**Teaching to the Texts**

**Te Linde’s Chapter 20: The Impact of Assisted Reproductive Technology on Gynecologic Surgery & Chapter 21: Reconstructive Tubal Surgery**

CREOG Educational Objectives

1. Understand the following procedures:
   1. Tubal anastomosis

Practice Questions

1. A 32-year-old gravida 0 woman presents to your clinic for infertility evaluation. She and her partner have been attempting pregnancy for the last 4 years and have finally decided to attempt fertility treatment. Her entire infertility workup is negative, and it appears she has primary infertility. When different options of infertility treatment are discussed, she does not care to listen because she wants to go straight to in vitro and have a baby this year. Which of the following is the GREATEST perinatal risk associated with assisted reproductive technology and ovulation induction?
   1. Birth defects
   2. Cesarean delivery
   3. Multifetal gestation
   4. Preeclampsia
   5. Preterm birth

From: TrueLearn Question Bank

1. A 30 y.o. Woman presents for evaluation of primary infertility. She has a history of regular mesnes and has been timing intercourse according to positive ovulation predictor test results. Her AMH concentration is 1.2 ng/mL and she has patent fallopian tubes on HSG. Her partner’s semen analysis concentration is 4 million/mL, with 11% motility and 1% morphology. His testosterone concentration FSH, prolactin, karyotype, and Y chromosome microdeletion testing are all normal. You recommend IVF with intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI). With this recommendation, you should counsel the patient that this mode of fertilization confers an increase in
   1. Dizygotic twinning
   2. Failed fertilization
   3. Imprinting disorders
   4. Male to female sex ratio

From: REI Prologs, 8th Edition, Question 34

1. A 41 y.o. G3P3 s/p 3 vaginal deliveries underwent laparoscopic BTL 8 years after the birth of her youngest child. Her menstrual cycles are regular, lasting 4 days without significant pain. She is healthy with a BMI of 22. Her new husband has not fathered any children, and his semen analysis is normal. They are considering tubal reversal. The factor in the couple’s history that will affect most directly the likelihood of successful pregnancy after a tubal reversal is
   1. Duration since tubal ligation
   2. The man’s lack of children
   3. The woman’s age
   4. The woman’s prior deliveries

From: REI Prologs, 8th Edition, Question 41

High-Yield Associated Resources

1. ACOG Committee Opinion 671: Perinatal Risks Associated with Assisted Reproductive Technology
2. UptoDate: Reproductive Surgery for Female Infertility
3. UptoDate: Treatments for Female Infertility
4. UptoDate: Pregnancy Outcome After Assisted Reproductive Technology

Answers: 1-c, 2-c, 3-c