

Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART)

1. Semen analysis can detect all the following abnormalities except
 - a. Sperm motility
 - b. Hormone level of FSH
 - c. Sperm morphology
 - d. Number of spermatozoa
2. The female hormone level analyzed to rule out hyperandrogenism is
 - a. LH
 - b. FSH
 - c. DHEA-S
 - d. TSH
3. Estradiol levels in the female are used to evaluate
 - a. Ovarian reserve.
 - b. Ovulatory function.
 - c. Thyroid function.
 - d. Pituitary function.
4. The level of FSH decreases with decreasing ovarian function.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
5. The hormone used as a prognostic indicator for women considering ART is
 - a. Prolactin.
 - b. LH.
 - c. FSH.
 - d. Testosterone.
6. Enlarged multicystic ovaries with increased systemic vascular permeability are a symptom of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome.
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. Evaluation of luteal status is achieved by measuring blood levels of
 - a. Estradiol
 - b. Progesterone.
 - c. LH.
 - d. hCG.
8. Laboratory analyses most used in the stage of ART following transfer of embryo are
 - a. hCG and progesterone.
 - b. hCG and estradiol.
 - c. estradiol and progesterone.
 - d. Progesterone and FSH.

9. The three most critical assays utilized during assisted reproductive technology are
 - a. FSH, hCG, and estradiol.
 - b. FSH, estradiol, and TSH.
 - c. Estradiol, LH, and progesterone.
 - d. Estradiol, FSH, and progesterone.

10. Choosing an assay method that has a measuring range that spans potential results decreases turnaround time.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.

