

FINAL ANSWER KEY

Question 113/2025/OL

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Question1:-Which of the following statement is wrong?

A:-In adults the incidence of kidney stones peaks in the fourth to sixth decades of life

B:-Females show bimodal distribution of stone disease

C:-1,25 dihydroxy vitamin D_3 is the most potent stimulator of intestinal calcium absorption

D:-Calcium absorption mainly occur in colon

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question2:-Which of the following type of RENAL TUBULAR ACIDOSIS (RTA) is most frequently associated with renal stone disease?

A:-RTA TYPE I

B:-RTA TYPE II

C:-RTA TYPE III

D:-RTA TYPE IV

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question3:-Most common organism associated with infection stone is

A:-Proteus Mirabilis

B:-Proteus Vulgaris

C:-Proteus Morgagni

D:-Proteus Rettegeri

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question4:-Gold standard investigation for diagnosis of ureteric stone is

A:-Ultrasound Scan (USS)

B:-Non Contrast CT Scan (NCCT)

C:-CT Urogram (CTU)

D:-Intravenous Pyelogram (IVP)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question5:-Regarding the shape of crystals, which combination is WRONG?

A:-Calcium Oxalate Monohydrate - Hourglass

B:-Calcium Oxalate dihydrate - Tetrahedral

C:-Cystine - Hexagonal

D:-Uric acid - Needle Shaped

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question6:-In a male patient with renal stone disease, 24 hour urine sample shows the following values. Which value is NOT in normal range?

A:-Calcium 150 mg

B:-Citrate 500 mg

C:-Oxalate 80 mg

D:-Uric acid 400 mg

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question7:-Which of the following factors negatively affect the success of extra corporeal shock wave lithotripsy?

(a) cystine stone

(b) stone attenuation more than 1000

(c) skin to stone distance >10 cm

(d) stone in a horse shoe kidney

(e) complete patient immobility

(f) stone in lower calyx & long and narrow infundibulum

A:-All are correct

B:-Only (a), (b) and (c) are correct

C:-Only (a), (b), (c) and (f) are correct

D:-Only (d), (e) and (f) are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question8:-Regarding the Matrix stone of kidney, which statement is wrong?

A:-ESWL is the best treatment

B:-It is mainly composed of organic material

C:-It can mimic soft tissue mass

D:-PCNL is the preferred treatment

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question9:-The principal neurotransmitter released from NANC neurones which mediate penile erection is

A:-Cyclic GMP

B:-Nitric oxide

C:-Nor adrenalin

D:-Prostaglandin E_2

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question10:-All of the following drugs are used to produce pharmacologically induced penile erection by intra cavernosal injection EXCEPT

A:-Phenylephrine

B:-Alprostadil

C:-Phentolamine

D:-Papaverin

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question11:-Which of the following is a Proximal shunt done for managing priapism?

A:-Winter's shunt

B:-Al Ghorab shunt

C:-Quackle's shunt

D:-T-Shunt

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question12:-In male infertility evaluation, Tunel Assay is done to

A:-Measure antisperm antibodies

B:-Measure sperm motility

C:-Assess DNA fragmentation

D:-Assess Strict morphology

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question13:-In semen analysis, the term Teratospermia means

A:-Over abundance of abnormal forms

B:-Sperms number so few to measure

C:-Los motility

D:-Large number of dead sperms

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question14:-Michaelis - Gutman bodies are seen in

A:-XGPN

B:-Emphysematous pyelonephritis

C:-Malakoplakia

D:-Inverted papilloma

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question15:-Which drug abuse can lead to cystitis?

A:-Pethidine

B:-Ketamine

C:-Meth Amphetamine

D:-Marijuana

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question16:-Which antibiotic is not suitable (contraindicated) in pregnancy?

A:-Amoxycillin

B:-Cephalexine

C:-Tetracycline

D:-Nitrofurantoin

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question17:-Most cases of Fournier's gangrene is caused by

A:-Streptococcus

B:-E.Coli

C:-Clostridium Species

D:-Mixed bacterial flora

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question18:-In advanced tuberculosis of genito urinary system, Thimble bladder is defined as when bladder capacity is reduced to

A:-Less than 20 ml

B:-Less than 100 ml

C:-Less than 150 ml

D:-Less than 300 ml

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question19:-A 17 year male presented in the out patient department with hematuria after workout in a gym, there were no other symptoms. Which of the following investigation confirms his condition?

A:-ultrasound whole abdomen

B:-microscopic presence of erythrocytes

C:-examination of serum

D:-urine dip stick testing

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question20:-An exposure of 16 mSv at 1 foot from the source of radiation would be how much at 4 feet from the source?

A:-0.16 mSv

B:-4 mSv

C:-1 mSv

D:-0.1 mSv

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question21:-Functional sequences in multiparametric MRI of prostate includes all except

A:-diffusion-weighted imaging

- B:-dynamic contrast enhanced MRI
- C:-apparent diffusion coefficient maps
- D:-T2 triplanar images

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question22:-^{18F}-FDG Position emission tomography (PET) is poor investigation to image prostate malignancy because

- A:-of Warburg effect
- B:-increased level of glycolysis
- C:-shunting of energy production towards anaerobic metabolism
- D:-none of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question23:-Following technique used guide wire of suprapubic catheter placement

- A:-cystostomy
- B:-lowsley
- C:-seldinger
- D:-trocar

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question24:-In intrarenal collecting system

A:-paired anterior and posterior calyces enter the infundibula approximately 30 degrees from each other

- B:-compound calyces are most common in the upper pole
- C:-there are 4 to 5 major calyceal systems
- D:-there are 10 to 15 minor calyces

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question25:-Comparing Nitinol wire with stainless steel for stone basket all are true for Nitinol except

- A:-more biocompatible
- B:-greater torquability
- C:-improved memory
- D:-easily kinkable

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question26:-All are true regarding Double-J stents except

- A:-metallic stents have more hyperplastic tissue reactions
- B:-stent diameter rather than length is associated with more severe symptoms
- C:-tissue in growth is more with metallic stents
- D:-encrustations are more frequent in metallic stents

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question27:-Following venous thromboembolism prophylaxis is safe in renal insufficiency

- A:-low-molecular weight heparin
- B:-low-dose unfractionated heparin
- C:-both (1) and (2)
- D:-none of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question28:-Monopolar and Bipolar cautery differs in that

- A:-monopolar require a dispersive electrode
- B:-monopolar can be used at much higher voltages
- C:-bipolar require a dispersive electrode
- D:-bipolar can be used at much higher voltages

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question29:-In following scenario, cystogram is not warranted

- A:-pelvic fracture with gross hematuria
- B:-pelvic fracture with microscopic hematuria
- C:-penetrating injury with knife over pubic bone and microscopic hematuria
- D:-pelvic fracture and an inability to void

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question30:-All except one provide useful information in determining the anatomy of urethral stricture

- A:-Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
- B:-High-resolution ultrasonography
- C:-Contrast studies
- D:-Urethroscopy

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question31:-Regarding direct visual internal urethrotomy all are false except

- A:-Deep incision of the corpus spongiosum is shown to improve long-term results
- B:-In optimally selected patients, long-term success of internal urethrotomy is approximately 90%
- C:-It should be the first procedure considered for any stricture of the anterior urethra
- D:-It may cause erectile dysfunction (ED)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question32:-Best treatment for a short, mid ureter ureteral contusion caused by a low-velocity bullet?

- A:-Observation in stable patient

- B:-Double J stent placement
- C:-Transureteroureterostomy
- D:-Excision and ureteroureterostomy

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question33:-Disadvantages of ventral (posterior wall) urethroplasty are

- A:-risk of urethrovaginal fistula
- B:-creation of hypospadiac meatus
- C:-both (1) and (2)
- D:-none of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question34:-According to IDSA and AUA guidelines Asymptomatic Bacteriuria should be treated in

- A:-Women with diabetes mellitus
- B:-Patients with indwelling catheters
- C:-Premenopausal women
- D:-Pregnant women

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question35:-All the following statements are true in Urolithiasis cases in pregnancy EXCEPT

- A:-Most common is calcium phosphate stones
- B:-There is increased filtration of calcium and hypercalciuria
- C:-Increased filtered loads of sodium and uric acid
- D:-Decrease in the excretion of citrate and magnesium

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question36:-Most common acquired fistula of the urinary tract

- A:-Ureterovaginal fistula
- B:-Vesicovaginal fistula
- C:-Colovesical fistula
- D:-Urethro vaginal fistula

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question37:-The York Mason procedure in the management of Recto Urethral Fistula (RUF) is

- A:-Trans rectal, transsphincteric approach for repair of recto urethral fistula
- B:-Transanal approach for repair of RUF by dilatation of anus and fixed retraction
- C:-Perineal approach for repair of Recto urethral fistula with inter positional flap

D:-Conservative management of rectourethral fistula with catheter drainage, bowel rest and I/V hyperalimentation

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question38:-Which of the following features is LEAST commonly associated with Autonomic Dysreflexia

A:-headache

B:-hypertension

C:-tachycardia

D:-sweating

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question39:-Bashful Bladder seen in young men is characterized by

A:-low pressure and low flow voiding

B:-high pressure and low flow voiding

C:-low pressure and high flow voiding

D:-high pressure and high flow voiding

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question40:-Therapy for the Detrusor Sphincter Dyssynergia (DSD) include all EXCEPT

A:-CISC

B:-Sphincterotomy

C:-Urinary diversion

D:-Urethral stent

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question41:-According to ICS which of the following is NOT a type of incontinence

A:-stress urinary incontinence

B:-urge urinary incontinence

C:-overflow incontinence

D:-nocturnal enuresis

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question42:-Which of the following may result in inaccurate measurement of Bladder Compliance?

A:-Prior radiation to pelvis

B:-Presence of VUR

C:-Bladder outlet obstruction

D:-History of GU Tuberculosis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question43:-MUCP (Maximum Urethral Closure Pressure) is

A:-Maximum difference between the urethral pressure and intra vesical pressure

B:-Fluid pressure needed to open the closed urethra

C:-The subtraction of intravesical pressure from urethral pressure

D:-Intravesical pressure at which urine leakage occurs

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question44:-The strongest independent risk factor for urinary incontinence in men

A:-Obesity

B:-Age

C:-Smoking

D:-Diabetes

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question45:-The gold standard urodynamics study in patients with Neurogenic Lower Urinary Tract Dysfunction is (NLUD)

A:-Video UDS

B:-CMG plus pressure study

C:-Ambulatory UDS

D:-Eyeball UDS

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question46:-HIF-1 represents an important general oxygen-sensing mechanism underlying the adaptation of cancer cells to the environment and is manifest in a number of ways. HIF-1 binding can activate vasculogenic mimicry through activation of the following genes

A:-Claudin-4

B:-Vimentin

C:-FGFR

D:-Twist1

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question47:-Monoclonal antibody that bind to PD-1(Programmed death-1 (PD-1) on activated T cells

A:-Atezolizumab

B:-Pembrolizumab

C:-Durvalumab

D:-Avelumab

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question48:-All are true about clear cell papillary tumor of kidney except

A:-arise in VHL and ESRD

B:-diffuse CK 7 positive

C:-well developed capsule

D:-poor prognosis

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question49:-Renal Cell Carcinoma (RCC) in COWDENS syndrome is most often

A:-clear cell

B:-papillary

C:-sarcomatoid

D:-collecting duct carcinoma

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question50:-All are prognostic factors in Leibovich score/model (2003) of Clear Cell RCC except

A:-Tumour size

B:-Grade

C:-Nodal status

D:-Tumor necrosis

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question51:-As per KEYNOTE 564 trial, adjuvant pembrolizumab is offered to clear cell RCC patients in all the risk groups except

A:-pT2, grade 4 or sarcomatoid, N0 M0

B:-any pT, any grade, N+, M0

C:-pT3, any grade, N0, M0

D:-PT1 grade 1 N0M0

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question52:-All are true about Primitive Neuroectodermal Tumor (PNET) of Kidney except

A:-Derived from primitive neural crest cells

B:-Hypervascular pattern is typical

C:-Poor prognosis

D:-Multimodal therapy

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-In Carcinoma Bladder all belong to intermediate risk as per American Urological Association Risk Stratification and Therapeutic Interventions except

A:-Solitary Low Grade Ta > 3 cm

B:-Low Grade Ta, multifocal

C:-High Grade Ta, ≤ 3 cm

D:-Recurrent High Grade, Ta

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question54:-Perform a second TURB for Bladder tumour in all the following situations except

A:-after incomplete initial TURB

B:-doubt about completeness of a TURB

C:-no detrusor muscle in the specimen after initial resection

D:-Ta LG/G1 tumours

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question55:-A super-extended Lymph Node Dissection in Carcinoma bladder extends cranially upto the level of

A:-inferior mesenteric

B:-aortic bifurcation

C:-common iliac artery

D:-internal iliac artery

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question56:-First-line treatment option for metastatic carcinoma urinary bladder, if eligible for combination therapy

A:-Erdafitinib with pembrolizumab

B:-Enfortumab vedotin with pembrolizumab

C:-cisplatin with gemcitabine

D:-carboplatin with gemcitabine

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question57:-Factors associated with urethral recurrence after Radical Cystectomy in Carcinoma Bladder include all except

A:-tumor at the bladder neck

B:-prostatic stromalinvasion

C:-size of the tumour

D:-carcinoma in situ

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question58:-All are true about teratoma except

A:-generally associated with normal serum tumor markers

B:-never transform into a somatic malignancy

C:-resistant to chemotherapy

D:-invade surrounding structures

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question59:-Tumour limited to testis and epididymis with vascular/lymphatic invasion or tumor extending through tunica albuginea with involvement of tunica vaginalis is which pT stage in TNM staging

A:-pT1

B:-pT2

C:-pT3

D:-pT4

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question60:-All are treatment options for Stage IB (pT2-pT4) : high risk non-seminoma germ cell tumour of the testis except

A:-adjuvant chemotherapy with one course of BEP

B:-nerve-sparing retroperitoneal lymph node dissection (RPLND)

C:-surveillance

D:-adjuvant radiotherapy

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question61:-All are Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) associated subtypes of penile carcinoma except

A:-Verrucous

B:-Warty

C:-Basaloid

D:-Clear cell

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question62:-Modified ILND usually includes all except

A:-thicker skin flaps

B:-transposition of the sartorius muscle

C:-preservation of the saphenous vein

D:-a smaller skin incision

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question63:-Carcinoma Penis invading into corpus spongiosum (either glans or ventral shaft) with urethra invasion is which T stage

A:-T1b

B:-T2

C:-T3

D:-T4

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question64:-Sources of error in PSA value assessment includes all except

A:-Digital Rectal Examination (DRE)

B:-Acute urinary retention

C:-Sample handling

D:-Urinary tract infection (UTI)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question65:-The main arterial supply of Prostate is from

- A:-superior vesical artery
- B:-inferior vesical artery
- C:-obturator artery
- D:-external iliac artery

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question66:-Standard treatment options for a patient with intermediate-risk disease Carcinoma Prostate includes all except

- A:-Watchful waiting
- B:-Radical prostatectomy
- C:-Radiotherapy
- D:-Androgen Deprivation Therapy (ADT) monotherapy

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question67:-Most common site of positive margins after Radical Prostatectomy for Carcinoma Prostate is

- A:-Posterior
- B:-Posterolateral
- C:-Anterior
- D:-Apex

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question68:-A patient with T2b prostate cancer with a PSA of 18 ng/ml, with Grade group 3 on biopsy with 7/12 cores positive for prostate cancer comes under which NCCN risk group

- A:-Favorable intermediate
- B:-Unfavorable intermediate
- C:-High
- D:-Very high

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question69:-Fetal intervention for obstructive uropathy secondary to posterior urethral valves has been shown to

- A:-Diminish the incidence of end-stage renal disease
- B:-Be associated with a high rate of fetal demise
- C:-Lead to improved pulmonary function in the neonate
- D:-Be most effective when accomplished by open fetal surgery

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question70:-A 6-month-old child with a history of posterior urethral valves has a serum creatinine of 1.4 mg/dL. He has a dilated, thick-walled bladder and hydroureteronephrosis on sonography and evidence of dilating vesicoureteral reflux

with no remnant valves on voiding cystourethrography. Which of the following BEST explains the renal impairment noted in this child?

A:-Increased intravesical storage pressures transmitted to the ureter, renal pelvis and glomerular units causing architectural and functional changes

B:-High-grade vesicoureteral reflux

C:-Repeated afebrile urinary tract infections

D:-Family history

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question71:-A 3-year-old circumcised boy presents with urinary incontinence, stranguria and occasional afebrile urinary tract infections. A renal ultrasound reveals moderate bilateral hydronephrosis. The next most appropriate urological evaluation for this child would be

A:-Ordering a repeat renal ultrasound in 6 months

B:-Treatment of dysfunctional elimination syndrome with timed voiding and laxative

C:-Beginning an alpha receptor blocker

D:-Voiding cystourethrogram

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question72:-Loop diuretics are of benefit in the management of AKI due to

A:-Improved patient survival

B:-Decreased metabolic demand

C:-Decreased hypoxic cell swelling

D:-Free radical scavenging

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question73:-A patient with AKI after partial nephrectomy has a serum potassium of 6.9 mEq/L and widening of the QRS complex on electrocardiogram (ECG). The initial step in management should be

A:-Intravenous (IV) calcium

B:-IV insulin and glucose

C:-IV furosemide

D:-Dialysis

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question74:-How does one perform a low-dose dexamethasone suppression test (LDDST)?

A:-Admit the patient and measure serum cortisol levels every 6 hours while the patient is on a dexamethasone drip

B:-Have the patient take 2 mg of dexamethasone at 11 PM and measure serum cortisol the next morning

C:-Have the patient take 0.5 mg of dexamethasone at 11 PM and measure urinary cortisol the next morning

D:-Have the patient take 1 mg of dexamethasone at 11 PM and measure serum cortisol the next morning

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question75:-With regard to preoperative pheochromocytoma blockade, β -blockers should be started

A:-2 weeks prior to adrenalectomy

B:-Atleast several days prior to α -blockers

C:-To control tachycardia and arrhythmias that can result upon initiation of α blockade

D:-In conjunction with metyrosine

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question76:-The most common hormone secreted by adrenocortical carcinoma is

A:-Aldosterone

B:-Testosterone

C:-Cortisol

D:-Androstenedione

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question77:-The Weiss criteria for identifying malignant adrenal tumors should be applied with caution in tumors with

A:-Necrosis

B:-High mitotic index

C:-Inferior Vena Cava (IVC) invasion

D:-Oncolytic features

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question78:-A 62-year-old man presents for postoperative surveillance of renal cell carcinoma. Three years prior, a right nephrectomy was performed for T2N0M0 grade III clear cell renal cell carcinoma. A current abdominal CT scan reveals a 3.5-cm right adrenal mass with an average attenuation of 32 HU prior to contrast administration. A CT washout study is performed, and absolute percent washout is calculated to be 52%. No other suspicious lesions are noted within the chest, abdomen, or pelvis. The next step in management should be

A:-Observation

B:-Adrenalectomy

C:-Assessment of the adrenal tumor's functional status

D:-Percutaneous biopsy

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question79:-When the patient is positioned in the modified flank position, the risk of developing rhabdomyolysis from flank pressure is increased by all of the following EXCEPT :

A:-Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 25

B:-Elevation of the kidney rest

C:-Age less than 45 years

D:-Male gender

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question80:-Regarding laparoscopic radical nephrectomy, the following statement is CORRECT

A:-En bloc hilar vessel stapling is unsafe and should not be attempted

B:-Metastatic renal cell carcinoma is an absolute contraindication

C:-Clips alone are contraindicated for the ligation of the renal artery

D:-Adrenal gland should be bluntly hand-dissected away from the upper pole during hand-assisted nephrectomy

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question81:-What is the primary advantage of hypothermic machine perfusion (HMP) compared to static cold storage (SCS) for deceased donor kidneys?

A:-HMP significantly reduces the risk of hyper-acute rejection

B:-HMP is universally available and generally less expensive than SCS

C:-HMP allows for longer cold ischaemia times without any adverse effects

D:-HMP reduces the risk of delayed graft function (DGF)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question82:-Which of the following statements best describes the characteristic stone ablation effect of the Thulium Fibre Laser (TFL) and its recommended starting settings for treating ureteral stones?

A:-TFL primarily uses high-energy pulses to break off large stone fragments for subsequent basket extraction, often starting around 1.0 J at 8 Hz

B:-TFL tends to ablate stones into fine, small particles with minimal retropulsion, with typical starting settings for ureteral stones being 0.6 J at 6 Hz (3.6 W) in short pulse (SP) duration

C:-TFL excels at "popcorning" stones into dust using very high pulse energy (e.g., 0.3 J at 80 Hz), which is also the ideal setting for Holmium : YAG lasers

D:-TFL requires direct drilling of the fiber tip into the stone for effective fragmentation, particularly with high-frequency settings above 40 Hz

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question83:-Advantages of laparoscopic management of an intraabdominal testis include all of the following EXCEPT

(a) More accurately assesses the presence or absence, viability and anatomy of the testis compared with radiographic imaging

(b) Reduces the risk of damage to the testis

(c) Enhances surgical exposure, lighting and magnification

(d) Allows a greater degree of proximal dissection of the spermatic vessels

A:-(a) and (d)

B:-(b)

C:-(a), (b) and (c)

D:-all of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question84:-Which of the following statements is TRUE of the external genitalia development?

- (a) The appearance of the external genitalia is similar in male and female embryos until the 8th week
- (b) The external genital appearance of males who are deficient in 5 α -reductase is similar to that of females
- (c) In males, the formation of distal glandular urethra may occur by the fusion of urethral folds proximally and the ingrowth of ectodermal cells distally
- (d) In females, the urethral folds become the labia majora and the labioscrotal folds become the labia minora

A:-(a)

B:-(a) and (b)

C:-(a), (b) and (c)

D:-all of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question85:-All of the following statements about the pediatric abdominal examination are FALSE EXCEPT

- (a) renal pathology is the source of as many as two-thirds of neonatal abdominal masses
- (b) abdominal distention at birth or shortly afterward suggests either obstruction or perforation of the gastrointestinal tract
- (c) the abdominal wall is normally strong, especially in infants with hydronephrosis
- (d) a solid flank mass may be due to renal venous thrombosis

A:-(a) and (b)

B:-(a), (b) and (d)

C:-(a), (b) and (c)

D:-all of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question86:-All of the following statements about postnatal ultrasound findings of hydronephrosis are true EXCEPT

- (a) hydronephrosis may be obstructive or non obstructive
- (b) hydronephrosis is always an indication of obstruction
- (c) hydronephrosis can be more fully evaluated by functional imaging to identify obstruction
- (d) hydronephrotic pelvicalyceal system can be differentiated from renal cysts based on whether the fluid spaces do not or do communicate

A:-(a) and (c)

B:-(a) and (b)

C:-(a), (b) and (c)

D:-(b)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question87:-Which of the following statements is true regarding dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA) renal scan?

- (a) The maximum sensitivity for detection of acute pyelonephritis is within 1 week from the onset of symptoms
- (b) The risk of an abnormal scan increases with increased grades of vesicoureteral reflux (VUR)
- (c) The estimated radiation dose is approximately 1 mSv
- (d) DMSA is bound to the glomerular basement membrane, providing excellent cortical imaging but slow excretion

A:-(a) and (c)

B:-(a) and (b)

C:-(a), (b) and (c)

D:-all of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question88:-Which of the following are true?

- (a) The most common cause of perioperative fever in children involves an infectious etiology, which is most commonly a viral upper respiratory tract infection
- (b) Preoperative urine cultures should be obtained preoperatively if a sterilized field is required and can be obtained
- (c) Blood transfusion can result in a nonspecific fever upto 1 week after transfusion
- (d) Preoperative UTI, especially if recurrent, is recognized as a high-risk factor for postoperative infection

A:-(a), (b) and (d)

B:-(a) and (b)

C:-(a), (b) and (c)

D:-all of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question89:-Which of the following is false regarding peritoneal access via the umbilicus?

- (a) A fascial hernia is rarely identified
- (b) Due to the fascial support at the umbilicus, a port site in this location does not usually require closure
- (c) The umbilicus is a reliable indicator of the location of the aortic bifurcation, which will lie superior to the umbilicus
- (d) Trendelenburg positioning does not alter the relation between the umbilicus and the aortic bifurcation

A:-(a), (b) and (d)

B:-(a) and (b)

C:-(a), (b) and (c)

D:-all of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question90:-Which of the following statements is false in regard to secondary VUR?

(a) The most common cause of anatomic bladder obstruction in the pediatric population is posterior urethral valves and VUR is present in a great majority of these children

(b) Anatomic obstruction of the bladder is a common cause of secondary VUR in female patients

(c) Patients with neurofunctional etiology for secondary VUR benefit from immediate surgical intervention to try to correct VUR

(d) A sacral dimple or hairy patch on the lower back is not a significant finding in regard to the evaluation and treatment of VUR

A:-(a), (b) and (d)

B:-(b), (c) and (d)

C:-(a), (b) and (c)

D:-all of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question91:-A newborn infant with a history of antenatal hydronephrosis and oligohydramnios is evaluated with a renal/bladder ultrasound and voiding cystourethrogram. All of the following are characteristic findings of posterior urethral valves EXCEPT

(a) hypertrophy and apparent elevation of the bladder neck

(b) multiple bladder diverticula

(c) bladder perforation with small amount of urinary extravasation causing ascites

(d) rupture of an upper pole calyceal fornix causing distortion of the renal capsule

A:-(a) and (c)

B:-(c)

C:-(a), (b) and (c)

D:-(b)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question92:-All of the following is thought to reduce the likelihood for fistula development after hypospadias surgery EXCEPT

(a) 2-layer closure of the neourethra

(b) use of monofilament sutures for urethroplasty

(c) approximation of the corpus spongiosum over the neourethra

(d) placement of a dartos flap over the neourethra

A:-(a) and (c)

B:-(c)

C:-(a), (b) and (c)

D:-(b)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question93:-Which of the following statements regarding the International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS) is false?

- (a) Moderate symptom severity is defined as a score from 12 to 22 points
- (b) The IPSS score addresses voiding and storage symptoms as well as questions regarding incontinence
- (c) Quantitative symptom scores in BPH are not as important as are objective measures such as a flow rate recording
- (d) The IPSS score has been translated and validated in many languages

A:-(a), (b) and (d)

B:-(b), (c) and (d)

C:-(a), (b) and (c)

D:-all of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question94:-Risk factors for development of the TUR syndrome include

- (a) prostate volume less than 45 g
- (b) failure to use isotonic, iso-osmolar irrigating solution and the bipolar electroresection system
- (c) underlying hepatic dysfunction
- (d) irrigating fluid above the patient should be ideal be >60 cm

A:-(a), (b) and (d)

B:-(b), (c) and (d)

C:-(c)

D:-(b)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question95:-With regard to laser safety, which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Eye protection is required for the surgeon only
- (b) Eye protection is required only when a video camera is not used during the case
- (c) All laser energy is readily absorbed by air/irrigating fluid, making it safe to use in the OR
- (d) All windows or wall opening from the operating room (OR) must be covered

A:-(d)

B:-(b), (c) and (d)

C:-(a) and (d)

D:-(b) and (c)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question96:-Which of the following is TRUE of bipolar compared with monopolar TURP?

- (a) In a meta-analysis of patients undergoing bipolar TURP, authors concluded that by treating 50 patients with bipolar TURP, one case of TUR syndrome could be prevented
- (b) A relative risk of 0.53 for blood transfusion with bipolar resection was found in

meta-analysis

- (c) Improved visualization during bipolar TURP may also lead to a decrease in capsular perforations and operating time
- (d) Late complications such as bladder neck contracture and need for retreatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) do not appear to be much different from those found with conventional TURP

A:-(a), (b) and (d)

B:-(b), (c) and (d)

C:-(a), (b) and (c)

D:-all of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question97:-The contraindications to simple prostatectomy include

- (a) bladder diverticulum
- (b) large bladder calculi secondary to obstruction
- (c) recurrent urinary tract infection
- (d) acute urinary retention

A:-(a), (b) and (d)

B:-(b), (c) and (d)

C:-(a), (b) and (c)

D:-none of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question98:-Indication of surgery in BPE

- (a) bladder diverticulum
- (b) bladder calculi
- (c) recurrent urinary tract infection
- (d) acute urinary retention

A:-(a), (b) and (d)

B:-(b), (c) and (d)

C:-(a), (b) and (c)

D:-all of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question99:-Which of the following strategies should be part of watchful waiting management?

- (a) Regular patient monitoring
- (b) Education and reassurance
- (c) Fluid management
- (d) Concurrent medication adjustment

A:-(a), (b) and (d)

B:-(b), (c) and (d)

C:-(a), (b) and (c)

D:-all of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question 100:- Which of the following is considered a possible biologic effect of phosphodiesterase type

5 inhibitors (PDE5is) on the lower urinary tract?

- (a) Relaxation of smooth muscle at the level of the prostate and bladder neck
- (b) Decreased blood flow at the level of the bladder and prostate resulting in decreased local inflammation
- (c) Increased activity of afferent nerves in the bladder wall
- (d) Inhibition of the 5 α -reductase type 2 isoenzyme at the level of the prostate

A:-(a)

B:-(a) and (b)

C:-(a), (b) and (c)

D:-all of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A