Appendix 1: Questionnaire

Gestational Trophoblastic Disease (GTD)

Name or Rank: ____________________

1. What is the histopathological karyotype for a complete mole?
   a. 46, YY
   b. 46, XY
   c. 23,X
   d. 69, XXY

2. Please give 3 symptoms or signs that would raise the suspicion of a molar pregnancy
   I. ____________________________________
   II. ____________________________________
   III. ____________________________________

3. Provide 2 differences between Complete and Partial Molar pregnancy

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<th>Complete Mole</th>
<th>Partial Mole</th>
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4. For a failed pregnancy in which medical management was done and products of conception were not sent for histology, how soon after medical management should a urinary pregnancy test be repeated?
   a. 1 week
   b. 2 weeks
   c. 3 weeks
   d. 4 weeks

5. It is safe to prepare the cervix immediately prior to surgical evacuation in a molar pregnancy. True/False

6. It is recommended that oxytocic infusions can be used routinely during surgical evacuation in a suspected molar pregnancy. True/False

7. The risk factors of GTD include the following except
   a. women of Asian origin
   b. above 40 years
   c. teenagers
   d. women of African origin
8. In a twin pregnancy with a coexistent complete mole, what is the chance of achieving a live birth?
   a. 15%
   b. 25%
   c. 35%
   d. 75%

9. What is the recommended form of contraception immediately following a diagnosis of GTD?
   a. Barrier methods
   b. COCP
   c. IUCD
   d. None of the above

10. What is the optimum follow up following a diagnosis of GTD if bhCG levels have not reverted to normal within 56 days of the pregnancy event?
    a. 6 months from the date of evacuation of uterus
    b. 6 months from the date that hCG levels normalize
    c. 12 months from the date of evacuation of uterus
    d. 12 months from the date that hCG levels normalize

11. How often is the bhCG levels measured after surgical evacuation of the uterus for a molar pregnancy?
    a. Weekly
    b. Fortnightly
    c. Monthly
    d. Every 4 days

12. Medical evacuation can be performed for suspected complete molar pregnancy.
    True/False

13. When can women whose last pregnancy was a complete or partial hydatidiform molar pregnancy needing chemotherapy try to conceive again?
    a. Immediately after
    b. 6 months after completion of treatment
    c. 12 months after completion of treatment
    d. Advise against future pregnancies

14. Fetal parts may be seen on ultrasound examination for a suspected molar pregnancy. True/False

15. What is the risk of a molar pregnancy happening again? _________