

FISDAP OB-GYN Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

- 1. What could be a potential consequence of an untreated ectopic pregnancy?**
 - A. Successful implantation and growth of the fetus**
 - B. Severe abdominal pain and internal bleeding**
 - C. Increased fertility in the future**
 - D. No symptoms at all**
- 2. What is a primary concern for a patient with untreated severe morning sickness?**
 - A. Increased heart rate**
 - B. Dehydration**
 - C. Low blood pressure**
 - D. Anemia**
- 3. What gynecological issue might occur from the action of lifting a heavy object?**
 - A. Ovarian cyst**
 - B. Uterine prolapse**
 - C. Endometriosis**
 - D. Pelvic inflammatory disease**
- 4. Which hormone is integral to the ovulatory process?**
 - A. Progesterone**
 - B. Estrogen**
 - C. Luteinizing hormone**
 - D. Follicle-stimulating hormone**
- 5. You delivered a newborn with shallow breathing, a heart rate of 58, and peripheral cyanosis. What is the first action you should take?**
 - A. Initiate oxygen therapy**
 - B. Administer epinephrine**
 - C. Initiate chest compressions**
 - D. Provide warmth**

- 6. In a situation where a 38-year-old woman is experiencing contractions during her fourth full-term pregnancy, what action should the responder take?**
- A. Administer analgesics**
 - B. Contact her obstetrician**
 - C. Observe for crowning**
 - D. Transport to the hospital immediately**
- 7. What complication is a high-risk factor for a patient with gestational diabetes during pregnancy?**
- A. Gestational hypertension**
 - B. Birth injuries**
 - C. Increased amniotic fluid**
 - D. All of the above**
- 8. What is the primary purpose of the placenta?**
- A. Regulating maternal body temperature**
 - B. Providing oxygen and nutrients to the fetus**
 - C. Producing hormones for pregnancy maintenance**
 - D. Facilitating fetal movements**
- 9. What is an expected sign of an amniotic fluid embolism?**
- A. Hypoglycemia**
 - B. Persistent vomiting**
 - C. Sudden respiratory distress**
 - D. Fever**
- 10. What surgical procedure involves the removal of the uterus?**
- A. Oophorectomy**
 - B. Hysterectomy**
 - C. Laparotomy**
 - D. Cervical conization**

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. D
8. B
9. C
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What could be a potential consequence of an untreated ectopic pregnancy?

- A. Successful implantation and growth of the fetus**
- B. Severe abdominal pain and internal bleeding**
- C. Increased fertility in the future**
- D. No symptoms at all**

In the case of an untreated ectopic pregnancy, one of the significant potential consequences is severe abdominal pain and internal bleeding. An ectopic pregnancy occurs when a fertilized egg implants outside the uterus, most often in a fallopian tube. As the embryo grows, it can cause the fallopian tube to stretch and potentially rupture, leading to internal bleeding. This condition poses serious health risks, requiring immediate medical attention. The pain is often sharp and can be localized to one side of the abdomen, accompanied by other symptoms such as dizziness or lightheadedness, which may indicate significant blood loss. Therefore, recognizing this consequence is crucial for timely intervention and prevention of more severe complications, such as shock or even death.

2. What is a primary concern for a patient with untreated severe morning sickness?

- A. Increased heart rate**
- B. Dehydration**
- C. Low blood pressure**
- D. Anemia**

In the context of severe morning sickness, also known as hyperemesis gravidarum, dehydration is a primary concern due to the excessive vomiting that often accompanies this condition. When a patient experiences severe morning sickness, they may frequently be unable to keep food or fluids down, leading to a significant loss of fluids and electrolytes. Dehydration can occur quite rapidly in these cases, with effects that can exacerbate other health issues. It can cause imbalances in electrolytes that are critical for various bodily functions, potentially leading to complications such as reduced kidney function or electrolyte disturbances that may impact heart rhythm. Although increased heart rate, low blood pressure, and anemia can be associated with dehydration or other complications, the direct consequence of severe morning sickness is typically a risk of dehydration. Thus, careful monitoring and rehydration strategies become essential in managing a patient with untreated severe morning sickness to ensure both maternal and fetal health.

3. What gynecological issue might occur from the action of lifting a heavy object?

- A. Ovarian cyst
- B. Uterine prolapse**
- C. Endometriosis
- D. Pelvic inflammatory disease

Lifting a heavy object can increase intra-abdominal pressure, which may lead to a condition known as uterine prolapse. This occurs when the pelvic floor muscles and connective tissues weaken, allowing the uterus to descend into or protrude out of the vagina. Heavy lifting, particularly when done improperly, puts additional strain on these supportive structures, increasing the risk of prolapse, especially in women who may already have weakened pelvic support due to factors like childbirth, age, or genetic predisposition. In contrast, other conditions listed, such as ovarian cysts, endometriosis, and pelvic inflammatory disease, are typically not triggered directly by the action of lifting heavy objects. Ovarian cysts can develop due to hormonal changes or other factors, while endometriosis involves the presence of uterine-like tissue outside the uterus and is influenced by menstrual cycles rather than mechanical stress. Pelvic inflammatory disease is an infection of the reproductive organs, often caused by sexually transmitted infections, rather than by physical strain from lifting objects. Thus, uterine prolapse is the most closely associated issue with the action of lifting heavy items.

4. Which hormone is integral to the ovulatory process?

- A. Progesterone
- B. Estrogen
- C. Luteinizing hormone**
- D. Follicle-stimulating hormone

Luteinizing hormone (LH) plays a critical role in the ovulatory process. It is released by the anterior pituitary gland and is responsible for triggering ovulation, which is the release of an egg from the ovary. An increase in LH levels occurs during the menstrual cycle and leads to the final maturation of the ovarian follicle and the subsequent release of the egg. Prior to ovulation, estrogen levels rise, which stimulates the hypothalamus and pituitary gland to release LH. The surge in LH is what ultimately induces the ovary to release the mature egg, completing the ovulation process. This is why LH is referred to as an integral hormone in ovulation. Other hormones, such as progesterone and estrogen, have their own important roles in the menstrual cycle and pregnancy but do not directly trigger the release of the egg. Progesterone prepares the uterus for potential implantation of a fertilized egg, and estrogen is involved in the development of the follicle and the thickening of the uterine lining but is not solely responsible for triggering ovulation. Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) supports the growth of ovarian follicles but does not initiate ovulation itself.

5. You delivered a newborn with shallow breathing, a heart rate of 58, and peripheral cyanosis. What is the first action you should take?

- A. Initiate oxygen therapy**
- B. Administer epinephrine**
- C. Initiate chest compressions**
- D. Provide warmth**

In the scenario of a newborn presenting with shallow breathing, a heart rate of 58, and peripheral cyanosis, the immediate focus should be on assessing and ensuring the effectiveness of the circulation. The heart rate of 58 indicates bradycardia, which is a critical condition in newborns. When faced with such a low heart rate, the guidelines stipulate that if the heart rate is below 60 beats per minute, chest compressions should be initiated if appropriate ventilation does not resolve the bradycardia. Chest compressions are necessary to establish and maintain adequate blood flow to vital organs. This action is crucial in supporting the newborn's circulatory system, especially in the face of respiratory distress, as effective compressions can help improve perfusion and potentially increase heart rate. Addressing other interventions like oxygen therapy, administering epinephrine, or providing warmth comes after ensuring the newborn has adequate circulation through compressions if needed. This sequence of actions is vital in neonatal resuscitation to effectively manage and stabilize the infant.

6. In a situation where a 38-year-old woman is experiencing contractions during her fourth full-term pregnancy, what action should the responder take?

- A. Administer analgesics**
- B. Contact her obstetrician**
- C. Observe for crowning**
- D. Transport to the hospital immediately**

In this scenario, the responder should prioritize observing for crowning because the patient is in labor and is experiencing contractions. Crowning refers to the moment when the baby's head begins to emerge from the vaginal canal, which is an essential indicator that delivery is imminent. During the fourth full-term pregnancy, this patient is at a higher likelihood of progressing quickly through labor, and recognizing signs of crowning can help assess how close the delivery is. By observing for crowning, the responder can determine whether immediate action is needed to manage the delivery on site. If crowning is present, it would suggest that the baby will be born very soon, and appropriate steps must be taken to prepare for delivery. Conversely, if no crowning is observed, the responder can make an informed decision about whether to contact the obstetrician or transport her to the hospital. While administering analgesics might seem like a reasonable option to alleviate discomfort, it could potentially complicate the delivery process or mask symptoms that are important for the assessment of labor progression. Similarly, while contacting her obstetrician or transporting to the hospital might be necessary actions depending on the situation, observing for crowning is the immediate assessment that dictates the next steps in managing the delivery.

7. What complication is a high-risk factor for a patient with gestational diabetes during pregnancy?

- A. Gestational hypertension**
- B. Birth injuries**
- C. Increased amniotic fluid**
- D. All of the above**

Gestational diabetes presents various complications during pregnancy, and all the listed options represent serious concerns that can arise for patients with this condition. Gestational hypertension is a significant risk factor because the presence of gestational diabetes can lead to higher blood pressure, which may affect the mother's health and the baby's development. The combination of elevated glucose levels and hypertension can complicate the pregnancy and lead to further health issues. Birth injuries are another critical complication. Babies born to mothers with gestational diabetes are often larger than average, which increases the likelihood of complications during labor and delivery. These complications can include shoulder dystocia or other injuries related to the size of the baby and the circumstances of the birth. Increased amniotic fluid, also known as polyhydramnios, can occur as a result of gestational diabetes. Elevated blood sugar levels can lead to an overproduction of amniotic fluid, which can increase the risk of preterm labor and potentially complicate delivery. Since each of these complications is heightened in the presence of gestational diabetes, the correct answer encompasses all these risks, affirming that a patient with gestational diabetes is at high risk for complications such as gestational hypertension, birth injuries, and increased amniotic fluid.

8. What is the primary purpose of the placenta?

- A. Regulating maternal body temperature**
- B. Providing oxygen and nutrients to the fetus**
- C. Producing hormones for pregnancy maintenance**
- D. Facilitating fetal movements**

The primary purpose of the placenta is to provide oxygen and nutrients to the fetus. It acts as a critical interface between the mother and the developing fetus, enabling the transfer of essential substances necessary for fetal growth and development. The placenta is highly vascularized, which allows for effective exchange of gases, such as oxygen and carbon dioxide, as well as nutrients like glucose, amino acids, and fatty acids from the mother's bloodstream to the fetus. This supply is vital for the fetus's metabolic needs and overall health during pregnancy. The placenta does also have hormonal functions, but its main role revolves around sustaining the fetus through nutrient and gas exchange. Without this vital support, the fetus would not receive the necessary components it requires to thrive and develop properly. Other options related to regulating body temperature or facilitating fetal movement are secondary or indirect roles and do not encapsulate the primary function of the placenta.

9. What is an expected sign of an amniotic fluid embolism?

- A. Hypoglycemia**
- B. Persistent vomiting**
- C. Sudden respiratory distress**
- D. Fever**

An expected sign of an amniotic fluid embolism is sudden respiratory distress. This condition occurs when amniotic fluid or fetal material enters the mother's bloodstream, which can lead to severe complications such as cardiovascular collapse and respiratory distress. The sudden onset of respiratory difficulties is a key indicator of this embolism, signaling an acute and life-threatening situation requiring immediate medical intervention. Other symptoms may accompany respiratory distress, such as hypotension and altered mental status, but the hallmark feature is the rapidity of the respiratory compromise that follows the event. Recognizing this sign is crucial for prompt diagnosis and management, improving maternal and fetal outcomes.

10. What surgical procedure involves the removal of the uterus?

- A. Oophorectomy**
- B. Hysterectomy**
- C. Laparotomy**
- D. Cervical conization**

The procedure that involves the removal of the uterus is known as a hysterectomy. This surgical operation can be performed for various reasons, including the treatment of conditions such as uterine fibroids, endometriosis, uterine prolapse, or certain types of gynecological cancers. A hysterectomy can vary in scope; it may involve the removal of just the uterus (a total hysterectomy), or it can also include the removal of the cervix, ovaries, and fallopian tubes, depending on the indication for the surgery. Understanding this procedure is crucial in OB-GYN practice, as it often plays a significant role in women's reproductive health. In contrast, other surgical options listed, such as oophorectomy, involve the removal of ovaries; laparotomy is a broader term for abdominal surgery that does not specifically refer to any reproductive organs; and cervical conization is a procedure to remove a conical section of the cervix, typically for diagnosing or treating precancerous changes. Each of these procedures has specific indications and implications for women's health but does not involve the removal of the uterus directly.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://fisdapobgyn.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!