Sohag University
4 /3/2021

Faculty of medicine
Time allowed: 3 hours

ERD-313 Final-block Third year exam

Number of pages = 16 pages **Number of questions =150 Qs**

Each question =1/2 mark **Total marks = 75**

Select one best answer to all the following questions:

1- **SEXUALLY transmitted parasite are all of the following EXCEPT**
a- Trichomonas vaginalis b. Phirus pubis
C- Sarcoptes scabii d. Fasciola hepatica

2- **Woman complained of repeated abortions and she had a cat in her house.The causative organism is:**
a. Giardia lamblia b. Taenia saginata
d. Toxoplasma gondii d. Plasmodium vivex

3- **What is the stage passing from maternal to fetal circulation leading congenital malaria ?**
a. Ring stage . b. Merozoites.
c. Trophoziotes. d. Sporoziotes.

4- **Vaginal discharge in Trichomonas vaginitis is**
a. Odorless b. Yellow
c. Curd- white d. Blood stained

5- **Congenital or connate transmission is present in:**
a. Trypanosoma cruzi b. Giardia lamblia.
c. Trypanosoma brucei d. Cryptosporidium parvum.

6- **Sarcoptes scabiei affects mainly:**
a. face. b. Extensor surfaces.
c. flexor surfaces. d. trunk

7- **Indications of synthetic estrogens are the following, Except:**
a- Primary hypogonadism b-Postmenopausal hormonal therapy
c- Hormonal contraception d-For treatment of simple obesity

8- **Noncontraceptive clinical uses of progestins are the following:**
a- Hormone replacement therapy b- Amenorrhea
c- Endometriosis d- All of the above.

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77-**All of the following are true about human chorionic gonadotropin EXCEPT:**

a. In early pregnancy, the levels are expected to double every 2–3 days.
b. It is structurally related to oxytocin, and binds to receptors to support the corpus luteum.
c. It is initially produced by the trophoblast cells of the embryo.
d. During the first trimester, it stimulates the fetal gonads to make steroid hormones responsible for sexual differentiation.

78- **Human placental lactogen is produced by which of the following:**

a. Only the placenta. b. Placenta and the maternal pituitary gland.
c. Fetal and maternal pituitary gland. d. Fetal pancreas.

79-**About the thyroid gland all are true EXCEPT**

a. It lies behind the sternohyoid and sternothyroid muscles.
b. wrapping around the cricoid cartilage and superior tracheal rings.
c. It is inferior to the thyroid cartilage of the larynx
d. situated in the midline of the posterior neck.

80-**The arterial supply to the parathyroid glands is from…..**

a. inferior thyroid arteries. b. brachiocephalic artery
c. external carotid artery d. superior thyroid artery

81-**The source of middle suprarenal artery that supplied adrenal gland is**

a. direct from abdominal aorta b. renal artery
c. superior phrenic d. inferior phrenic .

82-**The cells of anterior wall of rathkes pouch proliferate to give rise to the ……of pituitary gland :**

a. pars distalis. b .parstuberalis
c. pars nervosa. d. A&B

83-**The hypothalamus is supplied by the following arteries EXCEPT:**

a. anterior cerebral artery b. posterior cerebral artery
c .posterior communicating artery. d. middle cerebral artery.

84-**About the uterine tube all are true EXCEPT**

a. Lies within the free upper border of broad ligament
b. Curves from side of uterus to ovary in ovarian fossa
c. The Isthmus is the constricted lateral part
d. The ampulla is the usual site of fertilization of ovum

85-**Arterial supply of the vagina all are true EXCEPT**

a. uterine arteries b. ovarian
c. vaginal arteries d. internal pudendal arteries.

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69-**Which of the following represents the correct order of events during the menstrual cycle?**

a. FSH rise, ovulation, LH surge, luteal phase, menstruation.
b. Luteal phase, menstruation, FSH rise, ovulation, follicular phase.
c. Follicular phase, luteal phase, FSH rise, ovulation, menstruation.
d. Menstruation, FSH rise, LH surge, ovulation, luteal phase.

70-**The hormone that works with estrogen to prepare the endometrium for implantation of a fertilized egg is:**

a. LH. b. FSH.
c. Progesterone d. ADH.

71-**The hormone that stimulates uterine contractions is:**

a. oxytocin. b. FSH.
c. Progesterone d. hCG.

72-**Once an ovum is released from an ovary:**

a. a zygote forms. b. menstruation starts.
c. it enters the fallopian tubes d. ovarian cysts form.

73-**The major cause of increased cardiac output in the first half of pregnancy:**

a. Increased heart rate.
b. Increased systemic vascular resistance.
c. Decreased vascular resistance. d. Increased stroke volume.

74-**If you were to check a woman's thyroid hormone levels throughout a normal pregnancy what would you typically find?**

a. Increased TSH and normal T3 &T4.
b. Decreased T3, T4 and TSH.
c. Decreased TSH with normal T3 &T4.
d. Increased TSH, T3 &T4.

75-**Prevention of polyspermy ensures that the diploid zygote is protected. Which of the following mechanisms is involved in this process?**

a. Resumption of the second meiotic division of the egg.
b. Activation of the polar body to begin mRNA synthesis.
c. Depolarization of the egg membrane by a rise in intracellular calcium.
d. Initiation of the acrosome reaction in the sperm.

76-**A female noted that at midcycle, her vaginal discharge becomes thin and watery. High levels of which hormone account for this change along with softening of the cervical stroma?**

a. Estrogen. b. Progesterone.
c. Prolactin d. ADH.

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39-**The structure of mammary gland consists of:**

a. 25 lobes of compound tubuloalveolar gland with single interlobular duct for each lobe.

b. 25 lobes of compound tubuloalveolar gland with single lactiferous duct for each lobe.

c. Loose connective tissue separates the lobes with multiple intralobular ducts inside each lobule.

d. The glandular elements of the adult, inactive mammary gland consist of a system of ducts and alveoli.

40-**The vagina :**

a. Is considered a part of the external genitalia.

b. Its wall consists of mucosa, submucosa, musculosa, and adventitia.

c. The vaginal glands are present in the lamina propria.

d. Covered with stratified sqamous nonkeratinized epithelium, its cells contain glycogen.

41-**In the insulin molecule, the number of interchain disulphide brides is**

a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4

42-**The enzyme catalyzing conversion of androstenedione to testosterone is**

a. Oxygenase b. Dehydrogenase

c. Isomerase d. Decarboxylase

43-**In the biosynthesis of testosterone the rate limiting step is conversion of**

a. Cholesterol to pregnenolone

b. Pregnenolone to progesterone

c. Progesterone to 17 α-hydroxy progesterone

d. 17 α-Hydroxy progesterone to androstenedione

44- **All the following statements about hormones are true EXCEPT:**

a. All of them require specific carriers in plasma

b. All of them require specific receptors in target cells

c. Some of them are subject to feedback regulation

d. Some of them increase the transcription of certain genes

45-**Androgens are produced by**

a. Cells of sertoli b. Leydig cells

c. Rete testis d. Efferent ductules

46-**The production of progesterone by corpus luteum cell is stimulated by**

a. LH b. TSH

c. ACTH d. MSH

47-**Estrogens are produced by all of the following except:**

a. Ovaries by the developing Graffian follicles. b. Corpus luteum.

c. pancreas d. Adrenal cortex.

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143- **Comedo necrosis is seen in .....**

a. Ductal carcinoma in situ
b. Duct papilloma
c. Invasive duct carcinoma
d. Invasive lobular carcinoma

144- **The laminated eosinophillc material in the prostatic acini is called:**

a. Psammoma bodies
b. Schumann bodies
c. Corpora amylacea
d. Corpora albicantia

145- **The following tumor secrets β-HCG**

a. Choriocarcinoma.
b. Embryonal carcinoma.
c. Seminoma.
d. Yolk sac tumor.

146- **Prostatic carcinoma is characterized by all except:**

a. It is adenocarcinoma.
b. Bone metastasis of prostatic cancer is osteoblastic.
c. Gleason grading system depends on cytological atypia.
d. Common in the peripheral zone of the prostate.

147- **Leukoplakia is a pre neoplastic lesion in:**

a. Prostate.
b. Testis.
c- Penis.
d. Epididymis.

148- **A 12-years-old child complained of Rt testicular enlargement. Sonography showed a heterogeneous testicular mass with partially cystic areas. Serum PLAP, α-FP, β-HCG were normal. Orchiectomy was done and gross examination of the mass showed hair tuft, cartilage and bone. What is the possible diagnosis?**

a. Yolk sac tumor.
b. Teratoma.
c. Choriocarcinoma.
d. Embryonal carcinoma.

149- **A 66-years-old man complained of dysuria, and urinary retention. Rectal examination revealed enlarged painless prostate and serum prostate specific protein is 4ng/dl. What is the possible diagnosis?**

a. Prostatic adenocarcinoma.
b. Acute prostatitis.
c. Chronic prostatitis.
d. Benign prostatic hyperplasia.

150- **Cryptorchidism means:**

a. Absence of the testis.
b. Duplicated testis.
c. Undescended testis.
d. Inflammation of the testis.

Best Wishes

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96-**Genital tubercle in male enlarge to form:**

a. phallus (penis). b. urethral plate. c. scrotum. d. clitoris.

97-**Failure of the canalization of the vaginal plate result in:**

a. vaginal Agenesis b. Vaginal atresia

c. Double vagina d. Septate vagina

98-**Pathway of descend of testis :**

a. The iliac fossa ,The inguinal canal ,The superficial inguinal, The scrotum

b. iliac fossa, superficial inguinal ring, urethra, scrotum

c. superficial inguinal ring ,inguinal canal. Deep inguinal ring, scrotum

d. inguinal canal. Deep inguinal ring, scrotum, superficial inguinal ring

99-**One of the following is most closely associated with efferent duct of testis:**

a. Mesonephric duct b. Mesonephric tubules

c. Paramesonephric duct d. Genital swelling

100- **About the Urogenital diaphragm all are true EXCEPT:**

a. is a triangular Musculo-fascial diaphragm.

b. formed by the superficial transverse perineal muscles.

c. a superior fascia of the urogenital diaphragm lies above it.

d. the inferior fascia of the urogenital diaphragm lies below it.

101- **Which of the following is specific serological test for diagnosis of syphilis?**

a. Venereal Disease Research Laboratory

b. Fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption FTA-ABS

c. Toluidine red unhealed serum test

d. Rapid Plasma Reagin

102- **Congenital rubella syndrome is characterized by which of the following:**

a. Hutchinson's teeth b. Interstitial keratitis

c. Cataract d. Saddle nose

103- **Which of the following organisms cause hydrops foetalis if infection occurs in pregnant female?**

a. Cytomegalovirus b. Varicella virus

c. Parvovirus B19 d. Herpes simplex virus

104- **Which of the following organism can be prevented by a vaccine?**

a. Human T cell lymphotropic retrovirus b. Cytomegalovirus

c. Hepatitis C virus d. Papilloma virus

105- **Skin rash, condylomata of anus and vulva occur in which stage in syphilitic patients:**

a. Primary stage b. Secondary stage

c. Tertiary syphilis d. Congenital syphilis

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124- **All of the following are true about uterine leiomyoma, EXCEPT**
a. Hormone dependent tumor. b. Capsulated.
c. May be multiple or single. d. Its cut section shows whorly appearance.

125- **..... is a precancerous lesion that may progress to endometrial adenocarcinoma.**
a. Simple endometrial hyperplasia without atypia.
b. Simple endometrial hyperplasia with atypia.
c. Complex endometrial hyperplasia without atypia.
d. Complex endometrial hyperplasia with atypia.

126- **The most important feature to establish diagnosis of endometrial adenocarcinoma is ..... .**
a. Loss of polarity. b. Pleomorphic nuclei.
c. Loss of intervening stroma between endometrial glands.
d. Increased endometrial glands/ stroma ratio.

127- **Which of the following are true about genital HPV is ..... .**
a. Sexually transmitted virus.
b. Has an important role in pathogenesis of Condyloma Acuminatum and cervical squamous cell carcinoma.
c. Its cytopathic effect of the host cell is called koilocytosis.
d. All of the above.

128- **Nabothian follicles is ..... .**
a. A characteristic feature for diagnosis of chronic endometritis.
b. Cystically dilated endocervical glands occur in chronic cervicitis.
c. Aggregates of lymphoid follicles in fallopian tubes.
d. A soft papule seen in vulva and vagina.

129- **Cervical squamous cell carcinoma may presents microscopically as**
a. Keratinized stratified squamous epithelium.
b. Large cell non- keratinized variant.
c. Small cell variant. d. All the above.

130- **Ovarian cyst < 3 cm lined by an inner layer of granulosa cells and an outer layer of theca cells is called:**
a. Cystic follicle b. follicular cyst
c. corpus luteum cyst d. Theca Lutein Cyst

131- **corpus luteum cyst is characterized by :**
a. Single unilocular cyst b. Cyst wall and lining is yellow
c. Cyst lining is convoluted d. all of the above

132- **The following is not a germ cell tumor:**
a. Dysgerminoma b. Teratoma
c. Clear cell tumor d. Embryonal carcinoma

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106- *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* is one of the most common causes of sexually transmitted diseases. All of the following are the infections caused by *N. gonorrhoeae*, EXCEPT

a. Pelvic inflammatory disease in men
b. Gonorrhea in women
c. Ophthalmia neonatorum
d. Pharyngitis

107- Which of the following tests characterize vaginal candidiasis?

a. Positive whiff test
b. Positive smear for clue cells
c. Alkaline vaginal pH
d. Positive germ tube test

108- Bacterial infections of the female reproductive tract following childbirth or miscarriage, presented with fever, low abdominal pain, and bad smell vaginal discharge. Which of the following infections matches with the previous definition?

a. Puerperal sepsis
b. Bacterial vaginosis
c. Pelvic inflammatory disease
d. Toxic shock symdrome

109- Detection of intranuclear inclusions, which are oval "owl's-eye" shape in tissues or in desquamated cells in the urine is characteristic for diagnosis of:

a. Rubella virus
b. HIV infection
c. Cytomegalovirus
d. Parvovirus infection

110- Which of the following is considered a mode of transmission of Varicella?

a. Blood transfusion
b. Respiratory droplets
c. Organ transplants
d. Sexually

111- Which one of the following findings would be most consistent with a diagnosis of chancroid?

a. Painful shallow ulcers that have an erythematous base and well-defined border
b. Large painless beefy-red ulcers that bleed easily
c. Multiple groups of tender vesicles
d. Painless shallow ulcers with adjacent painless subcutaneous nodules

112- Lymphogranuloma venereum is caused by serovars of

a. *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
b. *Haemophilis ducreyi*
c. *Treponema pallidum*
d. *Chlamydia trachomatis*

113- Which statement regarding HIV is CORRECT?

a. Highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) is very effective in eradicating HIV infection.
b. HIV infects CD8 T cells.
c. Molecular techniques are not used for diagnosis.
d. Macrophages can act as a reservoir for HIV

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133- **A 50 years-old female had a pelvic mass. On operation, a huge ovarian mass was found showing areas of hemorrhage, necrosis and papillary formation. On microscopic examination, the tumor revealed the picture of adenocarcinoma with many psammoma bodies. The most possible diagnosis is:**

a. Mucinous adenocarcinoma. b. Serous adenocarcinoma.
c. Endometrioid carcinoma. d. Clear cell carcinoma.

134- **Invasive mole is characterized by:**

a. Presence of molar villi within the myometrium
b. Absence of trophoblastic cells
c. Absence of molar villi
d. Normal levels of serum chorionic gonadotropin

135- **Microscopic features of Choriocarcinoma include all EXCEPT:**

a. Marked haemorrhage and necrosis b. Presence of chorionic villi
c. Biphasic pattern d. Absence of chorionic villi

136- **Trophoblastic diseases include all of the following EXCEPT:**

a. Placental site nodule b. Hydatidiform mole
c. Choriocarcinoma d. Ectopic pregnancy

137- **Which of the following is associated with highest risk to develop breast cancer?**

a. Sclerosing adenosis b. Atypical epithelial hyperplasia
c. Apocrine metaplasia d. Florid epithelial hyperplasia

138- **Plasma cell mastitis refers to ……..**

a. Chronic mammary abscess b. Mammary duct ectasia
c. Mammary fat necrosis d. Fibrocystic change of breast

139- **…….. means that ductal epithelial cells have columnar appearance and abundant granular cytoplasm:**

a. Invasive duct carcinoma b. Duct papilloma
c. Apocrine metaplasia d. Florid epithelial hyperplasia

140- **Which of the following is a biphasic neoplasm of the breast?**

a. Mammary duct ectasia b. Phylloides tumor
c. Invasive duct carcinoma d. Invasive lobular carcinoma

141- **Which of the following is an extrinsic risk factor of breast cancer?**

a. BRACA gene mutation b. Female gender
c. Family history of breast cancer d. Hormone replacement therapy

142- **…….. is characterized by Indian filing on histological evaluation**

a. Non-invasive duct carcinoma b. Phylloides tumor
c. Invasive duct carcinoma d. Invasive lobular carcinoma

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114- **Which of the following statements regarding family *Chlamydiaceae* is INCORRECT?**

a. They possess DNA or RNA
b. They cannot make ATP
c. They are obligate intracellular bacteria
d. They consist of two forms elementary and reticulate body

115- **Which of the following infections is initiated by *Gardenerella vaginalis*- biofilm?**

a. Bacterial vulvo-vaginitis
b. Bacterial vaginoses
c. Pelvic inflammatory disease
d. Puerperal sepsis

116- **All of the following are the important structural characteristics of the Hepatitis B virus (HBV) EXCEPT?**

a. The size of the virus is 42 nm in diameter
b. The envelope consists of surface antigen (HBsAg) and lipid
c. It consists of the single-stranded RNA genome
d. The mode of transmission is parenteral

117- **The following is NOT a feature of type I diabetes:**

a. Peripheral resistance to insulin
b. Absolute insulin deficiency
c. Occurs in children
d. Presence of lymphocytic infiltration

118- **Type II diabetes is characterised by all EXCEPT:**

a. Occurs in adults
b. The patient is usually obese
c. Blood insulin is always low
d. Amyloid replacement of islets of Langerhans

119- **The most important pathology in diabetic retinopathy is:**

a. Atherosclerosis of the retinal vessels
b. Spasm of the retinal vessels
c. Microaneurysms of the retinal capillaries
d. None of the above

120- **The most common cause of primary hyperparathyroidism is**

a. Parathyroid adenoma
b. Parathyroid carcinoma
c. Parathyroid hyperplasia
d. None of the above

121- **Thyroglossal duct cyst shows all EXCEPT:**

a. Squamous epithelial lining
b. Thyroid follicles
c. Lymphocytic infiltrate
d. Psammoma bodies

122- **Compensatory hyperplasia of the parathyroid glands occur in response to:**

a. High blood calcium level
b. Low blood calcium level
c. Low blood phosphorus level
d. Low level of parathyroid hormone

123- **Adenomyosis means.....**

a. Endometrial glands and stroma outside the uterus.
b. Endometrial glands and stroma deep in the myometrium.
c. Benign tumor formed of glands and smooth muscles.
d. Tumor of glandular epithelium.

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48-All the following statements about steroid hormones are true EXCEPT:

a. They are hydrophobic
b. Their receptors are intracellular
c. They require carriers to transport them in circulation
d. They require cyclic AMP as second messenger

49-The posterior pituitary stores and releases:

a. Growth hormone and prolactin.
b. Prolactin and oxytocin.
c. Oxytocin and antidiuretic hormone (ADH).
d. ADH and growth hormone.

50- Which of the following hormones is largely unbound to plasma proteins?

a. Cortisol.
b. Thyroxin (T4).
c. ADH.
d. Estradiol

51- GH promotes……:

a. Cell division.
b. Protein synthesis
c. Bone growth.
d. All of the above

52-The function(s) of oxytocin is/are to:

a. Cause the uterus to contract.
b. Induce labor.
c. Stimulate the release of milk from the mother's mammary glands when her baby is nursing.
d. All of the above.

53-Symptoms of hyperthyroidism are……., EXCEPT:

a. Weight gain.
b. Increased metabolism.
c. Tachycardia.
d. Exophthalmia.

54-Features of hypothyroidism in children include all, EXCEPT:

a. Wet skin.
b. Constipation.
c. Retardation of sexual development.
d. Retardation of physical and intellectual development.

55-When serum calcium (Ca^{2+}) is high:

a. Activity of renal 1 alpha hydroxylase is inhibited.
b. Expression of intestinal Calbindin-D is increased.
c. PTH secretion is increased.
d. 24, 25 dihydroxycholecalciferol production decreases.

56-Which of the following is more powerful in stimulating aldosterone secretion:

a. ACTH.
b. ADH.
c. Na level in blood.
d. K level in blood.

57-Adrenal sex hormones are:

a. secreted starting from age of puberty.
b. under control of GnRH.
c. mainly androgens in males and in females.
d. absent in females.

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58-**Measurement of which of the following can be used as an indicator for β-cell activity in patient receiving exogenous insulin:**

a. insulin level. b. C-peptide.
c. blood glucose level. d. somatostatin level.

59-**Glucose starts to appear in urine in diabetic patients when blood glucose exceeds:**

a. 110 mg/dl. b. 126 mg/dl.
c. 140 mg/dl. d. 180 mg/dl.

60-**Which of the followings increases the glucagon secretion?**

a. Hypoglycemia. b. Increase free fatty acids in blood.
c. Somatostatin. d. Immediately after meals.

61-**The main site of storage of sperms is:**

a. testes. b. epididymis.
c. vas deferens. d. Seminal vesicle.

62-**Which of the following is secreted primarily from the prostate?**

a. Fructose. b. Fibrinogen.
c. Prostaglandins. d. Fibrinolysin.

63-**Testosterone is converted into DHT in:**

a. seminal vesicle. b. skin.
c. sertoli cells. d. adipose tissue.

64-**which of the following depresses spermatogenesis?**

a. Countercurrent mechanism. b. Varicocele.
c. FSH & LH d. Small amounts of estrogen.

65-**The hormones FSH and LH are involved in oogenesis in women. When LH surges in the ovarian cycle, what event will result?**

a. Ovulation. b. Endometrium proliferation.
c. Corpus luteum degradation d. Menstruation.

66-**Which of the following describes the function of follicle-stimulating hormone in females?**

a. Promote milk production. b. Increase basal metabolic rate.
c. Promote growth of immature follicles in ovaries.
d. Stimulate estrogen secretion from ovaries.

67-**Progesterone is primarily secreted by which of the following structures:**

a. Spermatozoon. b. Secondary follicle.
c. Corpus luteum d. Primary follicle.

68-**The presence of which of the following hormones can determine if a woman is two weeks pregnant:**

a. Testosterone. b. hCG. c. Progesterone d. Estrog

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86-In order to perform an episiotomy prior to childbirth, the perineum must be anesthetized. By inserting a finger in the vagina and pressing laterally, what palpable bony landmark can be used as the posterior limit of the pudendal canal?

a. Coccyx
b. Ischial tuberosity
c. Ischiopubic ramus
d. Ischial spine

87-During a hysterectomy, the uterine vessels are ligated. However, the patient's uterus continues to bleed. The most likely source of blood still supplying the uterus is from which artery?

a. Inferiorvesical
b.Internalpudendal
c. Middle rectal
d. Ovarian

88-The vestibule is

a. frenulum of labia minora
b. frenulum of clitoris
c. the region between the two labia minora
d. root of clitoris

89-Ejaculatory duct opens into ?

a. Membranous urethra
b. Penile Urethra
c. Prostatic urethra
d .Seminal vesicles

90-An abscess in the vulva and external vaginal orifice drain mainly to:

a. Para-aortic lymph nodes
b. Superficial inguinal LNs
c. External iliac LNs
d. Internal iliac LNs

91-Fascia covering the spermatic cord are derived from all the following EXCEPT:

a. External oblique muscle
b. Internal oblique muscle
c. Transversus abdominus muscle
d. Transversalis fascia.

92-About the prostate all are true EXCEPT:

a. It is situated below neck of bladder.
b. It is divided into 5 lobes by urethra and ejaculatory duct.
c. It is supplied by branches of internal iliac artery.
d. It drains to Para-aortic lymph nodes

93-In males, the superficial perineal pouch contains all EXCEPT:

a. Root of the penis and associated muscles
b. bulbous part of the spongy urethra.
c. greater vestibular glands
d. Superficial transverse perineal muscles.

94-Embryonic origin of labia minora is :

a. Urethral (genital) fold
b. genital tubercle
c. genital swelling
d. sinovaginal bulb

95-When one paramesonephric duct fails to develop this resulting in:

a. Bicornuate uterus
b. Unicornuate uterus
c. Septate uterus
d. Arcuate uterus.

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9- **The effect of prolonged estrogen exposure unopposed by progesterone on the endometrium is:**

a- Metabolic syndrome b-Dysmenorrhea

c- Endometrial hyperplasia d-Endometriosis

10-**Which of the following drug used in the treatment of estrogen dependent breast carcinoma:**

a- Methotrexate b- Tamoxifen

c - Paclitaxel d-Adriamycin

11-**One of the following drugs is the synthetic preparation of testosterone ?**

a. Progesterone b. Oxymetholone

c. Cyperotenone acetate d. Flutamide

12-**One of the following drugs is a competitive antagonist of dihydrotestosterone for androgen receptors**

a. Nandrolone b. Cyperotenone acetate

c. Testosterone d. Bicalutamide

13-**Finasteride is a specific inhibitor of :**

a. androgen receptor b. 5 α - reductase enzyme

c. Gonadotropin synthesis d. 5 α – oxidase enzyme

14-**Regarding octreotide, all the following statements are FALSE EXCEPT:**

a. It is a semisynthetic growth hormone-inhibiting hormone.

b. It is used in thyrotoxicosis. c. It is a synthetic somatostatin analog.

d. It is 45 times more potent than somatostatin in inhibiting insulin secretion but only twice as potent in reducing GH release.

15-**Bromocriptin is indicated in all the following conditions EXCEPT:**

a. Prolactin secreting adenomas.

b. Amenorrhea-glactorrhea and infertility syndrome.

c. Prolactin deficiency. d- Acromegaly.

16- **Effects of iodide salts given in large doses do not include**

a. Decreased size of the thyroid gland

b. Decreased vascularity of the thyroid gland

c. Decreased hormone release d. Increased 131I uptake

17-**One of the following is false regarding bisphosphonates:**

a. These drugs induce apoptosis of osteoclasts.

b. Etidronate is Second generation. c. Risedronate is a Third generation.

d. oledronate is 10,000 times more potent than Etidronate .

18-**Indications of glucocorticoids are all the following EXCEPT:-**

a. inflammatory bowel diseases b. skin diseases (atopic dermatitis)

c. inflammatory conditions of bones and joints (arthritis, bursitis)

d. postmenopausal hormonal therapy

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