Test Bank

Subject: GUS-Final

Collected by: Ameen Alsaras
1- Ureteric pain at level of t4 will be referred to labia majora through:-
   a. Genitofemoral nerve
   b. Iliolumbar nerve
   c. Ilioinguinal nerve
   d. Pudendal nerve

2- Regarding the Prostate, all are correct except ONE:
   a. The prostatic venous plexus is drained by the internal iliac veins
   b. Apex rests on the perineal membrane
   c. The inferolateral surfaces are facing levator ani muscle
   d. It is related anteriorly to fascia of Denonviliers
   e. The medial lobe is related to trigone of the urinary bladder

3- A male patient has bilateral occlusion of ejaculatory ducts, his ejaculation will contain...... only
   a. Prostatic secretion and alkaline secretion rich in fructose
   b. Sperms and prostatic secretion
   c. Prostatic secretion
   d. Sperms
   e. Alkaline secretion rich in fructose

4- 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
5-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

6-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

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

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

8-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
c. The prostatic urethra is endodermal and mesodermal in origin

9-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

10-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. It is 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

11-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

12-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
13- 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

14- 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

15- 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

16- 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
17-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

18-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

19-Which of the following is a true statement about prostate?
   a. It has an inner false capsule which is basically condensed pelvic fascia
   b. There is direct connection between veins of prostate and vertebral venous plexus.
   c. Anteriorly, it is concave and related to symphysis pubis
   d. The two ejaculatory ducts are located below posterior lobe of prostate

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. Hypospadius
c. Vaginal vestibule anomalies
d. Epispadius

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

a. Uterine anomalies
b. Hypospadius
c. Vaginal vestibule anomalies
d. Epispadius

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-Which of the following is wrong about Sertoli and Lydig cell?
- FSH induces Sertoli cell to produce a factor that induces apoptosis of spermatogonia

28-Which of the following is wrong about seminiferous tubule?
- Spermatogonia are separated from blood by the blood-testis barrier

29-Which of the following is wrong about renal development?
- In men, the mesonephric duct forms the ureteric bud then the rest disappears

Answers

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Physiology

1-Which of the following is CORRECT regarding Testosterone?*

a. Testosterone is secreted in midtrimester of gestation by the influence of hypothalamic gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) of fetus
b. Under the stimulus of follicle stimulating hormone FSH, Sertoli cells secrete Testosterone
c. Testosterone secretion is increased during first 10 weeks of neonatal Me to descend the testes in the scrotum
d. Testosterone is converted by the enzyme 5 a- reductase to progesterone then it binds to cytoplasmic receptor to induce its anabolic effects
e. Even in absence of Testosterone during gestation male organs in male (XY) fetus will defectively develop

2-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 in 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

3-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
4- 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

5- 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

6- 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

e. Mainly from ejaculated semen

7- Which of the following is CORRECT regarding factors that facilitate delivery of enough oxygen to the fetal tissues?

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

8-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)

9-What is the most common cause of respiratory distress syndrome in neonates born at 7 months gestation?
   a. Weakness of neonatal muscles
   b. Excessive permeability of the alveolar membrane to water
   c. Pulmonary edema due to pulmonary arterial hypertension
   d. Formation of a hyaline membrane over the alveolar surface
   e. Failure of the alveolar lining to form adequate amounts of surfactant

10-What is the main cause of the after birth great decrease in the pulmonary artery pressure?
   a. Systemic arterial pressure increases
   b. Detachment of placenta
   c. Pulmonary vascular resistance decreases
   d. Ductus arteriosus closes
   e. Left ventricular pressure increases

11-All of the following factors induce parturition, EXCEPT ONE:
   a. Stretch of uterine muscle by fetus increases its contractility
   b. The rate of oxytocin secretion by the neurohypophysis is increased at the time of labor
c. Progestrone to estrogen ratio increases from 7th month of pregnancy and onward
d. Stretch and irritation of cervix cause a neurogenic reflex that causes secretion of oxytocin
e. The uterine muscle increases its oxytocin receptors in the last few months of pregnancy

12-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

13-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

14-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

15-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
16-Which cell in the ovary is the equivalent of a Leydig cell in males?

a. Theca interna cells  
b. Granulosa cells  
c. Epithelial cells  
d. Oocytes

17-Which of the following may induce labour?

a. Maternal corticosteroids  
b. Prostaglandins  
c. HPL  
d. Progesterone

18-Cryptorchidism happens when:

a. The testes do no 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.

19- A 24-year-old pregnant women 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

20- 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
21-All of the following is true about testosterone hormone except:
- Its levels increase during fetal life then reaches zero on birth & increase during puberty

22-Which of the following is wrong about human reproductive systems?
- In both sexes, gonadotropin release is non-cyclic

23-Which of the following is wrong regarding oogenesis?
- Primary follicles are found only from puberty to menopause

Answers

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Pathology

1-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
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. 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

4. 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

5. 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
6-ONE is true about testicular tumors

   a. Germ cell tumors are generally considered benign tumors
   b. Seminoma typically displays schiller-Duvall bodies
   c. Sex cord-stromal tumors include embryonal carcinoma and teratoma
   d. They are the most common tumors in men > 60 years old
   e. Elevated serum AFP is considered a tumor marker for testicular yolk sac tumor

7-ONE is true about prostate gland pathology

   a. Frequent symptoms of early prostate cancer include urinary urgency and hesitancy
   b. Serum levels of prostate specific antigen (PSA) is used for prostate cancer screening
   c. Benign prostatic hyperplasia usually arise in peripheral zones
   d. Only epithelial elements are affected by benign prostatic hyperplasia
   e. Cryptorchidism is an important risk factor for prostate cancer

8-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 mammography is 5 cm

9-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

10-A risk factor of endometrioid carcinoma:

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

11-The most common neoplasm of the vulva is:

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

12-The most common benign tumor of females is:

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

13-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

14-The most common primary testicular tumor in children younger than 3 years is:

a. Embryonal carcinoma  
b. Yolk sac tumor  
c. Choriocarcinoma  
d. Teratoma

15-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)

16-Which of the following statements is true?
   a. Cervical carcinoma is the most frequent cancer in women
   b. Choriocarcinoma is chemo-sensitive 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

17-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

18-Which of the following mutations is present in serous carcinoma of endometrium?
   a. P53
   b. PTEN
   c. BRCA1
   d. K-RAS

19-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

20-The most common ovarian malignant diseases are derived from:
   a. Surface epithelial cells
   b. Stromal cells
   c. Germ cells
d. Metastasis from other tissues

21-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

22-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

23-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

24-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

25-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
26-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

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

- atypical hyperplasia

**Answers**

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**Pharmacology**

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

a. fungal organisms grow fast
b. bacterial infections often occur in tissues that are slowly penetrated by antimicrobial agents
c. fungal infections often occur in tissues that are highly penetrated by antimicrobial agents
d. fungal infections often occur in vascular tissues
e. fungal organisms grow slowly

2. 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

3. 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

4. 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

5. Hirsutism may be treated by:
   a. Spironolactone
b. Eplerenone
c. Triamterene
d. Amiloride
e. Acetazolamide

6-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

7-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

8-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

9-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
10- Which of the following doesn’t cause hypokalemia?

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

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

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

12- 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.

**Answers**

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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

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Good Luck