

- UROGENITAL FINAL EXAM -

Collected by: Yaman Karajeh

Anatomy:

1. Which is the least common site to find the undescended testes?
 - Scrotum
 - Spermatic cord
 - Abdomen
 - Pelvis
 - Inguinal canal
2. Which of the following parts of the broad ligament is posteriorly oriented?
 - Mesosalpinx
 - Mesovarium
 - Suspensory ligament of the ovary
 - Mesometrium
3. Which of the following cells is located in the interstitial area between seminiferous tubules?
 - Leydig cells
 - Sertoli cells
 - Spermatocytes
 - Myoid cells
 - Spermatogonia
4. Which of the following structures is found in the deep perineal pouch?
 - Puborectalis
 - Pubococcygeus
 - Levator prostatae
 - Iliococcygeus

5. Which of the following embryonic structures gives rise to ovarian medulla?
- Nephrogenic cord
 - Primary sex cords
 - Mesothelium of the gonadal ridge
 - Yolk sac
 - Mesenchyme of the gonadal ridge
6. Which of the following follicles in ovary may has a size of 1mm?
- Primary
 - Mature
 - Primordial
 - Secondary
7. Which of the following structures is found in the deep perineal pouch?
- Crus of penis
 - Sphincter urethrae
 - Bulbospongiosus muscle
 - Perineal body
 - Anal canal

Physiology:

8. Which of the following pair is the main regulator of Osmolarity of extracellular fluid and Na concentration?
- ADH and sympathetic system
 - Aldosterone and thirst mechanism
 - Angiotensin II and aldosterone
 - ADH and thirst mechanism
 - Sympathetic system and angiotensin II

9. Tanner scale is:

- Pubic and axillary hair completed at P4 in both sex
- Reflect progression in changes of external genitalia only in both sex
- Testicular development start at P4 in males
- Development of pubic hair start at P1 of the scale in both sex
- Breast development start at P2 in girls

10. Regulation of Ca concentration characterize by all the following except:

- It is reabsorbed in the same pattern as Na
- Reabsorbed by paracellular and transcellular pathway
- Its absorption increases with increase of plasma phosphorus concentration
- Decrease excretion with increased blood pressure
- Small amount reabsorbed by active process

11. Spermatogenesis and oogenesis are similar in:

- Both take same duration of maturation
- Need constant level of reproductive hormones
- Both produce same number of mature cells
- Each of them produces mature cell contain 23 chromosomes
- Both decrease during old age

12. Many hormones are essential for production and secretion of the milk, which of the following pairs of hormones inhibit the actual secretion of milk:

- Insulin and cortisol
- Thyroxin and progesterone
- insulin and thyroxin
- Prolactin and estrogen
- Estrogen and progesterone

13. Sexual act in male and female are different in:

- Erection and congestion
- Orgasmic phase
- Period of re-excitation
- Psychological and physical excitation
- Nerves involvement

14. The placenta secretes many hormones, which one of the following hormones help to increase the availability of glucose to the fetus from the mother glucose?

- Progesterone
- Insulin
- Human chorionic gonadotropin
- Human chorionic somatomammotropin
- Estrogen

15. Capacitation is: **(This question was deleted due to incorrect wording)**

- Start in the epididymis
- Need active factor secreted of genital tract of the male
- Need fallopian fluid to suppress sperm activity
- It requires about 10 minutes after ejaculation
- Need high testosterone amount in the seminal fluid

16. All of the following can develop in acute and chronic renal failure EXCEPT:

- Uremia
- Hypertension
- Edema
- Osteomalacia
- Metabolic acidosis

Pathology:

17. Acute tubular injury/necrosis is the most common cause of which of the following:
- Nephrotic syndrome
 - isolated proteinuria
 - rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
 - Renal azotemia
 - Nephritic syndrome
18. Which of the following lesions in the breast is associated with a higher risk of breast cancer more than other choices?
- Fibrosis
 - Atypical hyperplasia
 - Cysts
 - Papillomatosis
 - Florid hyperplasia without atypia
19. Which of the following is the most common type of vulvar cancer?
- Small cell carcinoma
 - Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor
 - Fibrosarcoma
 - Squamous cell carcinoma
 - adenocarcinoma
20. Which of the following is the most common type of malignant ovarian tumors?
- Mucinous cystadenocarcinoma
 - Yolk sac tumor
 - Serous cystadenocarcinoma
 - immature teratoma
 - Krukenberg tumor

21. Which of the following statements regarding prostate cancer is true?
- Gleason score for grading is the sum of 2 numbers (from 1-10 + from 1-10) with a total of up to 20
 - The rate at which PSA (prostate specific antigen) increases (velocity) is not important
 - Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common type of prostate cancer
 - Basal layer in the malignant glands is absent
 - PSA (Prostate specific antigen) cannot be elevated in benign conditions

22. which of the following statements regarding uterine fibroids is true?
- Degeneration can occur in benign leiomyoma and can cause acute pain
 - Leiomyosarcoma usually arises from transformation of leiomyoma
 - The behavior of leiomyosarcoma is very good with no recurrences and very rare metastases
 - Mitotic count and presence of necrosis on the microscope are not important to know if the fibroid is benign or malignant
 - Multiple fibroids are more suspicious to be malignant

23. Which of the following regarding cervical cancer is true?
- HPV 6 is the most important risk factor
 - Involvement of bladder mucosa elevates the stage of cervical cancer to stage four (IV)
 - Less than 5% of HSIL (high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion) progress into invasive carcinoma within 10 years
 - LSIL and HSIL cannot regress
 - Adenocarcinoma is the most common type

24. Which of the following is true regarding Bowen disease and Bowenoid papulosis?

- Clinically, Bowen disease is a solitary lesion while Bowenoid papulosis is multiple
- Usually caused by HPV 6
- It is very easy to distinguish Bowen disease from Bowenoid papulosis on the microscope
- Dysplasia is absent in Bowenoid papulosis
- Most patients with Bowenoid papulosis will develop invasive squamous cell carcinoma

25. Which of the following does not elevate the stage of breast cancer?

- Skin ulceration by the tumor
- Paget disease of the nipple
- Inflammatory carcinoma type
- Size of the tumor
- Lymph node metastasis

26. Von Hippel Lindau disease is associated mainly with which of the following types of kidney tumors?

- Wilms tumor
- Oncocytoma
- Clear cell renal cell carcinoma
- Chromophobe renal cell carcinoma
- Papillary renal cell carcinoma

27. Which of the following is associate with the higher risk of subsequent choriocarcinoma more than other choices?

- Partial mole
- Normal pregnancy
- Ectopic pregnancy
- Abortion
- Complete mole

Microbiology:

28. In candida albicans infections, which of the following statements is incorrect:

- KOH and gram smears show fungal elements and budding yeast
- Nappy rash and oral thrush are localized candida diseases
- In their initial stages, germ tubes can be formed
- Disseminated and deep tissue disease are limited exclusively to the immunocompromised
- It forms with restrictions at intervals structures called "hyphae"

29. Which of the following is incorrect regarding HIV virus transmission between humans?

- Occurs by exposure to contaminated body fluids
- Transmission to health care workers after accidental sticks with potentially contaminated needles is very rare
- Intravenous drug abusers are at extremely high risk
- Occurs by exposure to contaminated blood
- It appears to be more efficient from women to men

30. Which of the following is a non-treponemal test for Syphilis?

- Fluorescent treponemal antibody-ABS test (FTA-ABS)
- The rapid plasma reagin (RPR)
- Micro-hemagglutination test for T. pallidum (MHA-TP)
- T. Pallidum-hemagglutination test (TPHA)
- The treponemal IgM tests

31. Which of the following regarding the pubic or crab louse is incorrect?

- Children are more frequently infested than adults
- It is usually diagnosed by carefully examining pubic hair for nymphs and adults
- a characteristic grey-blue or slate coloration appears at the site
- if detected in one family member, the entire family needs to be checked
- it is caused by the parasite *Pthirus-pubis*

32. Molluscom contagiosum:

- Lesions are painful and umbilicated in appearance
- Spreads by droplet aerosols in shower rooms and swimming pools
- Local trauma may cause spread of lesions in the involved site
- Is a malignant cutaneous disease of humans
- All statements are correct

33. Which statement is correct regarding Herpes simplex Type II infections?

- Usually causes quite painful lesions (gingivostomatitis)
- After initial infection, the virus may become latent within sensory nerve root ganglia of the trigeminal nerve
- Tzanck test is useful in diagnosis
- It sometimes infects the finger or nail area (herpetic whitlow)
- Infection is sometimes seen "above the waist"

Pharmacology:

34. Which of the following is not related to the others?

- Torsemide
- Furosemide
- Amiloride
- Ethacrynic acid
- Bumetanide

35. A single dose daily is recommended to decrease nephrotoxicity of:

- Amphotericin
- Penicillin
- Folic acid
- Aminoglycosides
- Analgesics

36. Thiazide diuretics enhance K⁺ elimination in urine primarily by:

- Increasing the availability of Na⁺ in the distal tubular fluid to exchange with the interstitial K⁺
- Potentiating the action of aldosterone
- Inhibiting proximal tubular K⁺ reabsorption
- Inhibiting Na⁺ K⁺ - 2Cl⁻ cotransport in the ascending limb of loop of Henle
- All the statements are true

37. Which of the following is the drug of choice for inducing labor?

- Misoprostol
- Methyl ergonovine
- Carboprost tromethamine
- Dinoprostone
- Oxytocin

38. Which of the following is an estrogen that is used in most hormonal contraceptives?

- Estrone
- Diethylstilbestrol (DES)
- Norgestrel
- Clomiphene
- Ethinyl estradiol

39. Men who use large doses of anabolic steroids are at increased risk of which of the following:

- Anemia
- Cholestatic jaundice and elevation of aspartate transaminase levels in the blood
- Hirsutism
- Testicular enlargement
- Hyperprolactinemia

Community:

40. Which of the following is NOT correct regarding sexually transmitted infections?

- Of these 8 infections, 4 are currently incurable: Syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia and trichomoniasis
- Symptoms or disease due to the incurable viral infections can be reduced or modified through treatment
- More than 30 different bacteria, viruses and parasites are known to be transmitted through sexual contact
- The majority of STIs have no symptoms or only mild symptoms that may not be recognized as an STI
- Groups of infections that are predominantly transmitted through unprotected sexual contact with an infected person

“The harder you work for something, the greater you’ll feel when you achieve it”