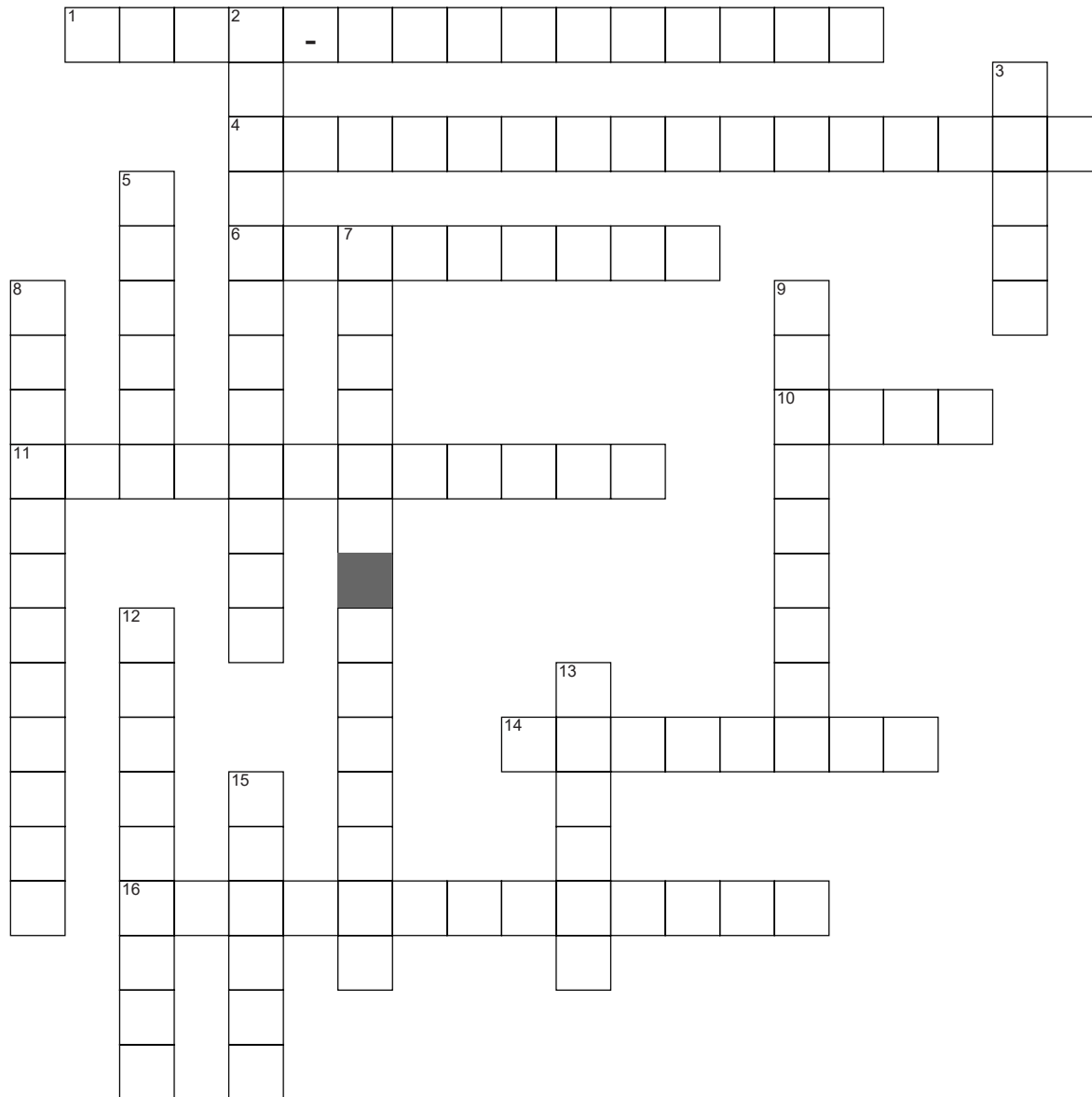


# Gynecologic and Obstetrics

CW125

To complete this activity, the participant will need to access and read Carzo, S.A. (2019). Gynecologic and Obstetrics. In J.C. Rothrock (Ed.). *Alexander's care of the patient in surgery* (pp. 400-453). St. Louis, MO: Elsevier.



### Across

1. Personnel involved in laser cases should choose a \_\_\_\_\_ mask to prevent exposure to laser plume. (hyphenated)
4. Insufflation of the peritoneal cavity creates a visual space known as \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Protrusion of the anterior rectal wall into the vagina.
10. Abbreviation for the alternative to total abdominal hysterectomy.
11. Endoscopic examination of the uterine cavity and openings to the fallopian tubes.
14. The ligament found at the base of the broad ligament and contains the uterine artery and vein.
16. Usual position for abdominal gynecological surgeries.

### Down

2. A potential electrolyte imbalance resulting from insufflation.
3. The female external genital organs are collectively known as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Either acetic acid or \_\_\_\_\_ solution is used to stain cervical tissue.
7. Minimally invasive surgical procedures use \_\_\_\_\_ for insufflation. (2 words)
8. Removal of the ovary.
9. Muscular tubes that transport ova from the ovaries to the uterus.
12. Most common patient position for most vaginal and vulvar procedures.
13. Distal end of the birth canal.
15. Inverted pear-shaped organ that lies within the pelvic cavity.

\* Content reviewed by the CCI Nursing Education Department for alignment with clinical practice standards. CCI does not require, recommend, or endorse specific training programs in specialized practice areas for any of its exams. This is an example of a future points activity for recertification in collaboration with CCI.