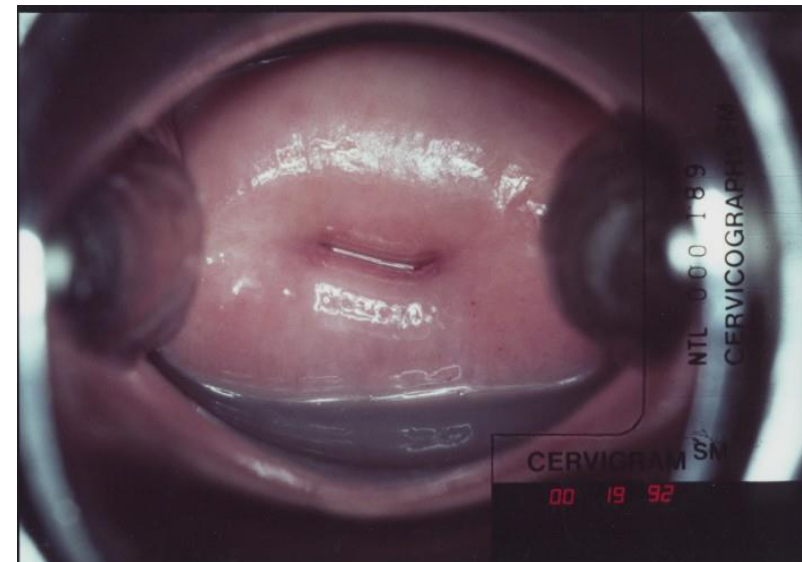
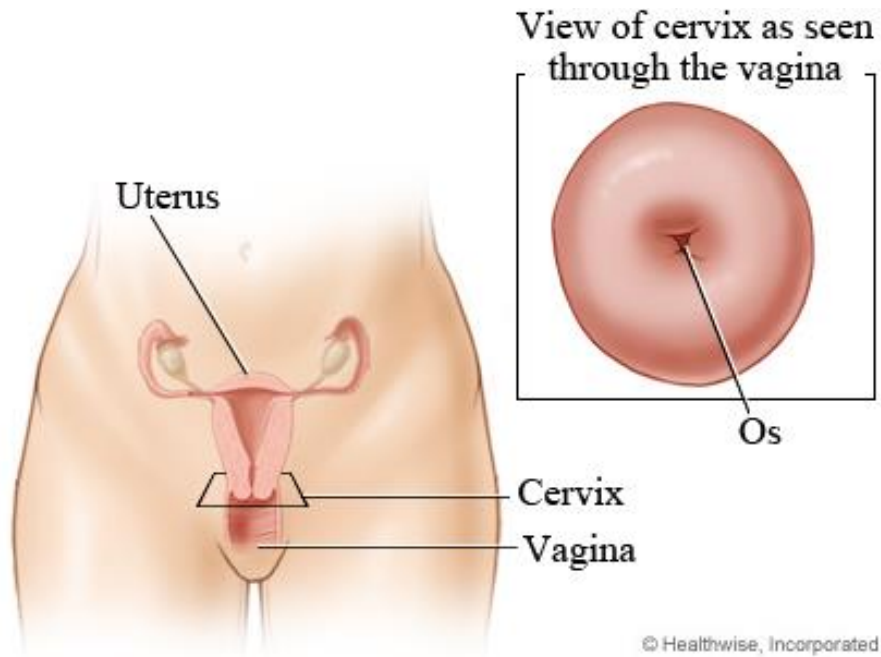


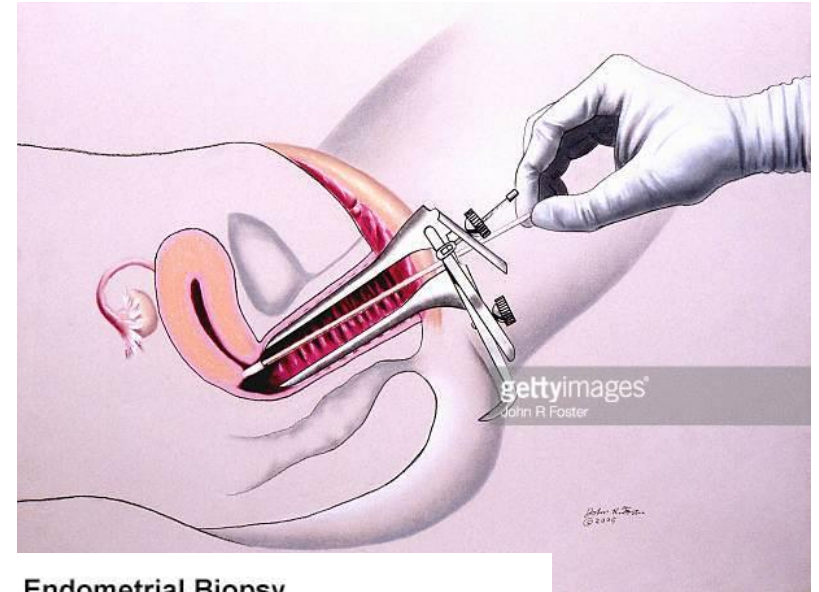
Gynecological Exams

Bat-Sheva L. Maslow, MD

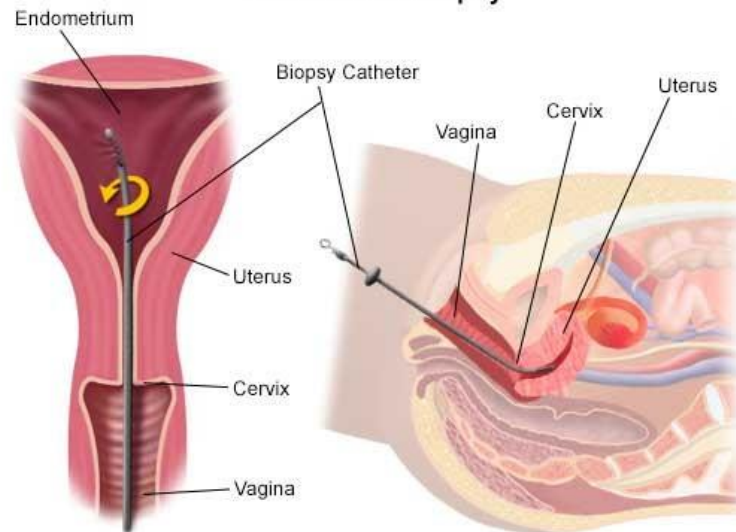
Viewing the cervix



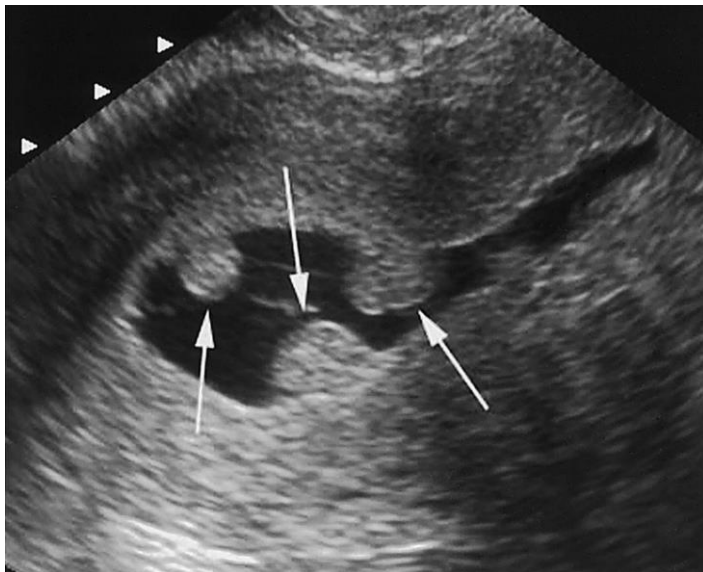
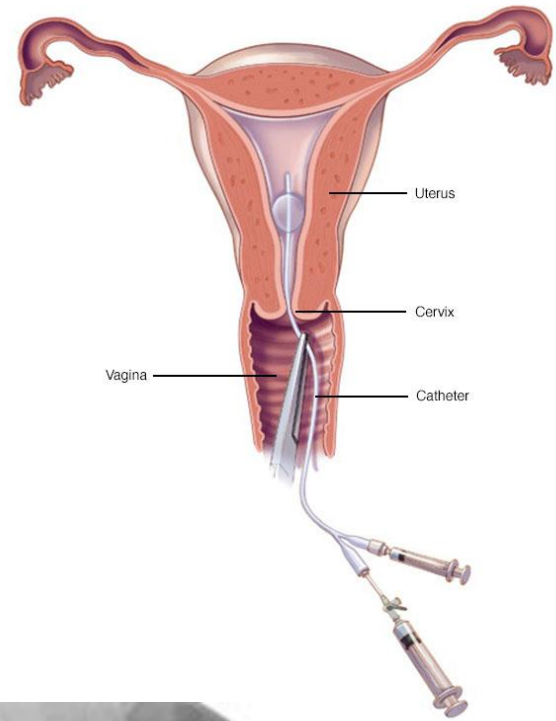
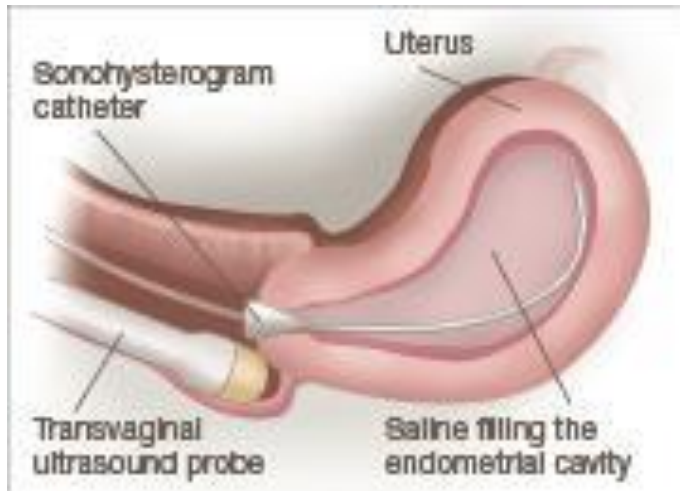
Instrumenting the cervix/uterus



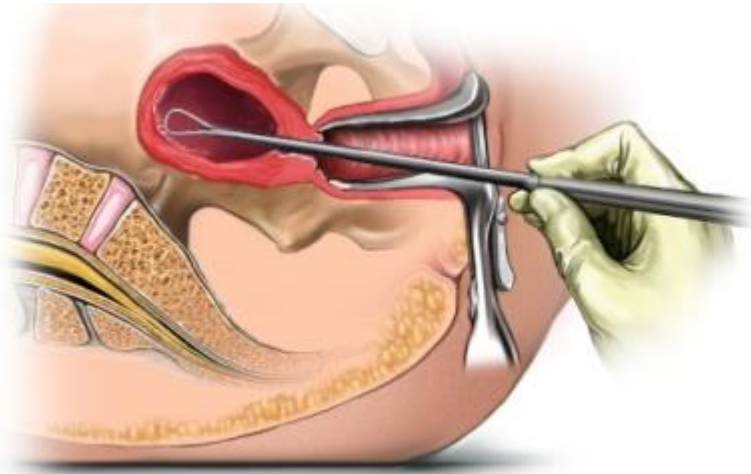
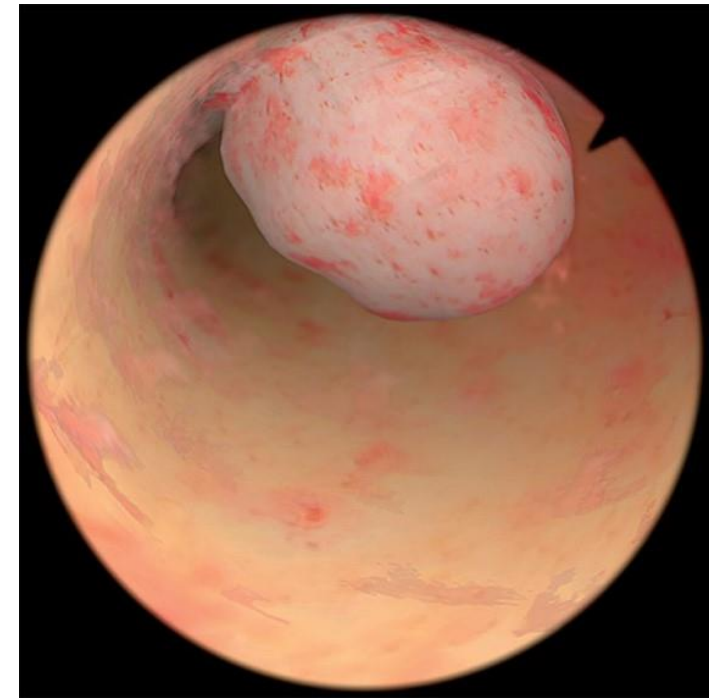
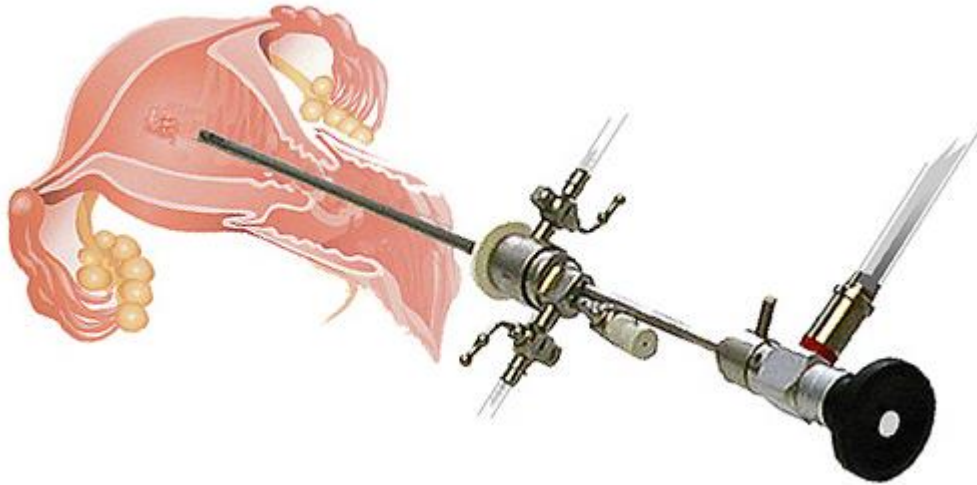
Endometrial Biopsy



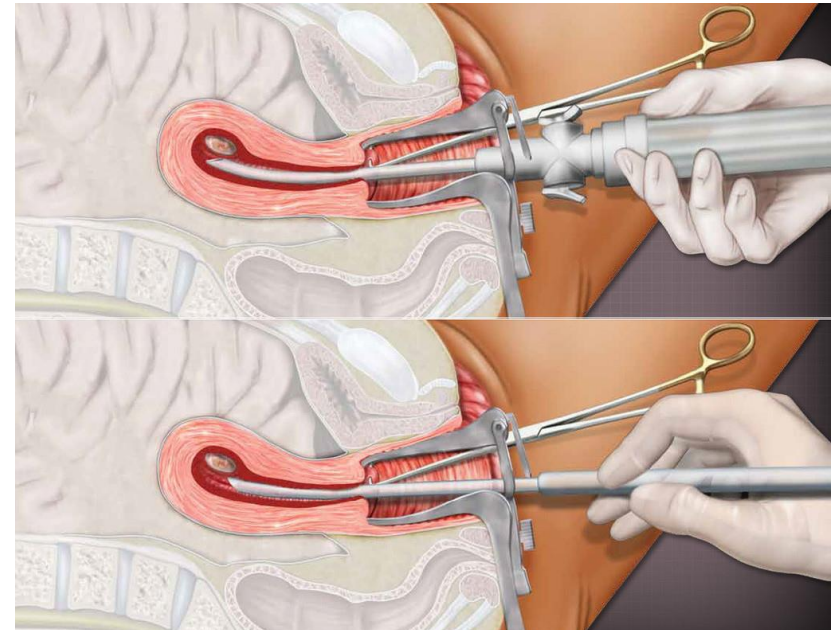
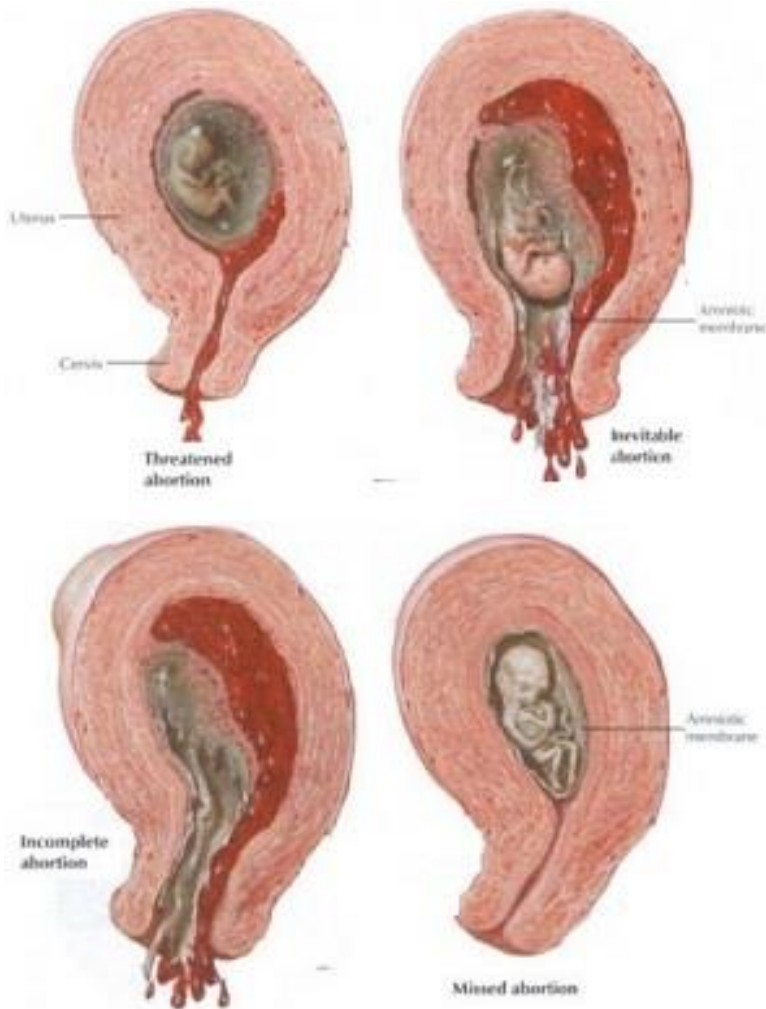
Imaging



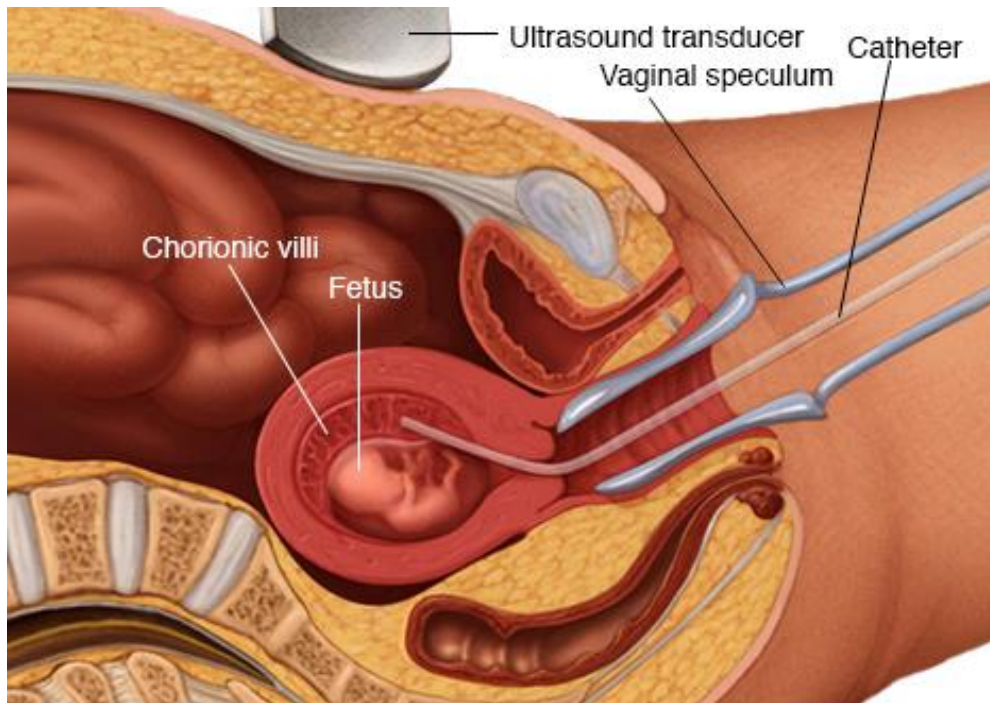
Procedures



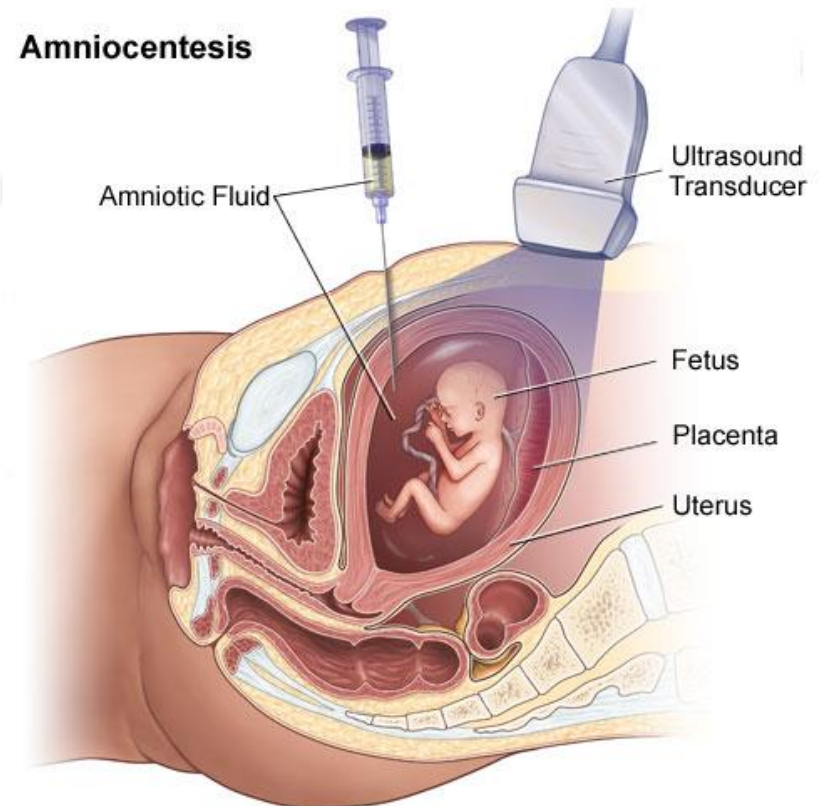
First Trimester



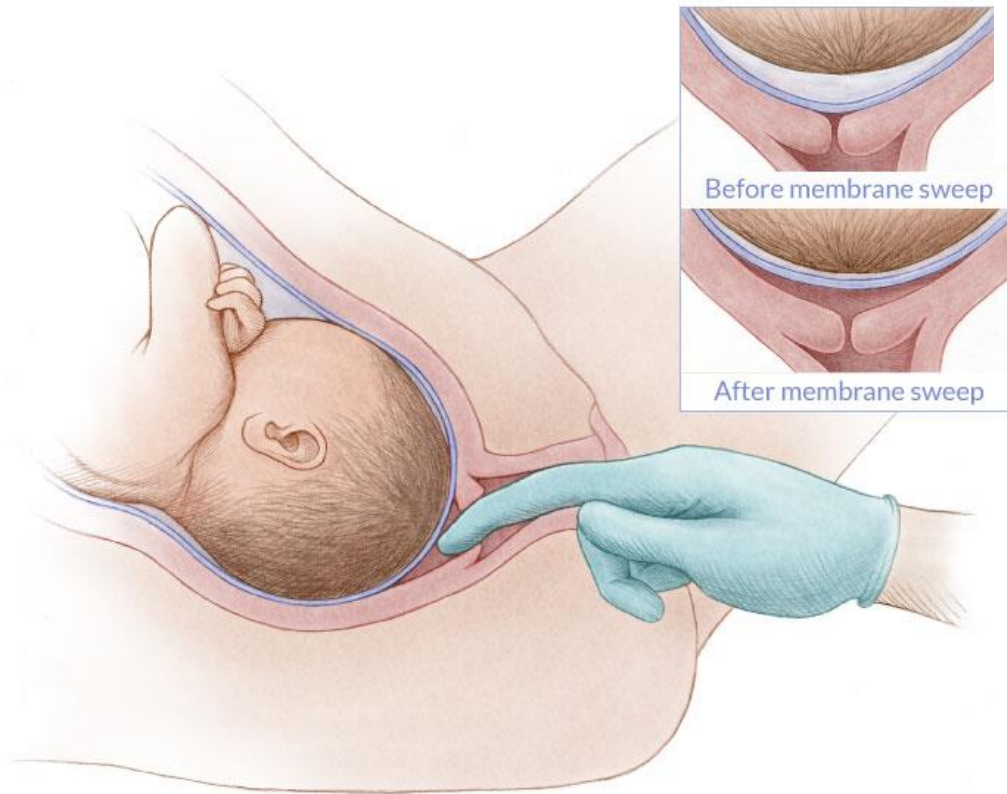
Second Trimester



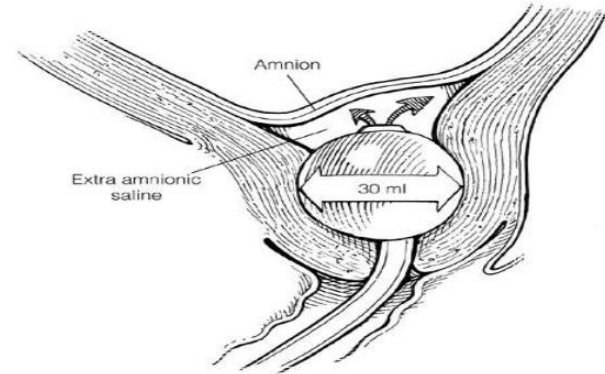
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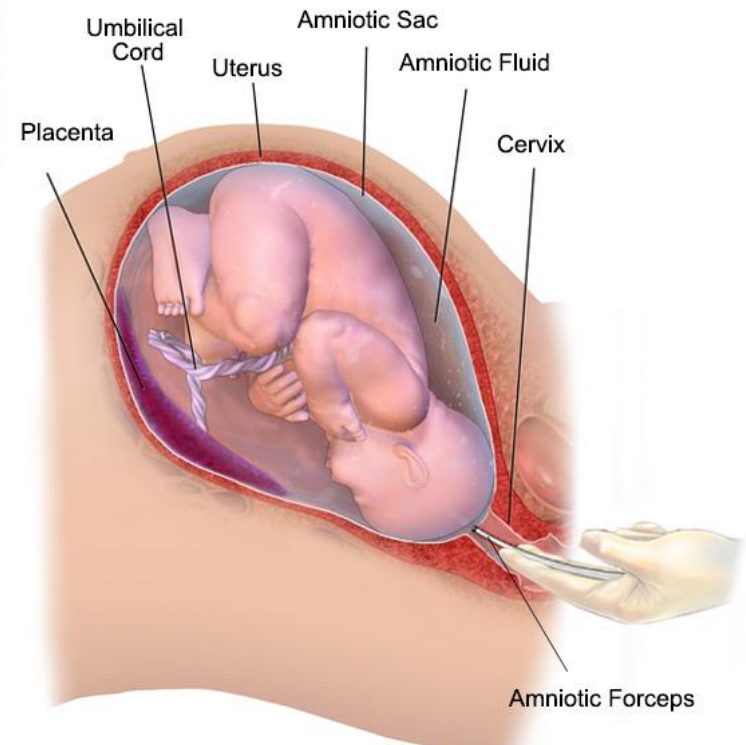
Inducing labor



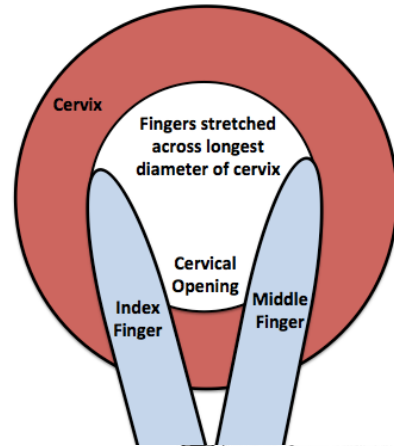
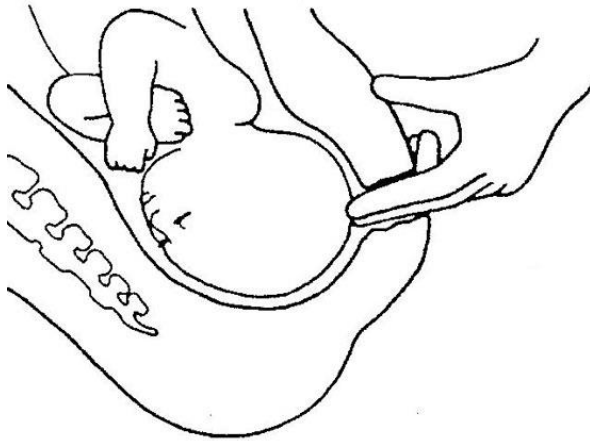
Transcervical balloon catheter



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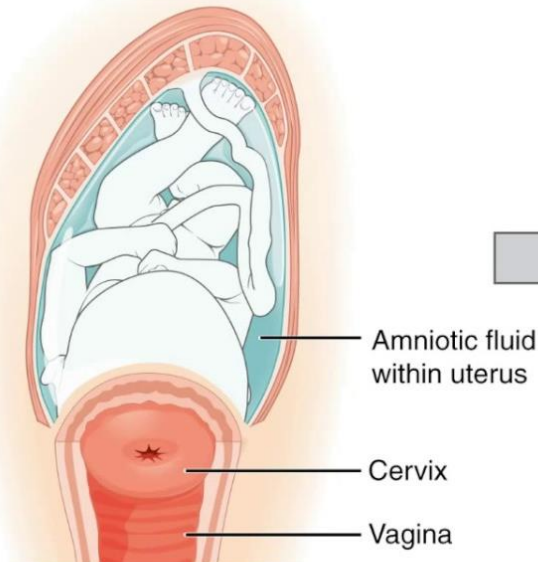
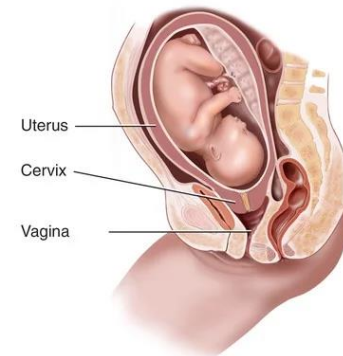
Labor and Delivery



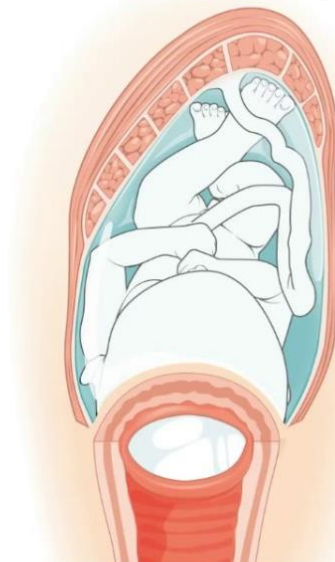
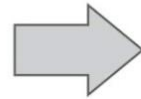
Screencastify Lite



Cervical Effacement and Dilation During Labor



Undilated cervix



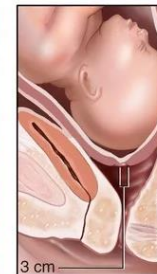
Fully dilated cervix
(>10 cm in diameter)



1. Cervix is not effaced or dilated.



2. Cervix is 50% effaced and not dilated.



3. Cervix is 100% effaced and dilated to 3 cm.



4. Cervix is fully dilated to 10 cm.

Hysterectomy

