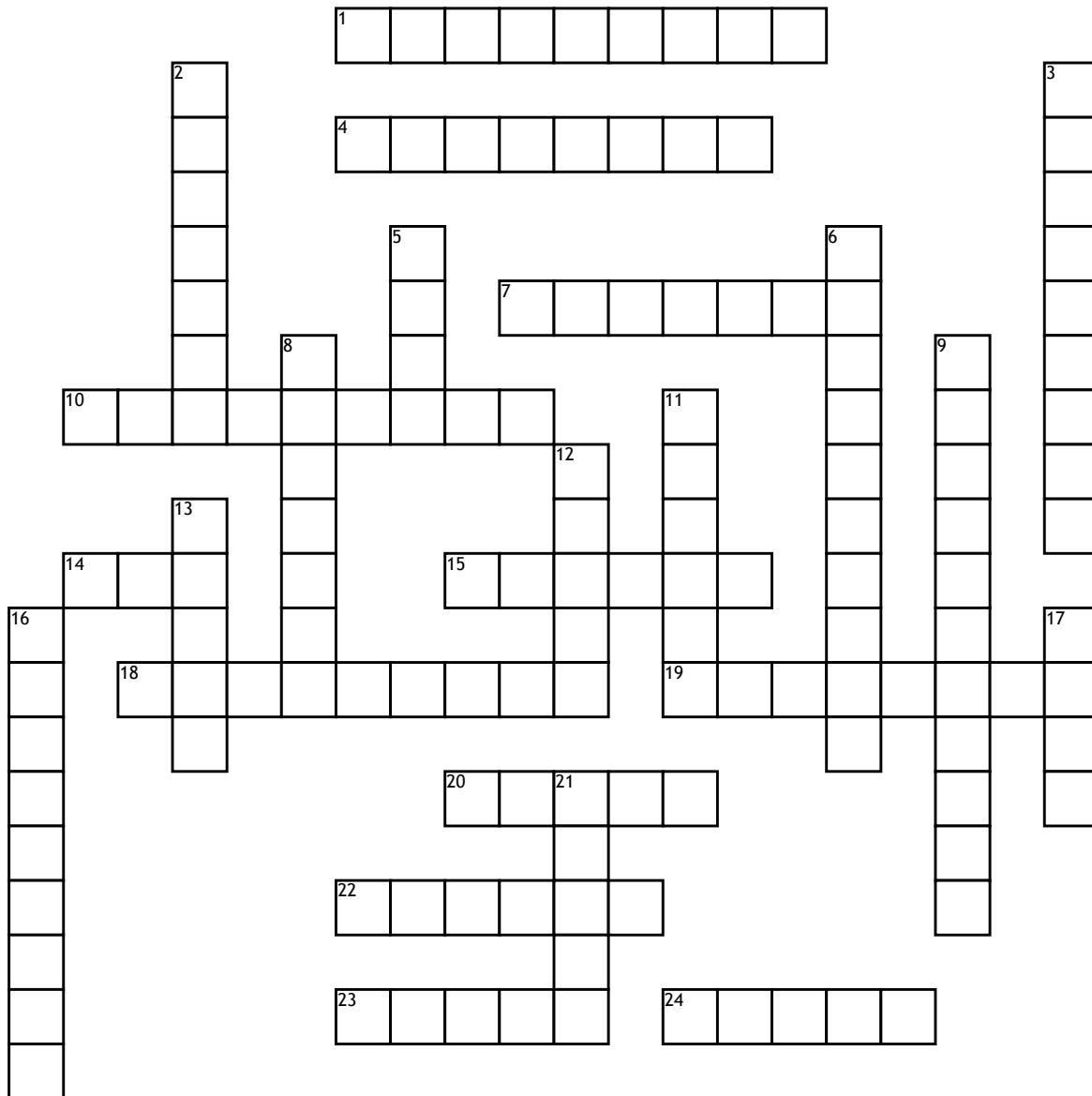


Name: _____

OBGYN



Across

1. contraception:voluntary prevention of
4. The interruption of pregnancy before the fetus is viable
7. parity: carrying a pregnancy to the point of viability regardless of the
10. trimester: three months; one third of the gestational period of
14. Gravidity :total number of pregnancies a woman has had regardless of duration, including a present
15. Condylomata :a wart like lesion of viral origin found on external genitalia or perianal
18. Dysuria : painful or difficult
19. Chlamydia: a bacterium that causes one of the most prevalent sexually transmitted
20. Braxton-Hicks :irregular, intermittent, and painless uterine contractions; also known as false
22. Bartholin gland: one of two small mucous glands located at the vaginal opening at the base of the labia
23. Gestation :period of development from fertilization to
24. Parturition :the process of giving

Down

2. cryosurgery:the destruction of tissue by application of extreme cold, silver nitrate, and carbon
3. diethylstilbestrol (DES): a synthetic hormone used therapeutically in menopausal disturbances. It should not be given during pregnancy. It has been related to cervicovaginal malignances in daughters of mothers who had it prescribed for them to treat a threatened abortion. DES has been related to reproductive disorders in males whose mothers took it during
5. vesicle: characterized by the presence of vesicles. Vesicles are blisters or other elevations on the
6. bimanual examination: an examination performed by the provider using two hands to examine the internal pelvic organs. Two fingers of one hand are inserted into the vagina and the other hand presses on the outside of the abdominal wall. Shape, consistency, and position of the pelvic organs can be
8. titer:measurement of amount of antibody present against a particular
9. eclampsia: complication of pregnancy that includes general edema, hypertension, proteinuria, and

11. ultrasonography: process of placing a handheld transducer against a body area to be tested. The transducer sends sound waves through the skin and various internal organs. When echoes are formed and sent back the transducer converts them into electrical energy. This energy is transformed into a picture on a monitor or printed on paper. Photographs of the images can be taken and become part of the patient's permanent
12. dilation: expansion of an orifice or
13. supine hypotension: a condition that may occur when the woman is lying in supine position; the heavy, large uterus presses on the inferior vena cava and aorta, reducing blood flow back to the
16. bacterial vaginosis:Culture and sensitivity of vaginal
17. Colposcopy: visual examination of vaginal and cervical tissues using a colposcope following abnormal Pap smear. A magnifying lens and powerful lights are
21. prenatal: time period between fertilization and