

Question1:-The gold standard investigation in the evaluation of Urolithiasis is

A:-MRI

B:-NCCT (Non Contrast CT)

C:-DT (Digital Tomosynthesis)

D:-USG

B

Question2:-In Emphysematous Pyelonephritis, the classic triad of symptoms include

A:-Fever, loin mass, haematuria

B:-Fever, vomiting and flank pain

C:-Fever, vomiting and haematuria

D:-Flank pain, loin mass and hematuria

B

Question3:-The 'Cobble Stoned' or 'Beaded Necklace' appearance seen in plain radiograph of KUB is seen in

A:-Emphysematous Cystitis

B:-Renal Papillary Necrosis

C:-Pelvic Lipomatosis

D:-Malacoplakia

A

Question4-Which of the following statement about Genito Urinary Tuberculosis (GUTB) is INCORRECT?

A:-GUTB is the second mc form of extrapulmonary site in developing countries

B:-80% GUTB occur in kidney

C:-Gold standard for diagnosis is Urine-AFB culture

D:-Optimal timing of surgical intervention is about 1 week after initiation of medical therapy

D

Question5:-Brown colour in Semen is seen

A:-infection

B:-spinal cord injured men

C:-medication

D:-sexual activity

B

Question6:-Major neuropeptides that promote Erectile function include all EXCEPT

A:-dopamine

B:-oxytocin

C:-nitric oxide

D:-serotonin

D

Question7:-The electrocautery employed during TURBT may result in stimulation of which nerve

A:-Obturator nerve

B:-Sciatic nerve

C:-Genitofemoral nerve

D:-Ilioinguinal nerve

A

Question8:-Columns of Bertin are

A:-the apex of pyramids

B:-extension of renal medulla between pyramids

C:-extension of renal cortex between pyramids

D:-conical shaped areas in renal medulla

C

Question9:-The primary pacemaker cells for Ureteral peristalsis are

A:-ICC like cells (telocytes) in upper tract

B:-Normally dominated by latent pacemakers

C:-Located in the distal portion of the collecting system

D:-The atypical smooth muscle cells

D

Question10:-The definitive kidney 'metanephros' develop at

A:- 2nd week of gestation

B:- 3rd week of gestation

C:- 4th week of gestation

D:- 1st week of gestation

C

Question11-During the development of male urogenital organs, which one is derived from the mesodermal (Wolffian) mesonephric duct

- A:-Prostate
C:-Seminal vesicle
B:-Urachus
D:-Urethra

C

Question12:-In USS (Ultra Sound Scan) of kidney, an image is said to be hypoechoic if

- A:-it is brighter than surrounding tissues
C:-black without echoes
B:-it is darker than surrounding tissues
D:-same as that of liver

B

Question13- A 34 year male has road traffic accident. His vital signs are stable and there are no significant external injuries. CT scan revealed deep parenchymal lacerations in the right kidney. The next step is

- A:-Open surgical repair of kidney
C:-Delayed imaging to evaluate the pelvicalyceal system
B:-Renal artery embolisation
D:-Right nephrectomy to avoid future complications

C

Question14:-Intraoperative consultation is called by a gynaecologist for possible urinary tract injury during a difficult transabdominal hysterectomy. During inspection clear fluid is noted in the pelvis with ureteral transection on left side.

What is the next step?

- A:-Excision and ureteroureterostomy with DJ stent
C:-Ureteral stent placement
B:-Observation
D:-Cutaneous ureterostomy

A

Question15-VVF (Vesicovaginal fistula) due to obstructed labour are

- A:-Usually located at the vaginal apex
B:-The most common etiology in developing countries
C:-Found in multiparous women
D:-Usually smaller and simple to repair

B

Question16-What is the commonest form of urinary incontinence in woman aged 40 year?

- A:-Stress incontinence
C:-Mixed incontinence
B:-Urgency incontinence
D:-Continuous incontinence

A

Question17:-The most common urodynamic findings in patients with Parkinson disease with lower urinary tract dysfunction is

- A:-Striated sphincter dyssynergia
C:-Detrusor overactivity
B:-Striated sphincter bradykinesia
D:-Impaired detrusor contractility

C

Question18:-In determining the anatomy of the anterior urethral structure, all of the following investigations are useful except

- A:-Retrograde urethrography/micturating cystourethrography (MCU/RGU)
C:-Urethroscopy
B:-High resolution ultrasonography
D:-Magnetic resonance imaging

D

Question19:-"HIVEC" is a newer technique used in the treatment of

- A:-Renal cell carcinoma
C:-Prostate cancer
B:-Bladder cancer
D:-Penile cancer

B

Question20:-All of the following are well established risk factors for testis cancer, Except

- A:-Black race
B:-Cryptorchidism
C:-Family history of testis cancer
D:-Germ cell neoplasia insitu

A

Question21:-A 68 years old male presented with gross painless hematuria for last 7 days. On evaluation 3.5 cm × 2.5 cm growth detected on base of urinary bladder. Post TURBT histopathological report suggestive of non-muscle invasive micropapillary variant of urothelial carcinoma. Metastatic workups were negative. The next best treatment option for him is

- A:-Intravesical BCG
B:-Radical cystectomy
C:-Neoadjuvant chemotherapy
D:-Re-TURBT and then manage accordingly

B

Question22:-A 55-year-old male presented with ulceroproliferative growth over the penile shaft. On evaluation, it is suggestive of squamous carcinoma with involvement of Corpora Caverosum, including Tunica albuginea. He belongs to which of the following "T" categories as per the latest TNM penile cancer staging system?

- A:-T1
B:-T2
C:-T3
D:-T4

C

Question23-All of the following are treatment options for high-risk localised prostate cancer, Except

- A:-Watchful Waiting
B:-Active Surveillance
C:-Radical prostatectomy + Extended pelvic lymph node dissection
D:-Radiotherapeutic treatment

B

Question24:-Which is true about post obstructive diuresis?

- A:-Urine production of >100 mL/hr for two hours
B:-Urine production of >200 mL/hr for two hours
C:-Urine production of >400 mL/hr for two hours
D:-Urine production of >500 mL/hr for two hours

B

Question25:-The most common cause of Obstructive Uropathy is

- A:-Posterior Urethral Valve
B:-Neurogenic Bladder
C:-BPH
D:-Urethral Stricture

C

Question26-Which of the following is unlikely to recur in transplant kidney?

- A:-Autosomal dominant poly cystic disease
B:-Hyperoxaluria type 1
C:-Atypical Haemolytic Uremic syndrome
D:-Glomerulonephritis

A

Question27:-Pre transplant surgical nephrectomy is indicated in the following situations except:

- A:-Persistent urinary tract infection
B:-Severe proteinuria
C:-Polycystic kidneys
D:-Malignant transformation of native kidneys

B

Question28:-The nerve supply of the Adrenal gland is

- A:-Sympathetic to medulla
B:-Sympathetic to cortex
C:-Parasympathetic to medulla
D:-Parasympathetic to cortex

A

Question29:-Malignant Pheochromocytoma most commonly metastasizes to

- A:-Liver
B:-Lungs
C:-Bone
D:-Lymph Nodes

C

Question30:-The current gold standard functional imaging modality for evaluating Pheochromocytoma is

- A:-MRI
B:-CECT Abdomen
C:-2 FDG PET
D:-MIBG Scintigraphy

D

Question31:-Screening tests for Cushing Syndrome all except

- A:-Serum ACTH
B:-Late night salivary cortisol test
C:-Low dose dexamethasone suppression test
D:-Dexamethasone-CRH test

A

Question32:-The most common presentation of Ureterocele in either sex is

- A:-Palpable abdominal mass
B:-Urinary infections
C:-Urethral mass
D:-Vesico ureteric reflux

B

Question33:-The most common cause of Priapism in children is

- A:-Idiopathic
B:-Trauma
C:-Leukemia
D:-Sickle cell disease

D

Question34:-The most reliable clinical sign of Torsion Testes is

- A:-Prehn's Sign
B:-Transverse lie
C:-Absent Cremasteric reflex
D:-Scrotal swelling, oedema and tenderness

C

Question35:-The term Fetal Uropathy relates to

- A:-Bilateral Renal agenesis
B:-Bilateral Vesico Ureteric reflex
C:-Posterior Urethral Valve
D:-Exstrophy-Epispadias Complex

C

Question36:-Regarding adolescent Varicocele: indications for surgery include all except

- A:-Significant left testicular atrophy
B:-Bilateral testicular atrophy
C:-Grade iii varicocele
D:-Abnormal semen parameters in boys of Tanner stage 5

C

Question37:-Which is not a criterion in International Prostate Symptom Score?

- A:-Frequency
B:-Urgency
C:-Incomplete voiding
D:-Dysuria

D

Question38:-Which investigation is not recommended for assessment of bothersome lower urinary tract symptoms?

- A:-IPSS
B:-Digital Rectal Examination
C:-Uroflow Study
D:-USS Abdomen and Pelvis

D

Question39:-Which receptor is not a mediator of lower urinary tract symptoms?

- A:-Alpha1a
B:-Alpha1b
C:-Alpha1c
D:-Alpha1d

C

Question40:-Favourable factors for successful trial without catheter are all of the following except

- A:-Absence of previous LUTS
B:-Age <65 years
C:-Drained volume >1000 ml
D:-High Detrusor pressure on voiding

C

Question 41:-The alpha blocker with least adverse effect on ejaculatory function is

- A:-Tamsulosin B:-Alfuzocin
C:-Silodosin D:-Naftopidil

B

Question 42:-The treatment of choice for male patients with moderate to severe LUTS due to BPH and enlarged prostate is

- A:-Alpha blockers
B:-Combining Alpha blockers with 5 Alpha Reductase Inhibitors
C:-Combining Alpha blockers with Antimuscarinics
D:-Combining Alpha blockers with Phosphodiesterase-5 Inhibitors

B

Question 43:- Which of the following symptoms is not considered a bladder storage symptom?

- a. Frequency b. Urgency
c. Hesitancy d. Nocturia

C

Question 44:- The most common cause of gross hematuria in a patient older than 50 years is:

- a. renal calculi. b. infection.
c. bladder cancer. d. benign prostatic hyperplasia.

C

Question 45:- Hematuria is distinguished from hemoglobinuria or myoglobinuria by:

- a. dipstick testing.
b. the simultaneous presence of significant leukocytes.
c. microscopic presence of erythrocytes.
d. evaluation of hematocrit.

C

Question 46:- Urine osmolality usually varies between

- a. 50 and 500 mOsm/L. b. 50 and 1200 mOsm/L.
c. 100 and 1000 mOsm/L. d. 100 and 1500 mOsm/L.

B

Question 47:- Terminal hematuria (at the end of the urinary stream) is usually due to:

- a. bladder neck or prostatic inflammation. b. bladder cancer.
c. kidney stones. d. bladder calculi.

A

Question 48:- Following a motor vehicle crash (MVC), a 35-year-old male is found to have a significant right-sided renal hilar injury on imaging. He becomes hemodynamically unstable, despite intravenous fluid resuscitation and massive transfusion protocol.

The decision is made to take him to the OR. What incision should you use?

- a. Flank incision b. Complete midline incision
c. Chevron incision d. Subcostal incision

B

Question 49:- 55-year-old woman presents with intermittent gross hematuria 2 weeks after undergoing a right partial nephrectomy for a 4-cm solid enhancing renal mass. She is afebrile with stable vital signs. She is able to void to completion and her urine is red without clots. Her creatinine is 1.1 mg/dL. The next step should be:

- a. surgical exploration.
b. renal angiography.
c. continuous bladder irrigation.
d. observation.

B

Question 50:- A voiding cystourethrogram (VCUG) is essential in the diagnosis of which clinical condition?

- a. Ureteropelvic junction obstruction b. Primary obstructive megaureter
c. Posterior urethral valves d. Nephrolithiasis

C

Question 51:- Treatment of asymptomatic bacteriuria is most indicated in patients who are:

- a. elderly. b. catheterized.
c. pregnant. d. incontinent.

C

Question 52:- Michaelis-Gutmann bodies are associated with the following disease process:

- a. Xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis b. Malacoplakia
c. Renal echinococcosis d. Chronic pyelonephritis

B

Question 53:- 13. What is the Mercier bar?

- a. The intramural ureter b. The bladder trigone
c. The interureteral ridge d. Intraureteral valves

C

Question 54:- During a posterior right lumbotomy approach, what is the order of appearance of the renal artery, renal vein, and renal pelvis?

- a. Artery, renal pelvis, vein b. Artery, vein, renal pelvis
c. Renal pelvis, artery, vein d. Vein, renal pelvis, artery

C

Question 55:- The most significant factor contributing to stone formation in patients with struvite calculi is:

- a. gouty diathesis. b. recurrent urinary tract infections.
c. family history. d. hyperoxaluria.

B

Question 56:- Retrocaval ureter results from:

- a. persistence of posterior cardinal veins. b. persistence of anterior cardinal veins.
c. duplication of inferior vena cava. d. aberrance of lumbar veins.

A

Question 57:- Which study is diagnostic for functional obstruction at the UPJ?

- a. Retrograde pyelography b. Three-dimensional helical computed tomography (CT)
c. Diuretic renography d. Renal ultrasound

C

Question 58:- 35-year-old woman in her third trimester is brought to the emergency department unresponsive with hypotension, anemia, and is found to have a retroperitoneal hemorrhage. The most likely cause is:

- a. angiomyolipoma. b. clear cell renal cell carcinoma.
c. metanephric adenoma. d. oncocytoma.

A

Question 59:- Which paraneoplastic syndrome associated with RCC can often be managed or palliated medically?

- a. Polycythemia b. Stauffer syndrome
c. Neuropathy d. Hypercalcemia

D

Question 60:- The chemotherapy agent proven to cause urothelial cancer is:

- a. doxorubicin. b. bleomycin.
c. ifosfamide. d. cyclophosphamide

D