# Repro final 2025

How many chromatids and chromosomes should one expect to find in a secondary ?spermatocyte in a human
Question 1Answer

.a
chromatids, 23 chromosomes 46

.b
chromatids, 46 chromosomes 92

.c
chromatids, 46 chromosomes 46

.d
chromatids, 23 chromosomes 23

:Not true regarding perineal membrane
Question 2Answer

.a
It is divided into superficial and deep layers

.b
The external urethral sphincter muscles are part of superficial layer

.c
.These two layers of muscles and their fascial covering constitute the urogenital diaphragm

.d
Bulbospongious muscle is part of superficial layer

.e
Portions of the anal sphincter are parts of deep perineal compartment

.Choose the correct statement about LH or FSH
Question 5Answer

.a
.FSH targets Sertoli cells of the testes which produce testosterone

.b
.LH targets Sertoli cells of the testes which promotes spermiogenesis

.c
.FSH targets Leydig cells of the testes which promotes spermiogenesis

.d
.LH targets Leydig cells of the testes which produce testosterone

:The seminal vesicles contribute to semen by secreting fluid rich in
Question 6Answer

.a
Testosterone

.b
Mucus and lysozyme

.c
Spermatozoa

.d
Fructose and prostaglandins

?The prostate gland is composed of which type of epithelium
Question 7Answer

.a
Stratified squamous epithelium

.b
Simple columnar and pseudostratified columnar epithelium

.c
Transitional epithelium

.d
Simple squamous epithelium

The fallopian tube is lined by which type of epithelium
?
Question 8Answer

.a
Pseudostratified columnar epithelium

.b
Stratified squamous epithelium

.c
Simple columnar epithelium with cilia

.d
Transitional epithelium

?The epididymis is lined by which type of epithelium
Question 9Answer

.a
Stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium

.b
Pseudostratified columnar epithelium with stereocilia

.c
Transitional epithelium

.d
Simple squamous epithelium

Which of the following cells are responsible for producing testosterone in the testis
?
Question 10Answer

.a
Spermatogonia

.b
Sertoli cells

.c
Leydig cells

.d
Myoid cells

?Which of the following layers is shed during menstruation
Question 11Answer

.a
Stratum functionale of the endometrium

.b
Perimetrium

.c
Stratum basale of the endometrium

.d
Myometrium

The function of Sertoli cells in the testes includes all of the following EXCEPT
Question 12Answer

.a
Supporting and nourishing developing spermatozoa

.b
Forming the blood-testis barrier

.c
Producing testosterone

.d
Secreting anti-Müllerian hormone (AMH) during fetal development

Which of the following best describes the histological appearance of the proliferative phase
?of the endometrium
Question 13Answer

.a
Straight, tubular glands with mitotic activity

.b
Thick endometrial stroma with highly coiled glands

.c
Extensive decidualization with large vacuolated stromal cells

.d
Shedding of endometrial glands and stroma

?What is the typical incubation period for Chancroid
Question 14Answer

.a
days 3-1

.b
days 21-14

.c
days 10-3

.d
days 14-7

.e
None of these

?What is used to prevent gonococcal conjunctivitis in newborns
Question 15Answer

.a
Silver nitrate drops

.b
Azithromycin tablets

.c
Ceftriaxone injections

.d
None of these

.e
Erythromycin ointment

How is Bacterial Vaginosis )BV( typically diagnosed
Question 16Answer
.a
Using Amsel criteria including homogeneous discharge and high vaginal pH

.b
Through a positive VDRL test

.c
None of these

.d
By detecting Treponema pallidum in a blood sample

.e
By identifying H. ducreyi in a lesion

?Why is benzathine penicillin preferred for treating primary and secondary syphilis
Question 17Answer

.a
.It is inexpensive and easy to administer

.b
.It is released very slowly, maintaining effective levels for several weeks

.c
None of these

.d
.It is the most effective antibiotic for all bacterial infections

.e.It provides a rapid cure for all stages of syphilis

?What treatment is commonly used to manage Trichomoniasis
Question 18Answer
.a
Antiviral drugs

.b
Antifungal therapy

.c
Antibiotics like tetracycline

.d
Metronidazole

?How is molluscum contagiosum typically transmitted
Question 19Answer

.a
Blood transfusion

.b
Airborne droplets

.c
Insect bites

.d
Direct contact and fomites

?Which Candida species is responsible for 90% of candidal vulvovaginitis cases
Question 20Answer

.a
Candida albicans

.b
Candida tropicalis

.c
Candida glabrata

.d
Candida parapsilosis

Which HPV types are most associated with cervical carcinoma

Question 21Answer

.a
HPV-6 and HPV-11

.b
HPV-30 and HPV-40

.c
HPV-16 and HPV-18

.d
HPV-1 and HPV-4

Which class of drugs is NOT typically included in HAART regimens

Question 22Answer

.a
NRTIs (Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors)

.b
Integrase Inhibitors

.c
PIs )Protease Inhibitors)

.d
Antibiotics

.e
NNRTIs(Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors)

?What is the primary method of transmission for Trichomonas vaginalis
Question 23Answer

.a
Blood transfusion

.b
Contaminated water

.c
Airborne droplets

.d
Sexual intercourse

?Which region of the world has been most affected by the HIV epidemic
Question 24Answer

a.Eastern Europe
b.North America
c.Sub-Saharan Africa
d.South Asia

?What are the key glycoproteins found in the envelope of HIV
Question 25Answer

.a
gp120 and gp41

.b
gp41 and gp32

.c
gp160 and gp36

.d
None of these

.e
gp24 and gp17

What does the "gag" gene in HIV encode
Question 26Answer

.a
Integrase

.b
p24 and p17

.c
gp120 and gp41

.d
Reverse transcriptase

What are the early viral genes associated with the oncogenicity of human papillomaviruses ?(HPV)
Question 27Answer

.a
E2 and E4
.b
E6 and E7
.c
N1 and N2
.d
L1 and L2

What are the early viral genes associated with the oncogenicity of human papillomaviruses ?(HPV)
Question 27Answer

.a
E2 and E4

.b
E6 and E7

.c
N1 and N2

.d
L1 and L2

How long does it typically take for antibodies to become detectable in an HIV infection after ?initial exposure
Question 28Answer

.a
None of these

.b
to 2 months 1

.c
to 10 days 7

.d
to 2 days 1

.e
to 14 days 10

A 65-year-old man presents with difficulty urinating and an enlarged prostate on digital rectal examination. Which zone of the prostate is most commonly affected in benign prostatic hyperplasia(BPH)
Question 29Answer

a.Transitional zone
b.Peripheral zone
c.Anterior fibromuscular stroma
d.Central zone

?Which of the following is the most common cause of orchitis in young males
Question 30Answer

.a
Treponema pallidum

.b
Escherichia coli

.c
Mumps virus

.d
Mycobacterium tuberculosis

A 4-year-old boy presents with a painless testicular mass. Histology shows Schiller-Duval ?bodies. What is the most likely diagnosis
Question 31Answer

.a
Embryonal carcinoma

.b
Yolk sac tumor

.c
Teratoma

.d
Seminoma

Which of the following findings is most characteristic of the histopathology of polycystic ?ovaries
Question 32Answer

.a
Stromal hyperthecosis with a predominance of luteinized cells

.b
Extensive fibrosis and absence of follicles

.c
Multiple small cysts lined by granulosa cells

.d
Presence of large cysts with theca lutein cells

?Which of the following is the most likely hormonal manifestation of a granulosa cell tumor
Question 33Answer

.a
Increased testosterone production

.b
Decreased progesterone production

.c
Increased estrogen production

.d
Increased hCG production

Which of the following is most commonly associated with a molar pregnancy
Question 34Answer

.a
Decreased progesterone levels

.b
Invasive growth into the uterine wall

.c
Increased uterine size without fetal movement

.d
Elevated hCG levels

Which of the following serum tumor markers is most commonly elevated in patients with ?seminoma
Question 35Answer

.a
Beta-human chorionic gonadotropin (β-hCG)

.b
Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)

.c
Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)

.d
Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP)

?Which of the following ovarian tumors is most likely to be bilateral
Question 36Answer

.a
Dysgerminoma

.b
Mucinous cystadenoma

.c
Granulosa cell tumor

.d
Serous cystadenoma

Which of the following is the characteristic feature of a low-grade endometrial stromal ?sarcoma
Question 37Answer

.a
Endometrial stroma infiltrating the myometrium

.b
Lack of estrogen receptor expression

.c
Presence of atypical mitotic figures

.d
Presence of mucinous glands within the tumor

Which of the following is the most common cause of epididymitis in men under 35 years
Question 38Answer

.a
Mycobacterium tuberculosis

.b
Chlamydia trachomatis

.c
Candida albicans

.d
Escherichia coli

?Which of the following is a likely cause of premature ovarian failure
Question 39Answer

.a
Increased luteinizing hormone (LH) levels

.b
Decreased estrogen levels

.c
Increased testosterone levels

.d
Increased prolactin levels

A 32-year-old male presents with gynecomastia and a testicular mass. Histology reveals large polygonal cells with eosinophilic cytoplasm and Reinke crystals. What is the most ?likely diagnosis
Question 40Answer

.a
Choriocarcinoma

.b
Leydig cell tumor

.c
Sertoli cell tumor

.d
Embryonal carcinoma

?Which of the following is the most common type of vaginal cyst
Question 41Answer

.a
Epidermoid cyst

.b
Bartholin cyst

.c
Retention cyst

.d
Nabothian cyst

?Which of the following is a characteristic feature of a mucinous cystadenoma of the ovary
Question 42Answer

.a
Presence of keratinized cells

.b
Bilateral involvement

.c
Presence of solid areas with necrosis

.d
Thick mucinous fluid-filled cysts

A biopsy of a prostatic adenocarcinoma shows cribriform architecture with comedonecrosis.
?What is the likely Gleason pattern
Question 43Answer

.a
Gleason pattern 2

.b
Gleason pattern 5

.c
Gleason pattern 3

.d
Gleason pattern 4

What is the most common site of metastasis for prostate adenocarcinoma
Question 44Answer

.a
Brain

.b
Lungs

.c
Bones

.d
Liver

A patient with a history of HPV infection presents with a penile lesion showing koilocytosis ?on histology. What is the most likely diagnosis
Question 45Answer

.a
Lichen sclerosus

.b
Bowen disease

.c
Peyronie’s disease

.d
Squamous cell carcinoma

Which of the following is a typical clinical feature of vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia (VIN)
Question 46Answer

.a
Itching and irritation

.b
Thickened skin with hyperpigmentation

.c
Painless ulceration

.d
Painful vaginal bleeding

Which of the following is a significant risk factor for endometrial carcinoma
Question 47Answer

.a
Obesity

.b
Early menopause

.c
Nulliparity

.d
Use of oral contraceptives

Which testicular tumor is highly aggressive and characterized by early hematogenous spread
Question 48Answer

.a
Seminoma

.b
Embryonal carcinoma

.c
Yolk sac tumor

.d
Choriocarcinoma

Which tumor marker is most useful in monitoring recurrence of prostate cancer
Question 49Answer

.a
Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)

.b
Beta-hCG

.c
Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP)

.d
Prostate-specific antigen (PSA)

Which of the following findings is characteristic of prostate basal cell hyperplasia
Question 50Answer

.a
Small, uniform acini with double-layered epithelium

.b
Presence of vascular invasion

.c
Intracytoplasmic mucin

.d
Cribriform architecture with necrosis

Which of the following is a key histological feature of cervical squamous cell carcinoma?
Question 51Answer

.a
Presence of signet-ring cells

.b
Keratinization

.c
Necrotic tumor with hemorrhage

.d
Glandular formation

?Which of the following is the most common uterine anomaly
Question 52Answer

.a
Septate uterus

.b
Bicornuate uterus

.c
Unicornuate uterus

.d
Arcuate uterus

Which histological pattern is characteristic of prostatic adenocarcinoma
Question 53Answer

.a
Perineural invasion

.b
Reinke crystals

.c
Schiller-Duval bodies

.d
Syncytiotrophoblasts

Which of the following is the most likely presenting symptom of an endometrial stromal ?sarcoma
Question 54Answer

.a
Abnormal uterine bleeding

.b
Postmenopausal bleeding

.c
Dyspareunia

.d
Pelvic pain

All of the following are contraindications of COC EXCEPT
Question 55Answer

.a
Current hysterectomy

.b
history of myocardial infaction

.c
42days postpartum with risk factors for thromboembolism

.d
35 yr old smoker female

A 51-year-old premenopausal woman requests an estrogen-containing contraceptive from her primary care physician. Her social history is significant for being sexually active, smoking one pack per day of cigarettes, and patient has no personal or family history of breast or endometrial cancer. She has no personal or family history of breast, ovarian, or endometrial cancer. Why might be the physician will choose to avoid an estrogen-containing ?contraceptive
Question 56Answer

a.The patient is at high risk for developing cancer
b.The physician fears a disulfiram-like reaction
c.The physician fears that estrogen will disrupt the patient's lipid profile by increasing LDL and increase her risk of cardiovascular disease
d.This patient has a high risk of thromboembolism
e.The physician has no reason to avoid an estrogen containing contraceptive

Which contraceptive method provides long-acting reversible contraception
Question 57Answer

.a
Transdermal contraceptive patch

.b
Extended-cycle oral contraceptives

.c
Intrauterine device

.d
Contraceptive vaginal ring

A 65-year-old woman with postmenopausal atrophy and hot flashes is prescribed with estrogen therapy by her primary care physician. She has a family history of endometrial cancer and is concerned about her risk for this condition. Which of the following statements ?is true
Question 58Answer

a
Breast cancer is unlikely

.b
Thromboembolic events are unlikely

.c
Postmenopausal bleeding is unlikely

.d
The risk can be offset by adding a progestogen product

The mechanism of drug action by which erectile dysfunction is treated
Question 59Answer

a.stimulation of the release of testosterone

b.vasoconstriction of the blood vessels in the penis

c.inhibition of phosphodiesterases

d.inhibition of GnRH

e.stimulation of estrogen secretion

An 18-year-old woman presents to the primary care clinic for a routine visit. She has been feeling well over the past year. She tells the physician she is in a longterm relationship with a boyfriend and has been sexually active. She would like to start using oral contraceptive ?pills. The physician should inform the patient about what possible side effect
Question 60Answer

.a
Venous thromboembolism

.b
Increased menstrual bleeding

.c
Increased risk of ovarian cancer

.d
Headaches

.e
Weight gain

:Most estrone and estriol are formed from estradiol in this organ
Question 61Answer

.a
liver

.b
CNS

.c
kidney

.d
overy

.e
adrenal

?Which of the following are true about oral contraceptives
Question 62Answer

.a
they can be administered as a spray

.b
the doses of estrogen are at the highest effective coverage dose

.c
they are used for hormone replacement therapy (HRT)

.d
the hormone is delivered via a vaginal ring

.e
they can be monophasic, biphasic, or triphasic

A 45 yr old female seeks contraception. She is smoker and have and a history of transient ischemic attack. She is on many drugs to control her medical illness. Which of the following ?preparations will be effective for this purpose
Question 63Answer

.a
Drospirenone

.b
Tamoxifen

.c
DMPA

.d
ethiny estradiol /drospirenone

:All of the following are contraindications of transdermal patch contraception EXCEPT
Question 64Answer

.a.Diabetic with HA1c <7, good renal function, no neuropathy nor retinopath

b.Current breast cancer

c.21days postpartum without risk factors for thromboembolism

d.35yr old female have migraine with aura

A 53-year-old woman has severe vasomotor symptoms (hot flushes) associated with menopause. She has no pertinent past medical or surgical history. Which would be most ?appropriate for her symptoms
Question 65Answer

.a
Conjugated estrogens vaginal cream

.b
Estradiol transdermal patch

.c
Oral estradiol and medroxyprogesterone acetate

.d
Injectable medroxyprogesterone acetate

An 18-year-old male high school baseball player is interested in improving his hitting ability. He receives twice weekly injections of anabolic steroids(DHEA). Over the next year, which ?of the following effects would be likely observed in this patient
Question 66Answer

.a
Depression

.b
Hepatic hemangioma

.c
Testicular hyperplasia

.d
Premature epiphyseal long bone closing

The substrate used for sperm metabolism is produced by the ._____
Question 67Answer

.a
prostate
.b
Cowper's gland
.c
Testes

d
seminal vesicle

The elastic tissue which connects the cauda epididymis to the scrotal sac is
Question 68Answer

.a
Tendinous cord

.b
Gubernaculum

.c
Scrotal ligament

.d
Caput epididymis

These cells of the testes secrete testosterone
Question 69Answer

.a
Sertoli cells

.b
secondary spermatocytes

.c
Cells of Leydig or interstitial cells

.d
cells of germinal epithelium

?What is the correct order to the phases of the sexual response cycle
Question 70Answer

.a
Plateau phase, excitement phase, orgasm, resolution phase, sexual attraction or arousal

.b
Sexual attraction or arousal, excitement phase, orgasm, plateau phase, resolution phase

.c
Sexual attraction or arousal, excitement phase, plateau phase, orgasm, resolution phase

.d
Sexual attraction or arousal, excitement phase, orgasm, resolution phase, plateau phase

?How many autosomes does a human primary spermatocyte have
Question 71Answer

.a
44

.b
54

.c
33

.d
34

Infertility could develop when the sperm cells displa _____
Question 72Answer

.a
a count of less than 20 million per ml semen

.b
increased acrosomal activity

.c
normal morphology

.d
a count of 120 million per ml semen

**:In the days after ovulation, all of the following occurs EXCEPT**
**Question 73Answer**

.a
.The endometrium undergoes secretory changes

.b
.The plasma progesterone concentration falls

.c
.Cervical mucous becomes more viscous & scanty

.d
.The basal temperature rises

.e
.Corpus luteum form

?What is main tissue of corpus albicans
Question 74Answer

.a
Dense connective tissue

.b
Trabecular epithelium

.c
Hyaline cartilage

.d
Loose connective tissue

?What is main material of zona pellucida
Question 75Answer

.a
Glycoproteins of a hyaline cartilage

.b
Reticular epithelium

.c
Unique lipids

.d
Unique glycoproteins

An infection of starting in the vagina and spreading upwards to infecting the rest of the ._____ female reproductive system causing pain, fever and discharge is known as
Question 76Answer

.a
salpingitis

.b
pelvic inflammatory disease

.c
urinary tract infection

.d
vulvodynia

:The following statements regarding HIV are true EXCEPT ONE
سؤال 22 الإجابة

.a
The sexual route is the main mode of transmission

.b
It belongs to the family reteroviridae

.c
The virus is present in all body fluids

.d
It is an oncovirus

.e
It is associated with the enzyme reverse transcriptase

.is an example of a viviparous animal _____
Question 77Answer

.a
Goat

.b
None of the above

.c
Duck

.d
Crocodile

**:All of the following are contraindications of implanted rod contraception EXCEPT**
**Question 78Answer**

.a
suspected pregnancy

.b
days postpartum with risk factors for thromboembolism 42

.c
established pregnancy

.d
active hepatitis

Which of the following functions of the Sertoli cells mediates negative feedback control of ?follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) secretion
Question 79Answer

.a
Synthesis of inhibin

.b
Maintenance of the blood-testes barrier

.c
Synthesis of testosterone

.d
Aromatization of testosterone

:True regarding cervical mucus changes during menstrual cycle
Question 80Answer

.a
Cervical mucus fernlike pattern is due to progesterone

.b
Progesterone makes cervical mucus thin

.c
Estrogen makes the mucus copious

.d
In follicular phase the cervical mucus is not stretchable

?Where are the male ejaculatory ducts
Question 81Answer

.a
Between the bulbourethral glands and the urethra

.b
In the penis

.c
At the end of the vas deferens (ductus deferens)

.d
In the testicles before the epididymis

:False statement about estrogens
Question 82Answer

.a
E2 is the least potent estrogen

.b
Promote thrombosis

.c
Are responsible for breast enlargement at puberty in girls

.d
Protect from atherosclerosis

?Why is milk produced by a woman only after delivery, not before
Question 83Answer

.a
High levels of oxytocin are required for milk production to begin, and oxytocin is not secreted until the baby stimulates the nipple

.b
High levels of progesterone and estrogen during pregnancy suppress milk production

.c
Levels of LH and FSH are too low during pregnancy to support milk production

.d
The alveolar cells of the breast do not reach maturity until after delivery

Which cells are targeted by follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) inducing the production of ?which of the listed products
Question 84Answer

.a
Thecal cells to produce androgens

.b
Nurse/Sertoli cells to produce testosterone

.c
Leydig cells to promote spermiogenesis

.d
Granulosa cells to proliferate around the ovum

?What is the correct trajectory of sperm during ejaculation
Question 85Answer

.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

A cystic structure is noted lateral to the vagina. This is believed to be a Gartners duct. What ?is the embryological origin of this structure
Question 86Answer

.a
Urogenital septum

.b
Mesonephric duct

.c
Cloaca

.d
Genital tubercle

?What is the function of the epididymis
Question 87Answer

.a
Stores sperm and facilitates their maturation

.b
Carries semen out through the penis

.c
Stores sperm and produces seminal fluid

.d
Produces sperm

?After implantation into the uterus, nutrition of the blastocyst comes from which structure
Question 88Answer

.a
Glomerulosa cells

.b
Placenta

.c
Corpus luteum

.d
Decidua

?Which hormone initiates the changes in puberty
Question 89Answer

.a
ICSH

.b
Testosterone

.c
FSH

.d
GnRH

?Ovulation in the female follows which of the listed hormonal stimuli
Question 90Answer

.a
The release of progesterone

.b
The release of follicle stimulating hormone

.c
A surge in rate of release of luteinising hormone

.d
A rise in blood estrogen level

.Pick the right assertion about LH or FSH
Question 91Answer

.a
FSH targets Leydig cells of the testicles which advances spermiogenesis

.b
FSH targets Sertoli cells of the testicles which produce testosterone

.c
LH targets Leydig cells of the testicles which produce testosterone

.d
LH targets Sertoli cells of the testicles which advances spermiogenesis

During pregnancy, the uterine smooth muscle is quiescent. During the ninth month of gestation, the uterine muscle becomes progressively more excitable. What factor ?contributes to the increase in excitability
Question 92Answer

.a
Activity of the fetus falls to low levels

.b
PGE2 synthesis by the placenta decreases

.c
Uterine blood flow reaches its highest rate

.d
Progesterone synthesis by the placenta decreases

.e
Placental estrogen synthesis rises to high rates

Which component of the reproductive system has the most far-reaching effects on the ?physiology of the organism

a.Y chromosomal effects

b.X dose—one X chromosome versus two X chromosomes

c.Gonadal steroid hormones

d.Prenatal testosterone levels

Below is a list of structures and (in brackets) a hormone that they might produce. Which list ?is correct

Question 94Answer

.a
Hypothalamus (GnRH); anterior pituitary (FSH and LH); follicle (estrogens); corpus luteum (progesterone)

.b
Hypothalamus (FSH); anterior pituitary (GnRH); follicle (estrogens); corpus luteum (LH)

.c
Hypothalamus (GnRH); anterior pituitary (estradiol); follicle (LH); corpus luteum (progesterone)

.d
Hypothalamus (estrogens); anterior pituitary (FSH); follicle (progesterone); corpus luteum (estrogens)

?What is the capacity of the chemical progesterone

Question 96Answer

.a
to keep up with optional sex qualities

.b
to set up the uterus for pregnancy

.c
to invigorate estrogen creation

.d
to stop meiosis until the ovum is treated

Birth control pills containing combinations of synthetic estrogen and progesterone compounds that are given for the first 21 days of the menstrual cycle are effective in ?preventing pregnancy. What is the explanation for their efficacy

a.Suppression of the function of the corpus luteum soon after it forms

b.Prevention of normal development of the endometrium

c.Prevention of the preovulatory surge of LH secretion from the pituitary gland

d.Prevention of development of the ovarian follicles

?Which of the following is the typical first visible sign of male puberty
Question 98Answer

.a
Enlargement of the testes

.b
Lengthening of the penis

.c
Pubic hair

.d
Facial hair

?Which statement is NOT correct
Question 99Answer

.a
.The ova in the ovary are continually forming from mitosis

.b
.The ovarian follicles are embedded in the ovary cortex

.c
.The corpus luteum develops from the ruptured follicle

.d
.Ovulation is the ejection of an oocyte from the ovary

?In the development of the oocyte, when does the second meiotic division occur
Question 100Answer

.a
At ovulation

.b
At birth

.c
At fertilization

.d
At menarche

:Select one INCORRECT statement from the following
Question 1Answer

.a
.The primordial follicle cells are present in females at birth

.b
.Meiosis results in the reduction of chromosome numbers in cells from 2n to n

.c
.Spermatogenesis and oogenesis result in the production of either four sperm or four ova

.d
Puberty is the time of life when the reproductive organs begin to mature

?When do progesterone levels rise to their highest point during the female hormonal cycle
Question 2Answer

.a
When the blood concentration of LH is at its highest point

.b
Immediately before ovulation

.c
Between ovulation and the beginning of menstruation

.d
When 12 primary follicles are developing to the antral stage

?Where do the Bartholin’s glands’ ducts open
Question 3Answer

.a
into the midline of the posterior fourchette

.b
bilaterally, beneath the urethra

.c
bilaterally, into the posterior vaginal vestibule

.d
bilaterally, approximately 1 cm lateral to the clitoris

.e
bilaterally, on the inner surface of the labia majora

Spermatogenesis is regulated by a negative feedback control system in which FSH stimulates the steps in sperm cell formation. Which negative feedback signal associated ?with sperm cell production inhibits pituitary formation of FSH
Question 4Answer

.a
Estrogen

.b
Inhibin

.c
LH

.d
Testosterone

Which component of the reproductive system has the most far-reaching effects on the ?physiology of the organism
Question 5Answer

.a
X dose—one X chromosome versus two X chromosomes

.b
Gonadal steroid hormones

.c
Prenatal testosterone levels

.d
Y chromosomal effects/

The penile urethra is lined by which type of epithelium
Question 6Answer

.a
Pseudostratified columnar epithelium, transitioning to stratified squamous distally

.b
Simple squamous epithelium

.c
Stratified squamous epithelium only

.d
Transitional epithelium throughout

Which layer of the testis directly surrounds the seminiferous tubules
Question 7Answer

.a
Tunica propria

.b
Tunica vaginalis

.c
Basement membrane

.d
Tunica albuginea

:The histological hallmark of an atretic follicle is
Question 8Answer

.a
An antrum filled with follicular fluid

.b
Presence of cumulus oophorus

.c
Degenerating granulosa cells and thickened basement membrane

.d
Presence of a corpus luteum

?The ovarian cortex contains which of the following structures
Question 9Answer

.a
Spiral arteries

.b
Mature follicles and corpora lutea

.c
Rete ovarii

.d
Endometrial glands

?Which of the following layers is shed during menstruation
Question 10Answer

.a
Stratum basale of the endometrium

.b
Perimetrium

.c
Stratum functionale of the endometrium

.d
Myometrium

?The fallopian tube is lined by which type of epithelium
Question 11Answer

.a
Transitional epithelium

.b
Simple columnar epithelium with cilia

.c
Stratified squamous epithelium

.d
Pseudostratified columnar epithelium

?Which type of epithelium lines the endocervix
Question 12Answer

.a
Stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium

.b
Simple columnar epithelium

.c
Transitional epithelium

.d
Simple squamous epithelium

?The vaginal epithelium is primarily composed of which cell type
Question 13Answer

.a
Transitional epithelium

.b
Ciliated columnar epithelium

.c
Stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium

.d
Simple columnar epithelium

?What is the primary risk factor for Trichomoniasis infection in women
Question 14Answer

.a
Multiple sexual partners

.b
Chronic diabetes

.c
High blood pressure

.d
Regular use of antibiotics

?What family do smallpox, vaccinia, and molluscum contagiosum viruses belong to
Question 15Answer

.a
Papovavirus

.b
Adenovirus

.c
Retrovirus

.d
Poxvirus

?Which test is used for definitive diagnosis of HIV infection after a positive ELISA result
Question 16Answer

.a
OraQuick

.b
CD4 cell count

.c
Western blot

.d
PCR test

.e
None of these

Which of the following types of cells does HIV primarily infect and destroy, leading to ?immunodeficiency
Question 17Answer

.a
CD8-positive T cells

.b
Red blood cells

.c
B lymphocytes

.d
CD4-positive T cells

?Which of the following is a common diagnostic test for vaginal candidiasis
Question 18Answer

a.Vaginal pH above 5.5

b.Positive Whiff test

c.Potassium hydroxide(KOH)preparation

d.Rapid antigen test

?What is balanitis
Question 19Answer

.a
Inflammation of the foreskin

.b
None of these

.c
Fungal infection of the groin

.d
Inflammation of the glans penis

.e
Infection of the urinary tract

?What does a positive OraQuick test require for confirmation
Question 20Answer

.a
None of these

.b
CD4 cell count

.c
Western blot test

.d
ELISA test

.e
PCR test

The following statements regarding HIV are true EXCEPT ONE

a.It is associated with the enzyme reverse transcriptase

b.The sexual route is the main mode of transmission

c.The virus is present in all body fluids

d.It is an oncovirus

e.It belongs to the family reteroviridae

?Which of the following groups is at higher risk of disseminated gonococcal infections (DGI)
Question 22Answer

.a
Women during menses or pregnancy

.b
Immunocompromised individuals

.c
Patients with late-acting complement component deficiency

.d
None of these

.e
All of the above

?What term refers to inflammation of both the glans penis and the foreskin
Question 23Answer

.a
Balanitis

.b
Posthitis

.c
None of these

.d
Balanoposthitis

.e
Epididymitis

Which species of Chlamydia is the most common bacterial cause of sexually transmitted
?diseases in the United States
Question 25Answer

a.Chlamydia pneumoniae
b.None of these
c.Chlamydophila pneumoniae
d.Chlamydia trachomatis
e.Chlamydia psittaci

What does the "gag" gene in HIV encode
Question 26Answer

.a
gp120 and gp41

.b
Integrase

.c
Reverse transcriptase

.d
p24 and p17

?What is the primary method of transmission for Trichomonas vaginalis
Question 27Answer

.a
Blood transfusion

.b
Contaminated water

.c
Airborne droplets

.d
Sexual intercourse

How is Bacterial Vaginosis (BV) typically diagnosed
Question 28Answer

.a
By detecting Treponema pallidum in a blood sample

.b
By identifying H. ducreyi in a lesion

.c
Using Amsel criteria including homogeneous discharge and high vaginal pH

.d
None of these

.e
Through a positive VDRL test

?How is Bacterial Vaginosis (BV) typically diagnosed
Question 28Answer

.a
By detecting Treponema pallidum in a blood sample

.b
By identifying H. ducreyi in a lesion

.c
Using Amsel criteria including homogeneous discharge and high vaginal pH

.d
None of these

.e
Through a positive VDRL test

Which of the following conditions is associated with an increased risk of testicular germ cell ?tumors
Question 30Answer

.a
Turner syndrome

.b
Peutz-Jeghers syndrome

.c
Klinefelter syndrome

.d
Cryptorchidism

Which of the following is the characteristic feature of a low-grade endometrial stromal ?sarcoma
Question 31Answer

a.Lack of estrogen receptor expression

b.Endometrial stroma infiltrating the myometrium

c.Presence of atypical mitotic figures

d.Presence of mucinous glands within the tumor

Which of the following is the most common type of penile cancer
Question 32Answer

.a
Squamous cell carcinoma

.b
Basal cell carcinoma

.c
Sarcoma

.d
Adenocarcinoma

?Which of the following is the most common benign tumor of the ovary
Question 35Answer

.a
Mucinous cystadenoma

.b
Teratoma

.c
Serous cystadenoma

.d
Fibroma

?Which of the following is a typical clinical feature of vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia (VIN)
Question 34Answer

.a
Painful vaginal bleeding

.b
Thickened skin with hyperpigmentation

.c
Itching and irritation

.d
Painless ulceration

?Which of the following is a typical clinical feature of vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia (VIN)
Question 34Answer

.a
Painful vaginal bleeding

.b
Thickened skin with hyperpigmentation

.c
Itching and irritation

.d
Painless ulceration

?Which of the following is most commonly associated with pelvic organ prolapse
Question 36Answer

.a
Multiparity

.b
Use of oral contraceptives

.c
Obesity

.d
Chronic cough

?Which of the following is the most likely pathogen in pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
Question 37Answer

.a
Neisseria gonorrhoeae

.b
Chlamydia trachomatis

.c
Mycoplasma hominis

.d
Candida albicans

A 25-year-old man presents with painless testicular swelling. A biopsy reveals tumor cells arranged in nests and sheets with prominent lymphocytic infiltration. What is the most likely ?diagnosis
Question 38Answer

.a
Choriocarcinoma

.b
Seminoma

.c
Yolk sac tumor

.d
Sertoli cell tumor

?Which of the following is a key histological feature of cervical squamous cell carcinoma
Question 39Answer

.a
Keratinization

.b
Necrotic tumor with hemorrhage

.c
Glandular formation

.d
Presence of signet-ring cells

?What is the most common cause of death in patients with advanced prostate cancer
Question 40Answer

.a
Renal failure

.b
Brain metastases

.c
Bone marrow failure

.d
Pulmonary embolism

?Which of the following is the most common type of vulvar carcinoma
Question 41Answer

.a
Basal cell carcinoma

.b
Adenocarcinoma

.c
Melanoma

.d
Squamous cell carcinoma

?Which of the following ovarian tumors is most likely to be bilateral
Question 42Answer

.a
Dysgerminoma

.b
Granulosa cell tumor

.c
Mucinous cystadenoma

.d
Serous cystadenoma

?What is the most common site of metastasis for prostate adenocarcinoma
Question 43Answer

.a
Liver

.b
Bones

.c
Brain

.d
Lungs

?Which of the following is a characteristic feature of a mucinous cystadenoma of the ovary
Question 44Answer

.a
Presence of keratinized cells

.b
Bilateral involvement

.c
Thick mucinous fluid-filled cysts

.d
Presence of solid areas with necrosis

?Which of the following is a significant risk factor for endometrial carcinoma
Question 45Answer

.a
Obesity

.b
Early menopause

.c
Use of oral contraceptives

.d
Nulliparity

?Which of the following is a characteristic histological feature of an endometrial polyp
Question 46Answer

.a
Presence of atypical mitotic figures

.b
Glandular hyperplasia with fibrous stroma

.c
Presence of a predominant stromal component

.d
Abundant necrosis with a high mitotic index

Which of the following is the most common uterine anomaly

Question 47Answer

.a
Bicornuate uterus

.b
Unicornuate uterus

.c
Arcuate uterus

.d
Septate uterus

A biopsy of a prostatic adenocarcinoma shows cribriform architecture with comedonecrosis. ?What is the likely Gleason pattern
Question 48Answer

.a
Gleason pattern 4

.b
Gleason pattern 5

.c
Gleason pattern 2

.d
Gleason pattern 3

Which histological pattern is characteristic of prostatic adenocarcinoma
Question 49Answer

.a
Syncytiotrophoblasts

.b
Perineural invasion

.c
Schiller-Duval bodies

.d
Reinke crystals

?Which of the following is a typical feature of adenomyosis
Question 50Answer

.a
Endometrial hyperplasia

.b
Smooth muscle proliferation without glandular tissue

.c
Endometrial glands and stroma within the myometrium

.d
Presence of endometrial cysts

?Which of the following is a likely cause of premature ovarian failure
Question 51Answer

.a
Increased prolactin levels

.b
Increased testosterone levels

.c
Increased luteinizing hormone (LH) levels

.d
Decreased estrogen levels

A patient with cryptorchidism has an increased risk of developing which type of testicular ?cancer
Question 52Answer

.a
Leydig cell tumor

.b
Lymphoma

.c
Sertoli cell tumor

.d
Seminoma

A 4-year-old boy presents with a painless testicular mass. Histology shows Schiller-Duval ?bodies. What is the most likely diagnosis
Question 53Answer

.a
Teratoma

.b
Yolk sac tumor

.c
Seminoma

.d
Embryonal carcinoma

Which infection is most commonly associated with balanitis xerotica obliterans (BXO)
Question 54Answer

.a
Candida albicans

.b
Treponema pallidum

.c
Human papillomavirus (HPV)

.d
Chlamydia trachomatis

A 55-year-old woman reports urinary urgency, frequency, and loss of urine when she cannot get to the bathroom in time. She also wears a pad at night that she changes two or three times because of incontinence. Her medical history is osteo-arthritis, and hypothyroidism. A urinalysis is negative for leukocyte esterase and nitrites( no urinary tract infection). Physical examination is normal, and her PVR is normal (less than 50 mL). Which therapy would be ?best to initiate for this patient at this time
Question 56Answer

.a
.Pelvic floor exercises and tolterodine immediate release

.b
.Darifenacin

.c
.Mirabegron

.d
Pelvic floor exercises and solifenacin

A teenager seeks contraception. She is smoker and have three episodes of migrain without ?aura. Which of the following preparations will be effective for this purpose
Question 57Answer

.a
ethiny estradiol /drospirenone

.b
Diethylstilbestrol (DES)

.c
Drospirenone

.d
Tamoxifen

**Which of the following is true of monophasic oral contraceptives**

a there is a fixed ratio of hormones for days 0 to .21

b.pill color varies over the cycle .

c.estrogen to progestin ratio changes over the cycle

d.Ortho-Novum 7/7/7 and Ortho tri-cyclen are included in this group

e.the first 10 pills of the cycle may be iron supplements

A mechanism by which oral contraceptives prevent ovulation includes
Question 60Answer

.a
stimulating the release of LH and FSH

.b
increasing the levels of estrogen and progesterone

.c
stimulating the release of follitropin

.d
facilitating implantation to occur

.e
inhibiting the corpus luteum’s production of progesterone
:Estrogen effects blood coagulation
Question 61Answer

.a
increased factor XI

.b
decrease factor II

.c
increased factor VII

.d
decreased antithrombin III

A teenager seeks contraception. She is smoker and have three episodes of migrain with ?aura. Which of the following preparations will be effective for this purpose
Question 64Answer

.a
ethiny estradiol /drospirenone

.b
Tamoxifen

.c
Diethylstilbestrol (DES)

.d
Drospirenone

Ethinyl estradiol 50 mcg/norgestrel 0.5 mg
Question 66Answer

.a
Raloxifen

.b
Ethinyl estradiol 30 mcg/norgestrel 0.3 mg

:Tunica albuginea of ovary
Question 67Answer

.a
It is composed of hyaline cartilage

.b
It is composed of dense connective tissue

.c
It is composed of fibrocartilage

.d
It does not exist

:Luteal phase deficiency
Question 68Answer

.a
.Has inadequate luteal progesterone production

.b
.Associated with delayed menstruation

.c
.Has inadequate follicular estrogen production

.d
.Can lead to hypoprolactenemia

.e
.Can be corrected by estrogen

?Which structure contains lysosomal-like enzymes
Question 69Answer

.a
sperm tail

.b
acrosome

.c
sperm head

.d
Sertoli cells

?Mark the INCORRECT statement about prostate gland

.a
Secretion is acidic in nature

.b
Function in increasing the mobility of the sperm

.c
Located inferior to the urinary bladder

.d
Secretion is thin and milky colored

A “birth control” compound for men has been sought for several decades. Which substance ?would provide effective sterility
Question 71Answer

.a
A substance that blocks the actions of inhibin

.b
A substance that mimics the actions of GnRH

.c
A substance that blocks the actions of FSH

.d
A substance that mimics the actions of LH

**The failure of a testes to descend is referred to as _____**
Question 72Answer

.a
strangulated hernia

.b
vaginal process

.c
Inguinal hernia

.d
cryptorchidism

:Estrogen hormone is produced from all of the following organs EXCEPT

.a
.Placenta

.b
.Corpus luteum

.c
.Adrenal glands

.d
.Anterior pituitary (anterior lobe of hypophysis)

.e
Testes

?Which is main tissue of tunica albuginea testis
Question 74Answer

.a
Hyaline cartilage

.b
Fibrocartilage

.c
Reticular connective tissue

.d
Dense connective tissue

Which of the following describes the correct progression of the endometrium through the ?menstrual cycle
Question 75Answer

.a
Menstruation, secretory phase, decidualization, proliferative phase, ovulation

.b
Secretory phase, ovulation, proliferative phase, decidualization, menstruation

.c
Proliferative phase, ovulation, secretory phase, decidualization, menstruation

.d
Secretory phase, menstruation, ovulation, proliferative phase, decidualization

:Pampiniform plexus
Question 76Answer

.a
Is a venous plexus in an epididymis

.b
Is an arterial plexus in a spermatic cord

.c
Is an arterial plexus in an epididymis

.d
Is a venous plexus in a spermatic cord

A 29-year-old woman who has never been pregnant presents after 2 years of inability to conceive. She has a history of asthma, frequent urinary tract infections and an appendectomy for a ruptured appendix. Her cycles are regular every 30 days. Her partner has two children from a previous relationship. What is the most likely cause of their ?infertility

Question 78Answer

.a
Anovulation

.b
Endometriosis

.c
Male factor infertility

.d
Fallopian tubal occlusion

:Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)

Question 80Answer

.a
Is growth of the lateral lobes of the prostate gland in middle - aged men

.b
Should not be treated with surgery

.c
Can be treated with aromatase inhibitors

.d
May result in occlusion of the urethra

.e
Is delayed by continued androgen production and release

For male differentiation to occur during embryonic development, testosterone must be secreted from the testes. What stimulates the secretion of testosterone during embryonic ?development
Question 82Answer

.a
Inhibin from the corpus luteum

.b
LH from the maternal pituitary gland

.c
GnRH from the embryo’s hypothalamus

.d
HCG

?One of the following is NOT a secondary sex characteristic. Which one
Question 84Answer

.a
The thicker vocal cords of a male

.b
The adult male body shape

.c
The penis

.d
Pubic hair

?What is the function of progesterone
Question 85Answer

.a
To maintain the corpus luteum

.b
Prepare and maintain the uterus for pregnancy

.c
To stimulate ovulation

.d
To stimulate the development of follicles

Negative feedback on FSH release from the anterior pituitary in men that results in a ?reduction in estradiol production is due to which hormone
Question 86Answer

.a
Estradiol

.b
Inhibin

.c
Testosterone

.d
Progesterone

?Which statement is NOT correct
Question 87Answer

.a
.The corpus luteum develops from the ruptured follicle

.b
.The ova in the ovary are continually forming from mitosis

.c
.The ovarian follicles are embedded in the ovary cortex

.d
Ovulation is the ejection of an oocyte from the ovary

?What is the role of progesterone
Question 89Answer

.a
To stimulate the release of FSH

.b
To stimulate the oocyte to complete meiosis I

.c
To stimulate follicle development

.d
To stimulate the maturation of the uterine lining

Very early in embryonic development, testosterone is formed within the male embryo. What ?is the function of this hormone at this stage of development
Question 91Answer

.a
Stimulation of development of skeletal muscle

.b
Stimulation of bone growth

.c
Inhibition of LH secretion

.d
Stimulation of development of male sex organs

?What do the thecal cells that surround the follicle produce
Question 92Answer

.a
Luteinising hormone

.b
Mucus

.c
Estrogens

.d
Androgens

:What is the function of follicle-stimulating hormone in the male? To stimulate the
Question 94Answer

.a
Release of testosterone

.b
Production of sperm

.c
Release of luteinising hormone

.d
Release of gonadotropin releasing hormone

:Not true regarding perineal membrane
Question 95Answer

.a
.These two layers of muscles and their fascial covering constitute the urogenital diaphragm

.b
It is divided into superficial and deep layers

.c
Portions of the anal sphincter are parts of deep perineal compartment

.d
The external urethral sphincter muscles are part of superficial layer

.e
Bulbospongious muscle is part of superficial layer

?Where should fertilisation of the egg by a sperm occur
Question 96Answer

.a
In the uterus

.b
In the fallopian tube

.c
In the cervix

.d
In the abdominal cavity between ovary and fallopian tube

**?Which cells develop into the corpus luteum**
Question 98Answer

.a
Granulosa cells

.b
Cells of the antrum

.c
Interstitial cells

.d
Thecal cells

?Which of the following is not compatible with penile erection
Question 99Answer

.a
venous compression

.b
blood leaves erectile tissue

.c
parasympathetic stimulation

.d
arterial dilation

?Where are the ejaculatory ducts
Question 100Answer

.a
Between the testes and the prostate

.b
Within the prostate

.c
Between the prostate and the external urethral meatus

.d
In the testes

?In a female, which of the following best describes the urogenital diaphragm
Question 1Answer
.a
includes the fascial covering of the deep transverse perineal muscle

.b
is synonymous with the pelvic diaphragm

.c
is located in the anal triangle

.d
encloses the ischiorectal fossa

.e
envelops the Bartholin’s gland

?If a cell is said to be “haploid”, what is meant
Question 2Answer

.a
.It has 23 chromosomes

.b
.It is NOT a gamete (or sex cell)

.c
.It has chromosomes that all consist of one chromatid

.d
.It has the “2n” number of chromosomes

The inguinal canal in an adult female was opened surgically. Which of the following
?structures would normally be found
Question 4Answer

.a
the round ligament

.b
Gartner’s duct cyst

.c
Cooper’s ligament

.d
a cyst of the canal of Nuck

.e
the pyramidalis muscle

:Regarding regulation of ovulation
Question 5Answer

a.LH from the pituitary is responsible for early maturation of the ovarian follicles

b.A burst of FSH secretion triggers ovulation

.c
LH stimulates the secretion of estrogen and progesterone from the corpus luteum

.d
LH is the only hormone responsible for final follicle maturation

:The characteristic feature of a Graafian (mature) follicle is
Question 8Answer

.a
Degeneration of the oocyte

.b
A large antrum filled with follicular fluid

.c
A single layer of granulosa cells

.d
Lack of a theca layer

What percentage of the world’s population is affected by cutaneous mycoses like tinea ?cruris
Question 14Answer

.a
to 35 percent 30

.b
to 25 percent 20

.c
to 45 percent 40

.d
to 15 percent 10

.e
None of these

?Which of the following is a rapid test used to detect Trichomonas vaginalis
Question 15Answer

a.Periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) stain

b.OSOM Trichomonas Test

c.Sabouraud’s agar culture

d.KOH preparation

In regulation of menstrual cycle

سؤال 96الإجابة

.a
Decreased estrogen level stimulates LH secretion

.b
GnRH stimulates the secretion of FSH as well as LH

.c
FSH regulates the growth of follicle

.d
LH stimulate production of testosterone in theca cells

?What is the treatment of choice for uncomplicated gonococcal infections
Question 16Answer

.a
Ceftriaxone

.b
Penicillin

.c
Ciprofloxacin

.d
None of these

.e
Doxycycline

Which virus was responsible for smallpox, a disease that was eradicated by vaccination in ?1980
Question 18Answer

a.Molluscum contagiosum virus

b.Papillomavirus

c.Vaccinia virus

d.Smallpox virus

Which part of the Neisseria gonorrhoeae structure plays a major role in attachment to ?mucosal cell surfaces and avoiding phagocytosis
Question 19Answer

.a
None of these

.b
Endospores

.c
Flagella

.d
Pili

.e
Capsule

?Where do poxviruses typically assemble, unlike most other DNA viruses
Question 20Answer

.a
In the endoplasmic reticulum

.b
In the nucleus

.c
In the mitochondria

.d
In the cytoplasm

Which type of HIV is associated with high rates of mutation and rapid replication
Question 21Answer

a.None of these

b.HIV-2

c.HIV-1

d.Both HIV-1 and HIV-2

How is Treponema pallidum transmitted
Question 22Answer

.a
None of these

.b
By insect bites

.c
Through contaminated food and water

.d
Via airborne particles

.e
Through intimate contact or from pregnant women to fetuses

What is a characteristic of the HIV genome
Question 23Answer

.a
None of these

.b
.It lacks reverse transcription capabilities

.c
.It consists of three distinct genotypes

.d
.It is composed of two identical molecules of double-stranded RNA

.e
.It is single-stranded RNA with a diploid structure

What is the recommended treatment for candidal vulvovaginitis during pregnancy
Question 24Answer

a.Topical imidazoles for 7-14 days

b.Oral azoles

c.Intravaginal azole therapy for 1 week

d.Fluconazole 150 mg once every 3 days for 3 doses

Env(gp41)in HIV Genome responsible of
Question 25Answer

.a
Cleaves precursor polypeptides

.b
Cleaves precursor polypeptides

.c
Fusion with host cell

.d
Integrates viral DNA into host cell DNA

.e
Attachment to CD4 protein

?Which test detects specific treponemal antibodies for diagnosing syphilis
Question 26Answer

.a
Dark field microscopy

.b
None of these

.c
RPR test

.d
Immunofluorescence FTA-ABS test

.e
VDRL test

Which of the following vaccines protects against genital warts and cervical cancer

a.Shingrix

b.Gardasil

c.MMR

d.Varivax

What is a distinguishing feature of lesions caused by HSV-2
Question 28Answer

.a
Lesions are usually above the waist

.b
Lesions occur in the genital area

.c
Lesions appear as cold sores

.d
None of these

.e
Lesions appear in the oro-facial region

Which of the following tumor markers is most commonly elevated in patients with epithelial ovarian carcinoma
Question 29Answer

.a
CEA

.b
hCG

.c
CA-125

.d
AFP

Which of the following is the most common testicular tumor in men over 60 years old
Question 30Answer

a.Testicular lymphoma

b.Yolk sac tumor

c.Embryonal carcinoma

d.Seminoma

Which of the following HPV types is most commonly associated with high-grade cervical ?dysplasia and cervical carcinoma
Question 31Answer

.a
HPV-16

.b
HPV-18

.c
HPV-6

.d
HPV-11

Which of the following is the most common form of gestational trophoblastic neoplasia
Question 33Answer

.a
Placental site trophoblastic tumor (PSTT)

.b
Choriocarcinoma

.c
Invasive mole

.d
Complete hydatidiform mole

Which of the following is a common site for endometriosis to occur outside the uterus
Question 36Answer

.a
Lung

.b
Ovaries

.c
Skin

.d
Brain

Which of the following factors is most strongly associated with an increased risk of ovarian ?carcinoma
Question 47Answer

.a
Use of oral contraceptives

.b
Increased parity

.c
BRCA1 mutation

.d
Endometriosis

?Which of the following findings is characteristic of prostate basal cell hyperplasia
Question 49Answer

.a
Small, uniform acini with double-layered epithelium

.b
Presence of vascular invasion

.c
Intracytoplasmic mucin

.d
Cribriform architecture with necrosis

Which testicular tumor is highly aggressive and characterized by early hematogenous ?spread
Question 51Answer

.a
Yolk sac tumor

.b
Choriocarcinoma

.c
Seminoma

.d
Embryonal carcinoma

All of the following are contraindications of implanted rod contraception EXCEPT
Question 56Answer

.a
21days postpartum without risk factors for thromboembolism

.b
active hepatitis

.c
established pregnancy

.d
suspected pregnancy

:All of the following are indications of COC except
Question 65Answer
.a
Acne

.b
Pregnancy stabilization

.c
Headache

.d
Prevent pregnancy

A 30 yr old female seeks contraception. She is smoker and have and a history of Hypertension uncontrolled with medications, at clinic her reading is 150/90. She is on many drugs to control her medical illness. Which of the following preparations will be effective for ?this purpose
Question 66Answer

.a
Drospirenone

.b
Tamoxifen

.c
DMPA

.d
ethiny estradiol /drospirenone

?During a physical examination myrtiform caruncles may be noted. What are they
Question 4Answer

.a
remnants of the Wolffian duct
.b
healing Bartholin’s cysts
.c
remnants of the hymen
.d
remnants of the Müllerian duct
.e
circumferential nodules in the areola of the breast

?Which hormone is decreased in the menstrual cycle causing menstruation
Question 68Answer

.a
None of These

.b
Progesterone

.c
Estrogen

.d
luteinizing

During the latter stages of pregnancy, many women experience an increase in body hair
?growth in a masculine pattern. What is the explanation for this phenomenon
Question 69Answer

.a
The placenta secretes large amounts of estrogen, some of which is metabolized to testosterone

.b
The fetal ovaries and testes secrete androgenic steroids
.c
The ovaries secrete some testosterone along with the large amounts of estrogen produced late in pregnancy

.d
The maternal and fetal adrenal glands secrete large amounts of androgenic steroids that are used by the placenta to form estrogen

The hormone that stimulates uterine contractions is
Question 70Answer

.a
oxytocin

.b
estrogen

.c
granular cell carcinoma

.d
progesterone

:Raised FSH levels are found in all of the following conditions EXCEPT
Question 71Answer

.a
.Turner's Syndrome

.b
.Peri-menopausal women who had hysterectomy with bilateral salpingooophorectomy

.c
.Postmenopausal women

.d
.Women on Combined Oral Contraceptive Pills

.e
.Gonadal dysgenesis

The presence of which hormone is both necessary and sufficient to promote the
?development of a recognizable male phenotype
Question 72Answer

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

Progesterone

Which is the most common primary pituitary cause of hyperprolactinemia
Question 73Answer

.a
Cushing disease

.b
Prolactin-secreting adenoma

.c
Acromegaly

.d
Nonsecreting adenomas

Which one of the following is the correct statement regarding the physiological development of gonads
Question 74Answer

.a
The foetal gonads start to differentiate by the fourth week of gestation

.b
The Müllerian ducts develop into the lower part of vagina

.c
The SRY gene on the Y chromosome is the trigger that differentiates primordial cells of the gonadal ridge into the testis

.d
The Wolffian duct develops into the epididymis and seminal vesicles under the influence of anti-Müllerian hormones

.e
The default position of the foetus is to develop into the male sex

Which of the following statements best reflects the activity of sex steroids after they leave ?their gland of origin
Question 75Answer

.a
Androgens, progestins and estrogens each have a unique sequence of events from entry into cells to protein synthesis

.b
Once inside the cell, a steroid can only produce responses in cells that have specific intracellular receptors for that hormone

.c
Steroids require transport proteins to enter cells

.d
Most steroid hormones are not bound to specific transport proteins as they circulate in the bloodstream

A 24-year-old woman presents with no period for the past 6 months, and irregular periods since menarche at the age of 13. She is morbidly obese with normal vital signs, but you notice significant lower abdominal and facial hair as well as acne over her shoulders and back. Which of the following pathogenetic mechanisms is least likely to be involved in her ?case
Question 76Answer

.a
Increased somatotropic activity due to exaggerated growth hormone pulse amplitude

.b
Defects in insulin signaling for glucose transport and lipolysis

.c
Hyperandrogenism causing local follicular arrest and anovulation

.d
Insulin and LH working synergistically in a stimulatory fashion on thecal cells

After menopause, hormone replacement therapy with estrogen-like compounds is effective in preventing the progression of osteoporosis. What is the mechanism of their protective ?effect
Question 77Answer

.a
They stimulate the activity of osteoblasts

.b
They stimulate calcium reabsorption by the renal tubules

.c
They stimulate parathyroid hormone (PTH) secretion by the parathyroid gland

.d
They increase absorption of calcium from the gastrointestinal tract

Which of the following is an example of pubarche and thelarche at age 6 in a female as a ?result of an adrenal tumor
Question 78Answer

.a
Incomplete or peripheral sexual precocity

.b
Complete or true sexual precocity

.c
Iatrogenic precocity

.d
Heterosexual precocity

In both males and females the hypothalamus secretes this hormone to stimulate the release .of LH and FSH
Question 79Answer
a.DHEA

b.testosterone

c.estrogen

d.GnRH

e.TRH

?How many chromosomes does a human gamete have
Question 80Answer

.a
pairs 46

.b
46

.c
23

.d
pairs 23

?What does gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) do
Question 81Answer

.a
Stimulates the corpus luteum to release progesterone

.b
Stimulates the anterior pituitary to release FSH

.c
Stimulates the anterior pituitary to release both LH and FSH

.d
Stimulates the anterior pituitary to release LH

?What is the function of luteinising hormone
Question 82Answer

.a
.It stimulates the interstitial (Leydig) cells to produce testosterone

.b
.It stimulates sustentacular (Sertoli) cells to produce sperm

.c
.It stimulates the anterior pituitary to release follicle-stimulating hormone

.d
It stimulates the ovary to develop follicles

Spermatogenesis is a function of the _____
Question 83Answer

.a
seminal vesicle

.b
Tunica albuginea

.c
rete testis

.d
seminiferous tubule

:What is the result of meiosis in males? The production of
Question 86Answer

.a
Two primary spermatocytes

.b
One spermatid and two polar bodies

.c
One spermatid and three polar bodies

.d
Four spermatids

?Which of the following is unlikely to be the result of testicular growth
Question 87Answer

.a
Decreased Müllerian inhibiting substance

.b
Initiation of spermatogenesis

.c
Leydig cell stimulation

.d
Increased mass of seminiferous tubules

A man who has been exposed to high levels of gamma radiation is sterile due to destruction of the germinal epithelium of the seminiferous tubules, although he has normal levels of ?testosterone. Which of the following would be found in this patient
Question 88Answer

.a
Suppressed levels of FSH

.b
Absence of Leydig cells

.c
A normal secretory pattern of GnRH

.d
Normal levels of inhibin

?Erection occurs after activation of which of the following
Question 89Answer

.a
Norepinephrine release

.b
Sympathetic nervous system

.c
Serotonin

.d
Parasympathetic nervous system

?What are the phases of the ovarian cycle
Question 90Answer

.a
Follicular phase and the luteal phase

.b
Menarche, menstrual cycle, menopause

.c
Menses, proliferative phase and secretory phase

.d
Luteal phase, menses and proliferative phase

A 20-year-old woman is not having menstrual cycles. Her plasma progesterone concentration is found to be minimal. What is the explanation for the low level of ?progesterone

Question 91Answer

.a
LH secretion rate is elevated

.b
FSH secretion rate is suppressed

.c
LH secretion rate is suppressed

.d
No corpus luteum is present

.e
High inhibin concentration in the plasma has suppressed progesterone synthesis

?Where do sperm cells attain fertilization competence and motility

Question 92Answer

.a
seminiferous tubule

.b
vas deferens

.c
epididymis

.d
Rete testis

Capacitation of sperm (not true)
Question 93Answer

.a
Activation of acrosomal membranes causes release of hyaluronidase and hydrolytic .enzymes

.b
Capacitation is believed to be due to decrease in the DNA concentration in the nucleus

.c
Inhibitory substances in the plasma of the cauda epididymis and in seminal plasma can prevent capacitation

.d
The cervical and tubal secretions are mainly responsible for this capacitation

.e
Capacitation of sperm means that sperm is able to bind and fertilize a secondary oocyte

?What is the role of progesterone
Question 94Answer

.a
To stimulate the release of FSH

.b
To stimulate the maturation of the uterine lining

.c
To stimulate follicle development

.d
To stimulate the oocyte to complete meiosis I

?What is the chromosome complement of a sperm
Question 95Answer

.a
chromosomes (23 pairs including a pair of Y chromosomes) 46

.b
chromosomes including 1 X chromosome AND 1 Y 23

.c
chromosomes (22 pairs plus one X chromosome and 1 Y) 46

.d
chromosomes including 1 X chromosome OR 1 Y 23

Which cells are targeted by luteinising hormone (LH) inducing the production of which of the ?listed products
Question 96Answer

.a
Granulosa cells to proliferate around the ovum

.b
Uterine epithelial cells to proliferate

.c
Nurse/Sertoli cells to promote spermiogenesis

.d
Leydig cells to produce testosterone

?After implantation into the uterus, nutrition of the blastocyst comes from which structure
Question 97Answer

.a
Decidua

.b
Placenta

.c
Corpus luteum

.d
Glomerulosa cells

.Pick the right assertion about LH or FSH
Question 98Answer

.a
FSH targets Leydig cells of the testicles which advances spermiogenesis

.b
LH targets Sertoli cells of the testicles which advances spermiogenesis

.c
LH targets Leydig cells of the testicles which produce testosterone

.d
FSH targets Sertoli cells of the testicles which produce testosterone

In ovulation
Question 99Answer

.a
Estradiol is the main hormone in luteal phase

.b
Ovulation occurs after 6 hours of LH peak

.c
High levels of FSH induce ovulation

.d
Human chorionic gonadotropin supports corpus luteum

In the uterus of a normal female infant, what is the size relationship of the cervix, isthmus, ?and fundus
Question 100Answer

.a
.They are of equal size

.b
.The cervix is smaller than either the isthmus or the fundus

.c
.The fundus is the largest portion

.d
.The isthmus is longer than either the cervix or the fundus

.e
The cervix is larger than the fundus