

Urology

- 1) Patients with an organic cause for impotence are often characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
 - a) Diabetes
 - b) Older age
 - c) Intermittent difficulty
 - d) Nocturnal penile tumescence absent
 - e) None of the above

- 2) In the investigation of infertility, a normal semen analysis MUST contain:
 - a) A volume of 0.5-1 mL
 - b) Morphology > 85% normal forms
 - c) WBC < 1 per high power field
 - d) Motility > 75%
 - e) Sperm count > 20 million sperm/mL

- 3) With respect to control of micturition, all of the following are true EXCEPT:
 - a) Damage to the cerebral cortex results in hyperactivity of the detrusor
 - b) The basal ganglia inhibits bladder over activity
 - c) The cerebellum coordinates emptying of the bladder
 - d) Damage to the cerebellum results in hypotonicity of the detrusor
 - e) Injury above the brainstem results in hyperactive bladder only

- 4) Which of the following drugs will not promote urine retention?
 - a) Sympathomimetics
 - b) Anticholinergics
 - c) Cholinergic agonists
 - d) TCAs
 - e) Smooth muscle depressants

- 5) A 75 year-old man with a history of nocturia has not micturated for the last 10 hours, and is complaining of severe lower abdominal pain. The most likely cause is:
 - a) BPH
 - b) Prostate cancer
 - c) Renal failure
 - d) UTI
 - e) Prostatitis

- 6) A 28 year-old male presents with painless swelling in the testicle. On examination, it appears to be a rubbery, hard mass. He has no palpable abdominal masses. A testicular ultrasound confirms the diagnosis of testicular tumour, and an abdominal CT reveals normal retroperitoneal nodes. Which statement is correct with respect to this case?
 - a) His overall prognosis is very poor
 - b) The testicular mass is likely a secondary tumour
 - c) A needle aspiration of the tumour is indicated
 - d) A transscrotal approach for biopsy is contraindicated
 - e) He will likely require chemotherapy

- 7) A 34 year-old woman presents with a 3 day history of increasing fever with chills, sweats, nausea, and 2 episodes of vomiting. On examination, she has costovertebral angle tenderness and urine reveals gross pyuria. Initial management should include:
 - a) Abdominal ultrasound
 - b) Abdominal CT
 - c) Empirical treatment with antibiotics; image only if she fails to respond to therapy
 - d) Treat with antibiotics and perform IVP 4-6 weeks after resolution of illness
 - e) Immediate DTPA renal scintigraphy

- 8) A 45 year-old man with a history of polycystic kidney disease presents with painless gross hematuria. You order:
- No investigation is required since the hematuria is most likely due to the rupture of renal cyst(s)
 - No investigation at this time. Investigate if gross hematuria persists
 - U/S
 - U/S, urine C&S, cystoscopy
- 9) With respect to painful scrotal swelling, all of the following are true EXCEPT:
- Torsion of testicular appendages will usually subside without surgical intervention
 - Nausea/vomiting is very common in epididymitis
 - Ultrasound is helpful in determining the cause of hematocele
 - Torsion most commonly occurs in young males
 - Orchitis may result in testicular atrophy
- 10) Which is following statement about PSA is true?
- Every man past the age of 50 should have an annual PSA test as a primary screen for prostate cancer
 - PSA is best used to follow disease progression or recurrence post-operatively
 - PSA is a useless test
 - Increased complex PSA to total PSA ratio favors BPH over prostate cancer
 - All of the above
- 11) A 40 year-old woman presents to the ER with fever, no nausea or vomiting, and left flank pain radiating to the groin. Body CT reveals 8 mm stone in the left proximal ureter. You should:
- Send her home because renal stone is benign disease
 - Send her home with oral analgesics and ask her to come back if the pain does not resolve in the next 24 hours
 - Admit, close monitoring, hydration and analgesics
 - Admit, hydration, analgesics and IV antibiotics. (e.g. Amp and Gent), and consider stenting if the symptom persists
- 12) Which of the following is not a type of non-seminomatous germ cell tumor of the testicle?
- Teratoma
 - Embryonal carcinoma
 - Yolk sac carcinoma
 - Leydig cell tumour
 - Choriocarcinoma
- 13) A 46-year-old male patient comes to the ER because of a painless swelling of his left testis; he gives history of mild trauma a few days earlier. The swelling is cystic, involving the superior region of the testis and transilluminates. The diagnosis is:
- Varicocele
 - Tumour
 - Spermatocele
 - Hydrocele
 - Hematocele

ANSWERS

1. C
2. E
3. D

4. C
5. A
6. D

7. C
8. D
9. B

10. B
11. D
12. D

13. C