



**1981**  
YEAR BOOK OF  
**OBSTETRICS AND  
GYNECOLOGY®**

PITKIN / ZLATNIK

The YEAR BOOK of

# Obstetrics and Gynecology

1981

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# Introduction

It is surely not possible to identify with any confidence the "high points" of such a large body of current literature as that represented by a volume of the YEAR BOOK. Yet, from my perspective of having just put the finishing touches on the manuscript, it is tempting for me to try. In obstetrics, the first to come to mind are several papers describing methods of achieving the type of rigid metabolic control generally regarded as representing the hallmark of modern management of diabetic pregnancy. In particular, the use of home glucose analyses in patient self-regulation is an exciting new development now demonstrated to be practical and feasible.

In endocrinology, a number of new advances have been made, but perhaps the most intriguing is the technique of ultrasound visualization of follicular growth developed and reported virtually simultaneously by several groups. With this methodology, many possibilities for physiologic and clinical studies come to mind. In gynecologic oncology, refinements of recent studies documenting improved survival in advanced ovarian cancer with combination chemotherapy now appear to indicate that the improvement occurs in those tumors of certain histologic grades only, permitting more precise selection of proper therapy.

These represent but a few of the important papers abstracted in this edition of the YEAR BOOK. As the volume of medical literature continues its inexorable growth, this mechanism of "keeping abreast" increases proportionately in value.

The first of two special articles in the 1981 YEAR BOOK OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY is "Prenatal Diagnosis of Congenital Malformations," written by Dr. Maurice J. Mahoney of Yale University. It represents a concise "state of the art" summary of the current status of an area that in just a few short years has come to represent a major effect in obstetric practice. In the second special article, "Urinary Incontinence," Dr. Douglas J. Marchant of Tufts University has prepared an excellent review. Writing from the perspective of a vast personal experience and a thorough knowledge of the literature, the article by Douglas Marchant clearly outlines his approach to the diagnosis of this common and distressing symptom. His paper will be appreciated by many of us who are as distressed as our patients as we attempt to evaluate and treat this many-faceted symptom complex.

ROY M. PITKIN, M.D.



## Current Literature Quiz

The questions below are an informal test of your knowledge before and/or after reading the YEAR BOOK. The questions are answered by locating the appropriate article in the text by its reference number, which appears in parentheses after each question. The reference numbers indicate the chapter in which the article appears and its numerical order within the chapter.

1. What is the amount of fat normally stored during pregnancy and when is it laid down? (1-1)
2. What is the relationship between circadian rhythms of free estriol and cortisol at 34 weeks' gestation and at term? (1-12)
3. What is the effect of dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate intravenously on maternal prolactin levels? (1-14)
4. What happens to the number of uterine adrenergic nerves during gestation? (1-20)
5. What is the pattern of endogenous creatinine clearance in late pregnancy? (1-22)
6. Describe the alterations in the fasting and residual gallbladder volumes in late pregnancy. (1-24)
7. Is fetal growth impaired in women with acyanotic cardiac disease? (2-2)
8. List the adverse effects of anticoagulation during pregnancy. (2-3)
9. What is the significance of  $C_3$  and  $C_4$  complement levels in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus? (2-6)
10. How often is pancreatitis in pregnancy associated with gallstones? (2-7)
11. What is class H diabetes mellitus? (2-19)
12. How does chronic persistent hepatitis affect pregnancy outcome? (2-25)
13. What percentage of pregnant women have antibody against all four types of group B streptococci implicated in early-onset disease? (2-33)
14. What is the obstetric significance of in utero diethylstilbestrol exposure? (3-7)
15. How might prostaglandins of the A series be related to toxemia? (3-19)
16. How do hydrostatic factors affect the roll-over test? (3-21)
17. Are  $\beta$ -adrenergic agents effective in lengthening gestation when used prophylactically in patients with twins? (3-29)
18. Does maternal aminophylline administration affect fetal lung maturation? (3-35)
19. What is the best ultrasonic means of identifying intrauterine growth retardation? (4-3)
20. What is the prognostic significance of the length of the latency period (the time from the start of a uterine contraction to the beginning of the late deceleration) in a patient with a positive oxytocin challenge test? (4-7)
21. What is saturated phosphatidylcholine? (4-21)
22. What adverse maternal effect of tocolytic therapy with betamimetic agents has recently been emphasized? (5-10)
23. What is relaxin? (5-15)

24. What periodic fetal heart rate change is associated with delivery as an occiput posterior? (5-17)
25. What happens to fetal breathing activity in labor? (5-23)
26. Macrosomic fetuses are predisposed to fetal distress in labor. True or false? (5-17)
27. What factors are involved in water intoxication associated with oxytocin infusion? (5-27)
28. What differences in the neonatal period would you predict in a comparison between infants delivered by the Leboyer method vs. a gentle conventional delivery? (6-1)
29. How should mepivacaine intoxication of the neonate be treated? (6-4)
30. In the laboratory animal, the aspiration of an antacid has what effects? (6-9)
31. How do the odds of having a fetus with open spina bifida in the face of an elevated amniotic fluid  $\alpha$ -fetoprotein value vary according to the reason for the amniocentesis? (7-5)
32. Amniotic fluid 3,3',5'-triiodothyronine determinations are not reliable in diagnosing intrauterine hypothyroidism. True or false? (7-12)
33. Maternal ingestion of what common drug has been associated with neonatal pulmonary hypertension? (7-18)
34. What is a chimera? (7-20)
35. What is the most important variable concerning the development of puerperal infection? (8-3)
36. Should patients routinely have anticoagulation after cesarean section? (8-10)
37. How does preeclampsia affect cord prolactin levels? (8-11)
38. Most children with cerebral palsy weighed less than 2,500 gm at birth. True or false? (8-14)
39. What is the postulated mechanism of neonatal hyperbilirubinemia allegedly related to oxytocin induction of labor? (8-18)
40. What is the prognostic significance of retinal hemorrhages in the newborn? (8-19)
41. How does diet influence plasma prolactin levels in lactating women? (8-25)
42. Is it safe for women taking propylthiouracil to nurse their babies? (8-30)
43. Does the use of washed packed red blood cells prevent posttransfusion hepatitis? (9-7)
44. List drugs that may be useful in the management of the "unstable bladder" with non-stress incontinence. (10-4)
45. What structure is used to close a vesicovaginal fistula by the Martius technique? (10-6)
46. What is the effect of pneumoperitoneum on cardiac output? (10-11)
47. What is the comparative efficacy of systemic dexamethasone and promethazine and intraperitoneal 10% dextran 40 and 32% dextran 70 in preventing tubal adhesions postoperatively? (10-21)
48. What factor is most important in determining recurrence-risk in vulvar carcinoma in situ? (11-2 and 11-3)
49. What advantages does laser offer over cryotherapy in treatment of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia? (11-10)
50. Compare the frequency of lung metastases in cervical and endometrial cancer. (11-16)
51. What type of endometrial hyperplasia is most likely to lead to carcinoma? (11-20)
52. How does the prognosis with endometrial cancer compare in patients who did and did not take exogenous estrogens? (11-23)



53. What characteristics indicate increased likelihood of endometrial adenocarcinoma responding to progestational agents? (11-28)
54. What is the relationship between histologic grade and response to combination chemotherapy in ovarian cancer? (11-33)
55. Following treatment for ovarian cancer, what type of patient is a candidate for a "second-look" operation? (11-37 and 11-38)
56. What is citrovorum factor and how is it useful in trophoblastic disease? (11-43)
57. What is the correlation between periurethral bacterial colonization and recurrent urinary tract infections? (12-3)
58. What is Reiter's syndrome? (12-10)
59. How could tubo-ovarian abscess lead to falsely positive pregnancy tests? (12-14)
60. What could explain elevation in estrogen and progesterone levels immediately after intense exercise? (13-4)
61. When is polytomography indicated in amenorrheic patients? (13-8)
62. What is the responsible mechanism in menopausal hot flushes? (13-15)
63. How does estrogen absorption from vaginal creams differ in premenopausal and postmenopausal women? (13-18)
64. How are risk of osteoporosis and body weight correlated? (13-22)
65. What is the effect of spironolactone on plasma testosterone levels? (13-27)
66. How is luteal-phase deficiency diagnosed? (14-2)
67. What is the relationship between body weight and clomiphene dosage needed for ovulation induction? (14-10)
68. What is the effect on conception rates of insemination with mixed and infertile husband semen? (14-17)
69. What is the effect of oral contraceptives on serum and urinary levels of copper and zinc? (15-5)
70. What drugs apparently lower the efficacy of oral contraceptives? (15-7 and 15-8)
71. What is the relationship between estrogen level in oral contraceptives and carbohydrate metabolism? (15-12)
72. What factors of oral contraceptive usage correlate with hepatocellular adenoma? (15-16)
73. How does type of intrauterine contraceptive device (copper vs. inert) relate to volume of menstrual bleeding? (15-20)
74. When does ovulation resume after induced abortion? (16-3)
75. What amount of radiation does the breast receive with the new low-dose mammography? (17-2)
76. What is the relationship between estrogen receptor status and prognosis in breast cancer? (17-7 and 17-8)