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Questions on the article titled "Impact of obesity on infertility in women" within the scope of CME/CPD

- 1. Which of the followings is wrong about adipokines?
 - a) Adipokines are signaling molecules that have important roles in the regulation of reproduction, immune response, and glucose and lipid metabolism
 - b) In PCOS patients, tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- α) levels are increased and adiponectin levels are decreased
 - c) Abnormal levels of adipokines are associated with insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes mellitus
 - d) It has been shown that chemerin levels decrease in metabolic syndrome
 - e) In obese women, adiponectin levels decrease and increase with weight loss
- 2. Which of the following adipokines decreases in obesity?
 - a) Leptin
 - b) Adiponectin
 - c) Chemerin
 - d) Resistin
 - e) Visfatin
- 3. Which of the followings is not a risk factor for subfertility in overweight and obese women?
 - a) Impaired ovarian follicular development because of obesity
 - b) Long-standing anovulation because of hyperandrogenism
 - c) Increased free estrogen levels because of increased conversion of androgens to estrogens in adipose tissue
 - d) Effects of hyperinsulinemia, insulin resistance, and hyperandrogenism on steroidogenesis and ovary
 - e) Decreased levels of insulin
- 4. What is the first step in the treatment of infertility in obese women?
 - a) Starting ovulation induction with clomiphene citrate
 - b) Starting intrauterine insemination as soon as possible
 - c) Starting in vitro fertilization with higher dosage of gonadotropins
 - d) Weight loss
 - e) Laparoscopic drilling
- 5. Which of the followings is wrong about the effects of insulin in obese women?
 - a) Insulin increases SHBG production from liver
 - b) The effect of FSH on estradiol and progesterone production increases by insulin
 - c) Insulin decreases the production of IGFBP-1 in liver
 - d) Insulin levels are increased in obese women
 - e) Insulin stimulates androgen production in the theca cells
- 6. Which of the followings is wrong in obese women?
 - a) Insulin resistance and hyperandrogenemia are significantly increased in obese women, particularly in those with central obesity
 - b) FSH enhances excessive production of the androgen substrate, leading to relatively improper estrogen levels in the developing follicle in obese women
 - c) The duration required to achieve spontaneous pregnancy is increased and pregnancy rates are decreased in obese women, excluding those with regular ovulation
 - d) Premature luteinization leads to menstrual cycle disorders and obesity-induced oligo-anovulation in obese women, particularly in those with PCOS
 - e) It is possible that the increased miscarriage rates in obesity are due to the effects of obesity on the embryo or the endometrium, or both

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Answer form for the article titled "Impact of obesity on infertility in women" within the scope of CME/CPD

1 st Quest	ion					4 th Question					
A	В	С	D	E		A	В	С	D	E	
2 nd Ques	tion					5 th Question					
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3 rd Quest	tion					6 th Question					
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