



FINAL UGS TEST BANK

DOCTOR 2020

Collected by:
Shahed Atiyat
Ahmad Alhurani
Aseel Dhisat
Anas khraim

Anatomy

Female genital system

1. The lower inch of the vagina is supplied by:

- A. Pudendal nerve
- B. Genitofemoral nerve
- C. Pelvic splanchnic nerve
- D. Superior hypogastric plexus
- E. Inferior hypogastric plexus

Answer: A

2. All the following structures prevent uterine prolapse, EXCEPT ONE:

- A. Levator ani and coccygeus muscles
- B. Round ligament of the uterus
- C. Mesometrium
- D. Sphincter urethrae and deep transverse perineal muscles
- E. Perineal body

Answer: C

3. Ligaments attached to cervix of uterus except:

- A. Pubocervical ligaments
- B. Transverse cervical ligaments
- C. Uterosacral ligaments
- D. Round ligament

Answer: D

4. Choose the WRONG statement:

- A. The fundus of uterus is drained by lateral aortic lymph nodes
- B. Round ligament of the uterus and the Uterosacral ligament is maintaining the uterus anteversion
- C. The lower part of lateral wall of the vagina is related to superficial transverse perineal muscle
- D. The lower inch of the vagina is supplied by pudendal nerve
- E. Suspensory ligament of the ovary extends between the superior end of the ovary and side wall of the pelvis

Answer: C

5. Uterine carcinoma can reach labia majora through:

- A. lymphatics around round ligament of uterus
- B. lymphatics around round ligament of the ovary
- C. lymphatics around broad ligament
- D. superficial inguinal lymphatics

Answer: A

6. One of the following is wrong about vagina:

- A. Perineal body separates it from rectum
- B. The posterior upper $\frac{1}{4}$ is covered with peritoneum
- C. Lined with stratified squamous epithelium
- D. Posterior to it there is the base of the bladder

Answer: D

7. The 2 embryonic remnants present in the broad ligament are remnants of:

- A. Mesonephric tubules
- B. Pronephric ducts
- C. Mesonephric ducts
- D. Pronephric tubule
- E. Paramesonephric ducts
- F. 2 of the above

Answer: F

8. Which ligament extends laterally from the cervix and upper part of the vagina to the side walls of the pelvis?

- A. Uterosacral ligament
- B. Pubocervical ligaments
- C. Mackenrodt's ligaments
- D. Transverse cervical ligaments
- E. Two of the above

Answer: E

9. All about the uterus is correct except:

- A. Pear-shaped muscular organ situated in the lesser pelvis between the urinary bladder and rectum.
- B. The uterus is anteverted, anteflexed
- C. Anterior Inferior to the uterotubal junction it is attached to round ligament of uterus
- D. Posterosuperior to the uterotubal junction, it is attached to the round ligament of the uterus.

Answer: D

10. Choose the WRONG statement:

- A. Round ligament of the ovary is attached to the ovary's upper pole
- B. The posterior vaginal fornix is covered with peritoneum
- C. The lateral surface of the ovary is related to obturator nerve
- D. The upper part of the lateral vaginal surfaces is related to ureter
- E. Supravaginal cervix is related laterally to the uterine artery crossed by the ureter

Answer: A

11. Which of the following ligaments is attached to the body of uterus?

- A. Pubocervical ligaments
- B. Transverse cervical ligaments
- C. Broad ligament
- D. Uterosacral ligaments
- E. More than one of the above

Answer: C

12. Which of the following is false about the broad ligament?

- A. The uterine tube in the upper free border
- B. The lower attached border rests on the levator ani
- C. It's spasm during pregnancy causes pain that increases with coughing
- D. The lateral $\frac{1}{5}$ of the medial border represents the suspensory ligament of the ovary
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

13. Wrong about cervix of ureter?

Answer: Kept in position by uterosacral ligament

14. True about uterus:

Answer: lower uterine segment is part of the cervix

15. True about uterine artery:

Answer: tortuous in the broad ligament

16. True statement?

Answer: Uterine carcinoma can reach labia majora through lymphatics around round ligament of uterus

17. Most common site of ectopic pregnancy?

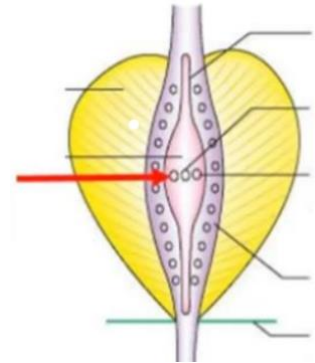
Answer: Fallopian tube

Kahoot

1. The pointed structure is the opening of the?

- A. Prostatic utricle
- B. Ejaculatory duct
- C. Bulbourethral gland
- D. Vas deferens

Answer: B



2. The uterine tube is related to ----- of the ovary.

- A. Lateral surface
- B. Posterior border
- C. Lower pole
- D. Anterior border

Answer: B

3. Anteversion is the right angle between the uterus and the vagina?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

4. Culdocentesis is done by the passage of a needle through?

- A. Anterior vaginal fornix
- B. Posterior vaginal fornix
- C. Supravaginal cervix
- D. Lateral vaginal fornix

Answer: B

5. The round ligament of the ovary is attached to the ----- aspect of the uterotubal junction.

- A. Posterior superior
- B. Anterior inferior
- C. Posterior inferior
- D. Anterior superior

Answer: A

6. Supravaginal part of the cervix is related anteriorly to -----

- A. Uterus
- B. Urinary bladder
- C. Urethra

D. Rectum

Answer: B

7. Which of the following is covered with peritoneum?

- A. Anterior vaginal fornix
- B. Lateral vaginal fornix
- C. Posterior vaginal fornix
- D. Anterior vaginal wall

Answer: C

8. During per rectal examination in females which of following structures can't be felt:

- A. Cervix
- B. Sacrum
- C. Coccyx
- D. Urinary bladder
- E. Vagina

Answer: D

9. Which of the following statements are incorrect:

Answer: pelvic abscess is drained through the anterior vaginal wall

Perineum

1. True about internal pudendal artery?

Answer: found in lateral wall of ischiorectal fossa

2. Choose the WRONG MATCH of the following combinations:

- A. deep nerve of penis - - - pudendul nerve
- B. inferior rectal nerve - - - ischorectal fossa
- C. greater vestibular glands - - Superficial perineul pouch
- D. sphincter urethra - - - deep perineul pouch

Answer: A

3. Regarding the ischiorectal fossa, choose the WRONG statement

- A. Anterior wall is formed by posterior border of the perineal membrane
- B. It contains posterior scrotal nerve
- C. Its apex is formed by origin of levator ani from the lateral pelvic wall
- D. Posterior wall is formed by sacrotuberous ligament and gluteus maximus muscle
- E. Pudendal canal is located on its medial wall

Answer: E

4. Which of the following is a wrong combination?

- A. Root of penis – superficial perineal pouch
- B. Internal pudendal artery – superficial perineal pouch
- C. greater vestibular gland – deep perineal pouch
- D. Perineal nerve – deep perineal pouch

Answer: C

5. The pouch which is floored by perineal membrane is.....and it contains

- A. Ischiorectal fossa, Scrotal nerves
- B. Superficial perineal pouch, Ischiocavernosus muscles
- C. Deep perineal pouch, Bulbourethral glands
- D. Deep perineal pouch, Deep artery of clitoris
- E. Superficial perineal pouch, Greater vestibular glands.

Answer: C

6. The pudendal nerve is related to.....inside the ischiorectal fossa

- A. Skin on either side of the anal orifice
- B. Puborectalis muscle
- C. External anal sphincter
- D. Lower part of obturator internus muscle and obturator fascia
- E. Iliolumbar ligament

Answer: D

7. A male patient has a rupture membranous urethra due to faulty catheterization, the urine will be found in:

- A. Superficial perineal pouch.
- B. Around the scrotum.
- C. Deep to fascia lata.
- D. Deep perineal pouch.

E. Deep to Scarpa's fascia.

Answer: D

8. Wrong combination?

Answer: greater vestibular gland – deep perineal pouch

9. After extravasation of urine due to traumatic tear of penial bulb, urine may accumulate in all of the following sites except:

- A. ischiorectal fossa
- B. body of the penis
- C. anterior side of the scrotum
- D. lateral side of the scrotum
- E. anterior abdominal wall

Answer: A

10. A child with ruptured penile urethra, urine extravasation won't reach:

- A. Loose connective tissue of the scrotum
- B. Thigh
- C. Around the penis
- D. Anterior abdominal wall

Answer: B

11. The muscle that eject last drops of urine during micturition is supplied by?

- A. Scrotal nerve
- B. Dorsal nerve of penis
- C. Perineal nerve
- D. Pelvic splanchnic nerve
- E. Inferior hypogastric plexus

Answer: C

12. A male patient Fell on metal beam which leads to a rapture of the penile urethra, the urine could be found in following areas EXCEPT:

- A. Deep to Scarpa's fascia
- B. Superficial perineal pouch
- C. Loose connective tissue of the scrotum
- D. Deep perineal pouch
- E. Around the penis

Answer: D

Kahoot

1. The apex of ischorectal fossa is formed by the origin of -----?

- A. Levator ani
- B. Obterator internus
- C. Piriformis
- D. Coccygeus

Answer: A

2. The superficial perineal pouch is superior to the perineal membrane.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Anatomy of the breast

1. The area at 5 o'clock of the left breast is drained by:

- A. Pectoral (anterior) group of axillary lymph nodes
- B. Apical group of axillary lymph nodes
- C. Internal mammary (parasternal) lymph nodes
- D. Lymphatics of the rectus sheath, linea alba and subdiaphragmatic lymphatics

Answer: A

2. Tubercles of Montgomery are found in:

- A. Nipple
- B. Areola
- C. Fatty stroma

Answer: B

3. Choose the WRONG statement from the following:

- A. The upper lateral part of the breast is supplied by pectoral branch of thoraco acromial artery
- B. Retraction of the nipple in cancer breast is due to extension of the growth along the lactiferous ducts
- C. Tubercles of Montgomery is sebaceous gland in the areola which enlarged during pregnancy and lactation
- D. Puckering of the skin in cancer breast is due to invasion of ligament of Cooper
- E. Lymphatics from the medial part of the breast is drained by apical group of axillary lymph nodes

Answer: E

4. Which of the following is wrong about the breast?

- A. The lateral part of the breast is supplied by branches of axillary artery only
- B. Nipples lie in 4th intercostal space
- C. Its carcinoma spreads to anterior and posterior axillary lymph nodes but not to central and lateral groups
- D. Axillary veins are an important station in breast venous drainage

Answer: C

5. The area at 7 o'clock of the right breast is drained by.....Lymph nodes:

- A. Right parasternal
- B. Left parasternal
- C. Anterior group of axillary
- D. Sub diaphragmatic
- E. Apical group of axillary

Answer: C

Kahoot

The lower lateral part of breast lies superficial to:

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Pectoralis minor
- C. Serratus anterior
- D. External oblique muscle

Answer: D

Embryology

1) Choose the WRONG statement:

- A. Urachal cyst is fluid-filled dilatation of the mid urachus
- B. The ureteric bud gives rise to collecting system of the kidney
- C. In case of Horseshoe kidney superior mesenteric artery prevent kidney ascent
- D. The metanephric cap gives rise to nephron
- E. The prostatic urethra is endodermal and mesodermal in origin

Answer: C

2) Which of the following structures is endodermal in origin?

- A. Seminal vesicle
- B. The whole dorsal wall of the female urethra
- C. Gartner's duct
- D. Lower 2/5 of the vagina
- E. Uterine tube

Answer: D

3) A remnant of gubernaculum seen in adult females:

- A. Round ligament of uterus
- B. Suspensory ligament of the ovary
- C. Mesovarium
- D. Tunica albuginea

Answer: A

4) Failure of fusion of the urethral folds leads to:

- A. Uterine anomalies
- B. Hypospadias
- C. Vaginal vestibule anomalies
- D. Epispadias

Answer: B

5) Failure of fusion of the paramesonephric ducts mostly leads to:

- A. Uterine anomalies
- B. Hypospadias
- C. Vaginal vestibule anomalies
- D. Epispadias

Answer: A

6) All of the following originate from mesonephric duct except:

- A. Appendix of the testis
- B. Appendix of the epididymis
- C. Vas deferens
- D. Ejaculatory duct

Answer: A

7) Which of the following is not a derivative of urogenital sinus in females?

- A. Vaginal vestibule
- B. Ventral part of urethra
- C. Urinary bladder
- D. Labia minora

Answer: D

8) Regarding development of genital system; Choose the WRONG match:

- A. Hypospadias.....the urethral orifice opens in the ventral aspect of the penis
- B. The caudal part of paramesonephric ducts.....forms the uterus and upper 3/5 of the vagina.
- C. Mullarian tubercle..... forms seminal colliculus .
- D. Corpus spongiosum.....mesenchyme of the urethral folds .
- E. The Caudal part of genital mesentery.....forms suspensory ligament of the ovary.

Answer: E

9) The part of the prostatic urethra inferior to seminal colliculus is developed from:

- A. Mesonephric tubules
- B. Vesico-urethral part of the urogenital sinus
- C. Phallic part of the urogenital sinus
- D. Mesonephric ducts
- E. Pelvic part of the urogenital sinus.

Answer: E

10) Wrong statement - both Testis & epididymis possess an appendix that is derived from mesonephric duct

11) A remnant of gubernaculum seen in adult females – round ligament of uterus

12) Not a derivative of UG sinus in females – labia minora

13) Not of a dual embryonic origin – cervix

14) Not of a mesonephric duct origin – appendix of testis

15) Most common uterine and vaginal developmental anomaly – uterus bicornes ***

16) Cryptorchidism happens when: - the testes don't descend properly to the scrotum.

17) Which of the following is wrong about renal development?

-in men, the mesonephric duct forms the ureteric bud then the rest disappears

Kahoot

1. The pronephros is developed in ----- region.

- A. Cervical
- B. Thoracic
- C. Lumber
- D. Sacral

Answer: A

2. The glandular urethra is ectodermal in origin?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

3. This photo is for a 3-month old female baby. What is the cause of this swelling of the pointed structure?

- A. Congenital inguinal hernia
- B. Undescended ovary
- C. Persistent canal of neck
- D. Direct inguinal hernia

Answer: C



4. The efferent ductules is developed from?

- A. Mesonephric tubules
- B. Wolffian duct
- C. Paramesonephric duct
- D. Mullerian duct

Answer: A

Pathology

Past papers – pathology

1) ONE is correct regarding human papilloma virus (HPV) associated disorders in the female genital tract:

- a. Condyloma accuminatum is caused by HPV type 18 infection
- b. Progression from dysplasia to invasive cancer is the role in all cases
- c. Dysplasia of the lower third of cervical mucosa is equivalent to CIN3
- d. Infection and related lesions of HPV can only affect the cervix
- e. HPV type 16 leads to human cell dysplasia through viral proteins E6 and E7

Ans: E

2) The major differences between the dysplastic cells in cervical dysplasia (CIN) and the normal cervical epithelial cells include all of the following except:

- a. nuclear contour irregularities
- b. size of nuclei
- c. High N/C ratio (nuclear/ cytoplasmic ratio)
- d. number of nuclei per cell
- e. nuclear hyperchromasia

Ans: D

3) The grade of the cervical condition to involve the full thickness of epithelium is:

- a. CIN I
- b. CIN II
- c. CIN III
- d. None of the above

Ans: C

4) ONE is true about ovarian tumors:

- a. Mature cystic teratoma may contain bone and cartilage
- b. Malignant mucinous tumors outnumber the benign mucinous tumors
- c. Psammoma bodies are seen exclusively in borderline serous ovarian tumors
- d. Ascites associated with ovarian mass is always diagnostic of a malignancy
- e. Malignant serous tumors contain mucin secreting cells.

Ans: A

5) All are correct about ovarian neoplastic diseases, except ONE:

- a. Mucinous tumors belong to the category of surface epithelial tumors
- b. Germ cell tumors are most frequent in women > 50 years old
- c. Sex cord stromal tumors are less frequent than surface epithelial tumors
- d. Teratoma belongs to the category of germ cell tumors
- e. Surface epithelial tumors represents the highest proportion of malignant ovarian tumors

Ans: B

6) Which of the following is false regarding female genital tract tumors?

- a. Intraepithelial neoplasia has the same morphology in different locations
- b. Some malignant tumors can be caused by viral infections
- c. Tumors derived from germ cells are always malignant
- d. Ovarian neoplasms are the 5th most common neoplasms in females.

Ans: C

7) The most common ovarian malignant diseases are derived from:

- a. Surface epithelial cells
- b. Stromal cells
- c. Germ cells
- d. Metastasis from other tissues

Ans: A

8) All of the following is true about mucinous ovarian tumors except:

- a. They have psammoma bodies
- b. They are mucin secreting
- c. Most of them are benign
- d. They are characterized with blue cytoplasm

Ans: A

9) All are correct regarding tumors of the ovary, except ONE:

- a. Mature cystic teratomas may contain brain tissue
- b. Endometrioid tumors resemble their endometrial counterpart
- c. Serous ovarian tumors may contain Psamoma bodies
- d. Mucinous ovarian tumors tend to be large in size

e. Metastatic tumors to ovary outnumber primary tumors

Ans: E

10) ONE is true about uterine diseases:

a. Endometrial hyperplasia is the precursor of endometrial serous carcinoma

b. Endometritis is not a risk factor of infertility

c. Leiomyomas are the most common benign uterine tumors

d. Leiomyosarcomas tend to shrink following menopause

e. The most common location of adenomyosis is the ovary

Ans: C

11) A risk factor of endometrioid carcinoma:

a. Estrogen-secreting granulosa cell tumors

b. Age

c. Irregular sexual acts

d. P53 gene mutation

Ans: A

12) The most common benign tumor of females is:

a. Endometriosis

b. Fibroadenomas

c. Condylomas

d. Leiomyomas

Ans: D

13) All of the following is associated with endometriosis rather than adenomyosis except:

a. Ovaries are the most common location

b. Regurgitation theory

c. Origin from stratum basalis

d. Chocolate cysts

Ans: C

14) Which of the following mutations is present in serous carcinoma of endometrium?

a. P53

b. PTEN

c. BRCA1

d. K-RAS

Ans: A

15) All of the following is true about BRCA gene except:

a. It is present in hereditary ovarian cancer

b. It is present in hereditary fallopian cancer

c. It is present in leiomyosarcoma

Ans: C

16) All are correct regarding uterine diseases, except ONE:

a. Adenomyosis develops within myometrial muscle layers

b. Endometriosis is considered a risk factor for infertility

c. Uterine leiomyoma frequently transforms into sarcoma

d. Endometrial hyperplasia is linked to excess estrogen

e. Septic abortion may be followed by acute endometritis

Ans: C

17) The most common neoplasm of the vulva is:

a. Lichen sclerosis

b. Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma

c. Condyloma

d. Adenocarcinoma

Ans: B

18) Which of the following is false about condyloma acuminatum?

a. It is not pre-cancerous

b. It has cauliflower appearance grossly

c. It is related to HPV type 16

d. Koliocytosis can be seen

Ans: C

19) All of the following is true about basaloid type (poorly differentiated) squamous cell carcinoma except:

a. It is not HPV related

b. It is the most common subtype

c. Lesions can be found in vagina and cervix

d. All of the above is true

Ans: A

20) ONE is true about hydatidiform mole:

- a. Serum hCG is higher in partial moles than in complete moles
- b. Complete moles have a lower risk for development of choriocarcinoma
- c. Partial mole's most classic karyotype is 46, XX
- d. Complete mole has a diploid karyotype that is entirely paternal
- e. Partial mole never contains fetal parts

Ans: D

21) ONE is true about breast diseases:

- a. Gynecomastia is a frequent breast symptom in female
- b. Fibroadenomas are classically diagnosed in young adult female
- c. Ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) is defined as tumor invading the surrounding tissues
- d. Fibrocystic diseases of the breast are associated with moderate (4 folds) increased risk of breast cancer development
- e. The average size of breast cancers in order to be detected by mamography is 5 cm

Ans: B

22) ONE is true about breast cancer subtypes:

- a. Invasive lobular carcinoma is the most common variant
- b. Carcinoma with medullary features is usually ER (Estrogen receptor) positive
- c. Invasive ductal carcinomas are always "triple- negative "
- d. Colloid carcinoma contains abundant extracellular mucin
- e. Tubular carcinoma reveals lymph node metastasis in most cases

Ans: D

23) All of the following have minimal or no increase risk of breast cancer except:

- a. Fibrocystic changes
- b. Atypical hyperplasia
- c. Typical hyperplasia
- d. Papillomas

Ans: B

24) All of the following is true regarding breast tumors except:

- a. Invasive lobular carcinoma is mostly bilateral
- b. In-situ carcinomas are confined by the basement membrane
- c. Comedo subtype is frequently associated with calcifications
- d. Invasive carcinomas usually express hormone receptors ER, PR

Ans: A

25) ONE is true regarding breast diseases:

- a. Average size of breast cancers to be detectable by mammogram is 3 cm
- b. Ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) means tumor invading lymphatic ducts
- c. Fibrocystic diseases are associated with high risk for breast cancer
- d. Gynecomastia is a breast symptom exclusively seen in male patients
- e. Fibroadenomas are classically diagnosed in post-menopausal females

Ans: D

26) ONE is correct regarding breast carcinoma:

- a. Axillary lymph node metastasis is very rare with invasive ductal carcinoma
- b. Tubular carcinoma usually gives early metastasis in most of the cases
- c. Invasive lobular carcinoma type is usually associated with DCIS
- d. Invasive mucinous (colloid) carcinoma is the most frequent type
- e. Carcinoma with medullary features is usually considered "triple- negative"

Ans: E

27) All of the following are associated with complete moles and not partial moles except:

- a. Diploid (46, XX)
- b. Diploid (46, XY)
- c. Fetal parts are never found
- d. Triploid (69, XXY)

Ans: D

28) Which of the following statements is true?

- a. Cervical carcinoma is the most frequent cancer in women
- b. Choriocarcinoma is chemosensitive so it can be treated with chemotherapy
- c. Non-invasive intraepithelial neoplasia is treated with surgery

d. Mild dysplasia is confined to the epithelium and equivalent to carcinoma in situ

Ans: B

29) ONE is a correct description of the trophoblastic condition that carries the karyotype (69, XXY):

a. A neoplasm composed of syncytiotrophoblasts and cytotrophoblasts

b. All genetic makeup of cells is coming from paternal origin

c. An abnormal gestation containing both maternal and paternal DNA

d. A type of tumor with large epithelioid trophoblastic cells

e. A type of gestation that arises from implantation within fallopian tubes

Ans: C

30) Which of the following has the highest risk to develop endometrial carcinoma?

atypical hyperplasia

Pharmacology

1-The antifungal activity of amphotericin B depends principally on:

- a. Its binding to a sterol moiety present in the membrane of sensitive bacteria
- b. Its anti-cancer effects
- c. Its binding to a sterol moiety present in the membrane of sensitive fungi
- d. Its ability to dissolve a sterol moiety present in the membrane of sensitive fungi
- e. Three of the listed answers are correct

answer: c

2-Hyperglycemia is a side effect associated with the use of :

- a. Thiazides diuretics .
- b. Loop diuretics .
- c. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors .
- d. Antidiuretic hormone antagonists .
- e. Potassium-sparing diuretics

Answer:a

3-The diuretic used to treat nephrogenic diabetes insipidus is :

- a. Hydrochlorothiazide.
- b. Mannitol .
- c. Conivaptan.
- d. Eplerenone.
- e. Torsemide.

Answer :A

4-Fungal infections are usually more difficult to treat than bacterial infections because:

- a. Fungal infections often occur in tissues that are highly penetrated by antimicrobial agents
- b. Fungal organisms grow fast
- c. Fungal organisms grow slowly
- d. Fungal infections often occur in vascular tissues .
- e. Two of the listed answers are correct

answer: c

5- A hypertensive patient came for his regular checkup. He is on Spironolactone and his blood pressure is well controlled. The patient complains from impotence. What should be done to this patient?

- A-discontinue the drug since his blood pressure is controlled
- B-change drug to other analogs like Eplerenone
- C-combine this drug with another weak diuretics
- D-treat his impotence with another drug

Answer: B

6-Inhibition of NKCC2, the luminal $\text{Na}^+/\text{K}^+/2\text{Cl}^-$ transporter in the TAL of Henle's loop is the mechanism of action of :

- a. Conivaptan.
- b. Dorzolamide.
- c. Furosemide.
- d. Indapamide.
- e. Triamterene.

Answer: c

7-Which one decreases Ca^{2+} clearance:

- a. Chlorothiazide
- b. Spironolactone
- c. mannitol
- d. Caffeine

answer: A

8-Which is FALSE regarding Posterior pituitary hormones:

- a. They include oxytocin and vasopressin
- b. They are released from the termini in response to an action potential
- c. Both are synthesized as preprohormones and processed into nonapeptides
- d. Both are synthesized in the cell bodies of Posterior pituitary gland
- e. Both are synthesized in the cell bodies of hypothalamic neurons

answer :d

9-Antidiuretic hormone (ADH) antagonist:

- A) conivaptan
- B) furosemide
- C) eplerenone

Answer: A

10- All of the following are causes of diuretics resistance except:

- a. Increased renal blood flow
- b. Continued ingestion of salts
- c. Secondary hyperaldosteronism
- d. Lowered bioavailability of the drug

Answer: A

11-TNF-alpha increasing is associated with which antifungal drug:

- A) Amphotericin B
- B) furosemide
- C) fluconazole
- D) echinocandins
- E) itraconazole

Answer: A

12-Reduction of intracranial and intraocular pressure:

Answer: Mannitol

13-Inappropriate ADH secretion is best managed by:

Answer : Water restriction

14- Which of these GnRh antagonists is used after IVF

Answer : Ganirelix .

15- The problem with making GnRH antagonists

Answer: most of them cause histamine release

16- Wrong about Clomiphene:

Answer : Ovarian atrophy

17- Which of the following is incorrect:

Answer: FSH used to treat Cryptorchidism.

18- Wrong about continued dose of GnRH:

Answer: LH increase

19-True statement:

Answer: Dydrogesterone is a synthetic progesterone that is used after IVF To protect pregnancy

20-acetazolamide:

Answer: excretes weak acids

21-thiazides:

Answer: hypoglycemia

22-The drug cause rapidly resistant while administration:

Answer: flucytosine

23- Drug of choice for nail and toe dermatophyte infections:

Answer : Terbenafine

24- Most toxic antifungal drug:

Answer: Amphotericin B

25-Which of the following is true:

Answer: Amphotericin B can be used with systemic mucormycosis

26-True about menotropin:

Answer: it has FSH and LH in 1:1 ratio

27- Wrong About Caspofungin:

Answer: Cyclosporin decreases its concentration

28-Inappropriate ADH secretion is best managed by:

Answer: Water restriction

29- Which of the following statements about oxytocin is not correct:

Answer: It is better abortifacients than prostaglandins in the first trimester of pregnancy

30-The antifungal activity of amphotericin B depends principally on :

- a. its binding to a sterol moiety present in sensitive fungi
- b. forming pores that decrease the permeability of the bacterial membrane
- c. its liposomal preparations
- d. forming pores that decrease the permeability of the fungal membrane
- e. its binding to a ketone moiety present in sensitive fungi

answer: a

31- The site of action of acetazolamide:

- A.Distal convoluted tubule.
- B.Proximal convoluted duct.
- C.Collecting ducts.
- D.Loop of Henle.

Answer: B

32- Regarding Dilutional hyponatremia, which is FALSE?

- A. Treated with hypertonic saline solution.

- B. Associated with excess production of ADH.
- C. Treated with Loop diuretics.
- D. Treated with Water supply.
- E. Caused by head trauma.

Answer: D

33-Which one of the following statements regarding diuretics is NOT correct :

- a. Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus may be treated by lithium or demeclocycline
- b. Acetazolamide and amiloride both can cause Hyperchloremic Metabolic Acidosis
- c. Loop diuretics and thiazide diuretics both can cause Hypokalemic Metabolic Alkalosis but only Loop diuretics may cause ototoxicity
- d. Thiazides inhibit NaCl reabsorption in the DCT by blocking the Na⁺/Cl⁻ transporter (NCC)
- e. Loop diuretics are useful in treating toxic ingestions of bromide, fluoride, and iodide, which are reabsorbed in the TAL

answer: a

34-Hirsutism may be treated by :

- a. Spironolactone
- b. Eplerenone
- c. Triamterene
- d. Amiloride
- e. Acetazolamide

answer :a

35-Regarding GnRH clinical uses, which is TRUE ?

- a. Pulsatile administration of GnRH is used for Endometriosis
- b. Pulsatile administration of GnRH is used for polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS)
- c. Pulsatile administration of GnRH is used for Diagnostic use

- d. Pulsatile administration of GnRH is used for Precocious puberty
- e. Pulsatile administration of GnRH is used for IVF

answer :c

36-Regarding Dilutional hyponatremia, which is FALSE ?

- a. Treated with hypertonic saline solution
- b. Associated with excess production of ADH
- c. Treated with Loop diuretics
- d. Treated with Water supply
- e. Caused by head trauma

answer: d

37- Which of the following is a wrong match adverse effect:

- A- Ketoconazole-nephrotoxic
- B- Flucytosine-bone marrow suppression
- C- Voriconazole-visual disturbances
- D- Itraconazole-suppression of adrenal steroid synthesis

Answer: A

38-The following are among the Adverse Effects of Estrogens, EXCEPT ONE :

- a. Acceleration of bone loss
- b. Breast cancer
- c. Endometrial carcinoma
- d. Adenocarcinoma
- e. Hyperpigmentation

answer :a

39- The following Factors result in increased ADH release, except ONE:

- A Hyperosmolarity
- B. Hypovolemia
- C. Certain prostaglandins
- D. Hypoosmolality
- E. Angiotensin II

Ans: D

40-Which of the following is wrong about loop diuretics?

- a. They have high ceiling
- b. They are ineffective in patients with renal impairment
- c. They include furosemide and ethacrynic acid
- d. NSAIDs can interfere with their actions

answer :b

41- Which of the following doesn't cause hypokalemia?

- a. Thiazides
- b. Indapamide
- c. Loop diuretics
- d. Spironolactone

answer :d

42- Best Thiazide or Thiazide-like agent in its direct vasodilator effect is:

- a. Torsemide
- b. Indapamide
- c. Chlorthalidone

d. Chlorothiazide

answer :b

43- Regarding the Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) which is true:

A- It is a product of the anterior pituitary gland

B- Has similar pharmacological properties to LH

C- It is a product of the uterus

D- Produced from the blood of pregnant ladies

Answer: B

44-Which of the following is a wrong statement?

a. ADH is synthesized mainly in supraoptic nucleus

b. Alcohol depresses ADH release

c. H₂O intoxication is a side effect of oxytocin

d. Oxytocin cannot be given to induce abortion.

Answer: d

Physiology

Acid-Base regulation past papers

1-aspirin poisoning

Answer: Increased anion gap

2- The clinical laboratory returned the following values for arterial blood taken from a patient: plasma pH = 7.28, plasma $\text{HCO}_3^- = 32 \text{ mEq/L}$, and plasma partial pressure of carbon dioxide (Pco_2) = 70 mm Hg. What is this patient's acid-base disorder?

Answer: Respiratory acidosis with partial renal compensation

3-The clinical laboratory returned the following values for arterial blood taken from a patient :

o Plasma pH=7.28

o Plasma $\text{HCO}_3^- = 32 \text{ mEq/L}$. o Plasma $\text{PCO}_2 = 70 \text{ mmHg}$.

What is this patient's acid-base disorder ?

- Respiratory acidosis with partial renal compensation
- Acute metabolic acidosis without respiratory compensation
- Acute respiratory acidosis without renal compensation
- Metabolic acidosis with partial respiratory compensation
- Metabolic alkalosis with partial respiratory compensation

Ans:a

4-A patient was admitted to the ICU because of septic shock. Which of the following findings you would most likely expect in his/her plasma pH and (HCO_3^-) :

- Increase pH and decrease [HCO_3^-]
- Decrease pH and increase [HCO_3^-]
- Increase pH and no change in [HCO_3^-]
- Increase pH and increase [HCO_3^-]
- Decrease pH and decrease [HCO_3^-]

Ans:e

Reproductive Physiology past papers (Dr.Eba'a questions)

1-Absence of testosterone can cause:

Answer: regress of developing male sex organs

2-Why is milk produced by a woman only after delivery, not before?

Answer: High levels of progesterone and estrogen during pregnancy suppress milk production

3-As menstruation ends, estrogen levels in the blood rise rapidly. What is the source of the estrogen?

- A) Corpus luteum
- B) Developing follicles
- C) Endometrium
- D) Stromal cells of the ovaries
- E) Anterior pituitary gland

Ans: B

4-When do progesterone levels rise to their highest point during the female hormonal cycle?

- a. Between ovulation and the beginning of menstruation (20th -24th day)
- b. During menstruation phase (0-4th day)
- c. When 12 primary follicles are developing to the antral stage
- d. When the blood concentration of luteinizing hormone is at its highest point
- e. Immediately before ovulation (14th day)

Ans:A

5-What stimulates the secretion of testosterone during embryonic development in order for male differentiation to occur during embryonic development ?

- a. Gonadotropin-releasing hormone from the embryo's hypothalamus
- b. Luteinizing hormone from the maternal pituitary gland
- c. Human chorionic gonadotropin
- d. Follicle stimulating Hormone from the maternal pituitary gland
- e. Inhibin from the corpus luteum

Ans:c

6-Spermatogenesis is regulated by FSH via a negative feedback control system. What is the positive signal that stimulates spermatogenesis via Sertoli cells and the negative feedback signal associated with inhibiting pituitary formation of FSH ?

- a. Positive: Testosterone. Negative: Testosterone
- b. Positive: Testosterone. Negative: Estrogen
- c. Positive: Inhibin. Negative: Luteinizing hormone
- d. Positive: Testosterone. Negative: Inhibin
- e. Positive: Luteinizing hormone. Negative: Testosterone

Ans:d

7-Regarding the Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) which is true:

- a. It is a product of the anterior pituitary gland
- b. Has similar pharmacological properties to LH
- c. It is a product of the uterus
- d. It is a product of the posterior pituitary gland
- e. Produced from the blood of pregnant ladies

Ans:b

8-Which is FALSE regarding Posterior pituitary hormones: شكله فارما

- a. They include oxytocin and vasopressin
- b. They are released from the termini in response to an action potential
- c. Both are synthesized as preprohormones and processed into nonapeptides
- d. Both are synthesized in the cell bodies of Posterior pituitary gland
- e. Both are synthesized in the cell bodies of hypothalamic neurons

Ans: d

9-During the 12-hr period preceding (just before) ovulation, which of the following is true ?

- a. The luteinizing hormone surge occurs immediately after the formation of the corpus luteum
- b. The luteinizing hormone surge is followed immediately by a fall in the plasma concentration of progesterone
- c. Folliclestimulatinghormonereachesitslowestlevelinthecycle.
- d. A surge of luteinizing hormone is secreted from the pituitary to reach about 8 folds approximately
- e. The plasma concentration of estrogen is continuing its rising under influence of luteinizing hormone

Ans:d

10-During the week following ovulation, the endometrium increases in thickness to 5 to 6 millimeters. What stimulates this increase in thickness ?

- a. Luteinizing hormone
- b. Follicle-stimulating hormone
- c. Progesterone from the corpus luteum
- d. Estrogen from the corpus luteum
- e. Prolactin

Ans:c

11-How does the blastocyst obtain nutrition during the first week after implantation ?

- a. The cells of the blastocyst contain stored nutrients that are metabolized for nutritional support
- b. Mainly from endometrial secretions
- c. Mainly by trophoblast cells that digest the nutrient-rich endometrial cells and absorb their contents for use by the blastocyst
- d. Mainly from the placenta which provides nutrition derived from maternal blood O
- e. Mainly from ejaculated semen

Ans:c

12-Removal of Corpus luteum at which of the following weeks of pregnancy will NOT cause abortion :

- a. Fifth week
- b. 17th week
- c. Seventh week
- d. Second week
- e. Any week of pregnancy (1st week-to-40 week)

Ans:b

13-Which of the following is CORRECT regarding factors that facilitate delivery of enough oxygen to the fetal tissues? (Not sure if included)

- a. High fetus haemoglobin (HbF) which has lower affinity for O₂ than mother's haemoglobin (HbA)
- b. Low fetal cardiac output
- c. The maternal blood gains CO₂, the pH rises allowing additional uptake of oxygen
- d. Fetal hemoglobin can carry more oxygen at a high PCO₂ than it can at a low PCO₂
- e. On the fetal side of the placenta when CO₂ is lost, the pH rises allowing additional oxygen uptake

Ans: e

14-All of the following facilitate sufficient oxygen delivery to fetal tissues through placenta, EXCEPT ONE : (not all choices included)

- a. On the fetal side of the placenta when CO₂ is lost, the pH rises allowing additional oxygen uptake (Bohr effect) .
- b. High fetal cardiac output .
- c. The oxygen dissociation curve for fetal hemoglobin is shifted to the right of that for maternal hemoglobin
- d. The maternal blood gains CO₂, the pH falls allowing release of oxygen (Bohr effect) .
- e. High fetus-haemoglobin (HbF) which has higher affinity for O₂ than mother's haemoglobin (HbA).

Ans:c

15-Before implantation, how does the developing blastocyst obtain its nutrition ?

- a. From seminal fluid.
- b. From the uterine progesterone-induced secretions .
- c. It does not require nutrition before implantation.
- d. It digests the nutrient- rich endometrial cells and then absorb the contents .
- e. The cells of the blastocyst stores nutrients that are metabolized for nutritional support.

Ans:b

16-All of the following can induce labor EXCEPT?

- a. Administration of oxytocin
- b. Mechanically dilating and stimulating the cervix
- c. Administration of an antagonist of prostaglandin E2
- d. Administration of an antagonist of progesterone
- e. rupturing the fetal membranes

Ans:C

17-Regarding the Metabolic and Cardiovascular Effects of estrogen which is false

- A. Estrogen levels decrease after menopause
- B. Increase the rate of resorption of bone
- C. Maintenance of normal structure and function of skin and blood vessels in women (this choice may not be included)
- D. Decrease the rate of resorption of bones

Ans:B

18-The following is CORRECT regarding the difference between oogenesis and spermatogenesis :

- A. At birth, a female has 1-2 million primary oocytes which will not increase in number after birth however, a male is born with spermatogonia that will only start proliferation at puberty
- B. All sperms will carry sex chromosome Y, while al oocytes will carry sex chromosome X
- C. Spermatogenesis is stimulated by GnRH and only FSH, while oogenesis is stimulated by GnRH and only LH
- D. By the end of meiosis II, secondary spermatocyte will produce 4 sperms, a secondary oocyte will produce 2 mature ova
- E. At every female sexual cycle a mature ovum (finished meiosis II) will be released from ovaries, a male will produce mature sperms (finished meiosis II) from testes

Ans:a

19-From the figure on the right, at which day of the female sexual cycle estradiol demonstrates a positive feedback control over both Luteinizing hormone LH and follicle stimulating hormone FSH secretion ?

- a. day 16-20
- b. day 13-14
- c. day 0-4
- d. day 5-10
- e. Estradiol has only negative feedback control over LH and FSH secretion

Ans:b

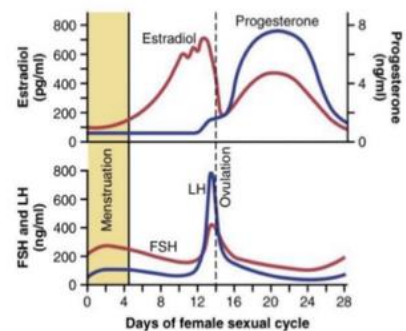


Figure 82-4. Approximate plasma concentrations of the gonadotropins and ovarian hormones during the normal female sexual cycle. FSH, Follicle-stimulating hormone; LH, luteinizing hormone.

20 -What is the main cause of menopause symptoms ?

- a. Loss of Estrogen
- b. Loss of Follicle stimulation hormone
- c. Loss of gonadotropin releasing hormone
- d. Loss of Oxytocin hormone
- e. Loss of Lutinizing hormone

Ans:A

21-The cell of the testes that provides mechanical and nutritive support for developing sperms is controlled by:

- a. Inhibin, FSH
- b. LH only
- c. LH and estrogen
- d. FSH only

Ans:d

22-Which of the following takes place in days 5-14 of the menstrual cycle?

- a. Development of corpus luteum
- b. Growth of ovarian follicles
- c. Sloughing of the endometrial cells
- d. Increase in endometrial vascularity

Ans:b

23-Which of the following is wrong about placenta?

- a. hCG is found in the urine after 8 days of pregnancy
- b. It originates from trophoblastic cords
- c. It becomes the main nutritional source from 8th weeks of gestation
- d. It secretes more than four types of hormones

Ans:a

24-Which of the following is common between Sertoli and granulosa cells?

- a. They are primarily stimulated by FSH
- b. They are primarily stimulated by LH
- c. They can be found in both sexes
- d. None of the above

Ans:a

25-Cryptorchidism happens when:

- a. The testes do not function well (no testosterone)
- b. The testes do not develop at all
- c. A female develops male characteristics
- d. The testes do not descend properly to the scrotum.

Ans: d

26- A 24-year-old pregnant woman with her cycle averaging 30 days, on what day will the ovulation occur?

- a. Day 14
- b. Day 15
- c. Day 4
- d. None of the above. She is pregnant so ovulation does not occur

Ans:d

27-hCG peaks during:

- a. 10-15 weeks of pregnancy.
- b. 13-17 weeks of pregnancy
- c. First week of pregnancy
- d. It has constant concentration during pregnancy

Ans:a

28-All of the following is true about testosterone hormone except

Answer: -Its levels increase during fetal life then reaches zero on birth & increase during puberty

29-Which of the following is wrong about human reproductive systems?

Answer:In both sexes, gonadotropin release is non-cyclic

30-Which of the following is wrong regarding oogenesis?

Answer :Primary follicles are found only from puberty to menopause

Reproductive Physiology Book questions:

1-Theca cells in the follicle are not able to produce what sex steroid?

- A) Estradiol
- B) Testosterone
- C) Progesterone
- D) Dihydrotestosterone

Ans:A (it lacks aromatase enzyme)

2-By which mechanism do LH and FSH return to base- line levels?

- A) LH surge
- B) Negative feedback on gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) by progesterone
- C) Negative feedback on GnRH by estradiol
- D) Negative feedback on GnRH from testosterone

Ans:c

3-Spermatogenesis is regulated by a negative feedback control system in which FSH stimulates the steps in sperm cell formation. Which negative feedback signal associated with sperm cell production inhibits pituitary formation of FSH?

- A) Testosterone
- B) Inhibin
- C) Estrogen
- D) LH

Ans:b

4-When do progesterone levels rise to their highest point during the female hormonal cycle?

- A) Between ovulation and the beginning of menstruation
- B) Immediately before ovulation
- C) When the blood concentration of LH is at its highest point
- D) When primary follicles are developing to the antral stage

Ans: a

5-What accompanies sloughing of the endometrium during the endometrial cycle in a normal woman?

- A) An increase in progesterone
- B) The LH "surge"
- C) A decrease in both progesterone and estrogen
- D) An increase in estradiol

Ans:c

6-A professional athlete in her mid-20s has not had a menstrual cycle for 5 years, although a bone density scan revealed normal skeletal mineralization. Which fact may explain these observations?

- A) She consumes a high-carbohydrate diet
- B) Her grandmother sustained a hip fracture at age 79 years
- C) Her blood pressure is higher than normal
- D) Her plasma estrogen concentration is very low
- E) She has been taking anabolic steroid supplements for 5 years

Ans:e

7-Which enzyme in the cytochrome P450 steroid synthesis cascade is directly responsible for estradiol synthesis?

- A) 17-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase
- B) 5-alpha reductase
- C) Aromatase
- D) Side chain cleavage enzyme

Ans:c

8-For male differentiation to occur during embryonic development, testosterone must be secreted from the testes. What stimulates the secretion of testosterone during embryonic development?

- A) LH from the maternal pituitary gland
- B) HCG
- C) Inhibin from the corpus luteum
- D) GnRH from the embryo's hypothalamus

Ans:b

9-As menstruation ends, estrogen levels in the blood rise rapidly. What is the source of the estrogen?

- A) Corpus luteum
- B) Developing follicles
- C) Endometrium
- D) Stromal cells of the ovaries
- E) Anterior pituitary gland

Ans:b

10-Negative feedback on FSH release from the anterior pituitary in men that results in a reduction in estradiol production is due to which hormone?

- A) Progesterone
- B) Estradiol
- C) Testosterone
- D) Inhibin

Ans:D

11-What is the mechanism by which the zona pellucida becomes “hardened” after penetration of a sperm cell to prevent a second sperm from penetrating?

- A) A reduction in estradiol
- B) The proteins released from the acrosome of the sperm
- C) An increase in intracellular calcium in the oocyte
- D) An increase in testosterone that affects the sperm

Ans:c

12-Why is milk produced by a woman only after delivery, not before?

- A) Levels of LH and FSH are too low during pregnancy to support milk production
- B) High levels of progesterone and estrogen during pregnancy suppress milk production
- C) The alveolar cells of the breast do not reach maturity until after delivery
- D) High levels of oxytocin are required for milk production to begin, and oxytocin is not secreted until the baby stimulates the nipple

Ans:b

13-If a woman has a tumor that is secreting large amounts of estrogen from the adrenal gland, which of the following will occur?

- A) Progesterone levels in the blood will be very low
- B) Her LH secretion rate will be totally suppressed
- C) She will not have normal menstrual cycles
- D) Her bones will be normally calcified
- E) All the above

Ans:e

14-Very early in embryonic development, testosterone is formed within the male embryo. What is the function of this hormone at this stage of development?

- A) Stimulation of bone growth
- B) Stimulation of development of male sex organs
- C) Stimulation of development of skeletal muscle
- D) Inhibition of LH secretion

Ans:b

15-A 30-year-old woman is breastfeeding her infant. During suckling, which hormonal response is expected in the woman?

- A) Increased secretion of ADH from the supraoptic nuclei
- B) Increased secretion of ADH from the paraventricular nuclei
- C) Increased secretion of oxytocin from the paraventricular nuclei
- D) Decreased secretion of neurophysin
- E) Increased plasma levels of both oxytocin and ADH

Ans:c

16-What is the consequence of sporadic nursing of the neonate by the mother?

- A) An increase in prolactin-releasing hormone
- B) An increase in oxytocin
- C) Lack of birth control
- D) Lack of prolactin surge

Ans:c

17-A 20-year-old woman is not having menstrual cycles. Her plasma progesterone concentration is found to be minimal. What is the explanation for the low level of progesterone?

- A) LH secretion rate is elevated
- B) LH secretion rate is suppressed
- C) FSH secretion rate is suppressed
- D) No corpus luteum is present
- E) High inhibin concentration in the plasma has suppressed progesterone synthesis

Ans:d

18-Before the preovulatory surge in LH, granulosa cells of the follicle secrete which hormone?

- A) Testosterone
- B) Progesterone
- C) Estrogen
- D) Inhibin

Ans:c

19-Which of the following is produced by the trophoblast cells during the first 3 weeks of pregnancy?

- A) Estrogen
- B) LH
- C) Oxytocin
- D) HCG
- E) None of the above

Ans:d

20-In the fetus, why can normal growth occur despite low P_{O_2} levels?

- A) The concentration of hemoglobin A is increased in the fetus
- B) The hemoglobin of the fetus can carry more oxygen at lower P_{CO_2} levels
- C) The oxyhemoglobin curve in the fetus is shifted to the left
- D) The mother has increased blood volume during pregnancy

Ans:c

21-After implantation into the uterus, nutrition of the blastocyst comes from which structure?

- A) Placenta
- B) Decidua
- C) Glomerulosa cells
- D) Corpus luteum

Ans:b

22-The placenta is incapable of synthesizing which hormones?

- A) Estrogen
- B) Progesterone
- C) Androgens
- D) Estriol

Ans:c

23-Before intercourse, a woman irrigates her vagina with a solution that lowers the pH of the vaginal fluid to 4.5. What will be the effect on sperm cells in the vagina?

- A) The metabolic rate will increase
- B) The rate of movement will decrease
- C) The formation of PGE₂ will increase
- D) The rate of oxygen consumption will increase

Ans:b

24-Men who take large doses of testosterone-like androgenic steroids for long periods are sterile in the reproductive sense of the word. What is the explanation for this finding?

- A) High levels of androgens bind to testosterone receptors in the Sertoli cells, resulting in overstimulation of inhibin formation
- B) Overstimulation of sperm cell production results in the formation of defective sperm cells
- C) High levels of androgen compounds inhibit the secretion of GnRH by the hypothalamus, resulting in the inhibition of LH and FSH release by the anterior pituitary
- D) High levels of androgen compounds produce hypertrophic dysfunction of the prostate gland

Ans:c

25-Where does fertilization normally take place?

- A) Uterus
- B) Cervix
- C) Ovary
- D) Ampulla of the fallopian tubes

Ans:d

26-In the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis of the female, what is the follicular cell type that produces inhibin?

- A) Cytotrophoblasts
- B) Syncytiotrophoblasts
- C) Granulosa
- D) Thecal

Ans:c مش متأكد اذا معنا

28-Two days before the onset of menstruation ,secretions of FSH and LH reach their lowest levels.

What is the cause of this low level of secretion?

- A) The anterior pituitary gland becomes unresponsive to the stimulatory effect of GnRH
- B) Estrogen from the developing follicles exerts a feedback inhibition on the hypothalamus
- C) The rise in body temperature inhibits hypothalamic release of GnRH
- D) Secretion of estrogen, progesterone, and inhibin by the corpus luteum suppresses hypothalamic secretion of GnRH and pituitary secretion of FSH

Ans:d

29-For milk to flow from the nipple of the mother into

the mouth of the nursing infant, what must occur?

- A) Myoepithelial cells must relax
- B) Prolactin levels must fall
- C) Oxytocin secretion from the posterior pituitary must take place
- D) The baby's mouth must develop a strong negative pressure over the nipple
- E) All the above

Ans:c

PBL

Lecture 1

1. RBC casts are associated with:

Answer: IgA nephritis/nephropathy

2. Which of the following is a wrong combination:

Answer: RBCs >>> indicate myoglobinemia in the blood

3. Which result indicates hematuria?

Answer: The one with RBC 3-10.

4. True statement:

Answer: Hematuria is associated with glomerulonephritis.

5. Not a part of urinalysis:

Answer: Specific gravity (Not sure)

Lecture 2

1. If the last menstrual period was on 15/8/2011 then expected day of birth is:

Answer: 22, May 2012

2. Preterm birth occurs:

Answer: before 37 weeks

3. In an ovarian cycle of 35 days, ovulation occurs mostly at day number:

Answer: 21

4. In a 28 days menstrual cycle, when does ovulation occur?

Answer: day 14

5. What is the expected date for delivery (in weeks), for a known ovulation date:

- A. 40 weeks
- B. 38 weeks
- C. 36 weeks

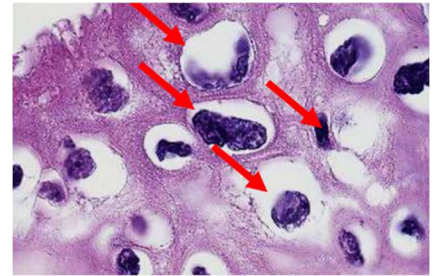
Answer: B

Practical

Pathology

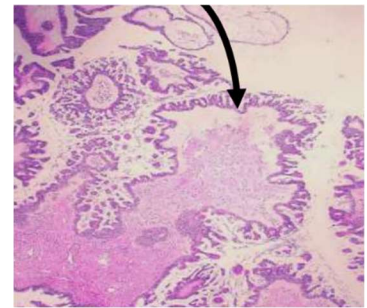
1. A disease that has viral-induced cytologic changes which are called Koilocytes:

Answer: Condyloma acuminatum



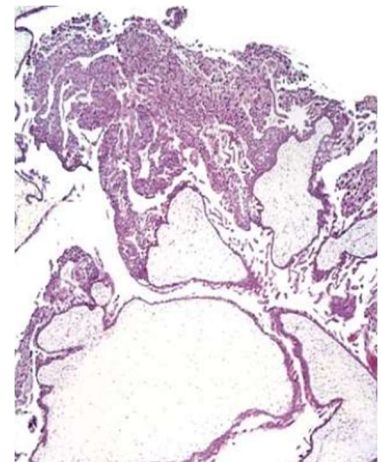
2. A tumor with complex papillae:

Answer: Serous borderline tumor



3. A patient who had positive pregnancy test came to your clinic, examination shows vesicle structures with abnormally swollen chorionic villi, and no fetus... What's your diagnosis?

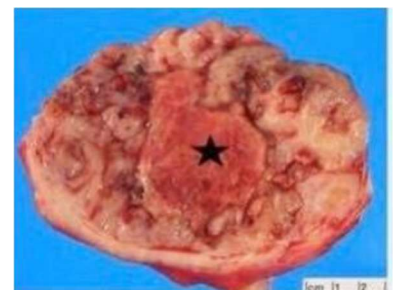
Answer: Complete mole



4. ONE is correct regarding this mass (black star) identified in the uterus of a 64 years old female:

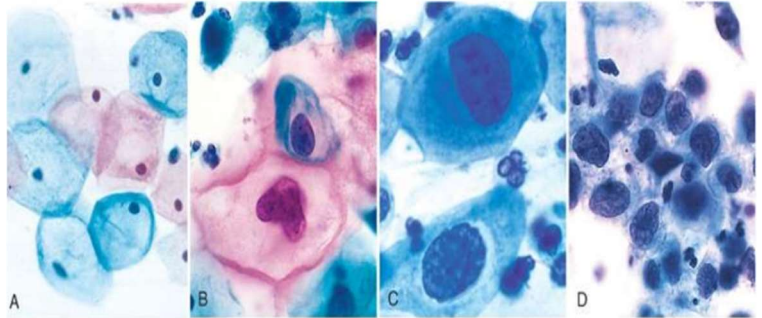
- A. An extremely frequent neoplasm in women
- B. Associated with endometrial hyperplasia
- C. Usually shows ill-defined infiltrative borders
- D. Has a genetic background of BRCA mutations e. Usually goes without producing symptoms

Answer: C



5. ONE is correct regarding the changes you can see in these microscopic pictures of squamous epithelial cells taken from 4 different cervical smear (Pap smear) screening tests:

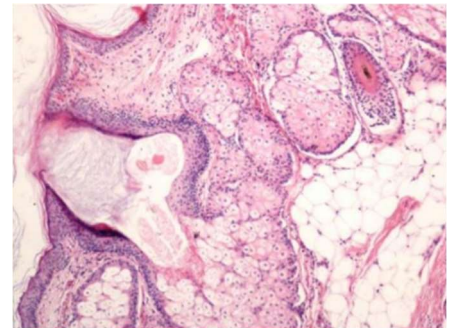
- A. Picture A is equivalent to a diagnosis of CIN 1 (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia 1)
- B. Pictures B, C, and D shows invasive squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Picture B shows higher nuclear/ cytoplasm (N/c) ratio than picture D
- D. The changes seen in picture D are related to HPV types 6 and 11
- E. Picture C is equivalent to a diagnosis of CIN 2 (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia 2)



Answer: E

6. The condition shown in the following section is called:

- A. Serous borderline tumor
- B. Teratoma
- C. Invasive ductal carcinoma
- D. Invasive lobular carcinoma



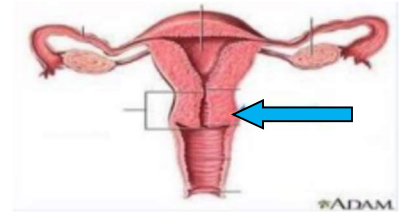
Answer: B

Anatomy & Histology

1. The pointed structure (blue arrow) is related to:

- A. Sigmoid colon.
- B. Coils of small intestine.
- C. Urogenital diaphragm. Uterine artery crosses the ureter.
- D. Douglas pouch.
- E. Uterine artery crosses the ureter.

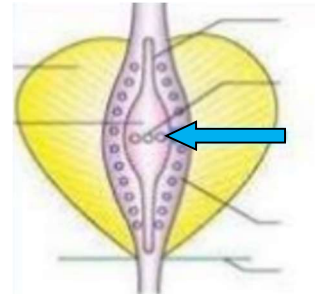
Answer: E



2. The pointed structure is developed from:

- A. Mesonephric tubules.
- B. Pronephric ducts.
- C. Mesonephric ducts.
- D. Pronephric tubule.
- E. Paramesonephric ducts.

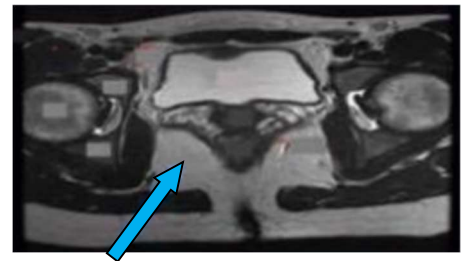
Answer: C



3. Which of the following structures passes through the pointed area?

- A. Artery of bulb.
- B. Bulbospongiosus muscle.
- C. Membranous urethra.
- D. Inferior rectal nerve.
- E. Deep artery of the penis.

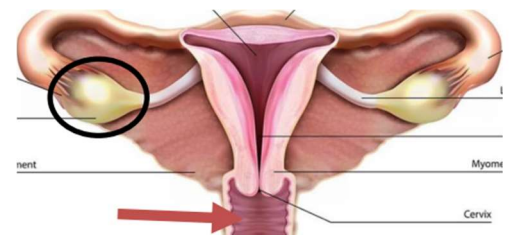
Answer: D



4. Which of the following is wrong regarding the red-arrowed structure?

- A. Perineal body separates it from the rectum
- B. Its axis makes a right angle with the uterus
- C. It has both autonomic and somatic innervation
- D. It is related to the urethra anteriorly

Answer: A



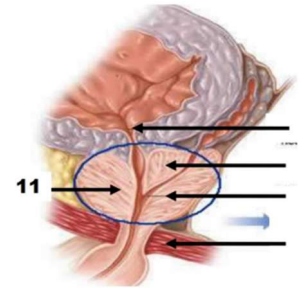
5. From the same figure above, which of the following is true regarding the circled structure?

- A. It is related medially to the obturator nerve
- B. It is related laterally to the uterine tube
- C. It is connected to broad ligament by mesovarium
- D. It is supplied by an artery which is a direct branch from abdominal aorta at level of L3

Answer: C

6. Which of the following is true regarding structure pointed at with 11?

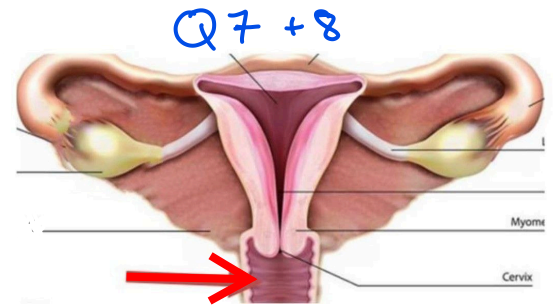
- A. It lies on the urogenital diaphragm
- B. It has three surfaces
- C. It cannot be palpated
- D. It is transversed by membranous urethra



Answer: A

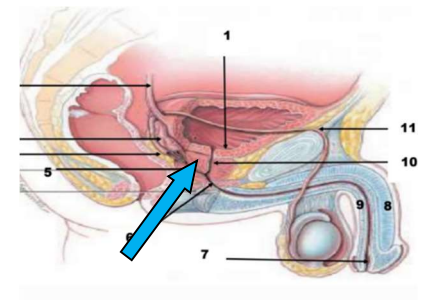
7. Regarding the pointed organ...all true about except:

Answer: Posterior wall covered by peritoneum



8. Regarding the pointed organ...all true about except:

Answer: Perineal body separates it from rectum

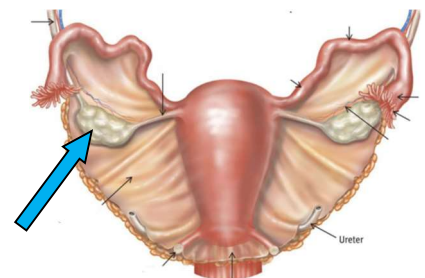


9. Regarding the pointed organ ... Which is true?

Answer: Prostate is lying on UG diaphragm

10. Regarding the pointed organ ... Which is true?

Answer: Connected to pelvic wall by infundibulopelvic ligament and to broad ligament by mesovarium

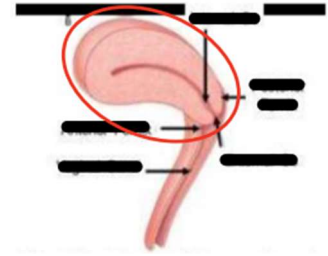


11. Picture of uterus ... which is true?

Answer: ligation of broad ligament from its two ends cuts uterine blood supply.

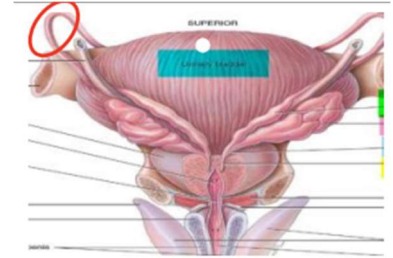
12. which part is covered by peritoneum?

Answer: Fundus



13. vas deference crosses which structure?

Answer: Inferior epigastric artery



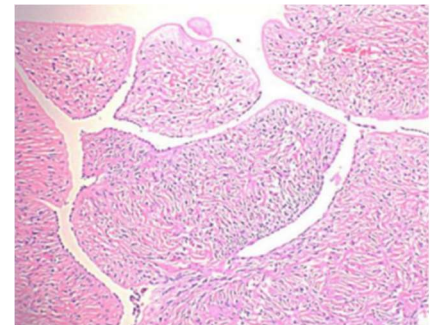
14. Picture pointing at the corpus cavernosa of the penis, blood supply is?

Answer: Deep artery of the penis.

15. Which of the following is not true regarding the following section? *Patho*

- A. Grossly, fluid filled cysts can be seen
- B. It is most likely benign
- C. It shows stromal invasion of other tissues
- D. It is the most common ovarian tumor

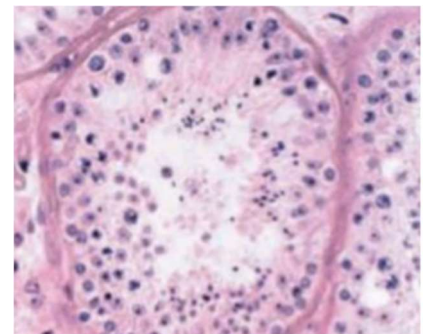
Answer: C



16. Which of the following cells are not seen in the tissue shown in the following section?

- A. Myoid cells
- B. Sertoli cells
- C. Secondary spermatocytes
- D. Spermatogenic cells

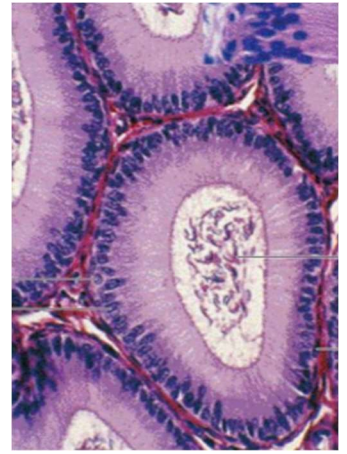
Answer: C



17. Which of the following is wrong regarding this section?

- A. It is lined by pseudostratified columnar epithelium
- B. It is a site for sperm storage
- C. It has cilia that help spermatozoa in movement
- D. Musculosa is composed of circular smooth muscles

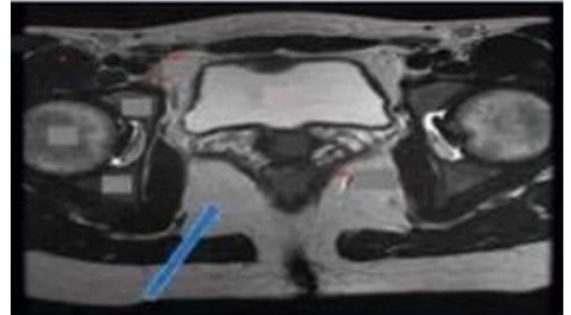
Answer: C



18. Which of the following structures passes through the pointed area?

- A. Artery of bulb.
- B. Bulbospongiosus muscle.
- C. Membranous urethra.
- D. Inferior rectal nerve .
- E. Deep artery of the penis.

Answer: D



19. The function of this structure is to convey;

- A. The urine from the urinary bladder to outside of the body.
- B. The sperm from epididymis to ejaculatory duct .
- C. The ovum from ovary to the uterus .
- D. The urine from kidney to the urinary bladder .
- E. The urine from loop of Henle to collecting ducts.

Answer: B



20. The pointed area is lined with epithelium:

- A. Simple Cuboidal
- B. Simple columnar
- C. Stratified squamous non keratinized
- D. Simple squamous
- E. Stratified Columnar

Answer: C



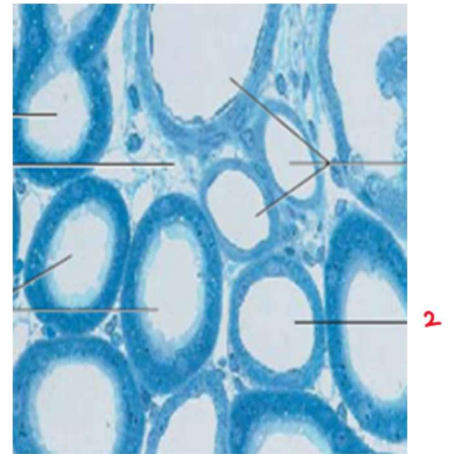
21. Which of the following is true regarding the adjacent figure:

Answer: The site of fertilization



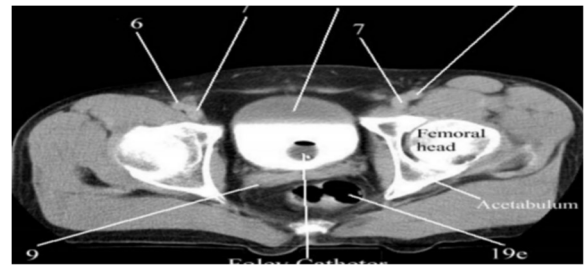
23. From where does no. 2 arise?

Answer: Metanephric cap



24. No. 9 represents:

Answer: Seminal vesicles



اللهم إني استودعك ما قرأت وما حفظت
وما تعلمت فرده إليّ عند حاجتي إليه إنك
على كل شيء قدير.

دعواتكم