Reproductive System

Prepared by @Medicine is life

https://sites.google.com/view/aug-medicine/medicine

2023

1:

1. The corpus luteum forms from which structure after ovulation?

- (a) Follicle
- (b) Uterine lining
- (c) Endometrium
- (d) Ovarian ligament

2. Which hormone initiates spermatogenesis?

- (a) Testosterone
- (b) LH
- (c) FSH
- (d) DHEA-S

3. Which statement about primary oocytes is NOT true?

- (a) They are formed before birth
- (b) They are surrounded by follicular cells
- (c) They are arrested in meiosis
- (d) They are produced in the surface epithelium of the ovary

4. Estrogens have all the following effects EXCEPT:

- (a) Alter hepatic production of clotting factors
- (b) Have a significant plasma cholesterol-lowering action
- (c) Increase formation of comedones
- (d) Produce vasodilation and inhibit vascular smooth muscle proliferation

5. A 25-year-old female using the combined contraceptive vaginal ring realizes that she will be in her hormone-free interval during her honeymoon in 3 weeks. What action is best?

- (a) Change to a transdermal patch
- (b) Reschedule her honeymoon
- (c) Change to an extended-cycle combined oral contraceptive
- (d) Insert a new ring without a hormone-free interval during her honeymoon

- (e) Insert a second ring now, remove both as scheduled

6. Which of the following is NOT true in the luteal phase?

- (a) Proliferation, Maturation, Vascularization, Regression
- (b) The luteal cells secrete estrogens and progesterone
- (c) The lifespan of the corpus luteum is fixed at approximately 14 days
- (d) The granulosa and theca cells form the corpus luteum

7. Which structure is responsible for the production of the primary oocyte?

- (a) Uterine endometrium
- (b) Graafian follicle
- (c) Corpus luteum
- (d) Ovarian cortex

8. What is a common clinical feature of lichen sclerosus?

- (a) Thickened, scaly plaques on the vulva
- (b) Erythematous lesions with a central ulcer
- (c) Hyperpigmented macules on the labia
- (d) Blisters and erosions on the vaginal mucosa

9. Which virus was responsible for smallpox, eradicated by vaccination in 1980?

- (a) Smallpox virus
- (b) Molluscum contagiosum virus
- (c) Vaccinia virus
- (d) Papillomavirus

10. Which of the following statements is true regarding sterilization?

- (a) Tubal reanastomosis results in a 10% postprocedure pregnancy rate
- (b) The risk of ectopic pregnancy is 40–50% if pregnancy occurs following tubal ligation
- (c) Following vasectomy, intercourse may be resumed immediately without backup contraception
- (d) The failure rate is zero if properly performed

11. Which hormone is both necessary and sufficient to promote the development of a recognizable male phenotype?

- (a) Testosterone
- (b) Dihydrotestosterone (DHT)
- (c) 5α-reductase
- (d) Progesterone

12. The spermatogenesis process takes around:

- (a) 20 days
- (b) 7 days
- (c) 36 days
- (d) 72 days

13. How does human sperm locomote?

- (a) Neutrophils
- (b) Cilia
- (c) None of the above
- (d) Flagella

14. Which of these is an accessory reproductive gland in male mammals?

- (a) Mushroom-shaped gland
- (b) Gastric gland
- (c) Prostate gland
- (d) Inguinal gland

15. For bioequivalence tests, AUC is a relevant measure to assess whether test and reference formulations have the same rate of absorption.

- (a) False
- (b) True

16. In an adult female, the inguinal canal normally contains which structure?

- (a) Gartner's duct cyst
- (b) Cooper's ligament
- (c) The pyramidalis muscle
- (d) A cyst of the canal of Nuck
- (e) The round ligament

17. The branches of the internal iliac (hypogastric) arteries supply blood to all of the following, EXCEPT:

- (a) Cervix
- (b) Ovaries
- (c) Uterus
- (d) Vulva

18. What is the most likely diagnosis for a woman experiencing sexual aversion?

- (a) Sexual aversion disorder

- (b) Hypoactive sexual disorder
- (c) Dyspareunia
- (d) Vaginismus

19. A couple has been trying to conceive for a year. The male partner had a prostatectomy for prostate cancer. What is the most likely cause of infertility?

- (a) Retrograde ejaculation
- (b) Abnormal female anatomy
- (c) Antiphospholipid syndrome
- (d) Varicocele

20. The hormone released from the testes is:

- (a) Progesterone
- (b) Testosterone
- (c) None of the above
- (d) Vasopressin

21. The scrotal layer between the cremasteric muscle and tunica vaginalis is:

- (a) Internal spermatic fascia
- (b) External spermatic fascia
- (c) Dartos muscle and fascia
- (d) None of the above

22. Which of the following is a rapid test used to detect Trichomonas vaginalis?

- (a) Periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) stain
- (b) KOH preparation
- (c) Sabouraud's agar culture
- (d) OSOM Trichomonas Test

23. Inflammation of both the glans penis and foreskin is called:

- (a) Posthitis
- (b) None of these
- (c) Balanoposthitis
- (d) Epididymitis
- (e) Balanitis

24. Which organ transports sperm from the testicles to the prostate gland?

- (a) Vas deferens
- (b) Fallopian tube
- (c) All of the above

- (d) Seminiferous tubule

25. Which aspect of sexual function would NOT be possible if motor neurons of the spinal cord below the thoracic region were destroyed?

- (a) Erection
- (b) Lubrication
- (c) Ejaculation
- (d) Arousal

26. Sperm don't become optimally motile until the pH of surrounding fluids rises to:

- (a) 3.0–3.5
- (b) 4.0–4.5
- (c) 6.0–6.5
- (d) 2.0–2.5

27. The primary diagnostic marker for a complete molar pregnancy (hydatidiform mole) is:

- (a) Elevated alpha-fetoprotein (AFP)
- (b) Elevated estradiol
- (c) Elevated CA-125
- (d) Elevated human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)
- Here is your formatted document:

Which hormone is required for the late-stage development of antral follicles?

- a. Estradiol
  b. Luteinizing hormone
  c. Follicle-stimulating hormone
  d. [Answer not provided]

- **Question 33**
- **Spermatogenesis begins at the age of:**
- a. 30 years
  b. 13 years
  c. 5 years
  d. At birth

- **Question 34**
- **Clindamycin is used in very specific infections such as osteomyelitis due to its pattern of distribution.**

- a. True
  b. False

- **Question 35**
- **What are risk factors for men?**
- a. Regular use of antibiotics
  b. Multiple sexual partners
  c. High blood pressure
  d. Chronic diabetes

- **Question 36**
- **What are the diseases caused by HSV-1?**
- a. Aseptic meningitis and erythema multiforme
  b. Stevens-Johnson syndrome and pneumonia
  c. Genital herpes and neonatal herpes
  d. None of these
  e. Encephalitis and keratoconjunctivitis

- **Question 37**
- **For bioequivalence tests, AUC is a relevant measure to assess whether the test and reference formulations have the same volume of distribution.**
- a. True
  b. False

- **Question 38**
- **What is a key difference between Chlamydia trachomatis and Chlamydophila pneumoniae?**
- a. Chlamydia trachomatis causes psittacosis, while Chlamydophila pneumoniae causes trachoma
  b. Chlamydia trachomatis is reclassified into Chlamydophila, whereas Chlamydophila pneumoniae was previously part of Chlamydia
  c. Chlamydia trachomatis infects birds, whereas Chlamydophila pneumoniae infects mammals
  d. None of these
  e. Chlamydia trachomatis causes sexually transmitted infections, while Chlamydophila pneumoniae causes atypical pneumonia

---

- **Question 39**
- **The ejaculate volume is produced by secretions of:**
- a. All of the above
  b. Cowper's glands (0.1mL)
  c. Seminal vesicle (2mL)
  d. Prostate (0.5mL)

- **Question 40**
- **Which of the following is NOT a subfamily of human retroviruses?**

- a. Lentivirinae
  b. Paramyxovirinae
  c. Oncovirinae
  d. Spumavirinae

- **Question 41**
- **What should be done immediately after a high-risk exposure to HIV according to postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) guidelines?**
- a. None of these
  b. Begin treatment with a single drug
  c. Perform a Western blot test
  d. Start a regimen of three antiretroviral drugs
  e. Wait for symptoms to appear before testing

- **Question 42**
- **Azithromycin is very convenient for the patient because it is administered once daily.**
- a. False
  b. True
- Here's the formatted version of your content:
-

Question 43:

- The time to reach steady state after a constant rate infusion is affected by the ke of the drug.
  a. True
  b. False

Question 44:

- In the uterus of a normal female infant, what is the size relationship of the cervix, isthmus, and fundus?
  a. The fundus is the largest portion
  b. The cervix is smaller than either the isthmus or the fundus
  c. They are of equal size
  d. The isthmus is longer than either the cervix or the fundus
  e. The cervix is larger than the fundus

Question 45:

- In the days after ovulation, all of the following occur **EXCEPT**:
  a. The endometrium undergoes secretory changes
  b. The basal temperature rises
  c. The plasma progesterone concentration falls
  d. Cervical mucous becomes more viscous & scanty
  e. Corpus luteum forms

Question 46:

- Which diagnostic test is most useful for detecting *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections?
  a. Gram stain
  b. Blood culture
  c. Serologic test
  d. PCR-based test
  e. None of these

Question 47:

- For bioequivalence tests, **Cmax** is a relevant measure to assess whether test and reference formulation have the same rate of absorption.
  a. True
  b. False

Question 48:

- Which type of tumor is a mixed germ cell tumor that combines elements of both a teratoma and a choriocarcinoma?
  a. Mixed germ cell tumor
  b. Embryonal carcinoma
  c. Dysgerminoma
  d. Yolk sac tumor

Question 49:

- The superficial fatty layer of the anterior abdominal wall is called:
  a. Denonvilliers fascia
  b. Camper's fascia
  c. Scarpa's fascia
  d. Colle's fascia

Question 50:

- Postmenopausal combination hormone replacement therapy (HRT) is associated with an increase in the risk of all of the following, **EXCEPT**:
  a. Breast cancer
  b. Heart disease
  c. Pulmonary emboli
  d. Colon cancer

Question 51:

- During delivery, which of the following muscles is most likely to be obviously torn?
  a. Levator ani muscle
  b. Ischiocavernosus muscle
  c. Bulbocavernosus muscle
  d. Superficial transverse perineal muscle
  e. Coccygeus

Question 52:

- The central lumen of the seminiferous tubules is primarily filled with which type of cells during active spermatogenesis?
  a. Spermatids
  b. Spermatocytes
  c. Sertoli cells
  d. Spermatogonia

Question 53:

- The following hormones are secreted from the anterior pituitary gland **EXCEPT**:
  a. HCG
  b. Prolactin
  c. FSH
  d. LH
  e. TSH

Question 55:

- Which function of the Sertoli cells mediates negative feedback control of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) secretion?
  a. Synthesis of testosterone
  b. Maintenance of the blood-testes barrier
  c. Synthesis of inhibin
  d. Aromatization of testosterone

Question 57:

- A "birth control" compound for men has been sought for several decades. Which substance would provide effective sterility?
  a. A substance that mimics the actions of LH
  b. A substance that blocks the actions of inhibin
  c. A substance that mimics the actions of GnRH
  d. A substance that blocks the actions of FSH

Question 58:

- The ureteric bud arises from:
  a. Endoderm
  b. None of the above
  c. Ectoderm
  d. Mesoderm

Question 59:

- After fertilization of the egg:
  a. The inner cell mass will form the embryo
  b. After implantation, the trophoblast differentiates into 4 layers
  c. The outer cell mass is called morula
  d. Zygote starts dividing in the uterine cavity
  e. The resultant 16-cell mass is called blastocyst

Question 60:

- Patients with penicillin allergy can use azithromycin for otitis media even though azithromycin has great potential for drug-drug interactions.
  a. True
  b. False

Question 61:

- What is the nongenomic effect of testosterone on vascular smooth muscle?
  a. Increase in prostaglandins
  b. Vasoconstriction
  c. Increase in estrogen receptors
  d. Vasodilation

Question 62:

- Which of the following is the most common cause of penile cancer?
  a. Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection
  b. Cryptorchidism
  c. Chronic bacterial infection
  d. Genital trauma

Question 63:

- In ovulation:
  a. Estradiol is the main hormone in the luteal phase
  b. Human chorionic gonadotropin supports the corpus luteum
  c. High levels of FSH induce ovulation
  d. Ovulation occurs after 6 hours of LH peak

Question 64:

- Which statement is true of hyperprolactinemic, amenorrheic females?
  a. Of all the physiologic hyperprolactinemic states, only lactation is associated with amenorrhea
  b. They will note hot flashes due to their hypoestrogenic state
  c. Anesthetic agents commonly include medications that upregulate dopamine secretion and thus lead to elevated prolactin secretion
  d. All will experience galactorrhea

Question 65:

- A 55-year-old man presents with persistent, heavy bleeding from the urethra. Which condition is most likely associated with this symptom?
  a. Acute epididymitis
  b. Hydrocele
  c. Testicular torsion
  d. Prostate cancer

Question 66:

- Which is the main tissue of tunica albuginea testis?
  a. Reticular connective tissue
  b. Dense connective tissue
  c. Fibrocartilage
  d. Hyaline cartilage

Question 68:

- Very early in embryonic development, testosterone is formed within the male embryo. What is the function of this hormone at this stage of development?
  a. Inhibition of LH secretion
  b. Stimulation of development of male sex organs
  c. Stimulation of bone growth
  d. Stimulation of development of skeletal muscle

Question 69:

- What is the correct trajectory of sperm during ejaculation?
  a. Vas deferens → Ejaculatory duct → Ampulla of vas deferens → Urethra
  b. Ejaculatory duct → Epididymis → Vas deferens → Ampulla of vas deferens → Urethra
  c. Epididymis → Vas deferens → Ampulla of vas deferens → Ejaculatory duct → Urethra
  d. Epididymis → Ejaculatory duct → Ampulla of vas deferens → Vas deferens → Urethra

1. MIS is secreted by which cells?

(Question 70)

- a) Leydig cells
- b) Sertoli cells
- c) Müllerian duct epithelium
- d) Metanephric kidneys

2. What is the primary function of the corpus luteum in the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle?

(Question 71)

- a) To maintain the endometrial lining for potential implantation
- b) To capture and transport the ovum
- c) To produce estrogen and progesterone for follicle development
- d) To secrete follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)

3. Why are men who take large doses of testosterone-like androgenic steroids sterile?

(Question 72)

- a) High levels of androgens cause hypertrophic dysfunction of the prostate gland
- b) Overstimulation of sperm production leads to defective sperm cells
- c) High levels of androgens overstimulate inhibin formation
- d) High androgen levels inhibit GnRH secretion, reducing LH and FSH release

4. Which structure is responsible for the release of an egg during ovulation?

(Question 73)

- a) Corpus luteum
- b) Primordial follicle
- c) Graafian follicle
- d) Secondary follicle

5. A man exposed to high levels of gamma radiation is sterile due to germinal epithelium destruction. What would be found in this patient?

(Question 74)

- a) Suppressed levels of FSH
- b) Normal secretory pattern of GnRH
- c) Normal levels of inhibin
- d) Absence of Leydig cells

6. Male sexual response cycle consists of:

(Question 75)

- a) Orgasm
- b) Resolution
- c) All of the above
- d) Plateau

7. What is the characteristic histological feature of a Leydig cell tumor?

(Question 76)

- a) Well-defined, large nuclei with eosinophilic cytoplasm
- b) Glandular structures with mucin production
- c) Large multinucleated giant cells
- d) Small, round blue cells

8. What is the primary function of Leydig cells?

(Question 77)

- a) Testosterone synthesis
- b) Inhibin secretion
- c) Regulation of pituitary prolactin secretion
- d) Nitric oxide release

9. Which tumor is most commonly associated with elevated alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) levels?

(Question 78)

- a) Choriocarcinoma
- b) Seminoma
- c) Leydig cell tumor
- d) Embryonal carcinoma

10. What is the primary method of labor induction?

(Question 79)

- a) Progesterone antagonist administration
- b) PGE2 antagonist administration
- c) Oxytocin administration
- d) LH administration
- e) Mechanical dilation and cervix stimulation

11. What is the source of male sex hormones?

(Question 81)

- a) Vas deferens
- b) Seminiferous tubules
- c) Epididymis
- d) Interstitial cells

12. What type of epithelium lines the seminiferous tubules?

(Question 82)

- a) Simple cuboidal epithelium
- b) Simple columnar epithelium
- c) Simple squamous epithelium
- d) Stratified spermatogenic epithelium

13. Which accessory gland produces a viscous fluid that constitutes a significant portion of semen?

(Question 83)

- a) Prostate gland
- b) Epididymis
- c) Seminal vesicles
- d) Bulbourethral glands

14. What is the primary goal of androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) in advanced prostate cancer?

(Question 84)

- a) Reduce testosterone levels and slow cancer progression
- b) Increase prostate-specific antigen (PSA) levels
- c) Enhance cancer cell growth
- d) Provide immediate prostate removal

15. Which immunohistochemical marker is typically positive in dysgerminomas?

(Question 85)

- a) AFP (Alpha-fetoprotein)
- b) CD30
- c) PLAP (Placental alkaline phosphatase)
- d) hCG (Human chorionic gonadotropin)

16. Hypothalamus releases GnRH, which stimulates LH to produce:

(Question 86)

- a) Prolactin
- b) Testosterone
- c) Cortisol
- d) None of the above

17. Which of the following is NOT associated with increased prolactin secretion?

(Question 87)

- a) Exercise
- b) Sleep
- c) Luteal phase of menstrual cycle
- d) Pituitary infarct

18. Which hormone primarily regulates spermatogenesis?

(Question 88)

- a) Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)
- b) Growth hormone (GH)
- c) Luteinizing hormone (LH)
- d) Prolactin

19. What treatment is commonly used for Trichomoniasis?

(Question 89)

- a) Metronidazole
- b) Antiviral drugs
- c) Tetracycline antibiotics
- d) Antifungal therapy

20. Which is NOT a typical feature of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)?

(Question 90)

- a) Obstructive urinary symptoms
- b) Nodular prostate enlargement
- c) Presence of metastatic lesions
- d) Elevated PSA levels

21. Cytochrome P-450 inhibition results in drug interactions; is fluconazole a strong P-450 inhibitor?

(Question 91)

- a) True
- b) False

22. Is drug absorption the only process occurring until peak plasma concentration is reached?

(Question 92)

- a) True
- b) False

23. A cell's ability to divide into two equal daughter cells is known as:

(Question 93)

- a) None of these
- b) Mitosis
- c) Multiple fission
- d) Binary fission

24. Which syndrome leads to progressive sclerotic changes in seminiferous tubules causing infertility?

(Question 94)

- a) Klinefelter syndrome
- b) Kallmann syndrome
- c) Cystic fibrosis
- d) Down syndrome

25. Key glycoproteins in the HIV envelope are:

(Question 95)

- a) gp24 and gp17
- b) gp160 and gp36
- c) None of these
- d) gp41 and gp32
- e) gp120 and gp41

26. The terminal slope of a concentration-time profile reflects the elimination rate constant (Ke).

(Question 96)

- a) True
- b) False

27. Seminiferous tubules develop a central lumen after:

(Question 97)

- a) Old age
- b) Prepubertal time
- c) Birth
- d) Puberty

28. Which substance could act as an effective male contraceptive?

(Question 98)

- a) GnRH mimic
- b) FSH blocker
- c) LH mimic
- d) Inhibin blocker

29. What is the purpose of using enzymatically labeled antibodies in an ELISA test for HIV?

(Question 99)

- a) Detect HIV antibodies
- b) Identify CD4 cell count
- c) Measure viral load
- d) Confirm a negative result
- e) None of these

30. Typical histological finding in ovarian tumors:

(Question 100)

- a) Solid sheets of cells with high nuclear-to-cytoplasmic ratio
- b) Papillary structures with psammoma bodies
- c) Fibrous stroma with glandular formations
- d) Cystic lesions with mucinous material

2:

1. **Which condition is characterized by the presence of multiple small cysts in the epididymis and is usually asymptomatic?**
   Answer: d. Spermatocele

2. **How many ducts does one epididymis contain?**
   Answer: c. 1

3. **A primitive spermatogonial stem cell remains dormant until _____. Primary spermatocytes then undergo _____ meiotic cell divisions to produce _____ spermatids.**
   Answer: a. Puberty, 2, 4

4. **Capacitation of sperm (not true)**
   Answer: d. Capacitation is believed to be due to a decrease in the DNA concentration in the nucleus.
5. **Which of the following is not a component of the female reproductive system?**
   Answer: c. Sperm duct
6. **What is the main histological characteristic of prostate cancer?**
   Answer: a. Large, irregular glands with prominent nucleoli
7. **Cephalosporin efficacy is time-dependent; as such, the patients can stop taking the medications once they feel better?**
   Answer: b. False
8. **Which hormone is detected in pregnancy tests?**
   Answer: b. Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG)
9. **Mammary gland:**
   Answer: a. The development is completed at the end of pregnancy
10. **Which structure is responsible for the secretion of alkaline fluid that neutralizes acidic urine and enhances sperm motility?**
    Answer: d. Bulbourethral glands
11. **In man, Cryptorchidism is the condition when:**
    Answer: d. Testes do not descend into the scrotum
12. **What is the most important histological feature used to differentiate between simple and complex endometrial hyperplasia without atypia?**
    Answer: d. Presence of glandular crowding
13. **Considered serious adverse effects associated with contraceptive use:**
    Answer: a. All of the mentioned

14. **Name the hormone which is at its peak during ovulation.**
    Answer: c. LH
15. **Testosterone is converted to _____ in the prostate.**
    Answer: c. Dihydrotestosterone
16. **Which structure serves as the site of implantation of the fertilized ovum?**
    Answer: a. Uterine body
17. **Primarily used to promote ovulation in patients wishing to become pregnant:**
    Answer: b. Clomiphene (Clomid)
18. **What distinguishes HIV-2 from HIV-1?**
    Answer: c. HIV-2 is less easily transmittable and has a longer incubation period.
19. **What is the most common cause of incomplete isosexual precocity in girls?**
    Answer: c. Functional ovarian cysts
20. **Hypothalamus releases GnRH which stimulates LH to produce:**
    Answer: c. Testosterone
21. **Functions of the epididymis include all of the following EXCEPT:**
    Answer: b. Moving sperm away to the prostatic urethra.
22. **In ovulation:**
    Answer: c. Human chorionic gonadotropin supports corpus luteum
23. **Luteal phase deficiency:**
    Answer: a. Has inadequate luteal progesterone production.
24. **Azithromycin is very convenient for the patient because it is administered once daily?**
    Answer: b. False
25. **What are the key glycoproteins found in the envelope of HIV?**
    Answer: e. gp120 and gp41
26. **Which of the following statements is not true regarding changes in pregnancy?**
    Answer: c. The level of free cortisol decreases
27. **Straight arteries of the endometrium:**
    Answer: d. Supply the basal layer only
28. **What type of virus is responsible for causing eruptive skin pustules known as pocks or pox?**
    Answer: b. Poxvirus
29. **What is the most common type of uterine fibroid?**
    Answer: d. Intramural fibroid
30. **In serous ovarian tumors, what is the typical histological finding?**
    Answer: d. Papillary structures with psammoma bodies
31. **Question 31:** What is the most common chromosomal abnormality in a complete hydatidiform mole?
    Answer: d. Triploidy
32. **Question 32:** What is the treatment of choice for uncomplicated gonococcal infections?
    Answer: a. Ceftriaxone
33. **Question 33:** Which of the following is NOT a risk factor for tinea cruris?
    Answer: e. High socioeconomic status
34. **Question 34:** The time to reach steady state after a constant rate infusion is affected by the ke of the drug?
    Answer: b. True

35. **Question 35:** For bioequivalence tests, Cmax is a relevant measure to assess whether test and reference formulation have the same rate of absorption?
    Answer: a. True
36. **Question 36:** Which histological feature is characteristic of adenomyosis?
    Answer: d. Endometrial glands and stroma located within the myometrium
37. **Question 37:** The terminal slope of the concentration-time profile is always reflective of the elimination rate constant ke?
    Answer: b. True
38. **Question 38:** Which of the following is thought not to contribute to immune tolerance of the fetal allograft?
    Answer: c. Large numbers of fetal blood cells are actively transported into the maternal circulation provoking tolerance
39. **Question 39:** The superficial fatty layer of the anterior abdominal wall is called:
    Answer: b. Camper's fascia
40. **Question 40:** What is the most common cause of vulvovaginitis in reproductive-aged women?
    Answer: b. Bacterial vaginosis
41. **Question 41:** Which cells of the testes secrete testosterone?
    Answer: a. Leydig Cells or Interstitial cells
42. **Question 42:** What is a distinguishing feature of lesions caused by HSV-2?
    Answer: c. Lesions occur in the genital area
43. **Question 43:** How is molluscum contagiosum typically transmitted?
    Answer: b. Direct contact and fomites
44. **Question 44:** All of the following are contents of the male superficial perineal pouch EXCEPT:
    Answer: d. Corpora cavernosa
45. **Question 45:** Why is milk produced by a woman only after delivery, not before?
    Answer: b. High levels of progesterone and estrogen during pregnancy suppress milk production
46. **Question 46:** What unique feature is observed in the cell walls of Chlamydiae?
    Answer: e. Rigid cell wall without peptidoglycan
47. **Question 47:** What is the uterine corpus mainly composed of?
    Answer: e. Smooth muscle
48. **Question 48:** For bioequivalence tests, AUC is a relevant measure to assess whether test and reference formulation deliver the same dose?
    Answer: b. True
49. **Question 49:** Seminiferous tubules develop central lumen after:
    Answer: d. Puberty
50. **Question 50:** Which type of uterine sarcoma is characterized by the presence of spindle-shaped cells and a high rate of recurrence?
    Answer: d. Leiomyosarcoma
51. **Question 51:** Spermatogenesis is stimulated by:
    Answer: b. Anterior pituitary gonadotropic hormones
52. **Question 52:** For bioequivalence tests, AUC is a relevant measure to assess whether test and reference formulation have the same volume of distribution?
    Answer: b. False

53. **Question 53:** What is the nongenomic effect of testosterone on vascular smooth muscle?
    Answer: b. Vasodilation
54. **Question 54:** For bioequivalence tests, Cmax differs between test and reference formulation if both deliver different doses (assume same rate of absorption for both formulations)?
    Answer: a. True
55. **Question 55:** Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) stimulates the release of:
    Answer: d. LH
56. **Question 56:** What type of viruses are retroviruses, including HIV?
    Answer: c. RNA viruses
57. **Question 57:** Which diagnostic test is most useful for detecting Chlamydia trachomatis infections?
    Answer: d. PCR-based test
58. **Question 58:** Which compound is not present in the follicular fluid?
    Answer: c. Glycogen
59. **Question 59:** A 25-year-old male presents with pain and swelling in the scrotum. Laboratory tests reveal an elevated white blood cell count. Which condition is most likely?
    Answer: b. Acute epididymitis
60. **Question 60:** A 30-year-old woman with a history of polycystic ovarian syndrome presents for evaluation of infertility after 1 year of unprotected intercourse. What is the initial step in her evaluation?
    Answer: d. Determination of ovulation
61. **Question 61:** In the uterus of a normal female infant, what is the size relationship of the cervix, isthmus, and fundus?
    Answer: d. The cervix is larger than the fundus
62. **Question 62:** Which cells produce testosterone?
    Answer: c. Leydig cells
63. **Q63:** What is the ureter's relationship to the arteries in its course through the pelvis?
    A: Posterior to the iliac artery and anterior to the uterine artery
64. **Q64:** Which of the following statements is correct?
    A: Testosterone decreases the frequency of GnRH pulses in the hypothalamus
65. **Q65:** What is the primary function of the Leydig cells in the testes?
    A: Secrete testosterone
66. **Q66:** Clindamycin is used in very specific infections like osteomyelitis due to its pattern of distribution?
    A: True
67. **Q67:** What type of connective tissue surrounds the seminiferous tubules?
    A: Fibrous connective tissue
68. **Q68:** Patients with penicillin allergy can use azithromycin for otitis media even though azithromycin has great potential for drug-drug interactions?
    A: True
69. **Q69:** Which of the following is NOT a common clinical feature of secondary syphilis?
    A: Chancre at the site of inoculation
70. **Q70:** Vaginitis can be seen commonly after menopause because of _____.
    A: Fall in oestrogen levels

71. **Q71:** Which step in steroid hormone biosynthesis occurs in the accessory sex target tissues of the male and is catalyzed by 5 alpha-reductase?
    A: Testosterone >> dihydrotestosterone
72. **Q72:** Sperm don't become optimally motile until the pH of the surrounding fluids rises to:
    A: 6.0 to 6.5
73. **Q73:** What is the causative agent of Trichomoniasis?
    A: Trichomonas vaginalis
74. **Q74:** Where does the ovum receive the sperm?
    A: Zona pellucida
75. **Q75:** Which of the following statements regarding Prolactin is true?
    A: Prolactin levels increase during stress
76. **Q76:** The time it takes to reach peak plasma concentrations (Tmax) is independent of the dose and the oral bioavailability?
    A: False
77. **Q77:** A "birth control" compound for men has been sought for several decades. Which substance would provide effective sterility?
    A: A substance that blocks the actions of FSH
78. **Q78:** Which gene mutation is most commonly associated with hereditary prostate cancer?
    A: BRCA2
79. **Q79:** During delivery, which of the following muscles is most likely to be obviously torn?
    A: Levator ani muscle
80. **Q80:** Mark the INCORRECT statement about the prostate gland?
    A: Secretion is acidic in nature
81. **Q81:** Which of the following conditions is characterized by an abnormal increase in the number of cells in the prostate, but not cancerous?
    A: Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)
82. **Q82:** Sperm maturation occurs in the:
    A: Epididymis
83. **Q83:** Pelvic organs are supported by DeLancey's:
    A: The lateral vagina and endopelvic fascia are connected anteriorly to the arcus tendineus fasciae pelvis
84. **Q84:** All of the following statements are true, EXCEPT:
    A: LH causes Sertoli cells to secrete inhibin
85. **Q85:** The Gonads develop from all of the following embryonic sources, EXCEPT:
    A: Somatic ectoderm
86. **Q86:** Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding contrasexual precocious puberty?
    A: The most common cause in boys is an estrogen-secreting adrenal tumor
87. **Q87:** What is the primary mode of transmission for HSV-1?
    A: Saliva
88. **Q88:** The average pH of the combined semen is:
    A: 7.5

89. **Q89:** What is the pH range typically seen in vaginal candidiasis?
    A: 6-7
90. **Q90:** Which organ in the human body does the fertilization process occur?
    A: Fallopian tube
91. **Q91:** Which of the following is NOT a regulatory gene found in HIV?
    A: gp120
92. **Q92:** Which of the following is the correct order of sperm development in the seminiferous tubules?
    A: Spermatogonia → Spermatocytes → Spermatids → Spermatozoa
93. **Q93:** Which of the following statements concerning puberty is true?
    A: Estrogens are involved in keratinization of the vaginal mucosa at puberty
94. **Q94:** For bioequivalence tests, AUC is a relevant measure to assess whether test and reference formulation have the same rate of absorption?
    A: False

Here are the extracted questions and answers:

95. **During mitosis in spermatogenesis, Spermatogonia become progressively modified and enlarged to form?**
    Answer: d. Primary spermatocytes
96. **What is the function of the Bartholin's glands?**
    Answer: b. To secrete mucus for lubrication
97. **During a physical examination, myrtiform caruncles may be noted. What are they?**
    Answer: e. Remnants of the hymen
98. **Which of the following statements is true regarding the use of PSA testing in prostate cancer screening?**
    Answer: c. PSA testing can be used in conjunction with other diagnostic methods but may result in false positives and false negatives.
99. **What type of epithelium lines the seminiferous tubules in the testis?**
    Answer: a. Stratified spermatogenic epithelium
100. **A cell's capacity to divide into two equal daughter cells is known as?**
    Answer: b. Mitosis
101. **What is the pH range typically seen in vaginal candidiasis?**
    Answer: d. 6-7
102. **The time it takes to reach peak plasma concentrations (Tmax) is independent of the dose and the oral bioavailability?**
    Answer: b. False
103. **Clindamycin is used in very specific infections like osteomyelitis due to its pattern of distribution?**
    Answer: b. True
104. **In the uterus of a normal female infant, what is the size relationship of the cervix, isthmus, and fundus?**
    Answer: d. The cervix is larger than the fundus.
105. **Which condition is characterized by the presence of multiple small cysts in the epididymis and is usually asymptomatic?**
    Answer: d. Spermatocele

106. **Which structure serves as the site of implantation of the fertilized ovum?**
Answer: a. Uterine body
107. **Functions of the epididymis include all of the following EXCEPT:**
Answer: d. Inclusion of materials to seminal fluid to nourish the maturing spermatozoa.
108. **What is the most common chromosomal abnormality in a complete hydatidiform mole?**
Answer: d. Triploidy

---

1. **Which condition is characterized by the presence of multiple small cysts in the epididymis and is usually asymptomatic?**
Answer: d. Spermatocele
2. **How many ducts does one epididymis contain?**
Answer: c. 1
3. **Functions of the epididymis include all of the following EXCEPT:**
Answer: b. Moving sperm away to the prostatic urethra.
4. **Testosterone is converted to _____ in the prostate.**
Answer: c. Dihydrotestosterone
5. **Which cells of the testes secrete testosterone?**
Answer: a. Leydig Cells (Interstitial cells)
6. **What type of connective tissue surrounds the seminiferous tubules?**
Answer: Fibrous connective tissue
7. **What type of epithelium lines the seminiferous tubules in the testis?**
Answer: a. Stratified spermatogenic epithelium
8. **What is the nongenomic effect of testosterone on vascular smooth muscle?**
Answer: b. Vasodilation
9. **Spermatogenesis is stimulated by:**
Answer: b. Anterior pituitary gonadotropic hormones
10. **Which step in steroid hormone biosynthesis occurs in the accessory sex target tissues of the male and is catalyzed by 5 alpha-reductase?**
Answer: Testosterone → Dihydrotestosterone

11. **Which structure serves as the site of implantation of the fertilized ovum?**
Answer: a. Uterine body
12. **Name the hormone which is at its peak during ovulation.**
Answer: c. LH
13. **What is the most common type of uterine fibroid?**
Answer: d. Intramural fibroid
14. **What is the most important histological feature used to differentiate between simple and complex endometrial hyperplasia without atypia?**
Answer: d. Presence of glandular crowding
15. **What is the function of the Bartholin's glands?**
Answer: b. To secrete mucus for lubrication

16. **Which structure is responsible for the secretion of alkaline fluid that neutralizes acidic urine and enhances sperm motility?**
    Answer: d. Bulbourethral glands
17. **During delivery, which of the following muscles is most likely to be obviously torn?**
    Answer: a. Levator ani muscle
18. **Why is milk produced by a woman only after delivery, not before?**
    Answer: b. High levels of progesterone and estrogen during pregnancy suppress milk production
19. **What is the pH range typically seen in vaginal candidiasis?**
    Answer: 6-7
20. **Vaginitis can be seen commonly after menopause because of _____.**
    Answer: Fall in estrogen levels

21. **What is the distinguishing feature of lesions caused by HSV-2?**
    Answer: c. Lesions occur in the genital area
22. **What is the causative agent of Trichomoniasis?**
    Answer: Trichomonas vaginalis
23. **Which diagnostic test is most useful for detecting *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections?**
    Answer: d. PCR-based test
24. **Which of the following statements is NOT a regulatory gene found in HIV?**
    Answer: a. gp120
25. **What are the key glycoproteins found in the envelope of HIV?**
    Answer: e. gp120 and gp41
26. **What distinguishes HIV-2 from HIV-1?**
    Answer: c. HIV-2 is less easily transmittable and has a longer incubation period

27. **Cephalosporin efficacy is time-dependent; as such, the patients can stop taking the medications once they feel better.**
    Answer: b. False
28. **Azithromycin is very convenient for the patient because it is administered once daily.**
    Answer: b. False
29. **Clindamycin is used in very specific infections like osteomyelitis due to its pattern of distribution.**
    Answer: a. True
30. **For bioequivalence tests, AUC is a relevant measure to assess whether test and reference formulation deliver the same dose.**
    Answer: b. True
31. **The time to reach steady state after a constant rate infusion is affected by the elimination rate constant (ke) of the drug.**
    Answer: b. True
32. **For bioequivalence tests, Cmax differs between test and reference formulation if both deliver different doses (assume the same rate of absorption for both formulations).**
    Answer: a. True

33. **The time it takes to reach peak plasma concentrations (Tmax) is independent of the dose and the oral bioavailability.**
    Answer: b. False
34. **What is the treatment of choice for uncomplicated gonococcal infections?**
    Answer: a. Ceftriaxone
35. **Which gene mutation is most commonly associated with hereditary prostate cancer?**
    Answer: a. BRCA2

36. **What is the main histological characteristic of prostate cancer?**
    Answer: a. Large, irregular glands with prominent nucleoli
37. **What is the most common chromosomal abnormality in a complete hydatidiform mole?**
    Answer: d. Triploidy
38. **Which histological feature is characteristic of adenomyosis?**
    Answer: d. Endometrial glands and stroma located within the myometrium
39. **What is the most common cause of vulvovaginitis in reproductive-aged women?**
    Answer: b. Bacterial vaginosis
40. **Which condition is characterized by an abnormal increase in the number of cells in the prostate, but is not cancerous?**
    Answer: a. Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)
41. **In serous ovarian tumors, what is the typical histological finding?**
    Answer: d. Papillary structures with psammoma bodies
42. **Which type of uterine sarcoma is characterized by the presence of spindle-shaped cells and a high rate of recurrence?**

43. **Spermatogenesis is stimulated by:**
    Answer: b. Anterior pituitary gonadotropic hormones

1. **Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) stimulates the release of:**
   Answer: d. LH
2. **Which cells produce testosterone?**
   Answer: c. Leydig cells
3. **What is the primary function of the Leydig cells in the testes?**
   Answer: Secrete testosterone
4. **Which step in steroid hormone biosynthesis occurs in the accessory sex target tissues of the male and is catalyzed by 5 alpha-reductase?**
   Answer: Testosterone → Dihydrotestosterone
5. **Which substance would provide effective sterility as a male birth control method?**
   Answer: A substance that blocks the actions of FSH
6. **What is the nongenomic effect of testosterone on vascular smooth muscle?**
   Answer: b. Vasodilation
7. **Which of the following statements is correct?**
   Answer: Testosterone decreases the frequency of GnRH pulses in the hypothalamus
8. **Which of the following statements regarding Prolactin is true?**
   Answer: Prolactin levels increase during stress

10. **What type of connective tissue surrounds the seminiferous tubules?**
    Answer: Fibrous connective tissue
11. **Which structure serves as the site of implantation of the fertilized ovum?**
    Answer: a. Uterine body
12. **Where does sperm maturation occur?**
    Answer: Epididymis
13. **During mitosis in spermatogenesis, spermatogonia become progressively modified and enlarged to form:**
    Answer: d. Primary spermatocytes
14. **Which is NOT a common clinical feature of secondary syphilis?**
    Answer: Chancre at the site of inoculation
15. **Which of the following is the correct order of sperm development in the seminiferous tubules?**
    Answer: Spermatogonia → Spermatocytes → Spermatids → Spermatozoa
16. **Sperm don't become optimally motile until the pH of the surrounding fluids rises to:**
    Answer: 6.0 to 6.5
17. **The average pH of the combined semen is:**
    Answer: 7.5

18. **Which condition is characterized by an abnormal increase in the number of cells in the prostate, but not cancerous?**
    Answer: Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)
19. **Where does the ovum receive the sperm?**
    Answer: Zona pellucida
20. **Which diagnostic test is most useful for detecting *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections?**
    Answer: d. PCR-based test
21. **What is the causative agent of *Trichomoniasis*?**
    Answer: *Trichomonas vaginalis*
22. **Which of the following muscles is most likely to be obviously torn during delivery?**
    Answer: Levator ani muscle
23. **Vaginitis can be seen commonly after menopause because of:**
    Answer: Fall in estrogen levels
24. **What is the function of Bartholin's glands?**
    Answer: b. To secrete mucus for lubrication
25. **Which structure serves as the site of implantation of the fertilized ovum?**
    Answer: a. Uterine body
26. **Which of the following statements concerning puberty is true?**
    Answer: Estrogens are involved in keratinization of the vaginal mucosa at puberty

27. **For bioequivalence tests, AUC is a relevant measure to assess whether test and reference formulations have the same volume of distribution?**
    Answer: b. False

28. **For bioequivalence tests, Cmax differs between test and reference formulation if both deliver different doses (assume same rate of absorption for both formulations)?**
    Answer: a. True
29. **The time it takes to reach peak plasma concentrations (Tmax) is independent of the dose and the oral bioavailability?**
    Answer: b. False
30. **Clindamycin is used in very specific infections like osteomyelitis due to its pattern of distribution?**
    Answer: b. True
31. **Patients with penicillin allergy can use azithromycin for otitis media even though azithromycin has great potential for drug-drug interactions?**
    Answer: a. True

32. **Which condition is characterized by the presence of multiple small cysts in the epididymis and is usually asymptomatic?**
    Answer: d. Spermatocele
33. **Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding contrasexual precocious puberty?**
    Answer: The most common cause in boys is an estrogen-secreting adrenal tumor
34. **Which of the following is the most common chromosomal abnormality in a complete hydatidiform mole?**
    Answer: d. Triploidy
35. **Which gene mutation is most commonly associated with hereditary prostate cancer?**
    Answer: BRCA2
36. **Which of the following is NOT a regulatory gene found in HIV?**
    Answer: gp120

37. **What is the pH range typically seen in vaginal candidiasis?**
    Answer: 6-7
38. **What is the primary mode of transmission for HSV-1?**
    Answer: Saliva
39. **Which of the following statements is true regarding the use of PSA testing in prostate cancer screening?**
    Answer: c. PSA testing can be used in conjunction with other diagnostic methods but may result in false positives and false negatives.
40. **What type of epithelium lines the seminiferous tubules in the testis?**
    Answer: a. Stratified spermatogenic epithelium
41. **What is the pH range typically seen in vaginal candidiasis?**
    Answer: d. 6-7
42. **A cell's capacity to divide into two equal daughter cells is known as?**
    Answer: b. Mitosis
43. **Pelvic organs are supported by DeLancey's:**
    Answer: The lateral vagina and endopelvic fascia are connected anteriorly to the arcus tendineus fasciae pelvis
44. **The Gonads develop from all of the following embryonic sources, EXCEPT:**
    Answer: Somatic ectoderm

I've added these questions to the previous structured format while maintaining logical groupings. Here's the updated version:

1. **Spermatogenesis is stimulated by:**
   Answer: b. Anterior pituitary gonadotropic hormones
2. **Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) stimulates the release of:**
   Answer: d. LH
3. **Which cells produce testosterone?**
   Answer: c. Leydig cells
4. **What is the primary function of the Leydig cells in the testes?**
   Answer: Secrete testosterone
5. **Which step in steroid hormone biosynthesis occurs in the accessory sex target tissues of the male and is catalyzed by 5 alpha-reductase?**
   Answer: Testosterone → Dihydrotestosterone
6. **Which substance would provide effective sterility as a male birth control method?**
   Answer: A substance that blocks the actions of FSH
7. **What is the nongenomic effect of testosterone on vascular smooth muscle?**
   Answer: b. Vasodilation
8. **Which of the following statements is correct?**
   Answer: Testosterone decreases the frequency of GnRH pulses in the hypothalamus
9. **Which of the following statements regarding Prolactin is true?**
   Answer: Prolactin levels increase during stress

10. **What type of connective tissue surrounds the seminiferous tubules?**
    Answer: Fibrous connective tissue
11. **Which structure serves as the site of implantation of the fertilized ovum?**
    Answer: a. Uterine body
12. **Where does sperm maturation occur?**
    Answer: Epididymis
13. **During mitosis in spermatogenesis, spermatogonia become progressively modified and enlarged to form:**
    Answer: d. Primary spermatocytes
14. **Which of the following is the correct order of sperm development in the seminiferous tubules?**
    Answer: Spermatogonia → Spermatocytes → Spermatids → Spermatozoa
15. **Sperm don’t become optimally motile until the pH of the surrounding fluids rises to:**
    Answer: 6.0 to 6.5
16. **The average pH of the combined semen is:**
    Answer: 7.5
17. **Which condition is characterized by the presence of multiple small cysts in the epididymis and is usually asymptomatic?**
    Answer: d. Spermatocele
18. **Which of the following is FALSE regarding contrasexual precocious puberty?**
    Answer: The most common cause in boys is an estrogen-secreting adrenal tumor
19. **What is the primary mode of transmission for HSV-1?**
    Answer: Saliva

20. **What type of epithelium lines the seminiferous tubules in the testis?**
    Answer: a. Stratified spermatogenic epithelium

21. **Which organ in the human body does the fertilization process occur?**
    Answer: Fallopian tube
22. **Where does the ovum receive the sperm?**
    Answer: Zona pellucida
23. **Which diagnostic test is most useful for detecting *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections?**
    Answer: d. PCR-based test
24. **What is the causative agent of *Trichomoniasis*?**
    Answer: *Trichomonas vaginalis*
25. **Which of the following muscles is most likely to be obviously torn during delivery?**
    Answer: Levator ani muscle
26. **Vaginitis can be seen commonly after menopause because of:**
    Answer: Fall in estrogen levels
27. **What is the function of Bartholin's glands?**
    Answer: b. To secrete mucus for lubrication
28. **Which of the following statements concerning puberty is true?**
    Answer: Estrogens are involved in keratinization of the vaginal mucosa at puberty
29. **In the uterus of a normal female infant, what is the size relationship of the cervix, isthmus, and fundus?**
    Answer: d. The cervix is larger than the fundus

30. **For bioequivalence tests, AUC is a relevant measure to assess whether test and reference formulations have the same volume of distribution?**
    Answer: b. False
31. **For bioequivalence tests, Cmax differs between test and reference formulation if both deliver different doses (assume same rate of absorption for both formulations)?**
    Answer: a. True
32. **For bioequivalence tests, AUC is a relevant measure to assess whether test and reference formulations have the same rate of absorption?**
    Answer: False
33. **The time it takes to reach peak plasma concentrations (Tmax) is independent of the dose and the oral bioavailability?**
    Answer: b. False
34. **Clindamycin is used in very specific infections like osteomyelitis due to its pattern of distribution?**
    Answer: b. True
35. **Patients with penicillin allergy can use azithromycin for otitis media even though azithromycin has great potential for drug-drug interactions?**
    Answer: a. True

36. **Which of the following is NOT a regulatory gene found in HIV?**
    Answer: gp120
37. **Which of the following statements is true regarding the use of PSA testing in prostate cancer screening?**

Answer: c. PSA testing can be used in conjunction with other diagnostic methods but may result in false positives and false negatives

38. **Which gene mutation is most commonly associated with hereditary prostate cancer?**
    Answer: BRCA2
39. **Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding contrasexual precocious puberty?**
    Answer: The most common cause in boys is an estrogen-secreting adrenal tumor
40. **Which of the following is the most common chromosomal abnormality in a complete hydatidiform mole?**
    Answer: d. Triploidy

41. **What is the pH range typically seen in vaginal candidiasis?**
    Answer: 6-7
42. **A cell's capacity to divide into two equal daughter cells is known as?**
    Answer: b. Mitosis
43. **Pelvic organs are supported by DeLancey's:**
    Answer: The lateral vagina and endopelvic fascia are connected anteriorly to the arcus tendineus fasciae pelvis
44. **The Gonads develop from all of the following embryonic sources, EXCEPT:**
    Answer: Somatic ectoderm
45. **During a physical examination, myrtiform caruncles may be noted. What are they?**
    Answer: e. Remnants of the hymen
46. **Functions of the epididymis include all of the following EXCEPT:**
    Answer: d. Inclusion of materials to seminal fluid to nourish the maturing spermatozoa

Reproductive System

Prepared by @Medicine is life

https://sites.google.com/view/aug-medicine/medicine

2023