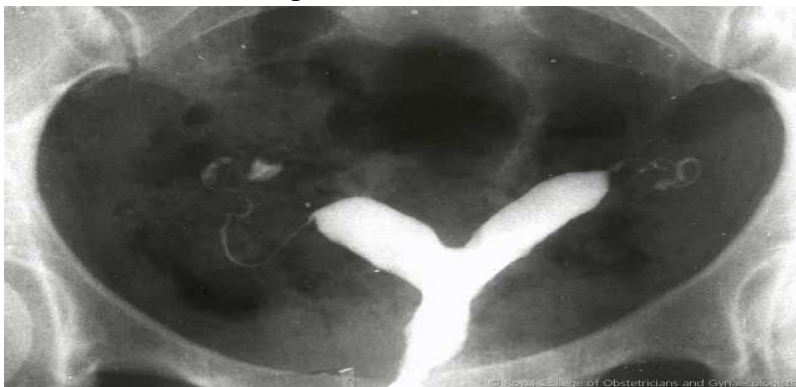
Hemorrhage, sepsis, perforation of the uterus, vigorous curettage lead to amenorrhea due to total removal of endometrium (Asherman's syndrome).



This instruments used during.....operation. >>>> ((laparoscope & hysteroscopy)) operation .

Mention five contraindications to its use.

Contraindication : 1) multiple abdominal surgery . 2) big abdominal mass (tumor) . 3) cardiopulmonary ds.
4) para umbilical hernia . 5) intestinal obstruction .



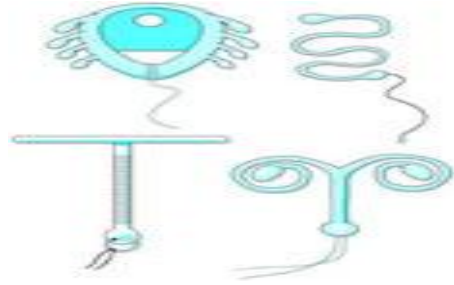
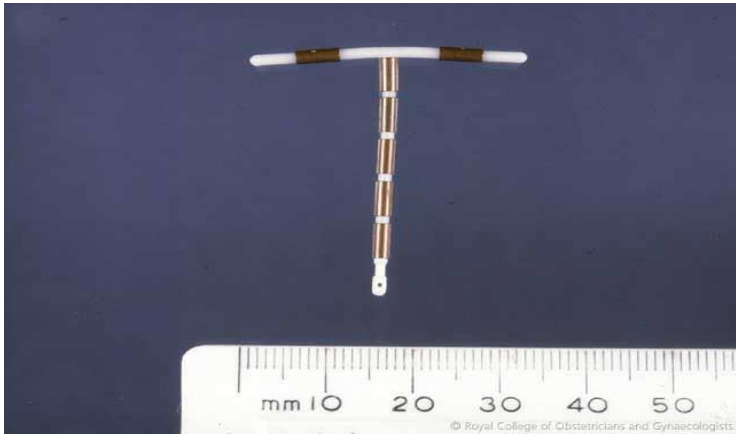
What is the name of this test? Hysterosalpingiography ((bicornuate uterus))

Give two indication for its use :

- 1) in detecting tubal patency.
- 2) Congenital anomaly in uterus .
- 3) infertile women.

Contraindications : , pregnancy , active pelvic infection , recent uterine or tubal surgery.

Complication : spread of infection.



What is showing in the slide? Copper IUCD .

Mention three contraindications to its use :

- 1) abnormal uterine bleeding. 2) fibroid causing distortion of endometrial cavity . 3) Uterine anomalies .
- 4) Active infection , if IUD Increased risk of actinomyces. 5) gynecologic malignancy. 6) previous C .S .

Side effect : Bleeding and pain , Infection(PID) , Perforation , Expulsion & ectopic pregnancy .



What is this drug? COCP (ethinylestradiol and levonorgestrel)

Enumerate 5 contraindications to its use?

- 1) - significant hypertension. 2) Acute or severe liver disease . 3) Breastfeeding <6 weeks post-partum .
- 4) Focal migraine with aura . 5) Oestrogen-dependent neoplasms, particularly breast cancer .

Enumerate 5 side effects to its use?

- 1-Venous thromboembolism . 2) Arterial disease (risk of H.T & MI) . 3) Breast cancer & Cervical cancer.
- 4) Loss of libido. 5) Irregular bleeding and vaginal discharge .



What is this surgical specimen? hysterectomy of uterus with H . mole

What are the indication of this procedure?

- 1) Old age . 2) invasive tumor . 3) carcinoma . 4) complete her family . 5) curettage lead to uncontrolled bleed.



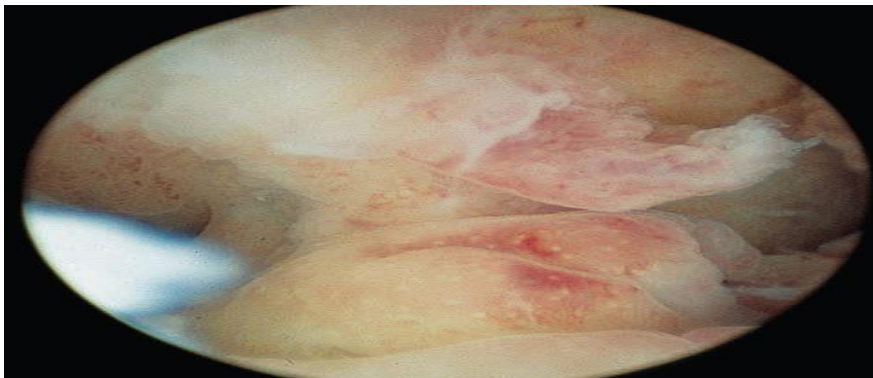
What is the instrument? Bi-valve or Cusco's speculum

For what it is used?

- 1-For examination of cervix, fornices, lateral vaginal wall.
- 2-When the biopsy is to be taken from the cervix.
- 3-For cauterization of cervical erosions.
- 4-For insertion of IUCD.
- 5-For some investigations like (cotton for high vaginal swap, pap smear).

WHAT is the name of other tool used for the same purpose?

According to what you want to use (e.g tenaculum).



What is the procedure showing in this slide? Hysteroscopy

What is the abnormality? Fibroid or polyp ((عالاكثر fibroid)) .

What are the complication of this procedure?

- 1) uterine perforation. 2) fluid over load . 3) bleeding . 4) injury to adjacent organ . 5) infection .



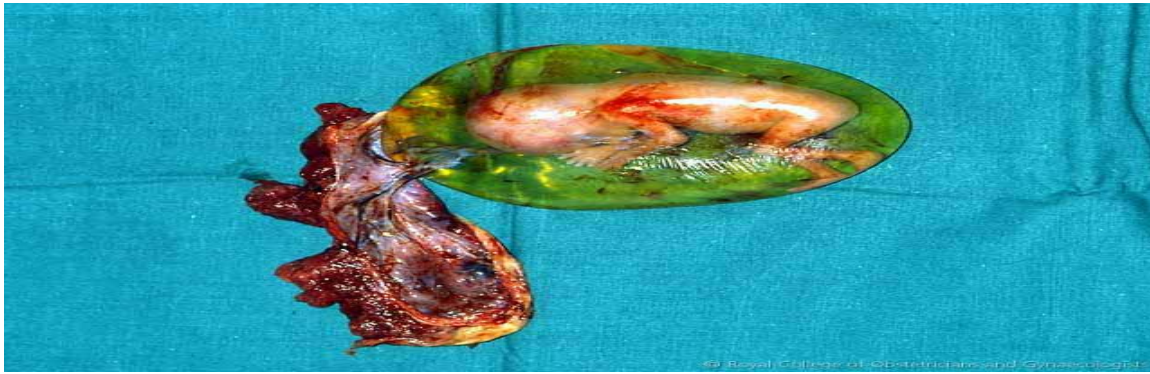
What is this instrument? Hagar's dilator

For what it is used?

- 1) Dilation of cervix and curettage . 2) Cervix biopsy . 3) Hysteroscopy. 4) Induction of labor .

Complication :

- 1) Trauma lead to utrine perforation ... etc .
- 2) Bleeding due to cervical laceration .



What is showing in the slide?

Enumerate 5 causes?



What is the lesion? Genital herpes.

What is the causative agent? herpes simplex

Out line the treatment.

- 1) Supportive care ((analgesia , soothing agent , topical bathing))
- 2) Oral Aciclovir ((200 5x \day for 5 day))



What is the lesion? Bartholin's cyst

What is the commonest causative agents? neisseria gonorrhea

Outline the treatment.

- 1-pain medicine such as ibuprofen to relieve pain
- 2-Sitz baths
- 3-Surgical drainage
- 4-Antibiotics
- 5-Marsupialization.



What is this condition? hypertrichosis

What drugs causing hypertrichosis?

can caused by drugs (phenytoin, ciclosporin, glucocorticoids).

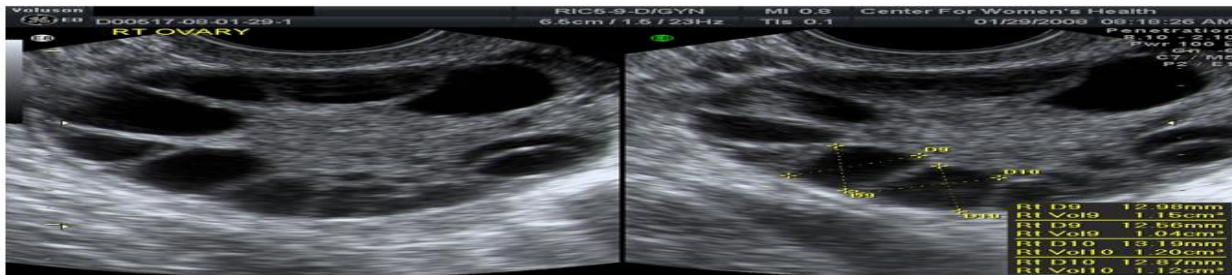
Time	Date: 26.01.06 Day 1			Date: 27.01.06 Day 2			Date: 28.01.06 Day 3		
	In	Out	Wet	In	Out	Wet	In	Out	Wet
1 am									
2		300	X		500	X			
3					600	X		700	X
4		350	X						
5					600	X		600	X
6									
7		500	X						
8				230	300			500	X
9	250	300		200			250	300	
10									
11							200		
12				200				100	
1 pm									
2	200	100			100		200	300	
3									
4				200					
5	250	120						200	
6							200		
7				200	100				
8									
9		200			100				
10									
11		100			200		200	200	
12									
Total	650	2270		1050	2500		1050	2800	

Fig. 21.1 A 3-day frequency/volume chart showing severe nocturia.

What is this chart? Functional bladder capacity.

What Information obtainable from a chart?

- 1) Volumetric summary of diurnal urinary frequency. » Volumetric summary of nocturnal urinary frequency.
- 2) Quantification of total fluid intake.
- 3) Distribution of fluid intake throughout the day.
- 4) Total voided volume and diurnal distribution of voiding.
- 5) Evaluation of the severity of urinary incontinence.



This is U/S of a patient presented with oligomenorrhea and infertility.

1. What is this gynecological problem?

2. List 3 other possible clinical presentation of this condition?

3. List 2 main hormonal changes?

Poly cystic ovarian syndrome.

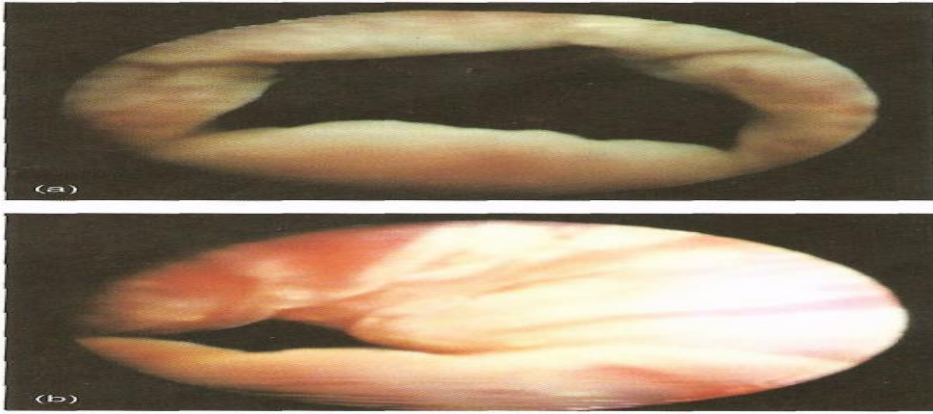
Presentation : 1) hirsutism . 2) obesity . 3) recurrent abortion . 4) acanthosis Nigricans .

Hormonal change : 1) testosterone , LH & FSH ratio , serum prolactine ((all increase)) .

2) serum estradiol and estron increase . 3) decrease SHBG.

Rotterdam criteria for diagnosing PCOS:

- 1) Oligomenorrhea or amenorrhea .
- 2) Clinical or biochemical signs of hyperandrogenism.
- 3) Ultrasound: increased stromal thickness and increased ovarian volume (>10 cm³) (specific for PCOS), and the presence of 12 or more follicles measured 2-9 mm in diameter.



What is this picture? Injectable periurethral bulking agents.

What are the most commonly used periurethral bulking agents?

- glutaraldehyde cross-linked bovine collagen;
- macroparticulate silicon particles) (Macroplastique , Uroplasty Ltd).

Subcutaneous fat, although cheap, has poor efficacy and therefore has lost popularity

For whom it is appropriate?

- frail, elderly, or unfit women
- women who have had other multiple failed procedures.

List its complications?

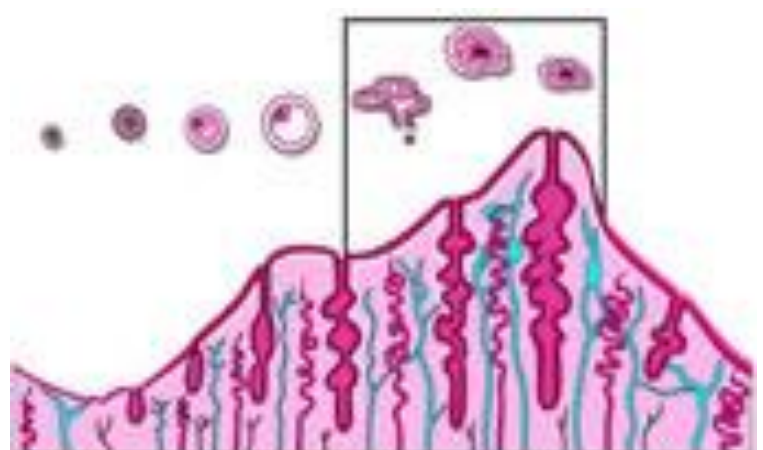
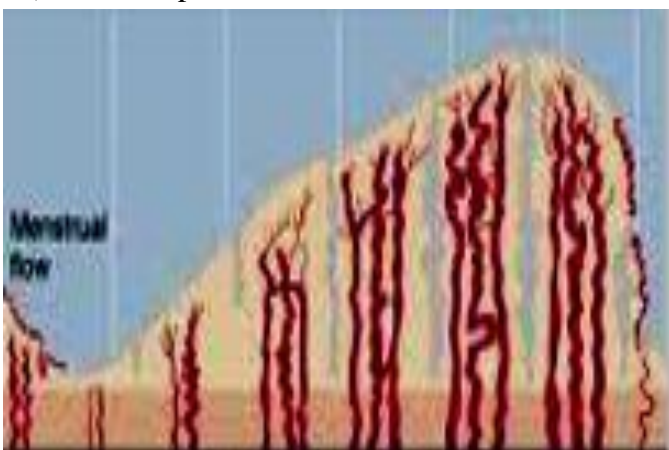
are uncommon and minor. Dysuria, urinary tract infection and retention requiring overnight catheterization are occasionally encountered.



WHAT IS THE NAME OF THIS TEST? ferning test

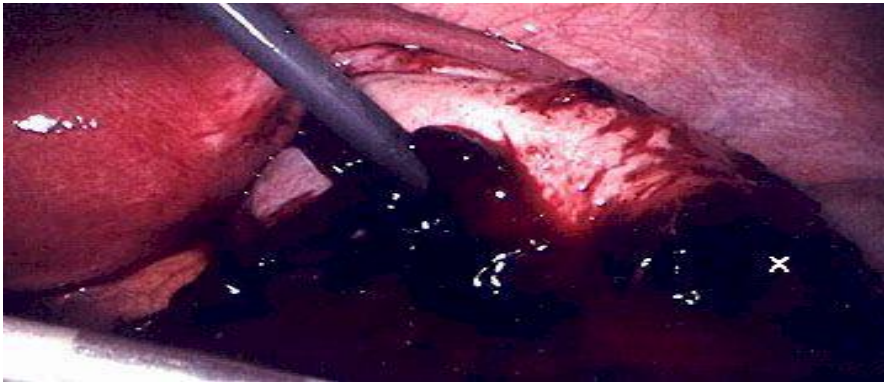
WHAT DOES IT INDICATE?

- 1) ovulation and fertility .
- 2) detect rupture of membrane .



The endometrium has 3 phases during the menstrual cycle are **menstrual , proliferative and secretory .**

Main hormone in **phase follicular** is **estrogen** , main hormone in **phase luteal** is **progesterone**



What is this condition? Ruptured ectopic pregnancy .

Enumerate 5 risk factors?

1) pelvic inflammatory disease . 2) old age . 3) IUCD . 4) history of endometriosis. 5) previous ectopic pregnancy.

List 2 main investigatory methods for diagnosis? 1). B.HCG elevated ((60%)) every 48 hr . 2) ultrasound.



This Woman complain of painful swelling at one side of introitus.

1. What is the most common diagnosis?

2. What is your line of management?



Corpus luteal cyst



