VAGINITIS TEST QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following statements is true about the vaginal ecosystem?
   a) The normal vaginal flora is made up mostly of gardnerella.
   b) Normal vaginal discharge is colorless, odorless, and has a low viscosity.
   c) Lactobacilli convert glucose to ascorbic acid.
   d) Lactobacilli may produce hydrogen peroxide that inhibits bacterial growth.

2. Which of the following types of vaginitis occurs most frequently?
   a) Bacterial vaginosis
   b) Candidiasis
   c) Trichomoniasis
   d) Atrophic vaginitis

3. The diagnosis of vaginitis requires which of the following?
   a) Patient history
   b) Visual inspection of vaginal discharge
   c) Collection of specimen of vaginal discharge for microscopic examination
   d) All of the above

4. The normal vaginal pH is:
   a) 3.8–4.2
   b) 5.0–6.0
   c) 6.0–7.0
   d) 2.5–3.5

5. Which of the following best describes the signs and symptoms of trichomoniasis in women?
   a) Foul fishy odor, and thick clumpy white vaginal discharge
   b) Malodorous, frothy yellow-green vaginal discharge
   c) Dysuria, and thin milky-white vaginal discharge
   d) None, the condition is asymptomatic in women.

6. Which of the following statements is NOT true about *Trichomonas vaginalis*?
   a) Fomite transmission is frequent.
   b) Sexual transmission is frequent.
   c) Sex partners should be treated.
   d) Patients are considered cured when patients and partners have been treated and are asymptomatic.

7. The most common method of trichomoniasis diagnosis is:
   a) Vaginal pH
   b) KOH “whiff” test
   c) Motile trichomonads seen on a saline wet mount
   d) Pap smear

8. The CDC-recommended treatment for trichomoniasis in nonpregnant women and in men is:
   a) Miconazole 100 mg vaginal suppository, 1 suppository for 7 days
   b) Metronidazole 2 g orally as a one-time single dose
   c) Metronidazole 500 mg orally twice a day for 7 days
d) Clindamycin 300 mg orally twice a day for 7 days

9. The CDC recommends that pregnant women with trichomoniasis be treated with:
   a) Miconazole 100 mg vaginal suppository, 1 suppository for 7 days
   b) Metronidazole 2 g orally as a one-time single dose
   c) Metronidazole 500 mg orally as twice a day for 7 days
   d) Clindamycin 300 mg orally twice a day for 7 days

10. When should sex partners resume sexual intercourse after treatment for trichomoniasis?
    a) When they are both cured (when therapy has been completed and both are asymptomatic).
    b) Six months after both have completed therapy and the microbial tests are negative.
    c) Partners may continue sexual practices as long as both are being treated and they use appropriate barrier methods.

11. Most cases of candidiasis are caused by:
    a) C. albicans
    b) C. glabrata
    c) C. parapsilosis
    d) T. vaginalis

12. Which of the following best describes the signs and symptoms of candidiasis in women?
    a) External dysuria, pruritis, and thick, clumpy white vaginal discharge
    b) Foul fishy odor, frothy yellow-green vaginal discharge
    c) Malodorous and thin milky-white vaginal discharge
    d) None, the condition is asymptomatic in women.

13. The preferred method for candidiasis diagnosis is:
    a) KOH “whiff” test
    b) Culture
    c) KOH wet mount
    d) Pap smear

14. Which of the following is recommended for the treatment of uncomplicated vulvovaginal candidiasis?
    a) Any azole treatment regimen including single- or multiple-dose vaginally or single-dose orally
    b) Fluconazole 150 mg oral tablet repeated in 72 hours
    c) Itraconazole 100 mg daily for 3 days
    d) Ketoconazole 100 mg daily for 3 days

15. Which of the following is true about treatment of male partners of women with candidiasis?
    a) A majority of male partners have balanitis and should be treated.
    b) Treatment of male partners should be topical.
    c) Treatment of male partners is not recommended.
    d) Oral regimens are more effective in men.

16. Complicated VVC can be characterized by which of the following?
    a) Sporadic and non-recurrent
b) Nonimmunocompromised
c) Recurrent
d) Mild to moderate symptoms

17. What is the recommended treatment for uncomplicated vulvovaginal candidiasis in pregnancy?
   a) Fluconazole 150 mg in a single dose
   b) Topical agents only
   c) Itraconazole 100 mg in a single dose
   d) Ketoconazole 100 mg in a single dose

18. Bacterial vaginosis may occur when there is a loss of protective:
   a) Antibodies
   b) Lactobacilli
   c) Mucus
   d) Antigens

19. Which of the following best describes the signs and symptoms of bacterial vaginosis in women?
   a) External dysuria, discomfort, and thick clumpy white vaginal discharge
   b) Malodorous, frothy yellow-green vaginal discharge
   c) Foul fishy odor and thin milky-white vaginal discharge
   d) None, the condition is asymptomatic in women.

20. Bacterial vaginosis has been associated with which of the following?
   a) PID
   b) Premature rupture of membranes
   c) Acquisition of HIV
   d) All of the above

21. The following statements are true for which type of vaginitis: “Less than 25% of the time it is accompanied by a malodorous vaginal discharge; has a high recurrence rate; symptoms, if present, are more noticeable after sexual intercourse.”
   a) Trichomoniasis
   b) Bacterial vaginosis
   c) Candidiasis
   d) Chlamydia

22. What is a recommended treatment for bacterial vaginosis in pregnant women?
   a) Metronidazole 2 g orally in a single dose
   b) Metronidazole 500 mg orally 2 times a day for 14 days
   c) Clindamycin ovules 100 mg intravaginally at bedtime for 3 days
   d) Metronidazole 250 mg 3 times a day for 7 days

23. What is the most likely vaginitis diagnosis based on the following criteria: pH 5.0; clue cells > 20% per HPF; KOH “whiff test” positive; and homogenous discharge?
   a) Trichomoniasis
   b) Candidiasis
   c) Bacterial vaginosis
d) Chlamydia

24. The Amsel criteria used in the diagnosis of bacterial vaginosis includes all of the following except:
   a) Vaginal pH >4.5
   b) Presence of clue cells on wet mount
   c) Positive “whiff” test
   d) Numerous WBCs

25. Risk reduction messages for women with bacterial vaginosis would include which of the following?
   a) Avoid douching
   b) Treatment of all sexual partners
   c) Abstain from sex
   d) Annual screening of all women