MCQS on Diseases of Testis

1) Cryptorchidism means:

a) Duplication of the testis
b) Undescended testis
c) Absence of the spermatic cord
d) Hermaphroditism
e) Absence of the testis

2) Mode of infection in gonorrhea is:

a) Ingestion of contaminated food
b) Droplet infection
c) Blood transfusion
d) Sexual intercourse
e) Direct contact

3) Syphilitic orchitis occurs in:

a) Primary stage of syphilis
b) Tertiary stage of syphilis
c) None of the above
d) Secondary stage of syphilis
e) All of the above

4) Tuberculous epididymitis results from:

a) Direct spread
b) Lymphatic spread
c) Blood spread
d) Primary infection

5) Acute non-suppurative orchitis occurs as a complication of:

a) Measles
b) Mumps
c) Tonsillitis
d) Smallpox
e) Chicken pox

6) Granulomatous orchitis usually results from:

a) Tuberculous infection
b) Foreign body reaction
c) Bilharzial infection
d) Sarcoidosis
e) Autoimmune reaction

7) Germ cell tumors do NOT include:

a) Seminoma
b) Sertoli cell tumor
c) Embryonal carcinoma
d) Teratoma
e) Yolk sac tumor

8) The following tumor is NOT malignant:

a) Seminoma
b) Yolk sac tumor
c) Lymphoma
d) Adenomatoid tumor
e) Immature teratoma

9) Seminoma is characterized by all EXCEPT:

a) Never occurs before puberty
b) It may be of the anaplastic or spermatocytic type
c) The stroma often shows epithelioid granulomas
d) It is radioresistant
e) It is the commonest malignant tumor of the testis

10) Teratoma is a:

a) Tumor arising from embryonic cells
b) Tumor formed of tissues derived from ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm
c) Tumor which is always malignant
d) Tumor which occurs only in childhood

11) The following tumor secretes alpha fetoprotein:

a) Seminoma
b) Teratoma
c) Yolk sac tumor
d) Choriocarcinoma
e) Sertoli cell tumor

12) The following tumor secretes estrogen:

a) Seminoma
b) Yolk sac tumor
c) Sertoli cell tumor
d) Teratoma
e) Choriocarcinoma

13) The following condition is a risk factor of neoplasia:

a) Undescended testis
b) Acute orchitis
c) Epididymitis
d) Syphilitic orchitis
e) Granulomatous orchitis

14) The presence of granulomas in seminoma indicates:

a) Superadded granulomatous lesion
b) Bad immune response
c) Good immune response
d) Spread of the tumor
e) Associated granulomatous infection

15) The following lesion affects the epididymis more frequently than the testis:

a) Acute non-suppurative inflammation
b) Suppurative inflammation
c) Tuberculosis
d) Syphilis

16) The following tumor has the worst prognosis:

a) Classical seminoma
b) Spermatocytic seminoma
c) Combined seminoma and choriocarcinoma
d) Seminoma and teratoma
e) Anaplastic seminoma

17) The following tumor never occurs in infancy

a) Seminoma
b) Mature teratoma
c) Immature teratoma
d) Malignant teratoma
e) Yolk sac tumor

ANSWERS

1-	B
2-	D
3-	B
4-	C
5-	B
6-	E
7-	B
8-	D
9-	D
10-	D
11-	C
12-	C
13-	A
14-	C
15-	C
16-	C
17-	A

MCQS on Diseases of prostate

1) The mode of infection in tuberculous prostatitis is commonly:

a) Blood spread from pulmonary tuberculosis

b) Direct spread from intestinal tuberculosis

c) Direct spread from urinary tuberculosis

d) Blood spread from intestinal tuberculosis

e) Primary infection

2) Benign prostatic hyperplasia is characterised by all EXCEPT:

a) It occurs in old age

b) It affects the peripheral prostatic tissue

c) It is usually severe enough to produce symptoms

d) The prostate is enlarged

e) The affected tissue is firm and nodular

3) The laminated eosinophilic material in the prostatic acini is called:

a) Psammoma bodies

b) Schumann bodies

c) Corpora amylacea

d) Corpora lutea

e) Corpora albicantia

4) Prostatic carcinoma is characterised by all EXCEPT:

a) It is usually adenocarcinoma

b) Gleason's grading depends on the degree of papillary formation

c) Osteoblastic bone metastases

d) High serum level of prostatic specific antigen

e) Common in the periphery of the prostate

5) Bone metastases from prostatic carcinoma are osteoblastic because the tumor secretes:

a) Prostatic specific antigen
b) Alkaline phosphatase
c) Calcium
d) Acid phosphatase
e) Phosphorus

6) child with undescended testis, may suffer from the following later in life:

a) Infertility.
b) Malignant testicular tumors,
c) All of the above.
d) None of the above.

7) A male patient 70 years old, presented with metastatic tumor in the vertebrae, with no evidence of primary cancer. The most helpful method to confirm the prostatic origin of the metastatic tumor is:

a) Ultrasound examination of the prostate.
b) Rectal examination of the prostate.
c) Demonstration of prostatic specific antigen in the metastatic tumor.
d) Prostatectomy.

8) Complications of prostatic hyperplasia include all EXCEPT:

a) Urinary tract infection.
b) Renal failure.
c) Prostatic carcinoma.
d) Urine incontinence.

9) **A 80 years old man suffering from urine incontinence and back pain. X ray showed multiple osteoblastic metastatic lesions in the vertebrae. The most possible primary site of cancer is:**

a) Renall cell carcinoma.

b) Carcinoma of urinary bladder.

c) Carcinoma of the prostate.

d) Carcinoma of the prostatic urethra.

e) Carcinoma of the ureter.

ANSWERS	
1-	C
2-	B
3-	C
4-	B
5-	D
6-	C
7-	c
8-	c
9-	c