

1. True (A) or false (B):  
There is general agreement that in an extra-uterine pregnancy, unless the entire blood supply of the placenta can be secured with minimal risk to the woman, the placenta is best left *in situ*.
2. True (A) or false (B):  
Advanced extra-uterine pregnancy is easily diagnosed during routine ultrasound examination.
3. True (A) or false (B):  
The removal of submucosal fibroids improves fertility, but the removal of subserosal fibroids has no impact on fertility.
4. True (A) or false (B):  
Fibroids larger than 60 mm in diameter should preferably be removed via a laparotomy, as the risk of conversion from laparoscopy to laparotomy tends to be higher.
5. True (A) or false (B):  
Hysterosalpingograms have a sensitivity of 50% and a positive predictive value of 25% in picking up intra-uterine abnormalities.
6. True (A) or false (B):  
Myomectomy at laparotomy is much safer than laparoscopic myomectomy.
7. True (A) or false (B):  
The use of vaginal pessaries improves urinary, bowel, sexual and general quality of life symptoms associated with pelvic organ prolapse.
8. True (A) or false (B):  
Use of a vaginal pessary for pelvic organ prolapse is contraindicated in women who still desire to bear children.
9. True (A) or false (B):  
South African gynaecologists relatively rarely offer vaginal pessaries to women with pelvic organ prolapse compared with gynaecologists from the UK and USA.
10. True (A) or false (B):  
Recurrent involuntary expulsion, patient discomfort and opting for surgery are leading reasons for pessary discontinuation.
11. True (A) or false (B):  
In India women rarely opt for ligation as their method of choice for contraception.
12. True (A) or false (B):  
Tubal rings produce more pain during and after occlusion than tubal clips.
13. True (A) or false (B):  
Women who had local anaesthetic topically applied to their fallopian tubes at laparoscopic tubal ligation had significantly less postoperative discomfort than women who did not have topically applied local anaesthetic.
14. True (A) or false (B):  
Pain due to tubal occlusion is thought to be due to ischaemia releasing pain mediators such as prostaglandins.
15. True (A) or false (B):  
Unintended pregnancies account for less than 10% of all births in sub-Saharan Africa.
16. True (A) or false (B):  
Access to contraceptive services, including emergency contraception, will prevent consequences of unprotected sex such as unintended pregnancy and unsafe abortion.
17. True (A) or false (B):  
More than 5 years' use of oral contraceptives has no effect on the risk of ovarian cancer.
18. True (A) or false (B):  
The copper T intra-uterine contraceptive device is over 99% effective as a contraceptive.
19. True (A) or false (B):  
Having been taught formally about family planning in Lesotho was significantly associated with an increased perception of a negative effect of family planning.
20. True (A) or false (B):  
In Lesotho almost one-third of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning.