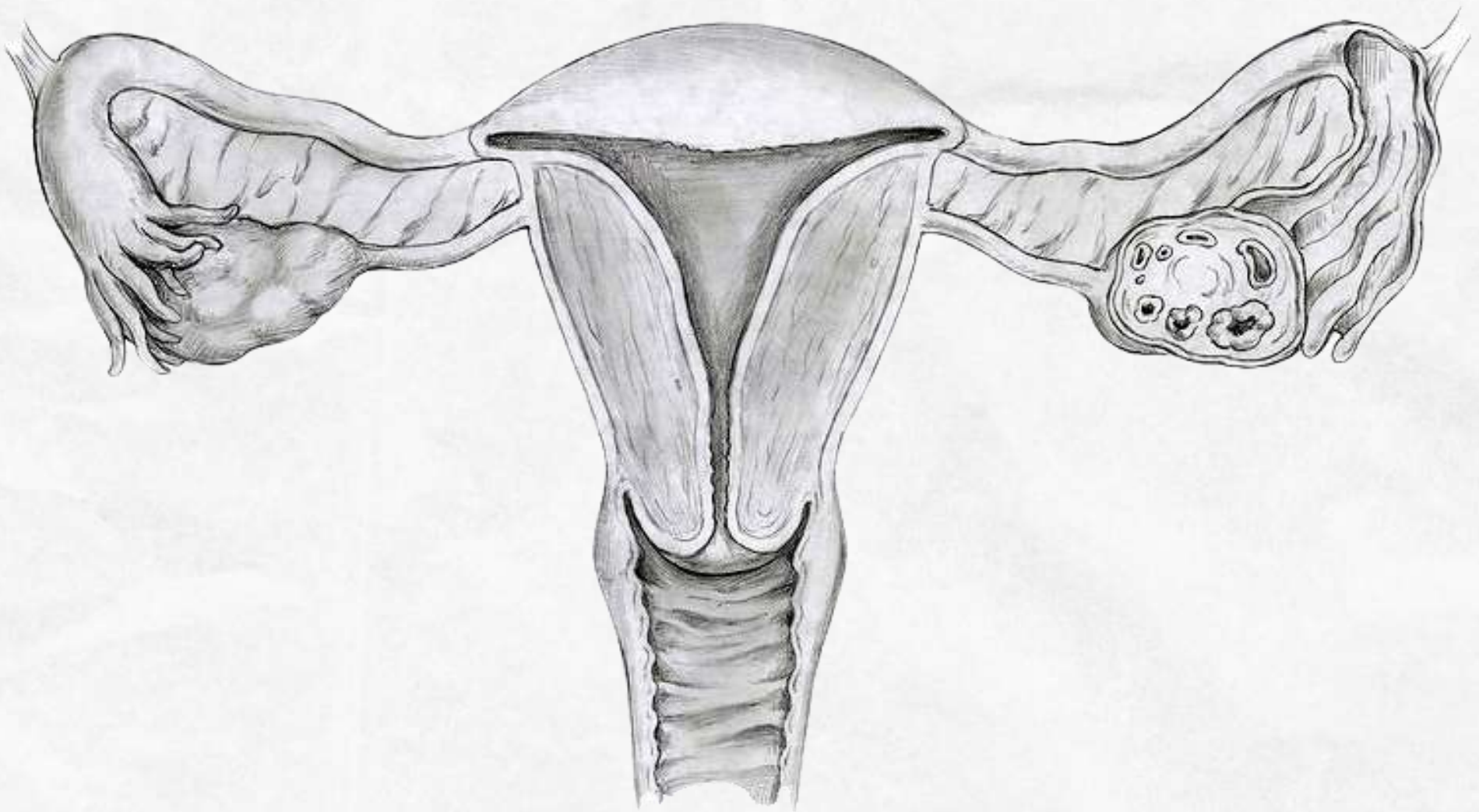


# **Genitourinary system**



**Past papers – Final**

***Done by: Malek Abu Rahma***



# Anatomy

## Lecture 1+2 (Female genital system)

### 1. 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 surface is related to ureter
- E) Supravaginal fornix is related laterally to the uterine artery crossed by the ureter

**ANSWER : A**

### 2. Which of the following ligaments is attached to the body of uterus?

- A) Pubocervical ligaments
- B) Transverse cervical ligaments
- C) Broad ligament
- D) Uterosacral ligaments
- E) More than one of the above

**ANSWER : C**

### 3. Which of the following is false about the broad ligament?

- A) The uterine tube in the upper free border
- B) The lower attached border rests on the levator ani
- C) Its spasm during pregnancy causes pain that increases with coughing
- D) The lateral  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the medial border represents the suspensory ligament of the ovary
- E) None of the above

**ANSWER : D**

### 4. 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

**ANSWER : A**

# Anatomy

## Lecture 1+2 (Female genital system)

### 5. 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 pudendal nerve
- E) Suspensory ligament of the ovary extends between the superior end of the ovary and side wall of the pelvis

**ANSWER : C**

### 6. All the following structures prevent uterine prolapse, EXCEPT ONE:

- A) Levator ani and coccygeus muscles
- B) Round ligament of the uterus
- C) Mesometrium
- D) Perineal body

**ANSWER : C**

### 7. Ligaments attached to cervix of uterus except:

- A) Pubocervical ligaments
- B) Transverse cervical ligaments
- C) Uterosacral ligaments
- D) Round ligament

**ANSWER : D**

### 8. lymphatic drainage of utero-tubal junction:

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

**ANSWER : A**



# Anatomy

## Lecture 1+2 (Female genital system)

**9. All about the uterus is correct except:**

- A) Pear-shaped muscular organ situated in the lesser pelvis between the urinary bladder and rectum.
- B) The uterus is anteverted, anteflexed
- C) Anterior Inferior to the uterotubal junction it is attached to round ligament of uterus
- D) Posterosuperior to the uterotubal junction, it is attached to the round ligament of the uterus.

**ANSWER : D**

**10. Which ligament extends laterally from the cervix and upper part of the vagina to the side walls of the pelvis?**

- A) Uterosacral ligament
- B) Pubocervical ligaments
- C) Mackenrodt's ligaments
- D) Transverse cervical ligaments
- E) Two of the above

**ANSWER : E**

**11. 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

**ANSWER : A**

**12. One of the following is wrong about vagina:**

- A) Perineal body separates it from rectum
- B) The posterior upper  $\frac{1}{4}$  is covered with peritoneum
- C) Lined with stratified squamous epithelium
- D) Posterior to it there is the base of the bladder

**ANSWER : D**



# Anatomy

## Lecture 1+2 (Female genital system)

**13. The uterine tube is related to ----- of the ovary.**

- A) Lateral surface
- B) Posterior border
- C) Lower pole
- D) Anterior border

**ANSWER : B**

**14. Culdocentesis is done by the passage of a needle through?**

- A) Anterior vaginal fornix
- B) Posterior vaginal fornix
- C) Supravaginal cervix
- D) Lateral vaginal fornix

**ANSWER : B**

**15. The round ligament of the ovary is attached to the \_\_\_\_\_ aspect of the uterotubal junction.**

- A) Posterior superior
- B) Anterior inferior
- C) Posterior inferior
- D) Anterior superior

**ANSWER : A**

**16. Supravaginal part of the cervix is related anteriorly to**

- A) Uterus
- B) Urinary bladder
- C) Urethra
- D) Rectum

**ANSWER : B**

# Anatomy

## Lecture 1+2 (Female genital system)

**17. Which of the following is covered with peritoneum?**

- A) Anterior vaginal fornix
- B) Lateral vaginal fornix
- C) Posterior vaginal fornix
- D) Anterior vaginal wall

**ANSWER : C**

**18. 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

**ANSWER : D**

**19. Compression of the gravid uterus on \_\_\_\_ vein leads to hemorrhoids**

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

**ANSWER : C**

**20. 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
- E) the lower attached border of the broad ligament is related to the pelvic floor

**ANSWER : D**



# Anatomy

## Lecture 1+2 (Female genital system)

**21. The crossing between ureter and uterine artery occurs at the level of:**

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

**ANSWER : A**

**22. Anteversion is the right angle between the uterus and the vagina?**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : A**

**23. Most common site of ectopic pregnancy?**

**ANSWER : Most common site of ectopic pregnancy?**

**24. True about uterine artery:**

**ANSWER : tortuous in the broad ligament**

# Anatomy

## Lecture 3+4 (Perineum)

**25. Choose the WRONG MATCH of the following combinations:**

- A) deep nerve of penis - - - pudendul nerve
- B) inferior rectal nerve - - - ischorectal fossa
- C) greater vestibular glands - - - superior perineul pouch
- D) sphincter urethra - - - deep perineul pouch

**ANSWER : A**

**26. 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

**ANSWER : E**

**27. The apex of ischiorectal fossa is formed by the origin of?**

- A) Levator ani
- B) Obterator internus
- C) Piriformis
- D) Coccygeus

**ANSWER : A**

**28. A male patient Fell on metal beam which leads to a rapture 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

**ANSWER : D**



# Anatomy

## Lecture 3+4 (Perineum)

**29. 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

**ANSWER : C**

**30. 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.

**ANSWER : C**

**31. 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

**ANSWER : D**

**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

**ANSWER : D**

# Anatomy

## Lecture 3+4 (Perineum)

**33. 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

**ANSWER : A**

**34. 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

**ANSWER : B**

**35. 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

**ANSWER : C**

**36. The superficial perineal pouch is superior to the perineal membrane.**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER: B**



# Anatomy

## Lecture 3+4 (Perineum)

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

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

**ANSWER : A**

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

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

**ANSWER : A**

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

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

**ANSWER : A**

**40. one of the following pierces the perineal membrane:**

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

**ANSWER : A**

# Anatomy

## Lecture 3+4 (Perineum)

41. True about internal pudendal artery?

**ANSWER : found in lateral wall of ischiorectal fossa**

42. Wrong combination?

**ANSWER : greater vestibular gland - deep perineal pouch**



# Anatomy

## Lecture 5 (Anatomy of the breast)

**43. The area at 5 o'clock of the left breast is drained by:**

- A) Pectoral (anterior) group of axillary lymph nodes
- B) Apical group of axillary lymph nodes
- C) Internal mammary (parasternal) lymph nodes
- D) Lymphatics of the rectus sheath, linea alba and subdiaphragmatic lymphatics

**ANSWER : A**

**44. The lower lateral part of breast lies superficial to:**

- A) Pectoralis major
- B) Pectoralis minor
- C) Serratus anterior
- D) External oblique muscle

**ANSWER : D**

**45. Tubercles of Montgomery are found in:**

- A) Nipple
- B) Areola
- C) Fatty stroma

**ANSWER : B**

**46. Which of the following is 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

**ANSWER : C**

# Anatomy

## Lecture 5 (Anatomy of the breast)

**47. 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

**ANSWER : E**

**48. 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

**ANSWER : C**

**49. 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

**ANSWER : C**

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

- A) parasternal lymph nodes
- B) Apical

**ANSWER : A**



# Anatomy

## Lecture 5 (Anatomy of the breast)

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

- A) Lateral thoracic artery
- B) internal mammary artery
- C) Anterior intercostal arteries
- D) Pectoral branch of the thoraco acromial artery

**ANSWER : A**

**52. The lower lateral part of breast lies superficial to:**

- A) External oblique muscle
- B) Pectoralis major
- C) Serratus anterior
- D) Pectoralis minor

**ANSWER : A**

**53. Lactating gland ,the acini appears interrupted with vacuoles of dissolved fat**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : A**

# Pathology

## Lecture 1 (Lower Female Genital Tract)

**54. 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

**ANSWER : E**

**55. 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

**ANSWER : D**

**56. 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

**ANSWER : C**

**57. Pap smear test is considered a successful medical screening test for the detection of invasive cervical cancer, yet, it is not that successful in detection of the pre-invasive lesions (CIN).**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : B**



# Pathology

## Lecture 1 (Lower Female Genital Tract)

**58. The most common neoplasm of the vulva is:**

- A) Lichen sclerosis
- B) Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma
- C) Condyloma
- D) Adenocarcinoma

**ANSWER : B**

**59. 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

**ANSWER : C**

**60. 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

**ANSWER : A**

**61. regarding HPV related disorders is true:**

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

**ANSWER : A**

# Pathology

## Lecture 1 (Lower Female Genital Tract)

**62. regarding pap smear is correct:**

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

**ANSWER : A**



# Pathology

## Lecture 2 (Uterine Diseases)

**63. 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

**ANSWER : C**

**64. A risk factor of endometrioid carcinoma:**

- A) Estrogen-secreting granulosa cell tumors
- B) Age
- C) Irregular sexual acts
- D) P53 gene mutation

**ANSWER : A**

**65. The most common benign tumor of females is:**

- A) Endometriosis
- B) Fibroadenomas
- C) Condylomas
- D) Leiomyomas

**ANSWER : D**

**66. 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

**ANSWER : C**

# Pathology

## Lecture 2 (Uterine Diseases)

67. Which of the following mutations is present in serous carcinoma of endometrium?

- A) P53
- B) PTEN
- C) BRCA1
- D) K-RAS

**ANSWER : A**

68. 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.

**ANSWER : C**

69. Which of the following has the highest risk to develop endometrial carcinoma?

**ANSWER : atypical hyperplasia**

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

**ANSWER : endometrioid carcinoma is frequently associated with a mutation in DNA mismatch repair gene**



# Pathology

## Lecture 2 (Uterine Diseases)

**71. 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

**ANSWER : C**

# Pathology

## Lecture 3 (Ovarian & Fallopian Tube)

**72. 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.

**ANSWER : A**

**73. 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

**ANSWER : B**

**74. 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.

**ANSWER : C**

**75. The most common ovarian malignant diseases are derived from:**

- A) Surface epithelial cells
- B) Stromal cells
- C) Germ cells
- D) Metastasis from other tissues

**ANSWER : A**



# Pathology

## Lecture 3 (Ovarian & Fallopian Tube)

**76. 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

**ANSWER : A**

**77. 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

**ANSWER : E**

**78. 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

**ANSWER : C**

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

- A) lichen sclerosus
- B) condyloma accuminatum
- C) lichen simplex chronicus
- D) Serous ovarian Cystadenoma
- E) Endometrial hyperplasia

**ANSWER : D**

# Pathology

## Lecture 3 (Ovarian & Fallopian Tube)

80. something regarding surface epithelial tumors is true:

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

**ANSWER : A**



# Pathology

## Lecture 4 (Trophoblastic Diseases)

**81. 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

**ANSWER : D**

**82. In comparison to normal pregnancy, complete hydatidiform mole is different in all of the following except ONE:**

- A) does not support the growth of a fetus
- B) The number of chromosomes per cell
- C) contains only paternal chromatin

**ANSWER : B**

**83. 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)

**ANSWER : D**

**84. 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**

**ANSWER : B**

# Pathology

## Lecture 4 (Trophoblastic Diseases)

85. 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

**ANSWER : C**

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

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

**ANSWER : A**



# Pathology

## Lecture 5 (Breast Diseases)

**87. ONE is true about breast diseases:**

- A) Gynecomastia is a frequent breast symptom in female
- B) Fibroadenomas are classically diagnosed in young adult female
- 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

**ANSWER : B**

**88. 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

**ANSWER : B**

**89. 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

**ANSWER : D**

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

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

**ANSWER : A**

# Pathology

## Lecture 5 (Breast Diseases)

**91. 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

**ANSWER : C**

**92. Most breast cancer patients have symptoms**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : B**

**93. regarding stromal tumors, one of the following statements is correct.**

- A) the presence of multiple fibroadenomas is a sign of malignancy
- B) phyllodes tumors are all benign
- C) fibroadenomas affects reproductive age patients
- D) fibroadenomas are mostly adherent to adjacent breast tissues

**ANSWER : C**



# Pathology

## Lecture 6 (Breast Cancer)

**94. 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

**ANSWER : D**

**95. 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

**ANSWER : A**

**96. 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"

**ANSWER : E**

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

- A) multiparity
- B) 5-year-old child exposed to chest radiation
- C) postmenopausal obesity
- D) European descent

**ANSWER : A**

# Pathology

## Lecture 6 (Breast Cancer)

**98. Which of the following has neoplasms is triple negative:**

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

**ANSWER : C**

**99. 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

**ANSWER : D**



# Pharmacology

## Lecture 1+2 (Antifungal Agents)

**100. The antifungal activity of amphotericin B depends principally on:**

- A) Its binding to a sterol moiety present in the membrane of sensitive bacteria
- B) Its anti-cancer effects
- C) Its binding to a sterol moiety present in the membrane of sensitive fungi
- D) Its ability to dissolve a sterol moiety present in the membrane of sensitive fungi
- E) Three of the listed answers are correct

**ANSWER : C**

**101. Fungal infections are usually more difficult to treat than bacterial infections because:**

- A) Fungal infections often occur in tissues that are highly penetrated by antimicrobial agents
- B) Fungal organisms grow fast
- C) Fungal organisms grow slowly
- D) Fungal infections often occur in vascular tissues .
- E) Two of the listed answers are correct

**ANSWER : C**

**102. Which of the following is a wrong match adverse effect:**

- A) Ketoconazole-nephrotoxic
- B) Flucytosine-bone marrow suppression
- C) Voriconazole-visual disturbances
- D) Itraconazole-suppression of adrenal steroid synthesis

**ANSWER : A**

**103. drug of choice for hair and nail dermatophytes:**

- A) Terbinafine
- B) natamycin
- C) Naftifine

**ANSWER : A**

# Pharmacology

## Lecture 1+2 (Antifungal Agents)

**104. Most toxic antifungal drug:**

**ANSWER : Amphotericin B**

**105. Wrong About Caspofungin:**

**ANSWER : Cyclosporin decreases its concentration**

**106. Antifungal agents have also antibacterial activity**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : B**

**107. Flucytosine is a polyene antifungal agent**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : B**



# Pharmacology

## Lecture 1+2 (Antifungal Agents)

**108. Caspofungin inhibits synthesis of the cell wall of susceptible fungi**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : A**

**109. Nephrotoxicity is a major side effect to amphotericin B**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : A**

**110. ketoconazole could be given orally and intravenously**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : B**

**111. As compared to imidazole antifungal agents, triazoles are more effective and less toxic**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : A**

# Pharmacology

## Lecture 1+2 (Antifungal Agents)

**112. 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
- B) fluconazole
- C) Flucytosine
- D) Caspofungin

**ANSWER : A**

**113. drug works as a mitotic inhibitor:**

- A) Griseofulvin
- B) ketoconazole
- C) flucytosine
- D) caspofungin

**ANSWER : A**

**114. Fluconazole is effective in candidiasis**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : A**

**115. Nephrotoxicity is the major side effect of:**

- A) Amphotericin B
- B) Ketoconazole
- C) Fosfomycin

**ANSWER : A**



# Pharmacology

## Lecture 3 (Pharmacology of UTI)

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

- A) Quinolones
- B) Nitrofurantoin
- C) Fosfomycin
- D) Cyclosporines

**ANSWER : B**

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# Pharmacology

## Lecture 4 (Posterior Pituitary Hormones)

**117. Which is FALSE regarding Posterior pituitary hormones:**

- A) They include oxytocin and vasopressin
- B) They are released from the termini in response to an action potential
- C) Both are synthesized as preprohormones and processed into nonapeptides
- D) Both are synthesized in the cell bodies of Posterior pituitary gland
- E) Both are synthesized in the cell bodies of hypothalamic neurons

**ANSWER : D**

**118. Antidiuretic hormone (ADH) antagonist:**

- A) conivaptan
- B) furosemide
- C) eplerenone

**ANSWER : A**

**119. 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

**ANSWER : D**

**120. The following Factors result in increased ADH release, except ONE:**

- A) Hyperosmolarity
- B) Hypovolemia
- C) Certain prostaglandins
- D) Hypoosmolality
- E) Angiotensin II

**ANSWER : D**



# Pharmacology

## Lecture 4 (Posterior Pituitary Hormones)

**121. Which of the following is a wrong statement?**

- A) ADH is synthesized mainly in supraoptic nucleus
- B) Alcohol depresses ADH release
- C) H<sub>2</sub>O intoxication is a side effect of oxytocin
- D) Oxytocin cannot be given to induce abortion.

**ANSWER : D**

**122. Inappropriate ADH secretion is best managed by:**

**ANSWER : Water restriction**

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

**ANSWER : It is better abortifacients than prostaglandins in the first trimester of pregnancy**

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

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

**ANSWER : A**

# Pharmacology

## Lecture 4 (Posterior Pituitary Hormones)

**125. 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

**ANSWER : C**



# Pharmacology

## Lecture 5 (GnRH-LH-FSH)

**126. 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

**ANSWER : C**

**127. 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) Produced from the blood of pregnant ladies

**ANSWER : B**

**128. Which of these GnRh antagonists is used after IVF**

**ANSWER : Ganirelix.**

**129. The problem with making GnRH antagonists**

**ANSWER : most of them cause histamine release**

# Pharmacology

## Lecture 5 (GnRH-LH-FSH)

130. Which of the following is incorrect:

ANSWER : FSH used to treat Cryptorchidism.

131. Wrong about continued dose of GnRH:

ANSWER : LH increase

132. choose the wrong match in the following:

ANSWER : Ganirelix - oxytocin antagonist

133. True about menotropin:

ANSWER : it has FSH and LH in 1:1 ratio



# Pharmacology

## Lecture 6 (Androgens & Antiandrogens)

**134. Hirsutism may be treated by :**

- A) Spironolactone
- B) Eplerenone
- C) Triamterene
- D) Amiloride
- E) Acetazolamide

**ANSWER : A**

**135. 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

**ANSWER : A**

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

- A) methyltestosterone
- B) testolactone

**ANSWER : A**

**137. True statement:**

**ANSWER : Dydrogesterone is a synthetic progesterone that is used after IVF  
To protect pregnancy**

# Pharmacology

## Lecture 6 (Androgens & Antiandrogens)

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

- A) synergistic effect
- 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

**ANSWER : A**

**139. drug that works as estrogenic and anti-estrogenic:**

- A) clomiphene citrate
- B) methyltestosterone
- C) Mestranol

**ANSWER : A**

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

- A) methyltestosterone
- B) testolactone

**ANSWER : B**



# Pharmacology

## Lecture 7+8 (Diuretics)

**141. The most dangerous side effect of loop diuretics:**

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

**ANSWER : A**

**142. 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

**ANSWER : A**

**143. The diuretic used to treat nephrogenic diabetes insipidus is :**

- A) Hydrochlorothiazide.
- B) Mannitol.
- C) Conivaptan.
- D) Eplerenone.
- E) Torsemide.

**ANSWER : A**

**144. A hypertensive patient came for his regular checkup. He is on Spironolactone and his blood pressure is well controlled. The patient complains from impotence. What should be done to this patient?**

- A) discontinue the drug since his blood pressure is controlled
- B) change drug to other analogs like Eplerenone
- C) combine this drug with another weak diuretics
- D) treat his impotence with another drug

**ANSWER : B**

# Pharmacology

## Lecture 7+8 (Diuretics)

**145. Inhibition of NKCC2, the luminal  $\text{Na}^+/\text{K}^+/\text{2Cl}^-$  transporter in the TAL of Henle's loop is the mechanism of action of :**

- A) Conivaptan.
- B) Dorzolamide.
- C) Furosemide.
- D) Indapamide.
- E) Triamterene

**ANSWER : C**

**146. Which one decreases  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  clearance:**

- A) Chlorothiazide
- B) Spironolactone
- C) mannitol
- D) Caffeine

**ANSWER : A**

**147. 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

**ANSWER : A**

**148. The site of action of acetazolamide:**

- A) Distal convoluted tubule.
- B) Proximal convoluted duct.
- C) Collecting ducts.
- D) Loop of Henle.

**ANSWER : B**



# Pharmacology

## Lecture 7+8 (Diuretics)

**149. 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<sup>+</sup>/Cl<sup>-</sup> transporter (NCC)
- E) Loop diuretics are useful in treating toxic ingestions of bromide, fluoride, and iodide, which are reabsorbed in the TAL

**ANSWER : A**

**150. Which of the following doesn't cause hypokalemia?**

- A) Thiazides
- B) Indapamide
- C) Loop diuretics
- D) Spironolactone

**ANSWER : D**

**151. 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

**ANSWER : B**

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

- A) Torsemide
- B) Indapamide
- C) Chlorthalidone
- D) Chlorothiazide

**ANSWER : B**

# Pharmacology

## Lecture 7+8 (Diuretics)

**153. Reduction of intracranial and intraocular pressure:**

- A) thiazides
- B) mannitol
- C) CA inhibitors

**ANSWER : B**

**154. drug with ability to precipitate hypercalcemia:**

- A) Chlorothiazide
- B) Furosemide
- C) Spiranolactone
- D) Mannitol
- E) Acetozolamide

**ANSWER : A**

**155. acetazolamide:**

**ANSWER : excretes weak acids**

**156. Mannitol is commonly used in the management of hypertension**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : B**



# Pharmacology

## Lecture 7+8 (Diuretics)

**157. Indapamide is a thiazide diuretic**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : B**

**158. Acetazolamide is available in oral and ophthalmic eye drops dosage forms**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : A**

**159. Carbonic anhydrase enzyme inhibitors could be used in the management of weak acids toxicity**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : A**

**160. Ethacrynic acid is a loop diuretic**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : A**

# Pharmacology

## Lecture 7+8 (Diuretics)

**161. Hypocalcemia is a side effect to furosemide**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : A**

**162. Hypokalemia is a side effect to spironolactone**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : B**

**163. Eplerenone acts on proximal convoluted tubule**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : B**

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

- A) Spironolactone
- B) Triamterene
- C) Chlorothiazide
- D) Ethacrynic acid

**ANSWER : B**



# Pharmacology

## Lecture 7+8 (Diuretics)

**165. drug with ability to precipitate hypercalcemia:**

- A) Chlorothiazide
- B) Furosemide
- C) Spiranolactone
- D) Mannitol
- E) Acetozolamide

**ANSWER : A**

# Physiology

## Lecture 1+2 (Homeostasis of Electrolytes)

**166. A tumor secreting aldosterone (primary aldosteronism) will cause the following:**

- A) Hypotension
- B) Hypokalemia
- C) Acidosis
- D) Na<sup>+</sup> wasting
- E) Fluid loss

**ANSWER : B**

**167. Which of the following would cause the most serious hypokalemia?**

- A) decrease in potassium intake from 150 mEq/day to 60 mEq/day
- B) An increase in sodium intake from 100 to 200 mEq
- C) Excessive aldosterone secretion plus high sodium intake
- D) Excessive aldosterone secretion plus low sodium intake
- E) A patient with Addison's disease

**ANSWER : C**

**168. Case of diabetes with hypo-kalemia, what could have caused it?**

**ANSWER : Excess insulin**

**169. What is correct regarding someone that increases his salt diet intake?**

**ANSWER : potassium excretion unchanged**



# Physiology

## Lecture 1+2 (Homeostasis of Electrolytes)

170. hypokalaemia can occur due to:

**ANSWER : aldosterone + excess insulin**

171. which of the following cause metabolic alkalosis:

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

**ANSWER : A**

# Physiology

## Lecture 3+4 (Acid-Base Balance)

172. The clinical laboratory returned the following values for arterial blood taken from a patient : Plasma pH=7.28 Plasma  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  =32 mEq/L. Plasma  $\text{PCO}_2$  = 70 mmHg . What is this patient's acid-base disorder ?

- A) Respiratory acidosis with partial renal compensation
- B) Acute metabolic acidosis without respiratory compensation
- C) Acute respiratory acidosis without renal compensation
- D) Metabolic acidosis with partial respiratory compensation
- E) Metabolic alkalosis with partial respiratory compensation

**ANSWER : A**

173. A patient was admitted to the ICU because of septic shock. Which of the following findings you would most likely expect in his/her plasma pH and ( $\text{HCO}_3$ ) :

- A) Increase pH and decrease [ $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ]
- B) Decrease pH and increase [ $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ]
- C) Increase pH and no change in [ $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ]
- D) Increase pH and increase [ $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ]
- E) Decrease pH and decrease [ $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ]

**ANSWER : E**

174. which of the following cause metabolic alkalosis:

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

**ANSWER : A**

175. Patient blood Ph 7.12,  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  concentration: 17,  $\text{Po}_2$ : 30,  $\text{Cl}^-$ : 112,  $\text{Na}^+$ :144 , which of the following is the cause of metabolic acidosis:

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

**ANSWER : B**



# Physiology

## Lecture 3+4 (Acid-Base Balance)

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

NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> excretion: 5 mEq/L

HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> excretion: 50 mEq/L

What of the following is correct:

- A) New Addition of 50 mEq/L H<sup>+</sup> to the blood
- B) Net secretion of 40 mEq/L H<sup>+</sup>
- C) Net HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> excretion of 1 mEq/L
- D) Addition of new 40 mEq/L of HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> to the blood
- E) Net H<sup>+</sup> excretion 5 mEq/L

ANSWER : A

177. Laboratory values for a patient include the following:

arterial pH = 7.12 Plasma HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> = 15 Plasma PCO<sub>2</sub> = 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

ANSWER : E

178. In a person with normal kidneys & lungs, and chronic metabolic acidosis, all of the following are expected, compared with normal, EXCEPT:

- A) Decreased urine pH
- B) Increased plasma concentration of HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>
- C) Decreased plasma PCO<sub>2</sub>
- D) Increased renal excretion of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl
- E) Decreased urine excretion of HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>

ANSWER : B

179. A plasma sample revealed the following values in a patient:

pH = 7.12

PCO<sub>2</sub> = 50

HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> = 18

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

ANSWER : E



# Physiology

## Lecture 3+4 (Acid-Base Balance)

180. A patient presents in the emergency room and the following data are obtained from the clinical labs:

plasma pH= 7.15,  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  = 8 mmol/L,  $\text{pCO}_2$ = 24 mmHg

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

ANSWER : C

181. Which of the following are the most likely causes of metabolic acidosis with Increased Anion Gap ?

- A) diarrhea
- B) diabetes mellitus
- C) Renal tubular acidosis
- D) primary aldosteronism

ANSWER : B

182. Aspirin poisoning

ANSWER : Increased anion gap

183. The clinical laboratory returned the following values for arterial blood taken from a patient: plasma pH = 7.28, plasma  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  = 32 mEq/L, and plasma partial pressure of carbon dioxide ( $\text{Pco}_2$ ) = 70 mm Hg.

What is this patient's acid-base disorder?

ANSWER : Respiratory acidosis with partial renal compensation



# Physiology

Reproductive Physiology (Dr.Eba'a questions)

**184. 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)

**ANSWER : B**

**185. All of the following facilitate sufficient oxygen delivery to fetal tissues through placenta, EXCEPT ONE :**

- A) On the fetal side of the placenta when CO<sub>2</sub> is lost, the pH rises allowing additional oxygen uptake (Bohr effect) .
- B) High fetal cardiac output .
- C) The oxygen dissociation curve for fetal hemoglobin is shifted to the right of that for maternal hemoglobin
- D) The maternal blood gains CO<sub>2</sub>, the pH falls allowing release of oxygen (Bohr effect) .
- E) High fetus-haemoglobin (HbF) which has higher affinity for O<sub>2</sub> than mother's haemoglobin (HbA).

**ANSWER : C**

**186. 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

**ANSWER : A**

**187. 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 Luteinizing hormone

**ANSWER : A**



# Physiology

Reproductive Physiology (Dr.Eba'a questions)

**188. 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

**ANSWER : B**

**189. 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

**ANSWER : A**

**190. 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

**ANSWER : D**

**191. When do progesterone levels rise to their highest point during the female hormonal cycle?**

- A) Between ovulation and the beginning of menstruation (20th -24th day)
- B) During menstruation phase (0-4th day)
- C) When 12 primary follicles are developing to the antral stage
- D) When the blood concentration of luteinizing hormone is at its highest point
- E) Immediately before ovulation (14th day)

**ANSWER : A**



# Physiology

Reproductive Physiology (Dr.Eba'a questions)

**192. Spermatogenesis is regulated by FSH via a negative feedback control system. What is the positive signal that stimulates spermatogenesis via Sertoli cells and the negative feedback signal associated with inhibiting pituitary formation of FSH ?**

- A) Positive: Testosterone. Negative: Testosterone
- B) Positive: Testosterone. Negative: Estrogen
- C) Positive: Inhibin. Negative: Luteinizing hormone
- D) Positive: Testosterone. Negative: Inhibin
- E) Positive: Luteinizing hormone. Negative: Testosterone

**ANSWER : D**

**193. 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

**ANSWER : C**

**194. Before implantation, how does the developing blastocyst obtain its nutrition ?**

- A) From seminal fluid.
- B) From the uterine progesterone-induced secretions .
- C) It does not require nutrition before implantation.
- D) It digests the nutrient- rich endometrial cells and then absorb the contents .
- E) The cells of the blastocyst stores nutrients that are metabolized for nutritional support.

**ANSWER : B**

**195. Regarding the Metabolic and Cardiovascular Effects of estrogen which is false**

- A) Estrogen levels decrease after menopause
- B) Increase the rate of resorption of bone
- C) Maintenance of normal structure and function of skin and blood vessels in women
- D) Decrease the rate of resorption of bones

**ANSWER : B**

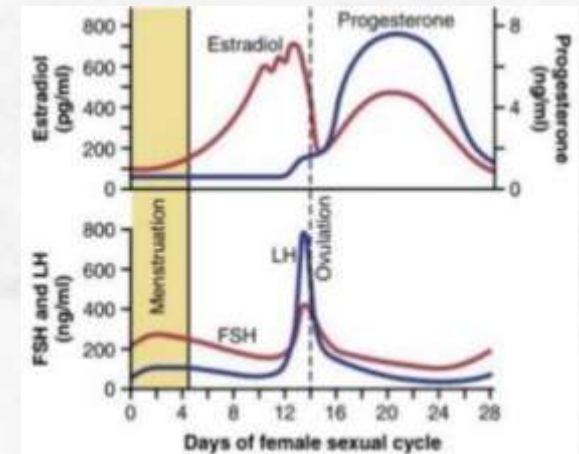


# Physiology

Reproductive Physiology (Dr.Eba'a questions)

196. 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



ANSWER : B

197. 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

ANSWER : D

198. 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

ANSWER : A

199. 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.

ANSWER : D



# Physiology

Reproductive Physiology (Dr.Eba'a questions)

**200. 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

**ANSWER : A**

**201. As menstruation ends, estrogen levels in the blood rise rapidly. What is the source of the estrogen ?**

- A) Corpus luteum
- B) Developing follicles
- C) Endometrium
- D) Stromal cells of the ovaries
- E) Anterior pituitary gland

**ANSWER : B**

**202. What stimulates the secretion of testosterone during embryonic development in order for male differentiation to occur during embryonic development ?**

- A) Gonadotropin-releasing hormone from the embryo's hypothalamus
- B) Luteinizing hormone from the maternal pituitary gland
- C) Human chorionic gonadotropin
- D) Follicle stimulating Hormone from the maternal pituitary gland
- E) Inhibin from the corpus luteum

**ANSWER : C**

**203. 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

**ANSWER : B**



# Physiology

Reproductive Physiology (Dr. Ebaa questions)

**204. During the 12-hr period preceding (just before) ovulation, which of the following is true ?**

- A) The luteinizing hormone surge occurs immediately after the formation of the corpus luteum
- B) The luteinizing hormone surge is followed immediately by a fall in the plasma concentration of progesterone
- C) Follicle stimulating hormone reaches its lowest level in the cycle.
- D) A surge of luteinizing hormone is secreted from the pituitary to reach about 8 folds approximately
- E) The plasma concentration of estrogen is continuing its rising under influence of luteinizing hormone

**ANSWER : D**

**205. 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

**ANSWER : C**

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

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

**ANSWER : B**

**207. 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
- D) Oxytocin secreted after female orgasm
- E) Single flagellated sperm

**ANSWER : C**



# Physiology

Reproductive Physiology (Dr.Eba'a questions)

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

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

**ANSWER : A**

**209. Which of the following is incorrect about pregnant woman:**

- A) Increase in Both RBCs and hematocrit
- 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%

**ANSWER : A**

**210. 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  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  deposition
- D) Increase basal metabolic rate

**ANSWER : C**

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

- A) Germinal cells
- B) Leydig cells
- C) Fibroblast
- D) Sertoli cells

**ANSWER : A**

# Physiology

Reproductive Physiology (Dr.Eba'a questions)

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

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

**ANSWER : A**

**213. 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

**ANSWER : E**

**214. 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
- D) Oogenesis starts before birth, while spermatogenesis occurs after puberty

**ANSWER : C**

**215. Which of the following is incorrect:**

**ANSWER : Estrogen is formed directly from cholesterol in trophoblastic cells**



# Physiology

Reproductive Physiology (Dr.Eba'a questions)

216. Absence of testosterone can cause :

ANSWER : regress of developing male sex organs

217. Why is milk produced by a woman only after delivery, not before ?

ANSWER : High levels of progesterone and estrogen during pregnancy suppress milk production

218. Which of the following is wrong regarding oogenesis?

ANSWER : Primary follicles are found only from puberty to menopause

219. All of the following is true about testosterone hormone except

ANSWER : Its levels increase during fetal life then reaches zero on birth & increase during puberty

220. Which of the following is wrong about human reproductive systems?

ANSWER : In both sexes, gonadotropin release is non-cyclic

# Physiology

## Reproductive Physiology (E-learning)

**221. Meiosis II in male take place during fertilization process:**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : B**

**222. The Process of conversion of spermatid to sperm is called**

- A) Spermiogenesis
- B) Spermatogenesis

**ANSWER : A**

**223. JA is a 30 years old male presented with his wife complaining of inability to conceive over last year. 3ml of Semen were analyzed for sperm count, viscosity and sperm morphology. However, the sperm count showed 55 million sperms total. What do you think about the sperm count?**

- A) Low
- B) Normal

**ANSWER : A**



# Embryology

## Lecture 1 (Development of Urinary System)

**224. 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 Horseshoe 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

**ANSWER : C**

**225. 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.

**ANSWER : E**

**226. The pronephros is developed in**

- A) Cervical region.
- B) Thoracic region.
- C) Lumbar region.
- D) Sacral region.

**ANSWER : A**

**227. The efferent ductules is developed from?**

- A) Mesonephric tubules
- B) Wolffian duct
- C) Paramesonephric duct
- D) Mullerian duct

**ANSWER : A**

# Embryology

## Lecture 1 (Development of Urinary System)

**228. Which of the following is mesodermal in origin:**

- A) Vas deferens
- B) Lower  $\frac{2}{5}$  of Vagina
- C) Anterior wall of Female urethra
- D) Prostatic urethra

**ANSWER : A**

**229. Wrong statement**

**ANSWER : both Testis & epididymis possess an appendix that is derived from mesonephric duct**

**230. Which of the following is wrong about renal development?**

**ANSWER : in men, the mesonephric duct forms the ureteric bud then the rest disappears**

**231. The 2 embryonic remnants present in the broad ligament are remnants of:**

- A) Mesonephric tubules
- B) Pronephric ducts
- C) Mesonephric ducts
- D) Pronephric tubule
- E) Paramesonephric ducts
- F) Two of the above

**ANSWER : F**



# Embryology

## Lecture 2 (Development of Genital System)

**232. 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

**ANSWER : D**

**233. A remnant of gubernaculum seen in adult females:**

- A) Round ligament of uterus
- B) Suspensory ligament of the ovary
- C) Mesovarium
- D) Tunica albuginea

**ANSWER : A**

**234. Failure of fusion of the urethral folds leads to:**

- A) Uterine anomalies
- B) Hypospadias
- C) Vaginal vestibule anomalies
- D) Epispadias

**ANSWER : B**

**235. Failure of fusion of the paramesonephric ducts mostly leads to:**

- A) Uterine anomalies
- B) Hypospadias
- C) Vaginal vestibule anomalies
- D) Epispadias

**ANSWER : A**

# Embryology

## Lecture 2 (Development of Genital System)

**236. 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

**ANSWER : A**

**237. 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

**ANSWER : D**

**238. 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.

**ANSWER : E**

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

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

**ANSWER : A**



# Embryology

## Lecture 2 (Development of Genital System)

**240. The origin of corpora cavernosa in females is:**

- A) Urethral fold
- B) Genital tubercle
- C) Urogenital sinus

**ANSWER : B**

**241. The terminal part of penile urethra is endodermal in origin**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : B**

**242. Cryptorchidism means**

- A) Indirect inguinal hernia
- B) Hydrocele
- C) Undescended testis
- D) Mal descended testis

**ANSWER : C**

**243. Primitive germ cells is derived from the yolk sac**

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : A**

**244. Not of a dual embryonic origin**

**ANSWER : cervix**

# Histology

## Lecture 1 (Histology of Female Genital System)

245. The middle layer of the myometrium, the fibers of the smooth muscles arrange

- A) circularly
- B) transversely
- C) Longitudinally
- D) obliquely
- E) All of the above

**ANSWER : E**

246. The endometrium before puberty is lined by ciliated columnar cells and secretory columnar cells

- A) True
- B) False

**ANSWER : B**

247. The mucosa of the vagina is lined by \_\_\_\_ epithelium

- A) Pseudostartified columnar
- B) stratified squamous non keratinized
- C) Simple columnar
- D) stratified squamous keratinized

**ANSWER : B**

248. Which is false regarding the vaginal part or the cervix?

**ANSWER : Lined by pseudostratified**



# Histology

## Lecture 1 (Histology of Female Genital System)

249. Choose the wrong answer

**ANSWER : Stratum basalis is sloughed off**

250. Peg cells are present in:

- A) Body of the uterus.
- B) Cervix.
- C) Vagina.
- D) Fundus of the uterus.
- E) Uterine tube.

**ANSWER : E**

# Pb1

## Lecture 1 (Clinical Introduction to Nephrology)

**251. 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
- D) WBC casts
- E) Granular casts

**ANSWER : C**

**252. 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

**ANSWER : B**

**253. RBC casts are associated with:**

**ANSWER : IgA nephritis/nephropathy**

**254. Which of the following is a wrong combination:**

**ANSWER : RBCs >>> indicate myoglobinemia in the blood**



# Pb1

## Lecture 1 (Clinical Introduction to Nephrology)

255. Which result indicates hematuria?

**ANSWER : The one with RBC 3-10.**

256. True statement:

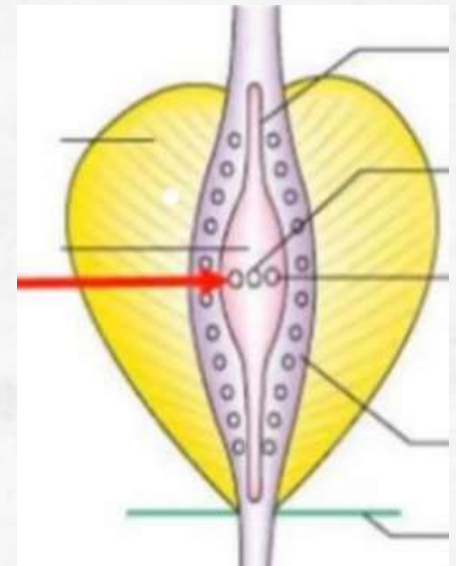
**ANSWER : Hematuria is associated with glomerulonephritis**

# Lab

## Anatomy

257. The pointed structure is developed from:

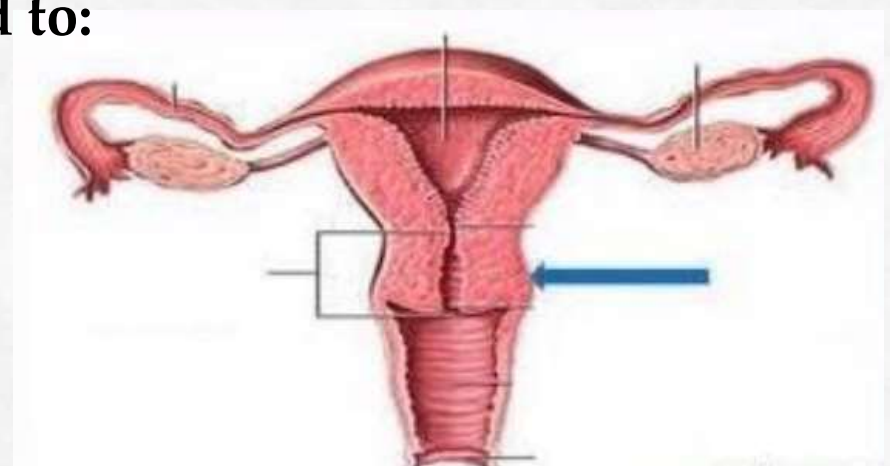
- A) Mesonephric tubules.
- B) Pronephric ducts.
- C) Mesonephric ducts.
- D) Pronephric tubule.
- E) Paramesonephric ducts.



**ANSWER : C**

258. The pointed structure (blue arrow) is related to:

- A) Sigmoid colon.
- B) Coils of small intestine.
- C) Urogenital diaphragm.
- D) Douglas pouch.
- E) Uterine artery crosses the ureter.



**ANSWER : E**

259. 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.



**ANSWER : D**

260. Regarding the pointed organ...all true about except:



**ANSWER : Posterior wall covered by peritoneum**

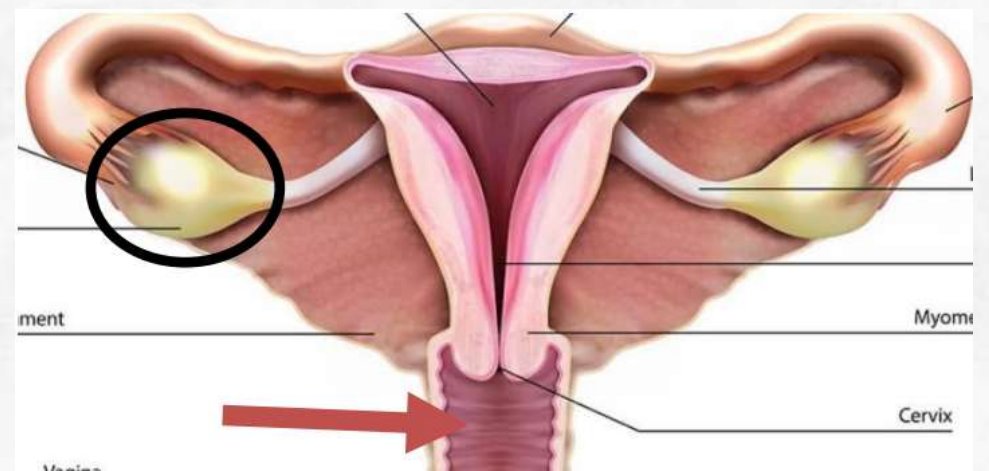


# Lab

## Anatomy

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

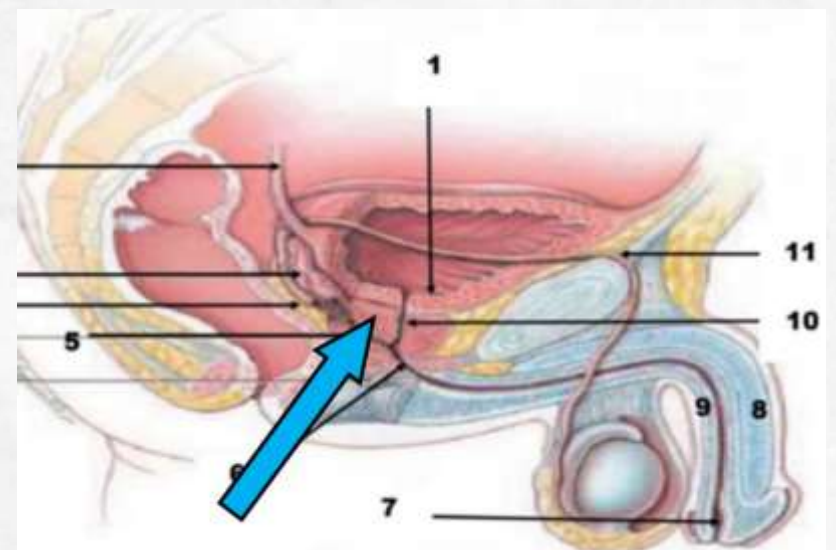
- A) Perineal body separates it from rectum
- B) Its axis makes a right angle with the uterus
- C) It has both autonomic and somatic innervation
- D) It is related to the urethra anteriorly



ANSWER : A

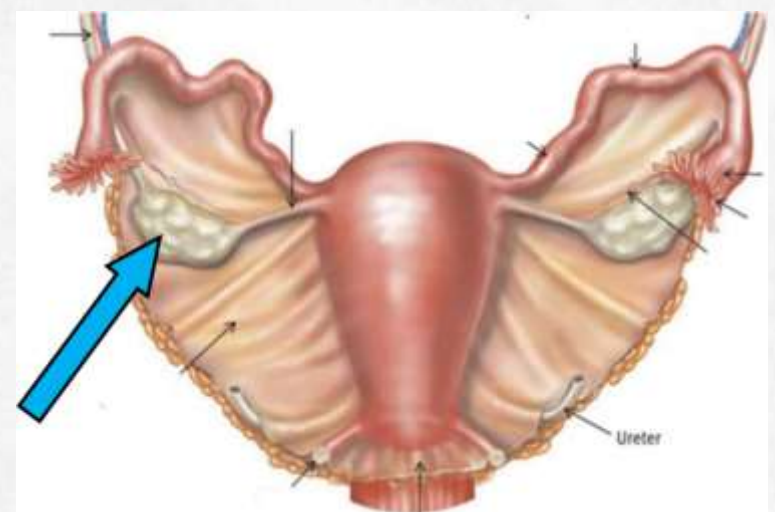
262. Regarding the pointed organ ... Which is true?

ANSWER : Prostate is lying on UG diaphragm



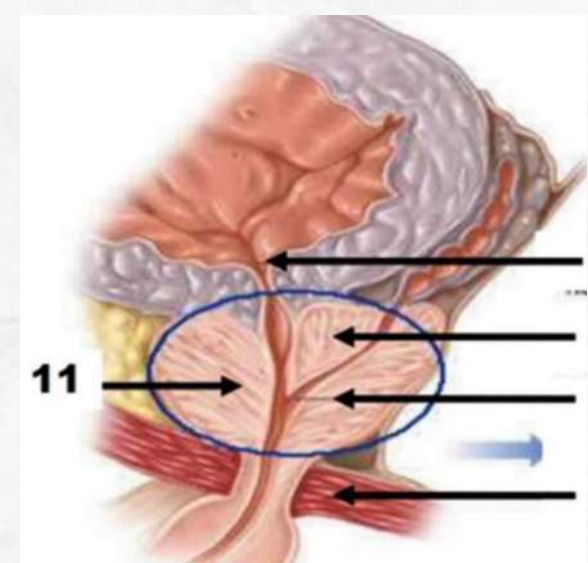
263. Regarding the pointed organ ... Which is true?

ANSWER : Connected to pelvic wall by infundibulopelvic ligament and to broad ligament by mesovarium (infundibulopelvic = Suspensory ligament)



264. 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 transversed by membranous urethra



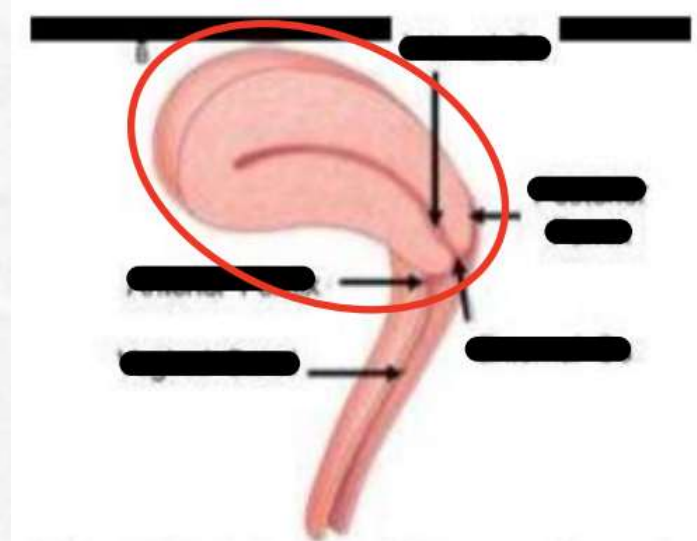
ANSWER : A



# Lab

## Anatomy

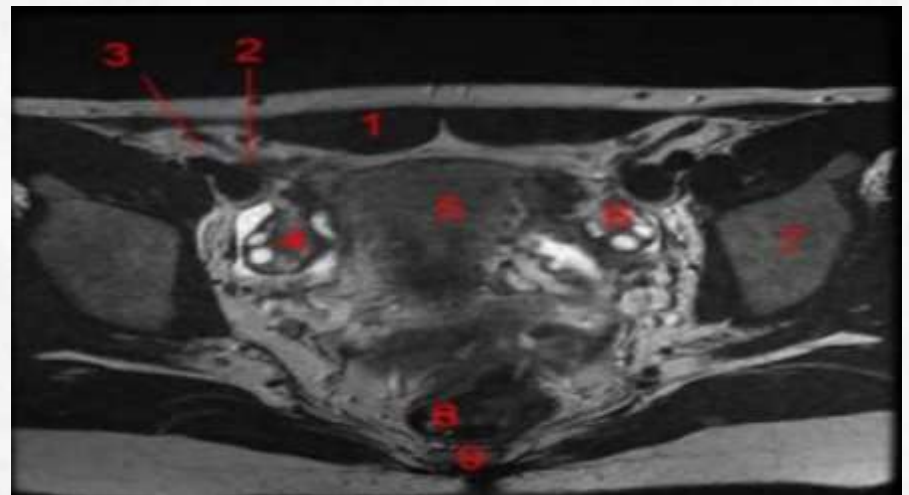
265. which part is covered by peritoneum?



**ANSWER : Fundus.**

266. Structure number 4 lateral border is related to:

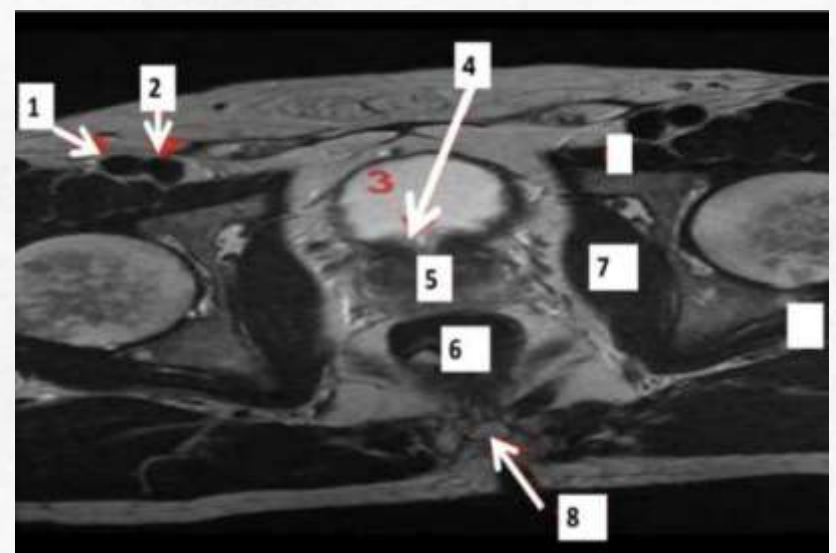
- A) Right obturator nerve
- B) Left obturator artery
- C) Ureter
- D) Right uterine tube
- E) Left uterine tube



**ANSWER : A**

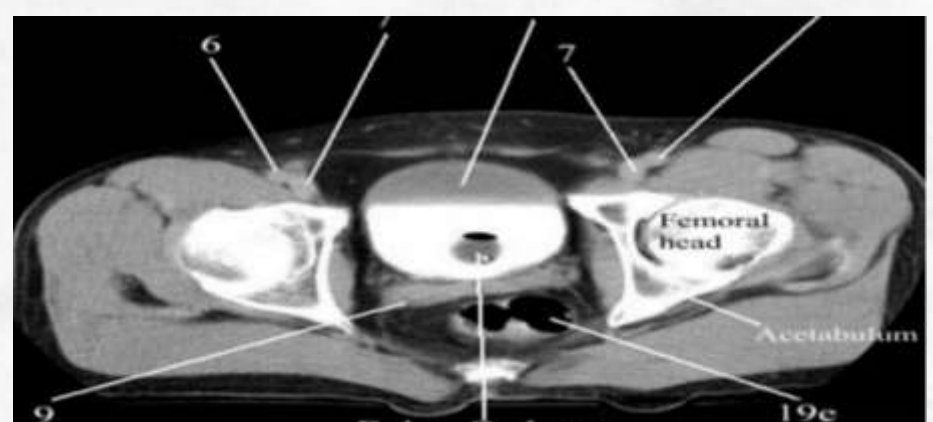
267. What is the structure labeled with number 5 called?

- A) Urinary bladder
- B) Seminal Vesicle
- C) Anal Canal
- D) Levator ani muscle
- E) Prostate



**ANSWER : E**

268. No. 9 represents:



**ANSWER : Seminal vesicles**

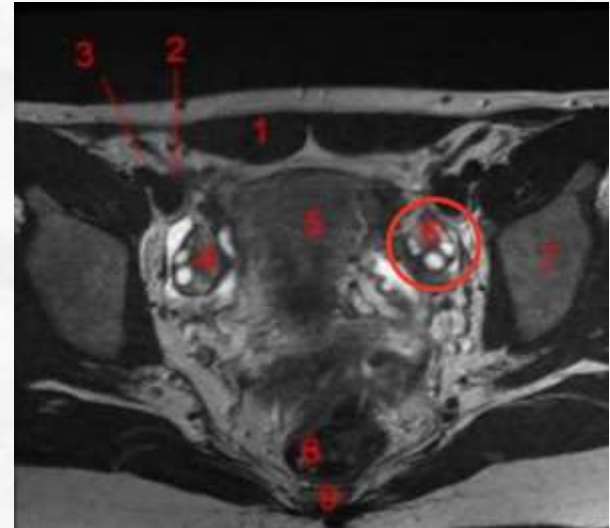


# Lab

## Anatomy

269. pointed structure , it drains into :

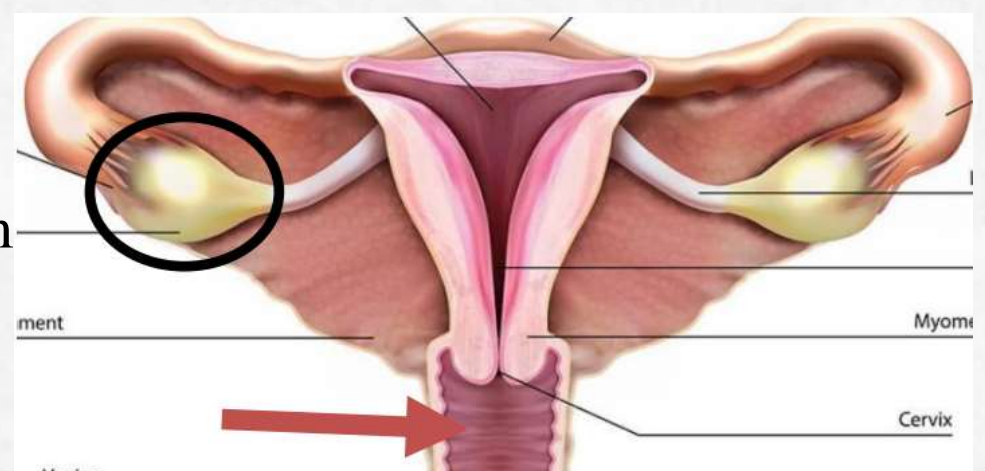
ANSWER : Left renal vein .



270. From the same figure above, 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

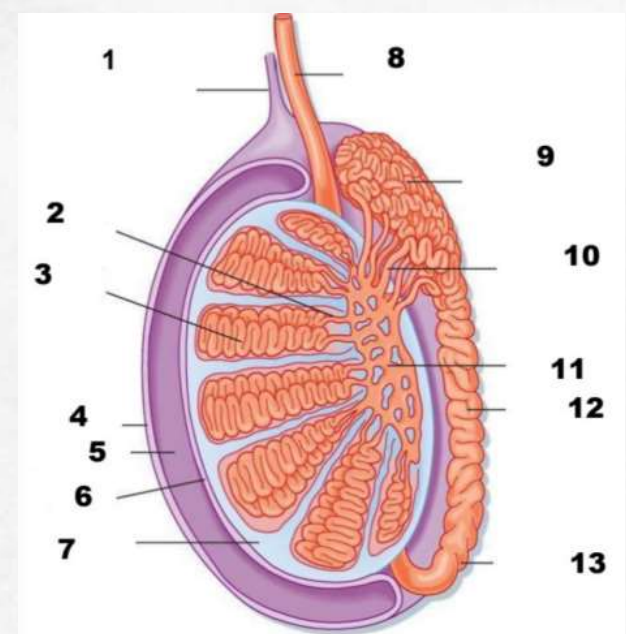
ANSWER : C



271. the embryonic origin of the structure number 9:

- A) mesonephric duct
- B) mesonephric tubules
- C) vesico-urethral

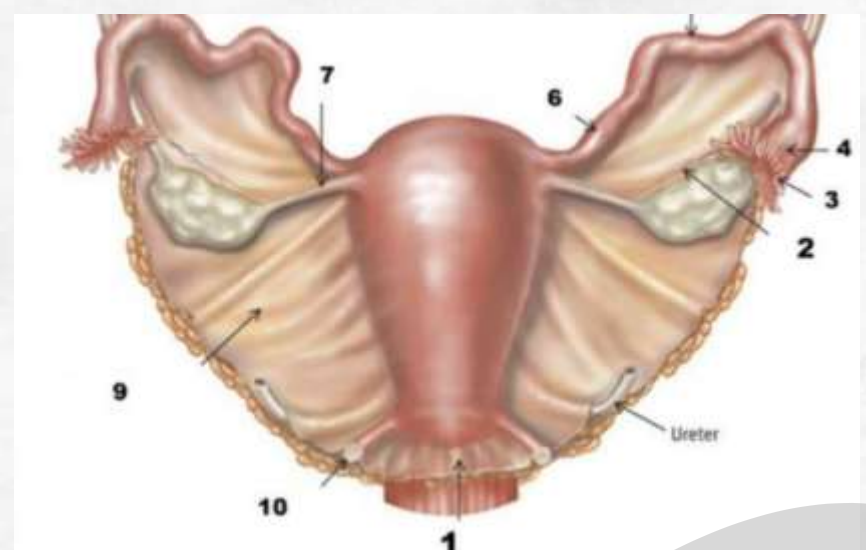
ANSWER : B



272. number 7 relation with uterotubal junction:

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

ANSWER : A





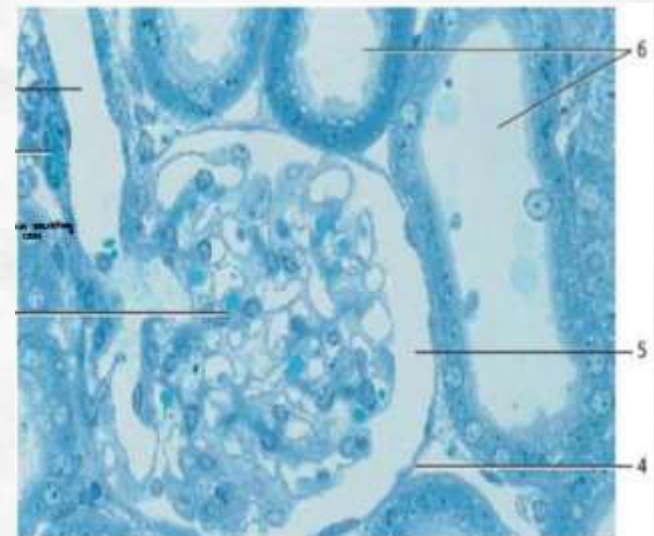
# Lab

## Histology

**273. Number 6 represents:**

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

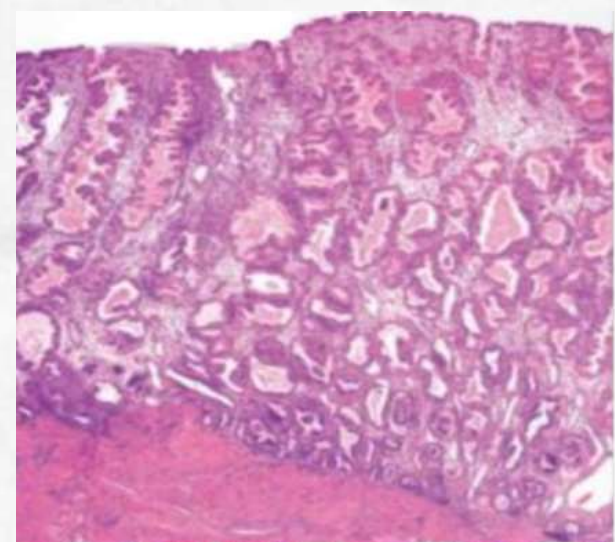
**ANSWER : A**



**274. The following picture represents which stage of endometrial cycle:**

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

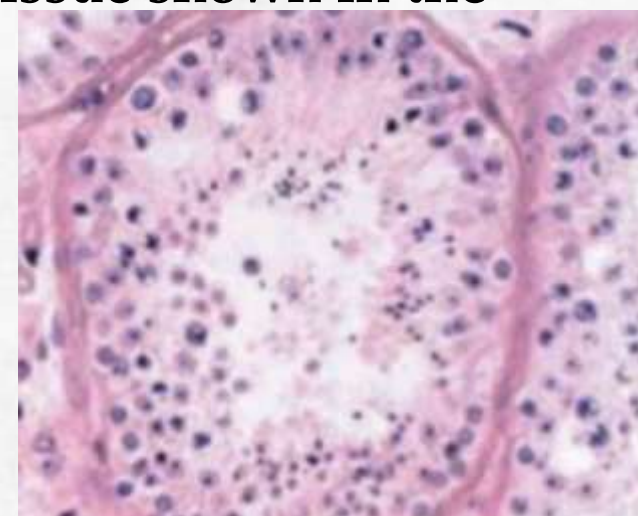
**ANSWER : D**



**275. 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

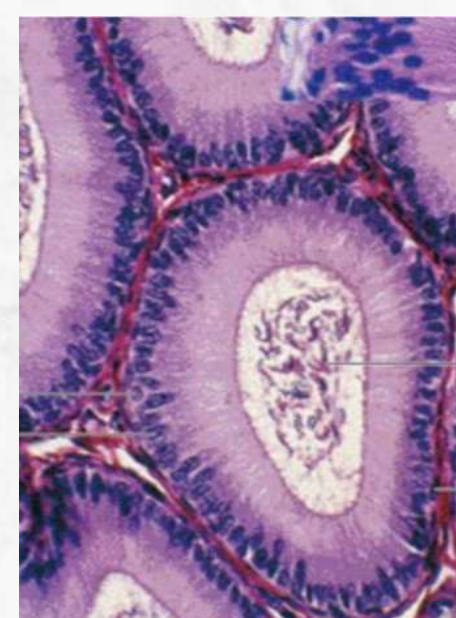
**ANSWER : C**



**276. 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

**ANSWER : C**





# Lab

## Histology

**277. 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.



**ANSWER : B**

**278. The pointed area is lined with epithelium:**

- A) Simple Cuboidal
- B) Simple columnar
- C) Stratified squamous non keratinized
- D) Simple squamous
- E) Stratified Columnar



**ANSWER : C**

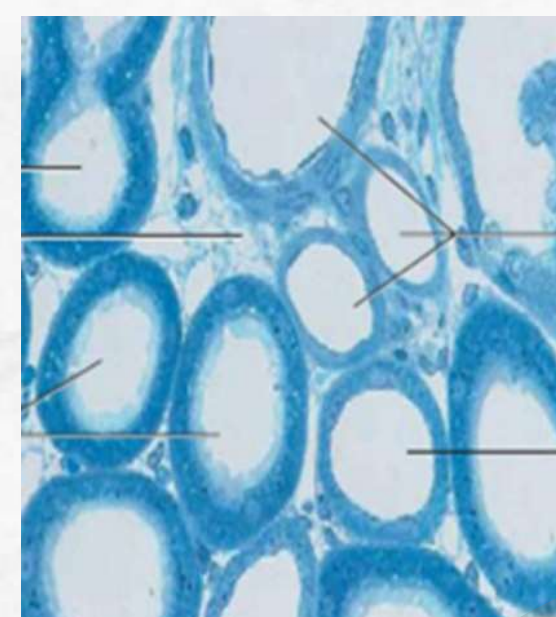
**278. Which of the following is true regarding the adjacent figure:**

**ANSWER : The site of fertilization**



**279. From where does no. 2 arise?**

**ANSWER : Metanephric cap**





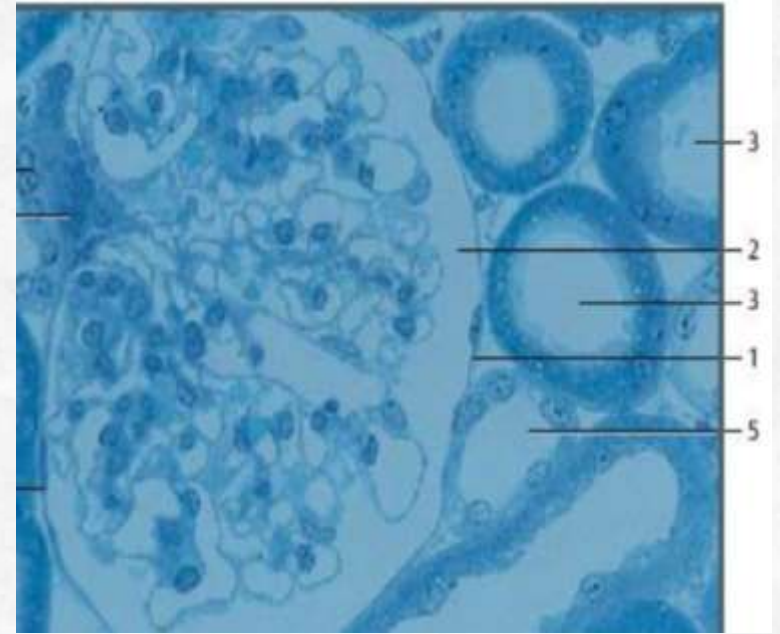
# Lab

## Histology

280. Identify number 5

- A) Macula densa
- B) Distal convoluted tubule
- C) Proximal convoluted tubule

**ANSWER : B**



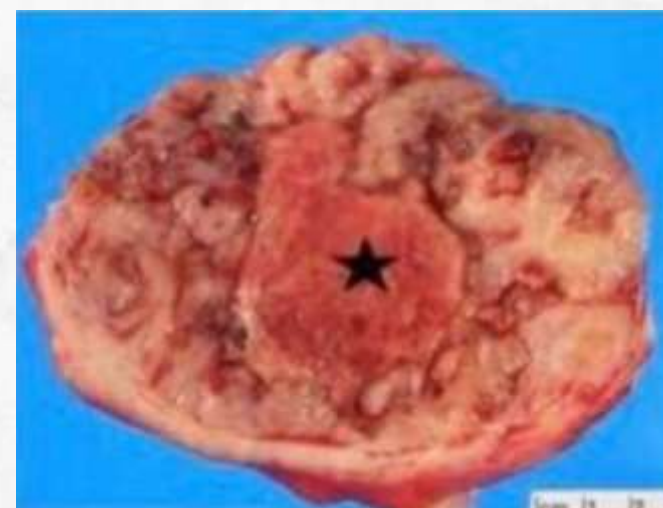


# Lab

## Pathology

281. ONE is correct regarding this mass (black star) identified in the uterus of a 64 years old female:

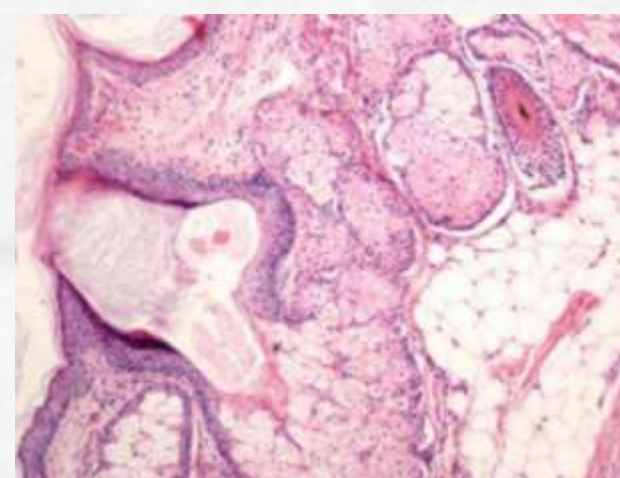
- A) An extremely frequent neoplasm in women
- B) Associated with endometrial hyperplasia
- C) Usually shows ill-defined infiltrative borders
- D) Has a genetic background of BRCA mutations
- E) Usually goes without producing symptoms



**ANSWER : C**

282. The condition shown in the following section is called:

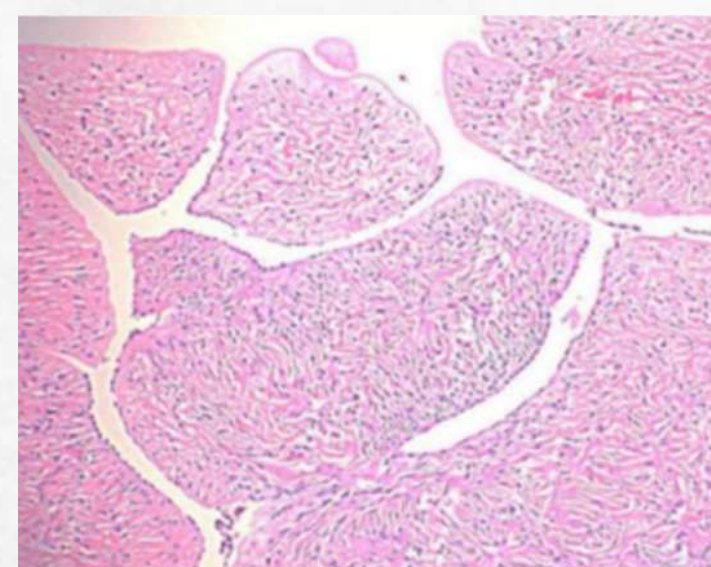
- A) Serous borderline tumor
- B) Teratoma
- C) Invasive ductal carcinoma
- D) Invasive lobular carcinoma



**ANSWER : B**

283. Which of the following is not true regarding the following section?

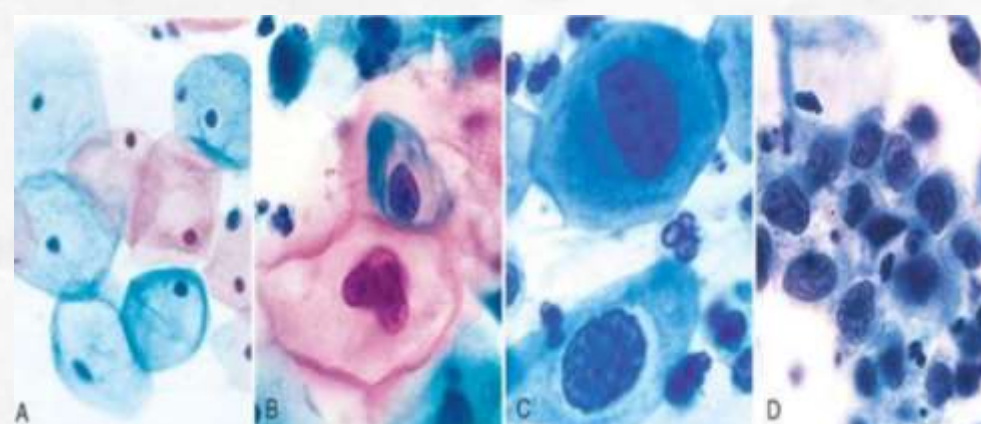
- A) Grossly, fluid filled cysts can be seen
- B) It is most likely benign
- C) It shows stromal invasion of other tissues
- D) It is the most common ovarian tumor



**ANSWER : C**

284. 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:

- A) Picture A is equivalent to a diagnosis of CIN 1 (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia 1)
- B) Pictures B, C, and D shows invasive squamous cell carcinoma
- C) Picture B shows higher nuclear/ cytoplasm (N/c) ratio than picture D
- D) The changes seen in picture D are related to HPV types 6 and 11
- E) Picture C is equivalent to a diagnosis of CIN 2 (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia 2)



**ANSWER : E**

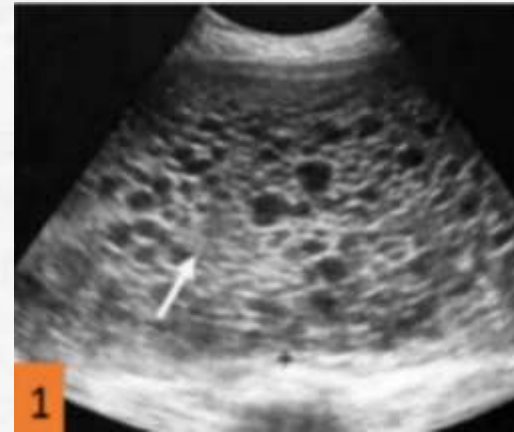


# Lab

## Pathology

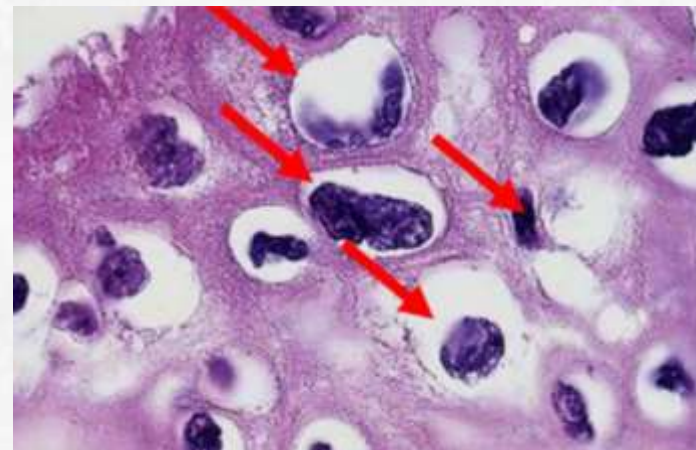
285. A 36 year-old lady went to a gynecology clinic for antenatal care after testing positive with urine pregnancy test. The gynecologist did an ultrasound scan and found the following picture, which of the following best describes this case.

- A) Ectopic Pregnancy in the fallopian tube
- B) Partial Molar Pregnancy
- C) Complete Molar Pregnancy
- D) A Fetus with Trisomy 21
- E) Koilocytes



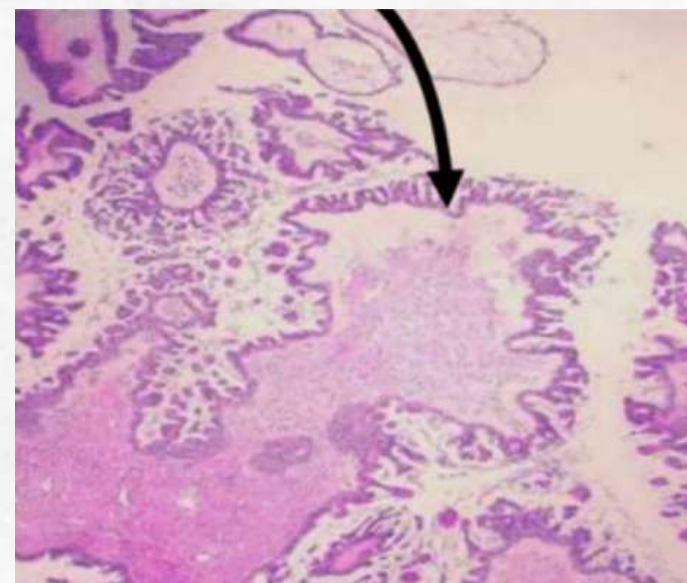
ANSWER : C

286. A disease that has viral-induced cytologic changes which are called Koilocytes:



ANSWER : Condyloma acuminatum

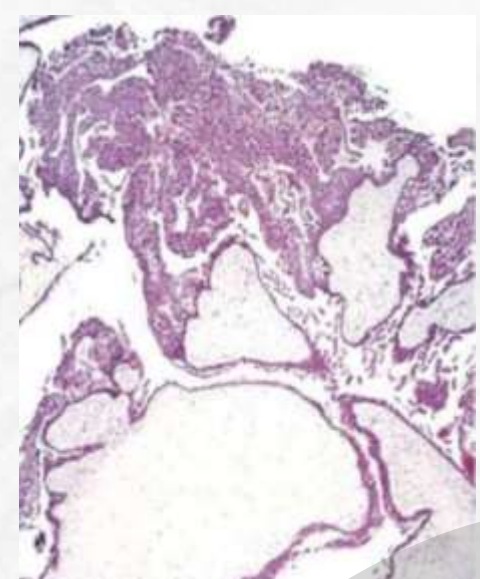
287. A tumor with complex papillae:



ANSWER : Serous borderline tumor

287. A patient who had positive pregnancy test came to your clinic, examination shows vesicle structures with abnormally swollen chorionic villi, and no fetus... What's your

ANSWER : Complete mole



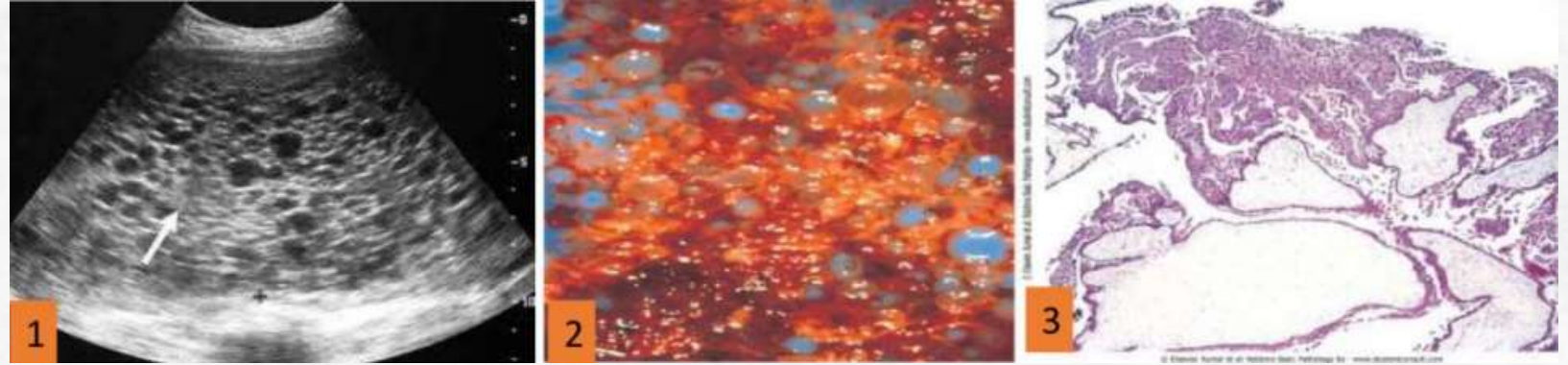


# Lab

## Pathology

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

- A) Complete mole
- B) Partial mole
- C) Choriocarcinoma



ANSWER : A

اللهم سلم غزاة وأهلها من كل سوء وشر، اللهم انصرهم وثبت أقدامهم وكن لهم ناصرًا ومعينًا

لا تنسوني من صالح دعائكم

**Malek Abu Rahma**

**The End**  
**Good Luck シ**