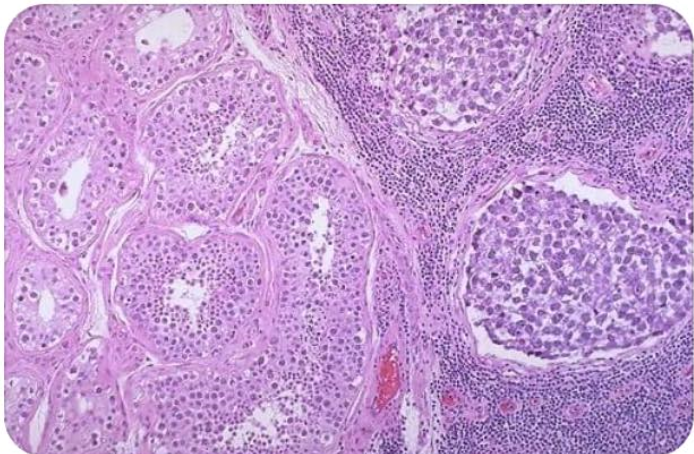
**و من أحياها- UGS Final**

ملاحظة: هذه الأسئلة تم تجميعها من بوست و من أحياها من قبل طلاب من اوفردوز فاحتمال وجود الخطأ وارد.

1. Factors that facilitate the transmission of STI/RTI except?  
   > sterile procedures
2. Which of the following cross each other?  
   > ureter & uterine aa
3. Which of the following is correct about a mature teratoma?  
   > benign even in adults
4. Which of the following is true regarding extramammary paget disease?  
   > histologically undifferentiated from melanoma
5. Which of the following is a sign seen in endemic schistosomiasis?  
   > haematuria
6. Progesterone & oestrogen have the same effect in?
7. The most important hormone for initiation of puberty?
8. In which of the following crescentic GN is pauci-immune?
9. Which of the following is incorrect regarding a UTI?   
   > F:M ratio is 3:1
10. The outer layer of seminiferous tubules is formed by?  
    > myoid cells
11. Embryological origin of seminal vesicles?
12. Embryological origin of the uterine ligament?  
    > gubernaculum
13. Serous carcinoma is related to?  
    > p53 mutations
14. Non-proliferative cystic change is associated with?  
    > duct dilatation
15. trichomonas vaginalis in a male, the best specimen for testing is?  
    > urethral swab culture (most likely the answer)  
    > urine sample culture  
    > blood
16. radiosensitive seminoma



1. efferent ducts develop from?  
   > mesonephric tubules
2. Which of the following is correct regarding breast cancer treatment?
3. Lymphatic drainage of the upper 2/3 of the vagina?  
   > internal iliac LNs
4. Bound to the sinus of epididymis?
5. Doesn’t culture in artificial media?
6. Most preferred trichomonas vaginalis screening method? Should it be screened in an asymptomatic male?
7. Part of the broad ligament directed posteriorly?
8. Is reduced during fasting?
9. The most important prognostic factor with metastasis?  
   > LN involvement
10. Which of the following changes carries a higher risk for invasive breast cancer?  
    > sclerosing adenosis
11. Best candida albicans laboratory test?
12. Tanner staging is based on?
13. Onion-skin appearance is seen in?  
    > malignant HTN
14. Not a virulence factor for nisseria?
15. E6 role?
16. Somatically acquired mutation in the tumour suppresser gene?  
    > identified in more than 20% of CC
17. Peripheral zone drains into?  
    > prostatic sinus
18. Which of the following is true regarding bladder cancer?
19. Which of the following drugs induce interstitial nephritis?
20. Which of the following is more associated with endometrial carcinoma type 1?
21. Progestin analogue effect?
22. Causes hyperchloremic metabolic acidosis?  
    > renal tubular acidosis type II
23. Lowest length of epithelium is found in?
24. Embryological origin of seminal vesicles?
25. Breast cancer like seminoma in testes?
26. Loss of urine concentration mechanism is due to?  
    > decreased interstitium osmolarity
27. Which of the following decreases in fasting?
28. The osmolarity of the descending tubule increases while in the ascending tubule decreases due to?  
    > the descending filtrates water and the ascending filtrates ions
29. Which of the following bacteria can’t be cultured?
30. Small umbilicated papule is caused by?  
    > molluscum contacgiosum
31. Finasteride MOA?  
    > inhibits alpha dihydrotesterone
32. Cells that produce testosterone in females are called?  
    > ovarian hilar cells
33. Anabolic steroids effect in an 18 year old boy?
34. Locally invasive but doesn’t metastasise?  
    > verrucous carcinoma
35. True about Bowenoid papulosis?  
    > reddish brown lesions
36. True about prostate carcinoma?  
    > osteoblastic more than osteolytic
37. Somatic mutation in prostate cancer involve?  
    > TMPRSS2-ETS
38. True about gestational carcinoma?
39. True about trophoblastic disease?