

Test Bank

Subject:

GUS-Quizzes 017

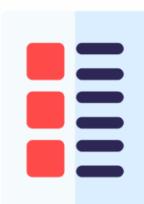
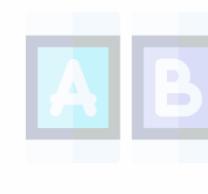


Collected by:

Ameen Alsaras

Raneem Alzoubi

Samia Simrin



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

GUS-Quizzes 017

Quiz-1

1-Which of the following muscles originate from the ischial spines ONLY?

- a. Coccygeus
- b. Puborectalis
- c. Sphincter vaginae
- d. Iliococcygeus
- e. Levator prostate

2-During labour, the anteroposterior diameter of the baby's head passes in the anteroposterior diameter of the pelvic...

- a. cavity
- b. outlet
- c. obstetric conjugate
- d. brim
- e. inlet

3-A 26-year-old female, previously healthy, presents to the clinic with a 3-day history of pain on passing urine associated with frequent bathroom visits. She denies urethral discharge or itch, and reports no sexual activity in the past 6 months. Laboratory tests for this patient are most likely to reveal which of the following?

- a. Dipstick test reveals decreased urine pH
- b. Urine culture reveals Gram positive diplococci
- c. Dipstick test reveals increased leukocyte esterase
- d. Urine culture reveals spore forming Gram positive rods
- e. Dipstick test reveals absent nitrite

4-A A 40 years-old female complains of high fever, rigors and right loin pain.

Complete blood revealed leukocytosis. Ultrasonography detects fluid collection around the right kidney un renal fascia. This fluid may also spread to :

- a. subphrenic space
- b. pelvic cavity
- c. hepatorenal pouch
- d. around right suprarenal gland
- e. around renal vessels

5-In females, which of the following arteries originates from posterior division of internal artery?

- a. inferior gluteal
- b. superior vesical
- c. superior gluteal
- d. middle rectal
- e. uterine

6-Regarding the inferior hypogastric plexus. Choose the wrong statement :

- a. It receives parasympathetic contribution from superior hypogastric plexus
- b. It receives contribution from pelvic splanchnic nerves
- c. It lies medial to internal iliac vessels
- d. It receives contribution from sacral sympathetic chain
- e. It lies lateral to rectum

7-Which of the following branches of the renal artery passes in the renal column?

- a. Segmental
- b. Interlobar
- c. Interlobular
- d. lobar
- e. Arcuate

8-One is true about Minimal change disease .

- a. maybe caused by nephron loss
- b. diffuse glomerular basement membrane thickening
- c. leads to recurrent hematuria
- d. selective albumin loss in urine
- e. azotemia is an important finding in blood tests

9-Post-infectious glomerulonephritis is most commonly linked to an immune response against the following microorganism :

- a. Schistosomiasis
- b. Streptococcus Group A
- c. Staphylococcus
- d. H. influenza
- e. Corona viruses

10-ONE is true about focal and segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) S

- a. a disease of childhood
- b. only some glomeruli are affected
- c. rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
- d. positive family history in most cases
- e. subepithelial humps

11-Dense deposit disease is also known as:

- a. MPGN 1
- b. RPGN 1
- c. PSGN
- d. RPGN 2
- e. MPGN 2

12-In order to know the specific composition of immune deposits inside the glomerulus, we typically use the following test

- a. Transmission electron microscopy
- b. Dissecting microscopy
- c. Light microscopy (Silver stain)
- d. Direct Immunofluorescence microscopy
- e. Light microscopy (H&E stain)

13-ONE is true about IgA nephropathy:

- a. most common nephrotic syndrome in childhood
- b. an x-linked hereditary nephritis
- c. elevated serum anti-ASO titers
- d. recovery is the usual outcome
- e. linked to abnormality in secretory immunoglobulin clearance

14-ONE is true about membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis:

- a. Most common cause of azotemia in children
- b. Only one type exists
- c. Inflammation is not a contributing factor in pathogenesis m
- d. Mesangial IgA deposits are diagnostic
- e. Double contour (tram track) GBM is characteristic

15-Which of the following inhibits bacterial growth in the bladder ?

- a. Urine retention
- b. Bacterial biofilm formation
- c. Lactoferrin in the urine
- d. Urine pH of 7.4
- e. Absence of secretory antibodies

16-Which of the following is expected to be an uncomplicated urinary tract infection ?

- a. Dysuria and frequency in a 30-year-old female with a ureteral catheter
- b. Dysuria and frequency in a 6-year-old female
- c. Dysuria and frequency in an AIDS patient

- d. Dysuria and suprapubic pain in a 30-year-old male
- e. Dysuria and fever in a 65-year-old diabetic male

17-Screening for, and treating asymptomatic bacteriuria is recommended in which cases?

- a. Patients undergoing abdominal procedures
- b. Pregnant women
- c. A patient with an indwelling catheter

18-Which of the following is true regarding urinary tract infection treatment ?

- a. Treatment can be initiated if UTI symptoms are present without need for further lab testing depending on history and physical examination
- b. Urine analysis and culture is mandatory before initiation of therapy
- c. Antimicrobial therapy is not always required for symptomatic UTI
- d. Treatment regimen for cystitis and pyelonephritis are usually the same
- e. Treatment regimen includes a combination of antibacterial, antifungal, and antiviral drugs

19-Which of the following best describes emphysematous pyelonephritis?

- a. Pyelonephritis associated with vaginal discharge
- b. A severe multifocal bacterial pyelonephritis with high mortality
- c. Clinically asymptomatic pyelonephritis
- d. Pyelonephritis caused by ureteric stone formation
- e. Pyelonephritis that resolves spontaneously in 30% of patients

20-ONE is true about primary membranous nephropathy:

- a. Azotemia
- b. Recurrent episodes of hematuria
- c. Hypertension
- d. Urine RBC casts
- e. Massive proteinuria

Answers

1	a	6	a	11	e	16	b
2	b	7	b	12	d	17	b
3	c	8	d	13	e	18	a
4	b	9	b	14	e	19	b
5	c	10	b	15	c	20	e

Quiz-2

1- Suppose that the renal plasma threshold for glucose is 180 mg/DL, and the blood concentration of glucose is 300 mg/ dl. Then glucose :

- a. will be completely reabsorbed
- b. will be secreted into the tubules
- c. reabsorption is inhibited because of the increased plasma glucose concentration
- d. clearance is still less than GFR
- e. 120 mg of glucose is excreted in the urine

2-Increasing the plasma concentration may increase the renal clearance of:

- a. Glucose
- b. Mannitol (glomerular marker)
- c. Creatinine
- d. Inulin
- e. Para-amino hippuric acid (PAH)

3-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

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

Genitofemoral nerve

5-The site of action of acetazolamide:

- a. Distal convoluted tubule
- b. proximal convoluted duct
- c. collecting ducts
- d. loop of Henle

6-In the GFR = 125 ml/min, PCV= 50% and filtration fraction = 50%, so the true renal plasma flow (effective RPF) is equal to:*

- a. 585 ml/min
- b. Cannot be calculated from the above data
- c. 650 ml/min
- d. 625 ml/min
- e. 1250 ml/min

7-Intraperitoneal fluid collection of urine and blood is caused by:

- a. superior wall of the bladder injury
- b. pelvic fractures
- c. anterior wall of bladder injury
- d. Prostatic tumor

8-Which of the following factors INCREASE glomerular filtration rate ?

- a. mild constriction of efferent arteriole
- b. stone in the renal pelvis (obstruction due to stone)
- c. increase in Bowman's space hydrostatic pressure
- d. severe constriction of the efferent arteriole
- e. mild constriction of the afferent arteriole

9-Cystic diseases of the kidney that may develop carcinomas are caused by :-

- a. Genetic mutation of polycystin genes
- b. Inflammation
- c. Chronic hemodialysis

10-Pathogenesis of analgesic nephropathy :-

- a. T-cell mediated
- b. Inhibition of PG synthesis
- c. Type I hypersensitivity reaction
- d. Non-covalent binding to enzymes

11-Which of the following may be seen in all Urinary tumors :-

- a. painless hematuria
- b. stone formation
- c. hematuria and pain during urination
- d. Eosinophilia

12-The sphincter vesicae is supplied by:-

- a. Prostatic plexus
- b. inf. Hypogastric plexus
- c. coelic plexus
- d. renal plexus

13-In end stage renal failure, all of the following are increased EXCEPT:

- a. extracellular H⁺ concentration
- b. creatinine clearance
- c. extracellular fluid volume
- d. extracellular K⁺ concentration
- e. plasma creatinine concentration

Answers

1	d	6	Deleted	11	a
2	a	7	a	12	b
3	a	8	a	13	b
4	-	9	c	-	-
5	b	10	b	-	-

Quiz-3

1-The GREATEST amount of water reabsorption in the presence of high Anti Diuretic Hormone takes place in:

- a. Collecting duct
- b. Renal pelvis
- c. Proximal tubule
- d. Loop of Henle
- e. Distal tubule

2-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 life 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

3-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 all 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

4-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

5-Which of the following structures doesn't pass within the spermatic cord

- a. Pampiniform venous plexus
- b. Ilioinguinal nerve
- c. Vestige of processus vaginalis
- d. Testicular Artery
- e. Vas deferens

6-Regarding the Prostate, all are correct except ONE :

- a. The prostatic venous plexus is drained by the internal acet 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 Denovviliers
- e. The medial lobe is related to trigon of the urinary bladder

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

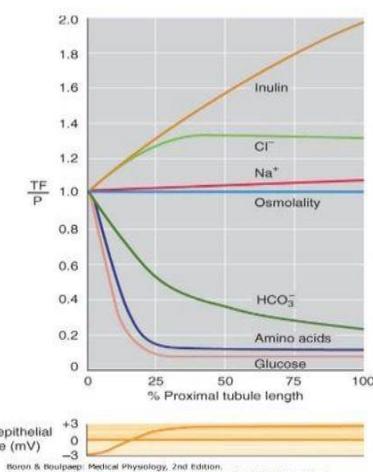
- a. nuclear contour irregularities
- b. size of nuclei
- c. High N/C ratio (nuclear/ cytoplasmic ratio)
- d. number of nucleus per cell
- e. nuclear hyperchromasia

8-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

9-Answer this question based on the graph. all the following are true EXCEPT :

- a. 50% of the filtered K⁺ reabsorbed along the proximal tubule
- b. At the end of the proximal tubule creatinine concentration would be 2 times its plasma concentration
- c. 50% of the filtered Na⁺ reabsorbed along the proximal tubule
- d. inulin concentration doubles at the end of the



Boron & Boulpaep: Medical Physiology, 2nd Edition.
Copyright © 2009 by Saunders, an imprint of Elsevier, Inc. All rights reserved.

proximal tubule

- e. 50% of the filtered water is reabsorbed along the proximal tubule

10-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

11-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

-The following table is related to {12,13} questions: (Urine output=1 ml/min).

	Inulin mg/ml	{X} mg/ml	Sodium mEq/l	Glucose mg/dl
Plasma	0.8	1	140	120
Bowman's space	0.8	1	140	120
Urine	100	200	100	0

12-You can conclude that:

- a. X is handled like inulin
- b. X underwent net secretion
- c. clearance of X equals GFR
- d. X is completely bound to plasma protein
- e. urine flow rate is abnormally low

13-The fractional excretion of Na⁺ is about:

- a. 6%
- b. 99.4%
- c. 0.6%
- d. cannot be obtained from the above data
- e. 0.06%

14-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

15-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

16-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

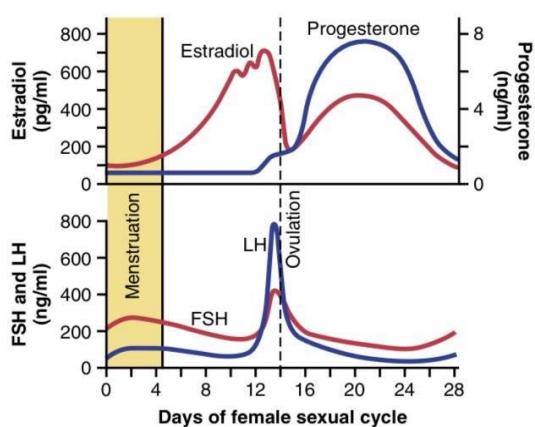


Figure 82-4. Approximate plasma concentrations of the gonadotropins and ovarian hormones during the normal female sexual cycle. FSH, Follicle-stimulating hormone; LH, luteinizing hormone.

Answers

1	c	6	d	11	c
2	deleted	7	d	12	b
3	a	8	e	13	c
4	c	9	b	14	d
5	b	10	a	15	c
		16	b		

نرثُ قلوبنا بالدّعاء، ثبّد به خوفنا، ونظرُ يأسنا، ونجُّبُ تقصيرنا، وتدارك ما فاتنا،
ونطوي المسافات بيننا، ثمّ نطمئن.

اذكروا بدعوة. 