



Cert Reproductive Medicine(SA)

THE COLLEGES OF MEDICINE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Incorporated Association not for gain  
Reg No 1955/000003/08

Examination for the Subspecialty Certificate in Reproductive Medicine of the  
College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of South Africa



2 March 2018

1 Paper Only

(3 hours)

*All questions are to be answered. Each question to be answered in a separate book (or books if more than one is required for the one answer)*

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- 1
  - a) Briefly discuss long-acting reversible contraception with specific reference to the current controversy regarding Mirena. (30)
  - b) Outline the role of sperm function tests in modern day Assisted Reproductive Technology practice. Include a brief appraisal of the value of the CASA (Computer Assisted Semen Analysis) system. (30)
  - c) Critically discuss the Rotterdam consensus statement on the diagnostic criteria of PCOS including current controversies. Outline what alternative criteria are used or debated. (40)[100]
  
- 2
  - a) A 40-year-old woman with known endometriosis has opted for hysterectomy because of treatment-resistant abnormal uterine bleeding and chronic pelvic pain. Discuss how the option of both removal and retention of the ovaries affect her post-operative reproductive health and how you would manage her over the next 5 years accordingly. (40)
  - b) Outline the options for the management of adenomyosis in a woman with fertility desire and a history of secondary infertility due to a severe male factor. Include short notes on the non-surgical diagnosis of adenomyosis. (40)
  - c) Write short notes on the management of hyperprolactinaemia in pregnancy. (20)[100]
  
- 3
  - a) Discuss the rational, advantages and disadvantages of a “freeze all embryos” strategy in fresh non-donor IVF and ICSI cycles and outline your recommended strategy for your own ART centre. (50)
  - b) Define “transsexual woman” and “transsexual man”. Then discuss (i) ethical considerations regarding the provision of fertility assistance to transsexual people and (ii) what fertility assistance can in principle be offered to a couple in whom one person is transsexual. Include interventions that should be considered prior to sexual transition. (50)[100]