

**UGS - Final, 2012**

***patho dr.fatima:***

1. which is false:  
tumors derived from sex cord/stromal tumors are benign
2. which is false:  
spermatocystic seminoma has a poorer prognosis than classical seminomas
3. the testicular neoplasm having granular formation is:  
seminomas
4. which is wrong:  
the most common primary testicular tumor in children younger than 3y is  
embryonal carcinoma

***patho dr.maha;***

1. the most predominant characteristic of nephrotic syndrome is:  
heavy proteinuria more than 3.5 gm / day
2. the most frequent change that can be seen in a glomeruli of a child younger than 7 y  
of the nephrotic syndrome is:  
fused foot processes
3. a patient suffered recurrent hematuria following few days of non- specific upper  
respiratory tract infection >> igA nephropathy
4. the mostly found in patient with rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis is:  
crescents formation
5. all of the following true about RPGN except:  
uncommon renal failure
6. which of the following is true about a patient treated with many analgesics and  
suffering elevation in BUN and creatinine:  
papillary necrosis

7. a patient with painless hematuria, flank pain, and palpable abdominal mass is most likely to have:  
renal- cell carcinoma
8. the most common tumor kidney related tumor found in children, and have a tendency to form primitive glomeruli :  
wilms tumor
9. heavy smoker with painless hematuria, which is false:
  - a- smoking have contributed to his condition
  - b- prognosis depends on depth of invasion
  - c- (?)
10. a patient complained from hematuria, upon examination found to have defness, the least likely to occur for this patient is:
  - a- mesangial cell proliferation (having hereditary nephritis)
  - b- being an immune complex disease

## ***Anatomy***

1. wrong statement about epididymis and seminal vesicle:  
they both require DHT for their deffrentiaion.
2. true about Juxtaglomerular cell:  
respond to low blood pressure and release rennin
3. not a derivative of the urogenital sinus: Labia minora
4. wrong combination:  
acrosomal cap: nuclear membrane
5. true about the uterus:  
lower uterine segment is part of the cervix
6. which of the following structures are both similar in structure and function:  
thick ascending tubules & early DCT
7. which of the following is false
  - a- hcG elevation in maternal urine after 8 days
  - b- water bag is formed of decidua capsulatum, amniomitic wall, chorionic wall and contain amniotic fluid
  - c- 67 % of monozygotic twins have two placenta, two amnion, two chorion
  - d- ...true
  - e- ... true

8. which is false:  
placental membrane is formed late at pregnancy is formed of endothelial cells and cytotrophoblast
- micro 3azmi  
(not sure of the answers)  
1-which is false  
autoantibodies against lipids induce recurrent abortion
- ... 2- which is false:  
manifestations of congenital acquired rubella needs several years to appear

Clinical

which is abnormal to be found in a urine sample:

- a- up to 3 RBCs
- b- up to 5 WBCs
- c- up to 2 tubular epithelial cells
- d- up to 10 bacteria
- e- up to 10 squamous epithelial cells*

which of the following is a wrong combination:

RBCs >>> indicate myoglobinemia in blood

sever acute pain in the left testis and elevated slightly, the patient refuse even u touch him from pain:

tortion of testis

which of the following is the best to look for renal stones:

- a- intravenous urography
- b- plain film of the abdomen
- c- contrasted CT scan
- d- non- contrasted CT scan

if the last menstrual period was on 15/8/2011 then expected day of birth is:  
22, may 2012

a preterm birth occurs:  
less than 37 weeks

patho dr.nisreen:  
the most common location of ectopic pregnancy is:  
ovarian ducts

all favors complete mole over partial except:  
triploid (69, XXY)

which is true :  
choriocarcinoma is chemosensitive so can be treated with chemotherapy

all favors endometriosis over adenomyosis except:  
origin from stratum basalis

the most common cause of DUB is:  
failure of ovulation

which of the following has the highest risk to develop endometrial carcinoma:  
atypical hyperplasia

which of the following mutations is present in serous carcinoma of endometrium:  
P53

all of the following true about BRCA gene except:  
a- present in hereditary ovarian cancer  
b- present in hereditary uterine cancer  
c- present in hereditary fallopian cancer  
d- tumor suppressor gene  
e- leiomyosarcoma

all true about PCO except:  
elevation in FSH

the most common ovarian malignant diseases are derived from:  
surface epithelial-stromal cells

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- a- present in hereditary ovarian cancer
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- c- present in hereditary fallopian cancer
- d- tumor suppressor gene
- e- leiomyosarcoma

the most common bilateral ovarian tumors is:  
metastasis to ovary: keukenberg tumor

the grade of the cervical condition to involve the full thickness of epithelium is >>  
CIN III

all true about mucinous ovarian tumors except:  
have psammoma bodies

which is false about condyloma acuminatum:  
related to HPV type 16

all true about basaloid type (poorly defferentited ) squamous cell carcinoma except:  
not HPV related

all have minimal or no increase risk of breast cancer except:  
atypical hyperplasia

all true except:  
duct ectasia has a high risk of malignancy

all true about fibroadenoma except:  
neoplastic component is ductual epithelial cells

all true except:  
invasive ductual carcinoma is mostly bilateral

micro dr.3sem:

which of the following is resistant to fluconazole :

C. albicans

C. glabrata

C. tropicalis

C. krusei

none of the above

the most common cause of community acquired UTI is:

E. coli

which of the following can be viewed in McCoy cell tissue culture:

a- Chlamydia trachomatis

b- Gardnerella vaginalis

c- T. pallidum

d- a and b

e- all of the above

all true except:

T. pallidum can be cultured on a fluid medium

physio

which of the following best describe a condition to maintain potassium hemostasis:

potassium excretion equals potassium intake

clearance of:

inulin, if plasma concentration is 16% is equal to its clearance if its 30%

the maximum transmembranous difference in hydrogen concentration along

nephron occurs at:

medullary collecting tubules (don't know if 100% true)

a substance its concentration in plasma is 1, concentration in urine 300, urine output rate 1, GFR is 100... this substance is most likely to be:

PAH

sodium

inulin

creatinine

which is true:

we can calculate PH of urine if we know the concentration of HCO<sub>3</sub> and PCO<sub>2</sub>

dr.saleem:

which of the following is wrong about hormonal therapy:

all of the above mentioned are the only fields investigated for the effectiveness of hormonal therapy in females

all cause delayed puberty except:

infertility

ll true about viagra except:

used to treat mild hypertension

in a typical 28 day menstrual cycle, all true except:

day 14-28 is variable from cycle to another

pharmacology

a single 150 mg tablet to treat vaginal candidiasis is: Fluconazole

drug of choice for non-threatening histoplasmosis: itraconazole.

which of the following is a wrong match adverse effect:

a- ketoconazole >>> nephrotoxic

b- flucytosine >>> bone marrow suppression

c- voriconazole >>> visual disturbances

d- itreconazole >>> suppression of adrenal steroid synthesis

e-...

wrong combination:

Raloxifne: Osteoporosis

a patient in ICU having fever of unknown cause and didn't improve after empirical antibiotic, what to give next:

a- caspofungin

b- terbinafine

drug of choice for treatment of onychomycosis is:

terbinafine

a patient taking warfarin developed bleeding after being treated for fungal infection, which of the following is most likely the cause:

clotrimazole

wrong statement, oxytocin cannot be given to induce abortion.

which of the following is advised to be given following more than 6 month treatment with continuous gonadorelin for endometriosis:

estrogen

all of the following are advantages for the use of GnRH receptor antagonist over sustained GnRH agonist in IVF except:

antagonist effect reverse more quickly after discontinuation

oral contraceptive induce their action by inhibiting implantation & .... also they function by:

growing endometrium inhibits the implantation of the fertilized egg

Lab:

*micro:*

1. (oxidase positive) ~Pseudomonas aeruginosa
2. (blue agar) ~ c.tropicalis
3. (black test tube) ~ esculin test

dr nisreen patho:

1- teratoma

2- ectopic pregnancy

3- absent coagulative necrosis

4- a slide showing serous cancer,, what is fase (not foud)



Answer, Stromal Inavasion of other tissue..

*dr maha:*

1. Silver stain, seen in membrano proliferative glomerular disease
2. this picture shows which of the following types of renal cell carcinoma:
3. clear cell carcinoma

*Anatomy*

which of the following is required for this cells (granulosa cells of uni laminar primary follicle):

- a- oocyte- maturation inhibition factor
- b- FSH
- c- both a and b
- d- neither a nor b

wire around anterior division of renal artery... obstruction of this artery result in loss of how many segments of the kidney:

4 segments

x-ray... kidney duplication... which is true:

- a- shows duplication of kidneys and ureters
- b- result in stress incontinence
- c- both
- d- none

x-ray... kidney kinking artery:

- a- this x-ray shows kinking of renal artery
- b- it didn't result in any clinical significance
- c- can be caused by aberrant artery
- d- all of the above

pregnancy breast... all true except:

no milk secretion due to low levels of prolactin

Pregnancy maintains corpus luteum

Endometrium with straight tubules >> neither (no corpus luteum, no tortuous glands)

x-ray... renal stone obstruction:

- a- this shows hydrokideny & hydroureter
- b- result from stone impacted at lower third of ureter
- c- IVU
- d- all true

wire in vagina...all true about pointed except:  
posterior wall covered by peritoneum

x-ray male pelvis...which is wrong

pelvic outlet transverse diameter is longer than anterioposterior diameter

wire around prostate... which is wrong

- a- above levator prostati muscle
- b- above urogenital diaphragm
- c- firm indicate malignancy
- d- a and b
- e- all of the above

seminal vesicle...

- a- produce 25% of seminal fluid
- b- needs DHT
- c- both
- d- none

lydeing cells:

- a- produce mollarian inhibiting factor
- b- produce testosterone after 8th week of intrauterian life
- c- both

d- none

primary spermatocyte...

a- needs high concentration of DHT

b- presents in ad-luminal compartment

c- both

d- none

corpus luteum...to maintain the growth of this above 14-16 days u need

a- FSH

b- pregnancy

c- oral contraceptive

d-all of the above

**\*\*وَمَا تَوْفِيقِي إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَإِلَيْهِ أُنِيبُ\*\***