Date Taken:
Menopause Seminar: Multiple-Choice Quiz-Score 75% to Pass
1. What is the average age of natural menopause in women?
A. 45
B. 47
C. 51
D. 53
2. How is menopause clinically diagnosed?
A. Through a blood test
B. 6 months without a period
C. 12 consecutive months without menstruation
D. By measuring progesterone levels
3. What hormone primarily declines during menopause?
A. Testosterone
B. Progesterone
C. Estrogen
D. FSH
4. Which hormone surges to trigger ovulation?
A. Estrogen
B. FSH
C. Progesterone
D. LH
5. Which of the following is a sign of perimenopause?
A. Regular periods
B. Decreased libido
C. Pregnancy
D. None of the above

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- 6. The STRAW +10 staging system is used to describe:
  A. Sleep cycles
  B. Male fertility stages
  C. Female reproductive aging
- D. Bone density scoring
- 7. What does GSM stand for?
- A. General Symptom Manifestation
- B. Genitourinary Syndrome of Menopause
- C. Gastro-Skeletal Menopause
- D. General Stress Management
- 8. What is a common symptom of GSM?
- A. Night sweats
- B. Vaginal dryness
- C. Insomnia
- D. Acne
- 9. Which of the following typically increases during menopause?
- A. Estrogen
- B. FSH
- C. Progesterone
- D. Fertility
- 10. What stage occurs when a woman has regular cycles but begins to experience hormonal changes?
- A. Premenopause
- **B.** Early perimenopause
- C. Menopause
- D. Postmenopause
- 11. Which condition is associated with increased bone loss after menopause?
- A. Osteopenia
- **B. Scoliosis**
- C. Osteoarthritis
- D. Rheumatoid arthritis
- 12. Which hormone is produced by the corpus luteum?

A. Estrogen
B. Testosterone
C. Progesterone
D. FSH
13. Which of the following is not a vasomotor symptom?
A. Hot flashes
B. Night sweats
C. Palpitations
D. Vaginal dryness
14. Estrogen helps maintain which of the following?
A. Muscle memory
B. Joint alignment
C. Bone density
D. Hair color
15. A low level of which hormone typically confirms menopause?
A. LH
B. Progesterone
C. Estrogen
D. FSH
16. What is a common cardiovascular risk factor that increases post-menopause?
A. HDL cholesterol
B. Insulin sensitivity
C. LDL cholesterol
D. Platelet count
17. What condition involves a decline in muscle mass related to aging and
menopause?
A. Osteopenia
B. Sarcopenia
C. Anemia
D. Hyperthyroidism
18. Which exercise is particularly helpful for menopausal bone health?
A. Swimming

B. Cycling C. Walking D. Stretching
19. What is the purpose of progesterone in HRT? A. Improve bone mass B. Prevent endometrial cancer C. Reduce inflammation D. Stabilize thyroid hormones
20. What term refers to hormones that are chemically identical to those produced by the body?  A. Synthetic hormones  B. Phytohormones  C. Bioidentical hormones  D. Generic hormones
21. Which method of HRT is least likely to affect the whole body?  A. Oral pills  B. Vaginal cream  C. Patches  D. Injections
<ul><li>22. Which of these is a contraindication for estrogen therapy?</li><li>A. Low bone density</li><li>B. History of breast cancer</li><li>C. Hot flashes</li><li>D. Vaginal dryness</li></ul>
23. Which hormone is typically elevated in postmenopausal women? A. Estrogen B. Progesterone C. Testosterone D. FSH

24. Which of the following is an alternative therapy for hot flashes?

A. Statins B. SSRIs

D. Diuretics
25. Which type of fat is linked to increased hot flashes?
A. Visceral fat
B. Subcutaneous fat
C. Dietary fat
D. Saturated fat
26. What is a benefit of late menopause?
A. Early bone loss
B. Lower cancer risk
C. Longer fertility window
D. Early onset of menopause symptoms
27. What lifestyle habit is associated with increased vasomotor symptoms?
A. Daily exercise
B. Smoking
C. Meditation
D. Protein intake
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28. What does the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle involve?
A. Peak estrogen production
B. Shedding of uterine lining
C. Progesterone dominance
D. Follicle growth
29. During the secretory phase, the endometrium becomes:
A. Thin and dry
B. Glandular and nutrient-rich
C. Filled with follicles
D. Inactive
2. men.
30. What is the primary hormone driving the proliferative phase?
A. Progesterone
B. Estrogen
C. LH
D. Testosterone

C. Beta blockers

31. Which hormone therapy has the lowest risk of systemic absorption? A. Oral HRT B. Transdermal patches C. Vaginal tablets D. Injections
32. What risk increases with long-term estrogen-only HRT in women with a uterus?  A. Colon cancer  B. Breast cancer  C. Endometrial cancer  D. Ovarian cysts
33. What type of diet is beneficial during menopause for heart health? A. High-fat B. Mediterranean C. Low-carb D. Keto
34. Which supplement is essential for calcium absorption? A. Iron B. Magnesium C. Vitamin D D. Zinc
35. Which hormone affects libido, muscle mass, and bone strength in women? A. FSH B. Testosterone C. Estrogen D. LH
36. Which is a natural, non-hormonal method that may support menopause symptom relief?  A. Birth control pills  B. Vaginal estrogen  C. Acupuncture  D. Beta-blockers

37. What kind of IUD may be used for perimenopausal bleeding?
A. Copper
B. Levonorgestrel-releasing
C. Estrogen-coated
D. Progesterone-only pills
38. Why do some women avoid discussing GSM with doctors?
A. Symptoms are minor
B. Symptoms are self-resolving
C. Embarrassment and lack of awareness
D. No treatment options exist
39. What is a benefit of strength training during menopause?
A. Raises estrogen
B. Increases insulin resistance
C. Builds muscle and bone
D. Reduces cardiovascular fitness
40. Which resource offers guidelines and patient info on menopause?
A. American Cancer Society
B. Mayo Clinic
C. North American Menopause Society
D. CDC
You must sign this certification statement:
"I certify that I personally completed this course in its entirety and that the answers
provided are my own work."
provided are my own work.
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License Number and State
Signature
Date