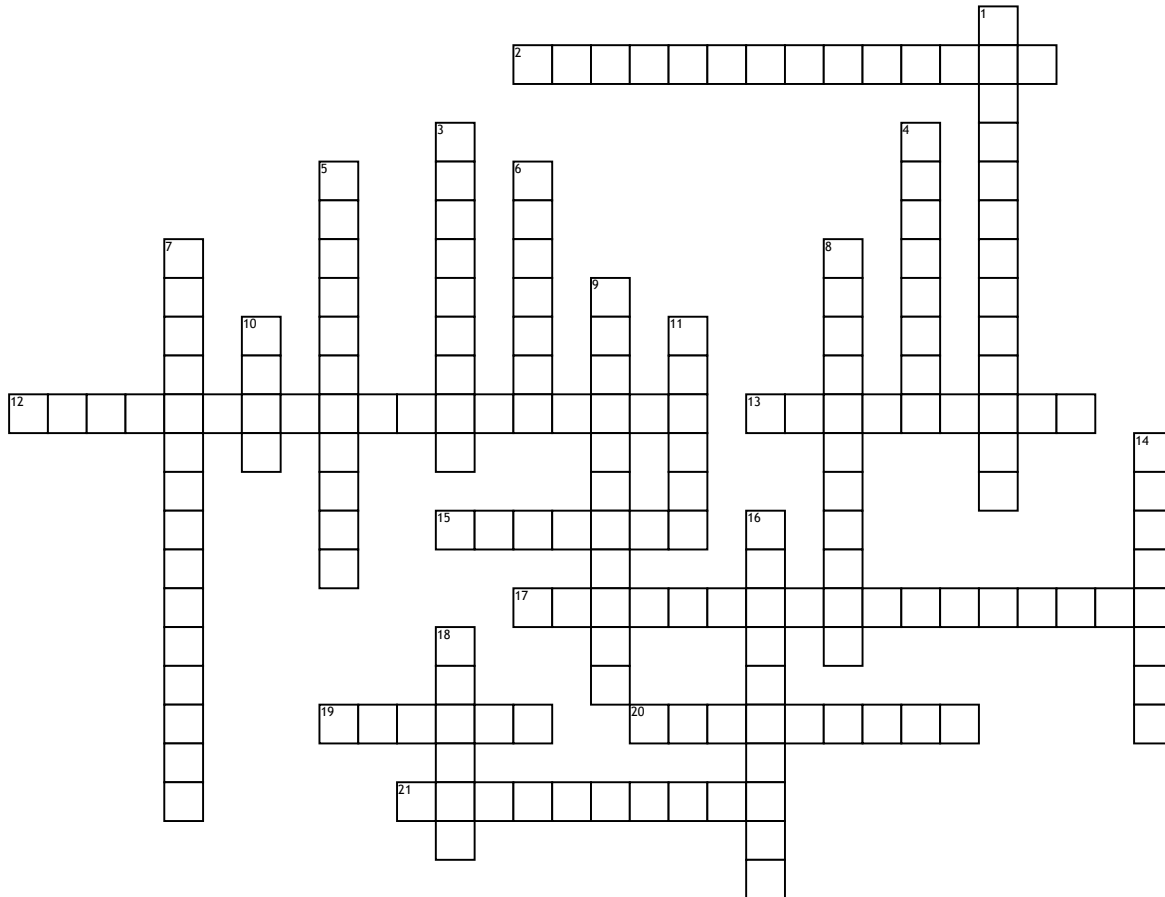


ST for ST chapter 15



Across

2. a lower abdominal transverse incision used in most gynecologic procedures
 12. incision of a closed cavity with the suturing of the opened edges to the wall of the wound to form an open wound that will heal by second intention
 13. number of pregnancies a patient has had
 15. benign fibroids in the uterus, removed with a myomectomy
 17. position of the fetus or, where the fetus is compared to the mother's pelvis
 19. Loop electrosurgical excision which is a surgical procedure in which the ESU has a loop tip and is used to remove an area
 20. could be caused by puncturing internal organs, structures such as the rectum and the vagina become connected

21. a way of diagnostic testing for cancer that involves the removing tissue by scraping the surface of the area that needs tested

Down

1. removing all of the structure as in pelvic exenteration removal
 3. when labor is difficult for reasons such as, the size of the fetus
 4. finger like structures at the end of the fallopian tubes that assists in the eggs travel from the ovaries to the uterus
 5. an area between the labia minora and has the Bartholin's gland in it
 6. a flesh-like area around a structure, such as lips
 7. a surgical procedure usually done in the case of an emergency to deliver a fetus

8. connect uterus to the pelvic wall, they are the round, broad, cardinal and uterosacral

9. laceration of the perineum to make the vaginal opening bigger in order to prevent the perineum from tearing
 10. Dysfunctional uterine bleeding is bleeding that is happening when no menstrual period is occurring, no tumor, infection or pregnancy is present
 11. appendages or accessory structures of an organ
 14. the number of times a patient has given birth
 16. the area between the vagina and the anus and is the area incised in the episiotomy incision
 18. when the fetus has started coming out of the uterus feet or buttocks first rather than head first