

TEST BANK

Doctor 2019

SUBJECT:

UGS FINAL

(Anatomy, Histology, Embryology,
Pharmacology, Pathology, PBL)

COLLECTED BY :

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Anatomy, Histo, Embryo

1-Peg cells, which produce a watery fluid to nourish spermatozoa, are present in:

- a. Cervix
- b. Endometrium
- c. Myometrium
- d. Uterine tube
- e. Vagina

2-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

3-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

4-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

5-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

6-Peg cells are present in:

- a. Body of the uterus. b. Cervix.
- c. Vagina.
- d. Fundus of the uterus.
- e. Uterine tube.

7-Ureteric pain at level of t4 will be referred to labia majora through:-

- a. Genitofemoral nerve
- b. Iliolumbar nerve
- c. Ilioinguinalnerve
- d. Pudental nerve

8- Which of the following parts of sperm contains mitochondrial sheath?

- a. Head
- b. End piece of the tail
- c. Principal piece of the tail
- d. Middle piece
- e. Neck

9- The musculosa of the epididymis is composed of

- a. No muscle layers
- b. Inner, outer longitudinal and middle circular smooth muscle layers
- c. A circular smooth muscle layer
- d. Inner circular and outer longitudinal smooth muscle layers
- e. Outer oblique, inner longitudinal and middle circular smooth muscle layers

10-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 pudental nerve .

e. Suspensory ligament of the ovary extends between the superior end of the ovary and side wall of the pelvis.

11-Choose the WRONG match

- a. Sertoli cells.....Androgen-binding protein
- b. Prostate.....Corpora amylacea
- c. Middle piece of sperm.....Lysosomes.
- d. Primary spermatocytes.....46 chromosomes
- e. Epididymis.....Single circular smooth muscle layer

12-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

13-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 Horse shoe 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

14-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

15-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

16-A male patient Fell on metal beam which leads to a rupture 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

17-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

18-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

19-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

20- A remnant of gubernaculum seen in adult females

- a. Round ligament of uterus
- b. Suspensory ligament of the ovary
- c. Mesovarium
- d. Tunica albuginea

21-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

22-Which of the following 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

23-Failure of fusion of the urethral folds leads to:

- a. Uterine anomalies
- b. Hypospadias
- c. Vaginal vestibule anomalies
- d. Epispadias

24-Failure of fusion of the paramesonephric ducts mostly leads to:

- a. Uterine anomalies
- b. Hypospadias
- c. Vaginal vestibule anomalies
- d. Epispadias

25-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

26-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

27-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.

28-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

29-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

30 -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

31-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.

32-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.

33- Which of the following is wrong about Sertoli and Lydig cell?

-FSH induces Sertoli cell to produce a factor that induces apoptosis of spermatogonia

34-Which of the following is wrong about seminiferous tubule?

-spermatogonia are separated from blood by the blood-testis barrier

35-Which of the following is wrong about Sertoli and Lydig cell?

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37-Which of the following is wrong about renal development?

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

1	D	18	A
2	A	19	C
3	C	20	A

4	A	21	A
5	D	22	C
6	E	23	B
7	A	24	A
8	D	25	A
9	C	26	D
10	C	27	C
11	C	28	E
12	E	29	D
13	C	30	E
14	D	31	C
15	E	32	D
16	D	33	
17	B	34	

Pharmacology

1. Which one of the following diuretic agents may cause Hypomagnesemia in patients with dietary magnesium deficiency?

- a. Ethacrynic acid
- b. Triamterene
- c. Acetazolamide
- d. Conivaptan
- e. Indapamide

2. 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

3. 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

4. Which of the following doesn't cause hypokalemia?

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

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

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

6. Hirsutism may be treated by:

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

7. Which one of the following diuretics could be used to treat epilepsy?

- a. Hydrochlorothiazide.
- b. Torsemide
- c. Conivaptan.
- d. Acetazolamide.
- e. Amiloride

8. The diuretic used to treat nephrogenic diabetes insipidus is:

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

9. Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus may be caused by:

- a. Mannitol .
- b. Torsemide.
- c. Amiloride.
- d. Conivaptan.
- e. Chlorthalidone.

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

11. 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.

12. Inappropriate ADH secretion is best managed by:

- a- ADH antagonist
- b- fludrocortisone
- c- Hypertonic saline solution
- d- Water restriction
- e- A loop diuretic (furosemide)

13. The following drug doesn't lead to osteoporosis:

- a-Prednisolone
- b-Heparin
- c-Phenytoin
- d-Leuprolide acetate
- e-Raloxifene

14. The following is a side effect shared by all steroids:

- a-Peptic ulcers
- b-Virilization
- c-Feminization
- d-Salt water retention and hypertension
- e-Osteoporosis

15. The minipill is:

- a-LH + FSH
- b-AN estrogen
- c-an Antiestrogen
- d-A progestin
- e-Estrogen and progesterone

16. Which of the following statements about oxytocin is not correct:

- a-Atosiban is a nonapeptide competitive oxytocin / vasopressin receptor antagonist
- b-It is better abortifacients than prostaglandins in the first trimester of pregnancy
- c-It increases prostaglandins release
- d-It's given in an Iv in gradually increasing units
- e-It's still considered the drug of choice to induce labor

17. Which of the following synthetic steps is first to be affected by gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH)

- a-LH+FSH release
- b-LH alpha subunit translation
- c-LH + FSH Beta subunits transcription
- d-LH+ FSH storage
- e-LH + FSH alpha and beta subunit glycosylation

18. 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

19. Regarding the Metabolic and Cardiovascular Effects of estrogen which is false:

- a-Increase the circulating levels of thyroxine.
- b-Estrogen levels decrease after menopause.
- c-Increase the rate of resorption of bone.
- d-Maintenance of normal structure and function of skin and blood vessels in women.
- e-Decrease the rate of resorption of bone

20. 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

21. 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

22. 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

23. 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.

24. Treatment of choice for Inappropriate ADH secretion:

Answer: Water restriction.

25. Which of the following is wrong:

Answer: Oxytocin is an abortifacient in the first trimester of pregnancy OR oxytocin is better as an abortifacient than prostaglandins.

26. Which of these GnRh antagonists is used after IVF:

Answer: Dydrogesterone *We think the answer should be ganirelix*

27. Progesterone/ Cortisol/ Estrogen and another steroid .. all can cause:

Answer: Water retention and increasing blood pressure.

28. Menotropin is a source of:

Answer: LH and FSH.

29. Inhibition of sterol 14-alpha-demethylase:

Answer: Econazole (azoles)

30. Unsuitable combination:

Answer: Caspofungin hepatitis

31. A single 150 mg tablet to treat vaginal candidiasis is:

Answer: Fluconazole

32. Correct combination (drug-adverse effect):

Answer: Flucytosine >>> bone marrow suppression

1	A	13	E
2	A	14	D
3	B	15	D
4	D	16	B
5	B	17	A
6	A	18	C
7	D	19	C
8	A	20	B
9	D	21	C
10	A	22	A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11-A risk factor of endometrioid carcinoma:

- a. Estrogen-secreting granulosa cell tumors
- b. Age
- c. Irregular sexual acts
- d. P53 gene mutation

12-The most common benign tumor of females is:

- a. Endometriosis
- b. Fibroadenomas
- c. Condylomas
- d. Leiomyomas

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

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

- a. P53
- b. PTEN
- c. BRCA1
- d. K-RAS

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

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

17-The most common neoplasm of the vulva is:

- a. Lichen sclerosis
- b. Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma
- c. Condyloma
- d. Adenocarcinoma

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

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

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

21-ONE is true about breast diseases:

- a. Gynecomastia is a frequent breast symptom in females
- b. Fibroadenomas are classically diagnosed in young adult females
- 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

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

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

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

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

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"

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)

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

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

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

atypical hyperplasia

1	E	16	C
2	D	17	B
3	C	18	C
4	A	19	A
5	B	20	D
6	C	21	B
7	A	22	D
8	A	23	B
9	E	24	A
10	C	25	D
11	A	26	E
12	D	27	D
13	C	28	B
14	A	29	C
15	C		

P.B.L.

1- RBC casts are associated with:

Answer: IgA nephritis/nephropathy.

2- Which of the following is a wrong combination:

Answer: RBCs >>> indicate myoglobinemia in blood.

3- Which result indicates hematuria “m not sure if it was phrased this way”:

Answer: The one with RBC 3-10.

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

Answer: 22, may 2012

5-Preterm birth occurs:

Answer: before 37 weeks

6-In an ovarian cycle of 35 days , ovulation occurs mostly at day number:

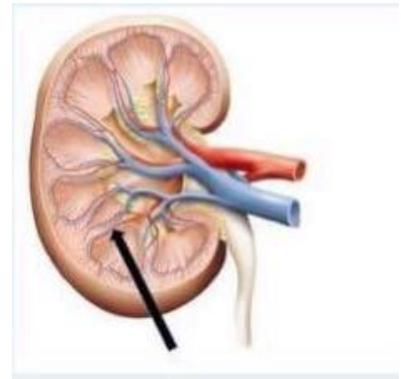
Answer: 21

وَأَنَّ سَعْيَهُ سَوْفَ يُرَى (40) ثُمَّ يُجْزَاهُ الْجَزَاءَ الْأَوْفَى (41)

Practical part 018

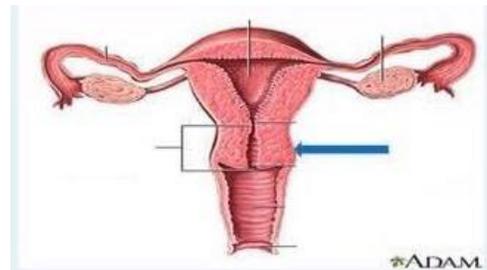
1-The pointed artery passes through;

- Renal lobule .
- Renal pelvis .
- Minor calyces .
- Renal column .
- Renal pyramid.



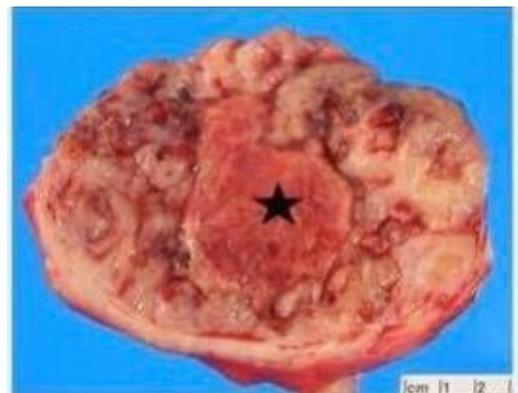
2-The pointed structure (blue arrow) is related to;

- Sigmoid colon .
- Coils of small intestine .
- Urogenital diaphragm .
- Uterine artery crosses the ureter .
- Douglas pouch.



3-ONE is correct regarding this mass (black star) identified in the uterus of a 64 years old female;

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



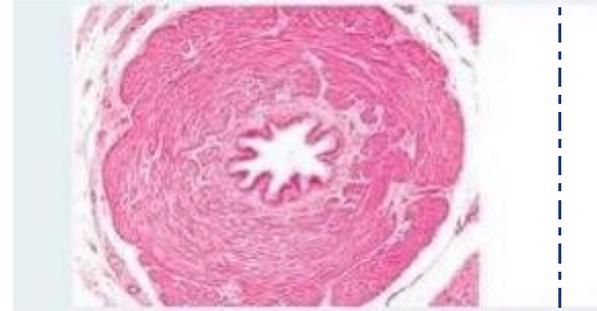
4-The pointed area is lined with epithelium;

- Simple Cuboidal .
- Simple columnar .
- Stratified squamous non keratinized .
- Simple squamous .
- Stratified Columnar.



5-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.



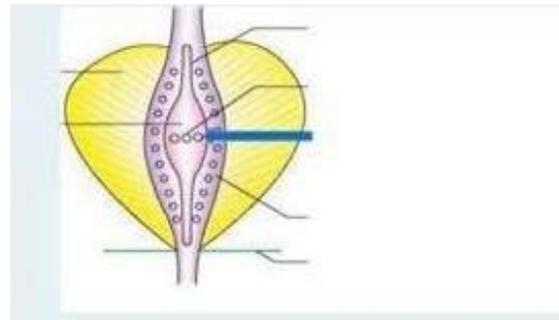
6-The marked yellow area is related to :

- a. Lumbosacral trunk.
- b. Obturator nerve.
- c. Sympathetic chain.
- d. Piriformis muscle.
- e. iliolumbar artery.



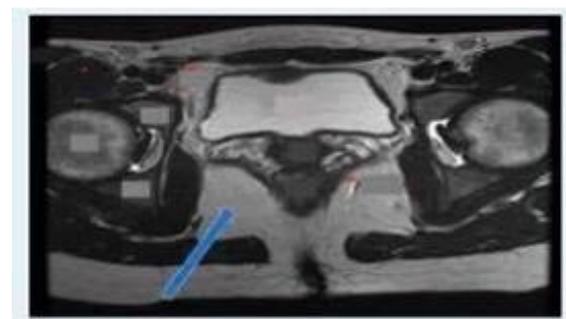
7-The pointed structure is developed from;

- a. Mesonephric tubules .
- b. Pronephric ducts.
- c. Mesonephric ducts.
- d. Pronephric tubule .
- e. Paramesonephric ducts.



8-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.



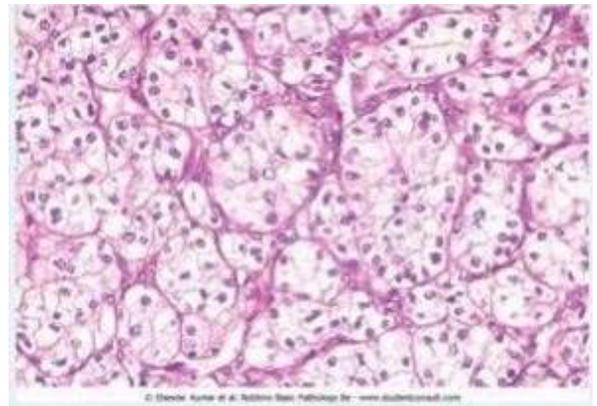
9-ONE is correct regarding the changes you can see in these microscopic pictures of squamous epithelial cells taken from 4 different cervical smear (Pap smear) screening tests :



- Picture A is equivalent to a diagnosis of CIN 1 (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia 1)
- Pictures B, C, and D shows invasive squamous cell carcinoma
- Picture B shows higher nuclear/ cytoplasm (N/c) ratio than picture D
- The changes seen in picture D are related to HPV types 6 and I1
- Picture C is equivalent to a diagnosis of CIN 2 (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia 2)

10-The following microscopic picture was taken from a mass in the left kidney of a 71 years old man. According to the most likely morphological diagnosis of the lesion, the underlying genetic abnormality in the cells seen here is :

- DECRI mutations
- WT-1 mutation
- Chromosome 7 duplication
- VHL gene mutations
- Hypodiploidy



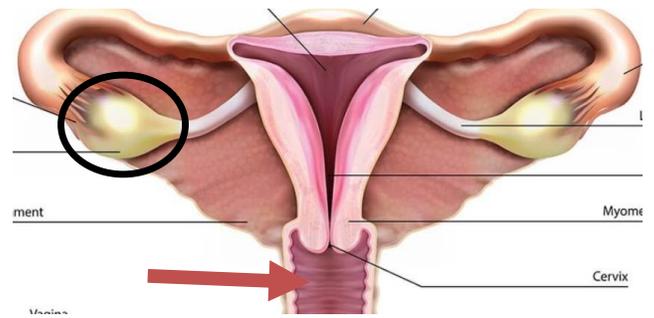
Answers

1	D	3	C	5	B	7	C
2	D	4	C	6	C	8	D
		9	E	10	D		

Practical collections

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

- a. Perineal body separates it from 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

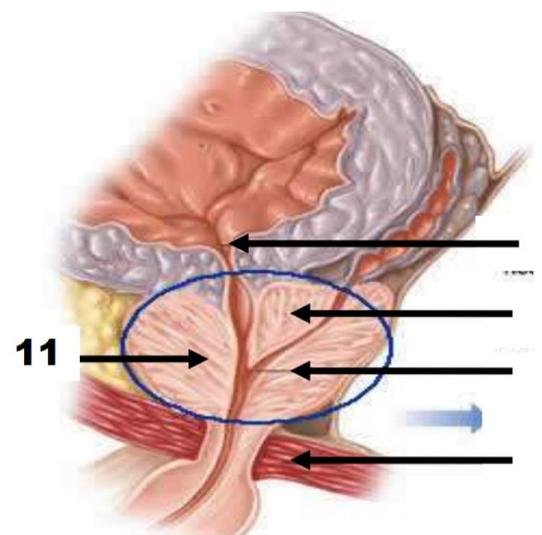


2- From the same figure, which of the following is true regarding the circled structure?

- 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

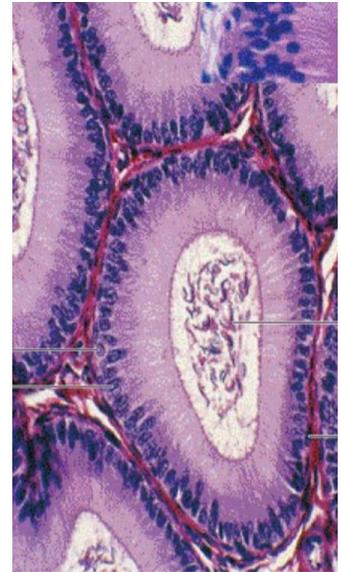
3-Which of the following is true regarding structure pointed at with 11?

- a. It lies on the urogenital diaphragm
- b. It has three surfaces
- c. It cannot be palpated
- d. It is traversed by membranous urethra



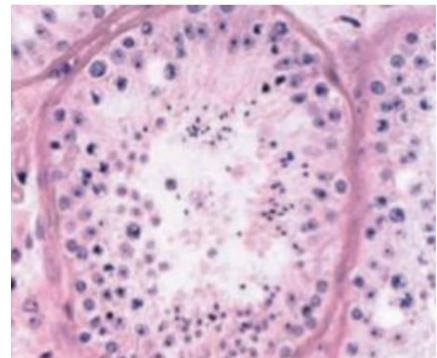
4-Which of the following is wrong regarding this section?

- 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



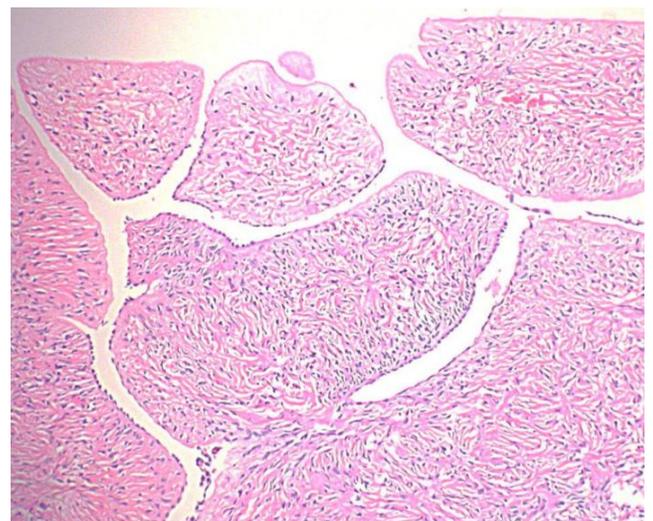
5-Which of the following cells are not seen in the tissue shown in the following section?

- a. Myoid cells
- b. Sertoli cells
- c. Secondary spermatocytes
- d. Spermatogenic cells



6-Which of the following is not true regarding the following section?

- 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



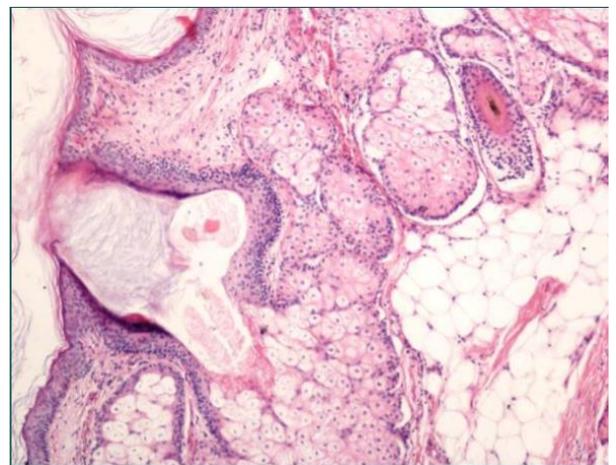
7-Which of the following is true regarding the condition shown in the figure?

- a. Metastasis is most commonly to the brain
- b. It is not associated with any paraneoplastic syndrome
- c. The most common site for this condition is the urinary bladder
- d. It is associated with polycythemia



8-The condition shown in the following section is called:

- a. Serous borderline tumor
- b. Teratoma
- c. Invasive ductal carcinoma
- d. Invasive lobular carcinoma

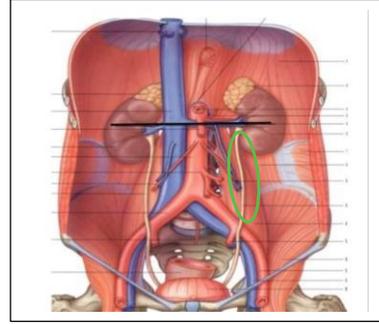


Answers

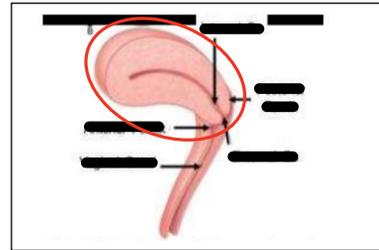
1	A	5	C
2	C	6	C
3	A	7	D
4	C	8	B

Some Questions from 016

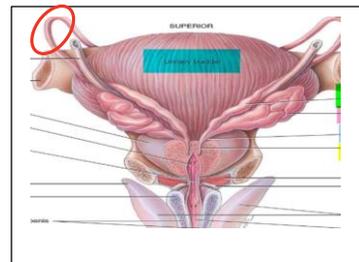
1- Picture of Ureter, embryonic origin?
Mesonephric duct.



2- which part is covered by peritoneum?
Fundus.

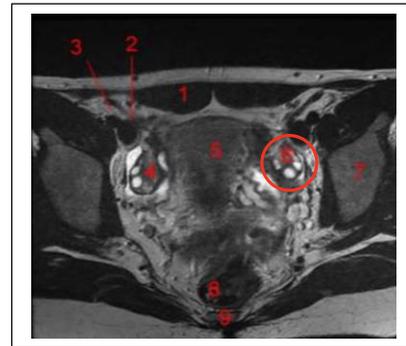


3- vas deference crosses which structure?
Inferior epigastric artery.



4- pointed structure , it drains into :

Left renal vein .



5- Picture pointing at corpus cavernosa of the penis, blood supply is
Deep artery of the penis.

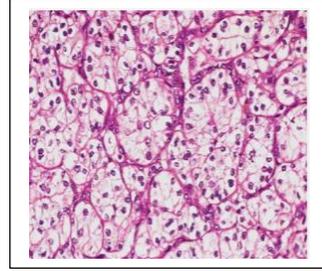
6- Picture of Leydig cells, their secretion
Testosterone.

7- MRI image pointing at Levator Ani, nerve supply is by -“this question was removed because it had two correct answers”

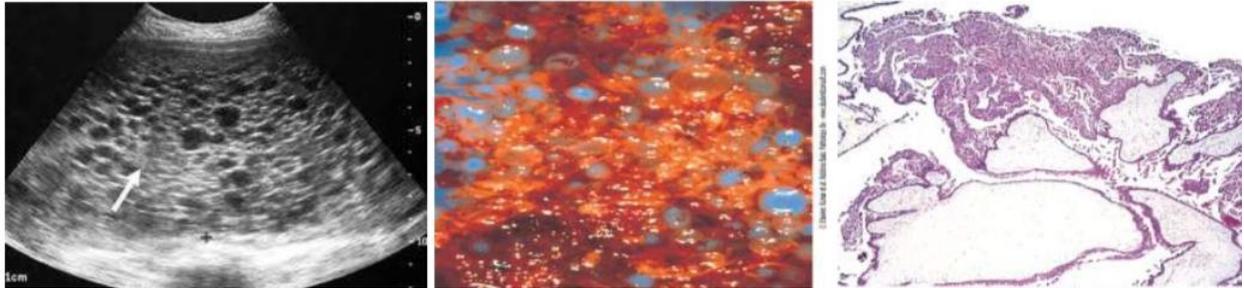
Perineal branch of pudendal nerve OR inferior rectal nerve.

8- Image of ureter pointing at one of its constrictions and asked at which level (sth like that) L2.

9- Case with this picture
Clear cell carcinoma.



10- I don't remember the last question, but it was one of doctor Nisreen's and its answer was complete mole. I think it's very likely that the question had direct indications of a "complete" mole and a picture of molar pregnancy with it.



هَلْ أَتَى عَلَى الْإِنْسَانِ حِينٌ مِّنَ الدَّهْرِ لَمْ يَكُنْ شَيْئًا مَّذْكُورًا
إِنَّا خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ نُطْقَةٍ أَمْشَاجٍ نَّبْتَلِيهِ فَجَعَلْنَاهُ سَمِيعًا بَصِيرًا
(سورة الإنسان)

♥ اذكرونا بدعوة طيبة