



FINAL UGS 020 EXAM

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Anatomy +Embryo:

1. Compression of the gravid uterus on ____ vein leads to hemorrhoids

- A. Internal iliac
- B. External iliac
- C. Inferior mesenteric (ans)
- D. Superior vena cava
- E. Superior mesenteric

2. rupture for one of the following can lead to urine escape to deep perineal pouch:

- A. membranous urethra (ans)
- B. spongy urethra
- C. Prostatic urethra
- D. Pre prostatic urethra

3. all of the following is true except:

- A. pubocervical ligament extend anteriorly from the cervix of the uterus to the pubis
- B. transverse cervical ligament extend laterally from the cervix and upper part of the vagina to the side wall of the pelvis
- C. uterosacral ligament extend backwards from the posterolateral aspect of the cervix and lateral part of vaginal fornices to the front of S2 and S3
- D. the anti flexion angle is maintained the round ligament of the uterine fundus and the backward pull of the uterosacral ligament of the cervix (ans)
- E. the lower attached border of the broad ligament is related to the pelvic floor

4. the posterior border of the ischiorectal fossa is partially made from:

- A. sacrotuberosus ligament (Ans)
- B. gluteus minimus
- C. Sacrospinous ligament
- D. Perineal body
- E. External anal Sphincter

5. Baby with swelling in the scrotum, clinical examination shows fluid around the testis, what is the diagnosis:

- A. Patent processus vaginalis (ans)
- B. Patent canal of nuck
- C. Urachal fistula

6. Which of the following is mesodermal in origin:

- A. Vas deferens (ans)
- B. Lower $\frac{2}{3}$ of Vagina
- C. Anterior wall of Female urethra
- D. Prostatic urethra

7. one of the following muscles help in the ejection of last urine drops in male:

- A. bulbospongiosus (ans)
- B. ischiocavernosus
- C. superficial perineal transversus
- D. deep perineal transversus
- E. sphincter urethrae

8. the crossing between ureter and uterine artery occurs at the level of:

- A. lateral to the supravaginal cervix (ans)
- B. Posterior to the lateral vaginal fornix
- C. Posterior to uterus

9. one of the following pierces the perineal membrane:

- A. artery of the bulb (ans)
- B. inferior rectal nerves
- C. Deep artery of the penis
- D. Dorsal artery of the clitoris
- E. Pudendal nerve

10. lymphatic drainage of utero-tubal junction:

- A. superficial inguinal lymph nodes (ans)
- B. external iliac lymph nodes
- C. Lateral aortic lymph nodes
- D. Sacral lymph nodes
- E. internal iliac lymph nodes

11. The origin of corpora cavernosa in females is:

- A. Urethral fold
- B. Genital tubercle (ans)
- C. Urogenital sinus

12. all of the following features associated with breast carcinoma is true except:

- A. puckering of the skin is due to invasion of ligament of cooper

- B. retraction of the nipple is due to invasion of lactiferous tubules
- C. Superior part of the breast is drained by the parasternal lymph nodes(ans)

13. the 2 o'clock of right breast drain to:

- A. parasternal lymph nodes (ans)
- B. Apical

14. the lateral lower part of the breast is supplied mainly by:

- A. Lateral thoracic artery (Ans)
- B. internal mammary artery

Pathology

1. one of the following is not considered as a risk factor for breast cancer:

- A. multiparty (ans)
- B. 5-year old child exposed to chest radiation
- C. postmenopausal obesity
- D. European descent

2. one of the following is correct regarding symptoms of breast cancer :

- A. palpable mass is the most common presentation among breast cancer patients (ans)
- B. 1 cm mass does not need evaluation
- C. most patients are symptomatic
- D. inflammation usually mimic inflammatory breast cancer

3. one of the following regarding ovarian cancer is true:

- A. endometrioid carcinoma is frequently associated with a mutation in DNA mismatch repair gene (ans)

4. regarding the karyotype (69,XXY) is true:

- A. Trophoblastic proliferation is slight and focal in some villi (ans)
- B. the genetic material is exclusively paternal
- C. Never contains fetal parts

5. all of the following considered as non-neoplastic lower female genital tract disorder except:

- A. lichen sclerosus
- B. condyloma acuminatum
- C. lichen simplex chronicus

- D. Serous ovarian Cystadenoma (ans)
- E. Endometrial hyperplasia

6. regarding HPV related disorders is true:

- A. E6 and E7 proteins are responsible for the oncogenic effect of HPV(ans)
- B. condyloma accuminatum usually caused by HPV 18

7. Which of the following pair is wrong regarding genital tract infections:

- A. Tubal ectopic pregnancy..... Chronic PID
- B. severe endometriosis.... Infertility
- C. Leiomyosarcoma..... BRCA mutation (Ans)

8. regarding pap smear is correct:

- A. it helped in reducing cervical carcinoma mortality and morbidity rates (ans)
- B. Very expensive with low sensitivity and specificity
- C. can detect only CIN1
- D. The higher the (N/C) ratio the lower the grade

9. something regarding surface epithelial tumors is true: :

- A. low grade serous carcinoma associated with KRAS mutation (ans)
- B. Mucinous tumors usually contain thin clear serous fluid
- C. Metastatic cancers contain psammoma bodies
- D.

10. one of the following regarding stromal neoplasms is correct:

- A. borderline phyllodes tumors do not metastasize
- B. Angiosarcoma is one of tumors arising from the intralobular stroma
- C. fibroadenoma usually occur in reproductive age (ans)

11. Which of the following has neoplasms is triple negative:

- A. Invasive ductal carcinoma
- B. Invasive lobular carcinoma
- C. Carcinoma with medullary features (ans)
- D. Mucinous carcinoma (colloid carcinoma)
- E. Tubular carcinoma

12. Which of the following breast cancers show a triple negative receptor profile?

- A. invasive ductal carcinoma
- B. Invasive lobular carcinoma
- C. Lobular carcinoma

D. Carcinoma with medullary features(ans)

Pharmacology

1. Which of the following UTI drugs has multiple MOA and rarely develop resistance:

- A. Quinolones
- B. Nitrofurantoin (ans)
- C. Fosfomycin
- D. Cyclosporines

2. The most dangerous side effect of loop diuretics:

- A. Hypokalemia (ans)
- B. Hypocalcemia
- C. Allergic reaction
- D. Hyperuricemia
- E. Hyperglycemia

3. Which of the following is the drug of choice for postpartum hemorrhage:

- A. Oxytocin
- B. Progesterone
- C. Oxytocin + prostaglandins
- D. Oxytocin + ergonovine
- E. Methylergonovine (ans)

4. One of the following is non-steroidal potassium sparing diuretic:

- A. Spironolactone
- B. Triamterene (ans)
- C. Chlorothiazide
- D. Ethacrynic acid

5. the main goal of combining estrogen and progesterone in oral contraceptives is:

- a. synergistic effect (ans)
- b. to reduce the severe side effects of estrogen by progesterone
- c. to reduce the side effects of progesterone by estrogen
- d. More confidential by the patient

6. A good inhibitor of CYP450 and cause suppression of adrenocortical hormones and it is contraindicated with amphotericin B, is a feature of which of the following drug:

- A. ketoconazole (ans)
- B. fluconazole
- C. Flucytosine
- D. Caspofungin

7. if oxytocin is given to induce labor what is route of administration:

- A. in units as IV infusion (ans)
- B. Units IM
- C. SC
- D. orally
- E. Intranasally

8. drug of choice for hair and nail dermatophytes:

- A. Terbinafine (ans)
- B. natamycin
- C. Naftifine

9. drug works as a mitotic inhibitor:

- A. Griseofulvin (ans)
- B. ketoconazole
- C. flucytosine
- D. caspofungin

10. best thiazide or thiazide like in its direct vasodilating effect:

- A. indapamide (ans)

11. drug with ability to precipitate hypercalcemia:

- A. Chlorothiazide (Ans)
- B. Furosemide
- C. Spiranolactone
- D. Mannitol
- E. Acetazolamide

12. choose the wrong match in the following:

- A. Ganirelix - oxytocin antagonist

13. drug that works as estrogenic and anti-estrogenic:

- A. clomiphene citrate (ans)
- B. methyltestosterone
- C. Mestranol

14. Which of the following is statements is incorrect:

- A. magnesium sulfate used in premature delivery
- B. Menotropin has one to one FSH and LH ratio
- C. Felypressin effect mainly on vasopressin 2 receptor (ans)

15. Which of the following androgen is used for the treatment of breast cancer :

- A. methyltestosterone
- B. testolactone (ans)

16. Nephrotoxicity is the major side effect of:

- A. Amphotericin B (ans)
- B. Ketoconazole
- C. Fosfomycin

Physiology

1. Which of the following statements is incorrect:

- A. after fertilization implantation immediately occurs in the posterior wall of uterus

2.all of the following facilitates sperm movement in the female genital system except:

- A. Backward contraction of the uterine muscles and fallopian tube
- B. Prostaglandin present in the semen
- C. Vaginal acidity (ans)
- D. Oxytocin secreted after female orgasm
- E. Single flagellated sperm

3. which of the following cause metabolic alkalosis:

- A. potassium depletion (ans)
- B. inhibition of renin- aldosterone pathway
- C. Diuretic like spironolactone
- D. An increase in extracellular volume
- E. Diabetes mellitus

4. Patient blood Ph 7.12, HCO₃⁻ concentration: 17, Po₂: 30, Cl⁻: 112, Na⁺:144 , which of the following is the cause of metabolic acidosis:

- A. Diabetes
- B. Diarrhea (ans)
- C. Aspirin poisoning
- D. Methanol poisoning
- E. Lactic acidosis

5. Urinalysis: Titratable acid excretion: 5 mEq/L

NH₄⁺ excretion: 5 mEq/L

HCO₃⁻ excretion: 50 mEq/L

What of the following is correct:

- A. New Addition of 50 mEq/L H⁺ to the blood (ans)
- B. Net secretion of 40 mEq/L H⁺
- C. Net HCO₃⁻ excretion of 1 mEq/L
- D. Addition of new 40 mEq/L of HCO₃⁻ to the blood
- E. Net H⁺ excretion 5 mEq/L

6. Laboratory values for a patient include the following:

arterial pH = 7.12

Plasma HCO₃⁻ = 15

Plasma PCO₂ = 60

This patient is in a state of:

- A. metabolic alkalosis with partial respiratory compensation
- B. respiratory alkalosis with partial renal compensation
- C. metabolic acidosis with partial respiratory compensation
- D. respiratory acidosis with partial renal compensation
- E. Mixed acidosis: metabolic and respiratory acidosis (ans)

7. A new mother solely breastfeeding her baby regularly. Which is incorrect?

- A. Baby suckling stimulates oxytocin
- B. Prolactin is continuously secreted (ans)
- C. LH and FSH are suppressed
- D. Estrogen and progesterone are suppressed
- E. there is no ovulation

8. Hypogonadism in male fetus, the most prominent feature is :

- A. development of female genital organs (ans)
- B. Voice regression
- C. Weak muscles
- D. Regression of sex organs

9. Which of the following is incorrect about pregnant woman:

- A. Increase in Both RBCs and hematocrit (ans)
- B. Increase breast size

- C. An increase in metabolic rate by 30% by the 27th week of gestation.
- D. Relaxin causes vasodilation and an increase in glomerular filtration rate
- E. Anterior pituitary gland increase size by 50%

10. which of the following regarding testosterone functions is wrong:

- A. decreases the growth of hair on the top of the head
- B. increases protein formation and muscle development
- C. decreases Ca^{++} deposition (Ans)
- D. Increase basal metabolic rate

11. Which of the following cells is the most sensitive to radiation :

- A. Germinal cells (ans)
- B. Leydig cells
- C. Fibroblast
- D. Sertoli cells

12. Which of the following is incorrect:

- A. Estrogen is formed directly from cholesterol in trophoblastic cells

13. All the following cause decrease in FSH & LH except:

- A. Preovulatory estrogen (ans)
- B. Increased level of estrogen and progesterone
- C. prolactin
- D. inhibin

14. Which of the following regarding preeclampsia is correct

- A. autoimmune
- B. spiral arteries in maternal endometrium cannot compensate
- C. insufficient blood supply to placenta
- D. increased levels of TNF-a and IL-6 causing endothelial dysfunction
- E. all of the above (ans)

15. which of the following regarding differences between spermatogenesis and oogenesis is wrong:

- A. oocytes have more cytoplasm where spermatids have less
- B. spermatids should go to further differentiation while the oocyte doesn't.
- C. both stop with increasing age(ans)
- D. Oogenesis starts before birth, while spermatogenesis occurs after puberty

Pbl

1. Female with suprapubic pain and pain with urination, which is not consistent with this clinical picture?

- A. RBCs (4-5 per hpf)
- B. WBCs (20-25 per hpf)
- C. RBC casts (ans)
- D. WBC casts
- E. Granular casts

2. IVF in vitro fertilization is considered a branch of:

- a. Reproductive gynecology (ans)
- b. Urogynecology.
- c. Gynecology oncology
- d. Maternal medicine
- e. fetal medicine

3. all of the following is considered as pregnancy symptoms except:

- A. dysmenorrhea (Ans)
- B. Softening of the uterus
- C. Nausea
- D. Pain in the breast
- E. Quickening

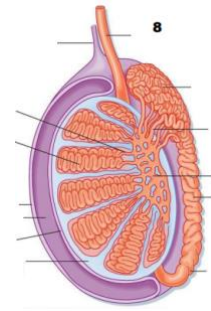
4. one of the following cases not associated with hematuria:

- A. 66-year old man with history of rib fracture
- B. A patient with diarrhea and taking metronidazole (ans)

Anatomy lab

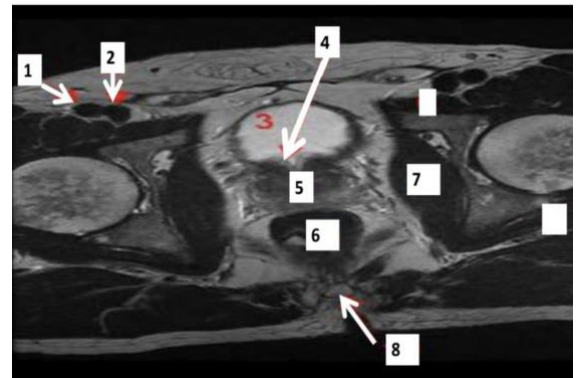
1.the embryonic origin of the highlighted (head of epididymis):

- A. mesonephric duct
- B. mesonephric tubules (ans)
- C. vesico-urethral



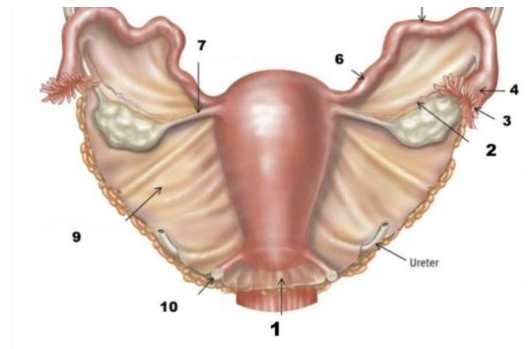
2.identify number 5:

- A. prostate (ans)
- B. neck of the bladder
- C. cavity of the bladder
- D. seminal vesicle



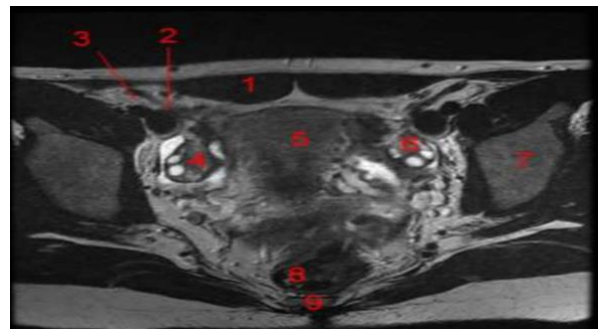
3.number 7 relation with uterotubal junction:

- A. posterior superior (ans)
- B. inferior medial
- C. Posterior inferior
- D. Anterior inferior
- E. Anterior superior



4. Structure number 4 lateral border is related to:

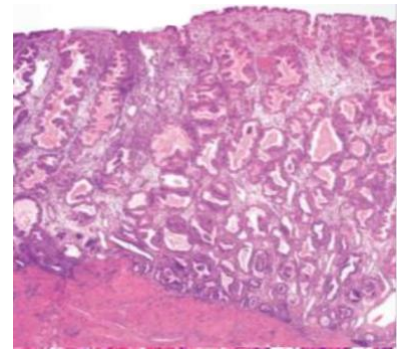
- A. Right obturator nerve (ans)
- B. Left obturator artery
- C. Ureter
- D. Right uterine tube
- E. Left uterine tube



Histo lab:

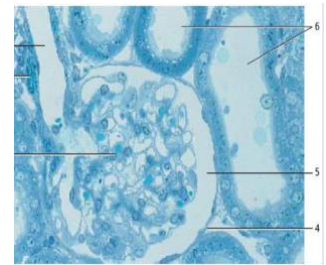
1. The following picture represents which stage of endometrial cycle:

- A. Ovulatory
- B. Early proliferative
- C. Late proliferative
- D. Secretory (ans)
- E. Menstrual



2. Number 6 represents:

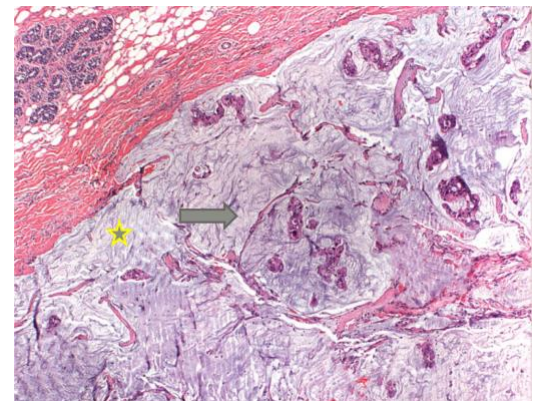
- A. Proximal convoluted tubules (ans)
- B. Distal convoluted tubules
- C. Thick loop of henle
- D. Collecting duct
- E. Thin loop of henle



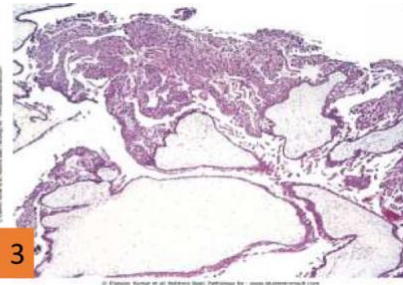
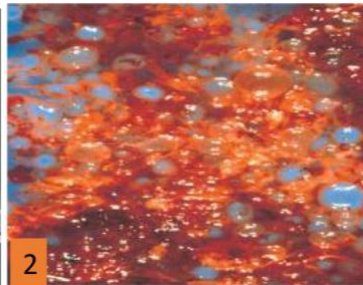
Patho lab:

1. the following picture represents

- F. Invasive ductal carcinoma
- G. Invasive lobular carcinoma
- H. Carcinoma with medullary features
- I. Mucinous carcinoma (colloid carcinoma) (ans)
- J. Tubular carcinoma



2. The following picture represents (with a case of a woman complaining of abdominal pain with no fetal parts)



- A. Complete mole (ans)
- B. Partial mole
- C. Choriocarcinoma