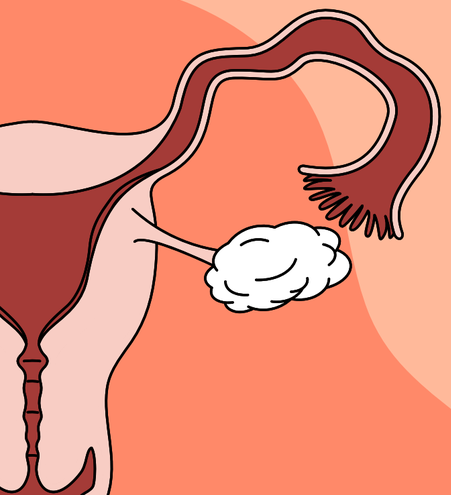


GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT II

(QUESTION BANKERS TEAM)





224 MED 224



ANATOMY



Lecture 1 :Macroscopic structure of the anterior abdominal wall

Question 1
Camper's fascia is:
A) Deep membranous layer
B) Superficial fatty layer
C) Deep fascia
D) Muscle laye

Question 2
The inguinal ligament is formed from:
A) Internal oblique
B) Transversus abdominis
C) External oblique aponeurosis
D) Rectus sheath

Question 3
Which nerve supplies the cremaster muscle?
A) Ilioinguinal
B) Iliohypogastric
C) Genitofemoral
D) Subcostal

Question 4
The superficial inguinal ring is found in:
A) Transversalis fascia
B) Internal oblique
C) External oblique aponeurosis
D) Rectus sheath

Question 5
During abdominal examination, a **curved line** is seen marking the transition between muscle and aponeurosis on the **lateral side** of the **rectus abdominis**. This line is called:
A) Linea alba
B) Linea semilunaris
C) Arcuate line
D) Tendinous intersections

Question 6
Which of the following is considered to be the **4th layer** in the anterior abdominal wall?
A) Fascia transversalis
B) Internal oblique muscles
C) External oblique muscles
D) Parietal peritoneum

Question 7
A 40-year-old man presents with a small, painless swelling in the midline above the umbilicus. It becomes more prominent on coughing. The physician suspects an epigastric hernia.
Through which structure does this hernia most likely occur?
A) Linea semilunaris
B) Linea alba
C) Rectus sheath
D) Inguinal ligament

Question 8
A surgeon makes a midline incision through the anterior abdominal wall. During closure, improper healing can lead to weakness in the fibrous structure formed by the aponeuroses of the abdominal muscles.
Which structure is primarily affected?
A) Linea alba
B) Linea semilunaris
C) Arcuate line
D) Lacunar ligament

Question 9
Which structure **lies directly posterior to the rectus abdominis below the arcuate line?**
A) Internal oblique aponeurosis
B) Transversus abdominis aponeurosis
C) Transversalis fascia
D) External oblique aponeurosis

Question 10
Which of the following does not belong to the rectus sheath?
A) Rectus abdominis
B) Pyramidalis
C) Epigastric vessels
D) Ilioinguinal nerve

Question 11
The muscle that is directed **downward and medially** in the abdominal wall is:
A) External oblique
B) Internal oblique
C) Transversus abdominis
D) Rectus abdominis

Question 12
Which nerve innervates the muscles of the anterior abdominal wall?
A) Iliohypogastric nerve
B) Subcostal nerve
C) Ilioinguinal nerve
D) All of the above

Question 13
What is the deep membrane layer of the superficial fascia?
A) Camper's fascia
B) Fascia transversalis
C) Scarpa's fascia
D) Parietal peritoneum

Question 14
The arcuate line is important because it marks the inferior limit of which structure?
A) Rectus sheath
B) External oblique muscle
C) Internal oblique muscle
D) Transversus abdominis

Answer key :

1- B	**7- B**	**13- C**
2- C	**8- A**	**14- A**
3 - C	**9- C**	
4- C	**10- D**	
5- B	**11- A**	
6- C	**12- D**	

Lecture 1 : Past Questions

Question 1
From which ribs does the external oblique take its origin?
Lower 8 ribs .

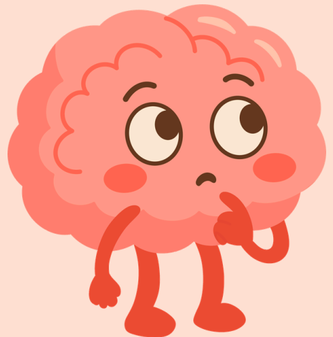
Question 2
which nerve supply the cremastric muscle ?
Genitofemoral nerve

Question 3
anterior abdomenAl wall innervtion fibers arise from?
T7-T12

Question 4
a woman had undergone c-section and developed numbness at upper inner thigh due to injury of which nerve ?
ilioinguinal nerve

Question 5
Which of the following spinal nerves supplies the pyramidalis muscle?
T12

Question 6
Which line marks the end of posterior layer of rectus sheath?
Arcuate Line



Lecture 2 : Inguinal canal

Question 1
The posterior wall of the inguinal canal is primarily formed by:
A) Internal oblique
B) External oblique
C) Transversalis fascia
D) Lacunar ligament

Question 2
The direct inguinal hernia is located:
A) Lateral to inferior epigastric vessels
B) Medial to inferior epigastric vessels
C) Superior to inguinal ligament
D) Inside femoral canal

Question 3
Which nerve passes through the inguinal canal **but NOT through the deep inguinal ring?**
A) Genital branch of genitofemoral nerve
B) Ilioinguinal nerve
C) Femoral nerve
D) Pudendal nerve

Question 4
Which structure passes through the inguinal canal in females?
A) Broad ligament
B) Ovarian ligament
C) Round ligament of the uterus
D) Suspensory ligament

Question 5
A 45-year-old man presents with a painless swelling in the right groin that increases on coughing and reduces when lying down. On examination, the swelling is **medial to the inferior epigastric vessels** and rarely extends into the scrotum.
What is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Indirect inguinal hernia
B) Direct inguinal hernia
C) Femoral hernia
D) Epigastric hernia

Question 6
A 22-year-old male presents with a swelling in the groin that extends into the scrotum. It passes through the **deep inguinal ring** and lies **lateral to the inferior epigastric vessels.**
What is the underlying cause?
A) Weakness of conjoint tendon
B) Dilatation of superficial ring
C) Weakness of transversalis fascia
D) Persistence of processus vaginalis

Question 7
A 60-year-old obese woman presents with a painful lump **below the inguinal ligament.** The swelling is irreducible and associated with signs of bowel obstruction.
What is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Direct inguinal hernia
B) Indirect inguinal hernia
C) Femoral hernia
D) Epigastric hernia

Question 8
The superficial inguinal ring is located:
A) Lateral to the pubic tubercle
B) Lateral to inferior epigastric vessels
C) Medial to inferior epigastric vessels
D) In the external oblique aponeurosis

Question 9
The deep inguinal ring is located:
A) Medial to inferior epigastric vessels
B) Lateral to inferior epigastric vessels
C) At the pubic tubercle
D) In the external oblique aponeurosis

Answer key :
1- C 6- D
2- B 7- C
3- B 8- A
4- C 9- B
5- B

Lecture 2 : Past Questions

Question 1
Which anatomical landmark is lateral to inferior episastric artery?
deep inguinal ring

Question 2
Base of superficial Inguinal ring is ?
pupic crest

Question 3
A4 year old with Inguinal mass , the congenital cause of this hernia is ?
patent processus vaginalis

Question 4
Which of the following structures provide the internal spermatic fascia of the spermatic cord?
Transversalis fascia

Question 5
A woman undergoes an emergency C-section. The surgeon makes a transverse cut 2cm on the lower abdomen.
Which nerve may be injured in this case?
lliohypogastric

Question 6
Which of the following anatomical landmarks is present lateral to the inferior epigastric artery?
Deep inguinal ring

Question 7
Which of the following structures forms part of the posterior wall of the Inguinal canal?
Reflected ligament

Question 8
A 32-year-old male had severe groin pain. Examination revealed that he had an indirect inguinal hernia (oblique type). This pain resulted from compression of which of the following nerves by the herniating structures in the inguinal canal?
llioinguinal

Question 9
Which of the following structures forms the whole extent of the anterior wall of inguinal canal?
External oblique aponeurosis

Question 10
Cesarean section which nerve most likely affected?
Iliohypogastric

Question 11
Fascia transversalis is affected, which structure wil be affected most?
deep inguinal ring

Question 12
Deep inguinal ring is located half inch above which of the following points?
Midinguinal point

Question 13
Which of the following structures is present in the medial two thirds of the posterior wall of inguinal canal ?
Conjoint Tendon and reflected part of inguinal ligament.

....

Lecture 3 : Macroscopic structure of the posterior abdominal wall

Question 1
At which of the following structures is the diaphragm inserted?
A) Central tendon
B) Xiphoid process of sternum
C) Ribs 7–12
D) Medial arcuate ligament

Question 2
In Pott's disease ,the infection most commonly spreads along which of the following muscles to form a cold abscess?
A) Iliacus muscle
B) Quadratus lumborum muscle
C) Psoas major muscle
D) Transversus abdominis muscle

Question 3
A patient with acute appendicitis is presented to you with severe pain and a flexed hip posture. This happens because of irritation of a certain muscle. What is this clinical presentation referred to as ?
A) Obturator sign
B) Chvostek sign
C) Psoas spasm
D) Lurching gait

Question 4
What is the site of bifurcation (termination) of the abdominal aorta?
A) L1 vertebral level
B) L2 vertebral level
C) L3 vertebral level
D) L4 vertebral level

Question 5
Which of the following arteries arises from the posterior aspect of the abdominal aorta?
A) Inferior mesenteric artery
B) Median sacral artery
C) Middle suprarenal artery
D) Renal artery

Question 6
At which of the following sites does the oesophagus pierce the diaphragm?
A) Right crus
B) Left crus
C) Central tendon
D) Behind the median arcuate ligament

Question 7
The femoral nerve originates from:
A) L1–L2
B) L2–L3
C) L2–L4
D) L3–L5

Question 8
Compression of the diaphragm at T10 will most likely affect:
A) Aorta
B) Inferior vena cava
C) Esophagus
D) Thoracic duct

Question 9
Which structure passes through the aortic hiatus?
A) Left phrenic nerve
B) Thoracic duct
C) Sympathetic trunk
D) IVC

Question 10
Which of the following is a paired branch of the abdominal aorta?
A) Coeliac trunk
B) Superior mesenteric artery
C) Renal arteries
D) Inferior mesenteric artery

Question 11
Which vein drains directly into the IVC?
A) Left gonadal vein
B) Internal mammary vein
C) Right gonadal vein
D) Left suprarenal vein

Question 12
A 62-year-old hypertensive patient undergoes CT angiography, revealing bilateral **renal artery** stenosis.
At which vertebral level do the renal arteries arise from the abdominal aorta?
A) T12
B) L1
C) L2
D) L3

Question 13
Which muscle contributes to lateral flexion of the vertebral column?
A) Iliacus
B) Quadratus lumborum
C) Rectus abdominis
D) Transversus abdominis

Question 14
A patient presents with difficulty flexing his thigh after a deep injury to the posterior abdominal wall.
Which muscle is primarily responsible for **hip flexion**?
A) Quadratus lumborum
B) Psoas minor
C) Transversus abdominis
D) Psoas major

Question 15
Which nerve is medial in relation to the Psoas major muscle?
A) Lumbosacral trunk
B) Obturator nerve
C) Femoral nerve
D) Both A&B

Questions 16
What nerve is anterior in relation to the Psoas major muscle?
A) Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
B) Genitofemoral nerve
C) Femoral nerve

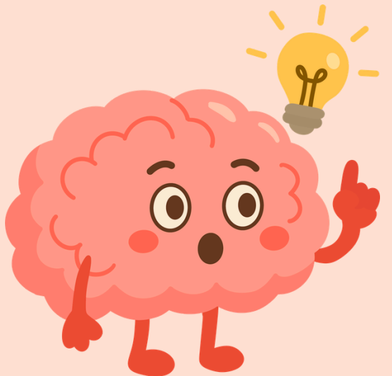
Answer key :

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

Lecture 3 : Past Questions

Question 1
Which spinal anterior ramus innervates Psoas minor muscle?
L1

Question 2
Which of the following muscles can depress and stabilize the last rib?
Quadratus lumborum



Lecture 4 : Anatomy of male genital organs

Question 1
Which of the following structures replaces the fatty layer of the superficial fascia in the scrotum?
A) External spermatic fascia
B) Cremaster muscle
C) Dartos muscle
D) Internal spermatic fascia

Question 2
A 10 year old boy with a recent history of mumps infection is presented to the doctor with fever, pain, swelling and feeling of heaviness in the testis. On examination, the testis is tender and enlarged. Which of the following is most likely the diagnosis?
A) Testicular torsion
B) Epididymitis
C) Orchitis
D) Hydrocele

Question 3
During a surgical procedure on the male reproductive tract, a surgeon identifies a small artery that accompanies the ductus deferens and runs within the spermatic cord to supply the vas deferens. Which of the following arteries is being described?
A) Testicular artery
B) Cremasteric artery
C) Artery of vas
D) Inferior epigastric artery

Question 4
A 70 year old man presents with nocturia and dysuria, Imaging shows obstruction in the internal urethral orifice caused by enlargement of the median lobe of the prostate. What is most likely the diagnosis?
A) Prostatic adenocarcinoma
B) Benign hypertrophy of the prostate
C) Prostatitis
D) Bladder carcinoma

Question 5
In carcinoma of the testis, which lymph nodes are most commonly involved in metastasis?
A) Superficial and deep inguinal lymph nodes
B) Internal and external iliac lymph nodes
C) Popliteal lymph nodes
D) Para-aortic lymph nodes

Question 6
A 68 year old man presents with weight loss, bone pain, and elevated PSA. Biopsy shows malignant changes arising from the glandular portion of the prostate, most commonly affected in carcinoma. Which of the following is the most likely site of origin?
A) Anterior lobe of the prostate
B) Median (middle) lobe of the prostate
C) Posterior lobe of the prostate
D) Transitional zone

Question 7
In carcinoma of the prostate, which of the following lymph nodes are most commonly involved in metastasis?
A) Superficial and deep inguinal lymph nodes
B) Internal and external iliac lymph nodes
C) Popliteal lymph nodes
D) Para-aortic lymph nodes

Question 8
Which layer of the scrotum is responsible for the wrinkled (rugose) appearance?
A) Skin
B) Dartos muscle
C) Cremasteric muscle
D) Internal spermatic fascia

Question 9
Which fascia is derived from transversalis fascia?
A) External spermatic fascia
B) Cremasteric fascia
C) Internal spermatic fascia
D) Dartos fascia

Question 10
Which structure is NOT a content of the spermatic cord?
A) Vas deferens
B) Pampiniform plexus
C) Testicular artery
D) Ilioinguinal nerve

Question 11
The cremasteric muscle and fascia are derived from:
A) External oblique
B) Internal oblique
C) Transversus abdominis
D) Scarpa's fascia

Question 12
Which nerve supplies the anterior 1/3 of the scrotum?
A) Pudendal nerve
B) Ilioinguinal nerve
C) Obturator nerve
D) Femoral nerve

Answer key :

1- C	**6-C**	**11- B**
2- C	**7-B**	**12- B**
3- C	**8- B**	
4- B	**9- C**	
5- D	**10- D**	

Lecture 4 : Past Questions

Question 1
Which of the following structures is more readily palpated during PR rectal examinat?
prostate

Question 2
vas defrenests in the pelvic is curved laterally to ?
inf epigastric artery

Question 3
The external spermatic fascia is derived from?
External oblique muscle

Question 4
A man presents with indirect Inguinal hernia. The surgeon's perform surgery to return the abdominal contents into the abdominal cavity. Which component of the spermatic cord is derived from the internal abdominal oblique muscle?
Cremaster muscle

Question 5
Right varicocele is because obstruction of the drainage into?
IVC

Question 6
Right testicular vein drains into?
Inferior vena cava

Question 7
Left testicular vein drains into?
Left renal vein



Lecture 5 : Anatomy of Female genital organs

Question 1
The normal position of the uterus is:
A) Retroverted and retroflexed
B) Anteverted and anteflexed
C) Vertical
D) Horizontal

Question 2
A 45-year-old woman undergoes a **hysterectomy**. During ligation of the uterine artery, the surgeon accidentally injures a structure running just inferior to it.
Which structure is most likely injured?
A) Ovarian artery
B) Ureter
C) External iliac vein
D) Round ligament

Question 3
A 32-year-old woman presents with a small malignant lesion located in the **lower one-fourth of the vagina**, **below the level of the hymen**. On examination, there is concern about lymphatic spread.
Which of the following lymph nodes is the most likely site of metastasis?
A) Internal iliac lymph nodes
B) External iliac lymph nodes
C) Superficial inguinal lymph nodes
D) Para-aortic lymph nodes

Question 4
Which ligament connects the ovary to the uterus?
A) Suspensory ligament
B) Cardinal ligament
C) Ovarian ligament

Question 5
Which part of the uterus is palpated during vaginal examination (PV)?
A) Fundus
B) Body
C) Cervix
D) Isthmus

Question 6
A patient is diagnosed with cervical cancer. The physician explains that cancer can spread through the lymphatics.
Which lymph nodes are most commonly involved first?
A) Superficial inguinal nodes
B) Para-aortic nodes
C) Internal iliac nodes
D) Inferior mesenteric nodes

Question 7
The lateral part of the uterine tube is supplied by:
A) Uterine artery
B) Ovarian artery
C) Internal pudendal artery
D) Inferior epigastric artery

Question 8
The ligament that prevents uterine prolapse is:
A) Cardinal ligament
B) Round ligament
C) Broad ligament
D) Mesosalpinx

Question 9
Which ligament contains the uterine artery?
A) Round ligament
B) Broad ligament
C) Cardinal ligament
D) Ovarian ligament

Question 10
Lymphatic drainage from the fundus of the uterus primarily goes to:
A) Internal iliac nodes
B) External iliac nodes
C) Superficial inguinal nodes
D) Para-aortic nodes

Question 11
A woman presents with severe pelvic pain. Culdocentesis is performed. Where should the needle be inserted?
A) Anterior vaginal wall
B) Posterior vaginal fornix
C) Labia minora

Question 12
A woman experiences chronic pelvic pain and is diagnosed with a retroverted uterus. **What angle does the axis of the cervix form with the long axis of the vagina** in this condition?
A) 90 degrees
B) 170 degrees
C) 30 degrees
D) 0 degrees

Question 13
A patient is diagnosed with ovarian torsion. What ligament is most commonly affected?
A) Round ligament
B) Infundibulopelvic ligament
C) Broad ligament
D) Uterosacral ligament

Question 14
Which artery supplies the medial part of the Fallopian tube?
A) Ovarian artery
B) Uterine artery
C) Internal iliac artery
D) External iliac artery

Answer key :

1- B	**6- C**	**11- B**
2- B	**7- B**	**12- A**
3- C	**8- A**	**13- B**
4- C	**9- C**	**14- B**
5- C	**10- D**	

Lecture 5: Past Questions

Question 1
Which lymph node drains the vagina below the hymen?
Superficial Inguinal

Question 2
A 41-year-old female complained of constipation that was releived by laxatives. Pelvic ultrasound revealed a fluid collection in the pouch of Douglas which is mostly indicative of an infectious focus. Where is this pouch located?
Between the uterus and the rectum

Question 3
True pelvis artery is ?
uterine artery

Question 4
Pudendal nerves originate from which segments ?
S2-S4

Question 5
During a Hystercetomy , uterine artery was ligated and a structure behind was injured, what's this structure?
Ureter

Question 6
Broad ligament attach to uterus at ?
mesometrium

Question 7
What is the normal position of the uterus?
Anteverted & anteflexed

Question 8
Which lymph node group drains the fundus of the uterus?
Paraaortic

Question 9
The anteverted angle is between?
Cervix and vagina

Lecture 6: Bony pelvis and pelvic blood vessels

Question 1
A 27 year old woman presents to the emergency department after a road traffic accident with lower abdominal pain and distension. Pelvic imaging reveals injury involving **the part of the pelvis that lies above the pelvic brim and forms part of the abdominal cavity**. Which division of the pelvis is affected?
A) False pelvis (greater)
B) True pelvis (lesser)
C) Pelvic inlet
D) Pelvic outlet

Question 2
A pregnant woman comes to the hospital in labor. During pelvic assessment, the obstetrician evaluates the pelvic inlet to determine whether natural delivery is possible. What is **the most important diameter of the pelvic inlet** that should be checked?
A) Anatomical conjugate
B) Oblique diameter
C) Obstetric conjugate
D) Transverse diameter

Question 3
Which of the following is the widest diameter of the pelvic inlet?
A) Anteroposterior diameter
B) Oblique diameter
C) Transverse diameter
D) Vertical diameter

Question 4
The obturator artery, pudendal artery, and inferior gluteal artery are all branches of the internal iliac artery. They fall under which of the following categories?
A) Anterior visceral branches
B) Anterior parietal branches
C) Posterior visceral branches
D) Posterior parietal branches

Question 5
Intermediate fibers of the pubococcygeus muscle form which of the following structures?
A) Levator prostatae
B) Puborectalis
C) Sphincter vaginae
D) Pubococcygeus proper

Question 6
Anterior fibers of the pubococcygeus muscle in males form which of the following structures?
A) Levator prostatae
B) Puborectalis
C) Sphincter vaginae
D) Pubococcygeus proper

Question 7
Anterior fibers of the pubococcygeus muscle form which of the following structures in females?
A) Levator prostatae
B) Puborectalis
C) Sphincter vaginae
D) Pubococcygeus proper

Question 8
Posterior fibers of the pubococcygeus muscle form which of the following structures?
A) Levator prostatae
B) Puborectalis
C) Sphincter vaginae
D) Pubococcygeus proper

Question 9
A woman's pelvis is examined by an obstetrician, who reports that her pelvis has some male features. What type of pelvis does she have?
A) Gynecoid pelvis
B) Android pelvis
C) Anthropoid pelvis
D) Platypelloid pelvis

Question 10
Ischiopubic rami form which of the following boundaries of the pelvic outlet?
A) Anterolateral boundary
B) Posterolateral boundary
C) Anterior border
D) Lateral angles

Question 11
Which of the following structures forms the pelvic girdle?
A) Two hip bones only
B) Sacrum and coccyx
C) Two hip bones + sacrum
D) Sacrum + coccyx + pubis

Question 12
Which artery is a branch of the posterior division of the internal iliac artery?
A) Uterine artery
B) Superior gluteal artery
C) Inferior vesical artery
D) Middle rectal artery

Question 13
Which muscle originates from the ischial spine and inserts into the sacrum and coccyx?
A) Piriformis
B) Levator ani
C) Coccygeus
D) Obturator internus

Question 14
A female patient has bleeding from a vessel that anastomoses with the ovarian artery near the fallopian tube.
Which artery is involved?
A) Vaginal artery
B) Uterine artery
C) Superior vesical artery
D) Middle rectal artery

Question 15
A male patient has a tumor affecting the artery supplying the prostate and seminal vesicles.
Which artery is most likely involved?
A) Superior vesical artery
B) Inferior vesical artery
C) Middle rectal artery
D) Internal pudendal artery

Answer key :

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

Lecture 6: Bony pelvis and pelvic blood vessels

Question 16
A 40-year-old woman presents with **uterine prolapse** after multiple vaginal deliveries. Weakness of the pelvic floor muscles is suspected.
Which muscle plays the most important role in supporting pelvic viscera?
A) Piriformis
B) Obturator internus
C) Levator ani
D) Gluteus maximus

Question 17
A 32-year-old woman undergoes a **hysterectomy**. During surgery, the surgeon carefully avoids injuring a structure that passes under the uterine artery.
Which structure is at risk?
A) External iliac vein
B) Ureter
C) Femoral nerve
D) Ovarian ligament

Question 18
The sacral promontory is an important landmark for:
A) Pelvic outlet
B) Ischial spine
C) Pelvic inlet
D) Obturator foramen

Question 19
Which muscle forms the pelvic diaphragm?
A) Piriformis
B) Gluteus medius
C) Obturator externus
D) Levator ani

Answer key :
16- C
17- B
18- C
19- D

Past Questions

Question 1
A 50-year-old woman presented with vaginal heaviness following multiple previous pregnancies and vaginal deliveries. She was diagnosed with uterine prolapse. Which of the following structures plays the major role in supporting the uterus?
Levator ani

Question 2
An automobile accident occurs. Pelvic outlet is affected. Which of the following structures will not be affected?
Promontory on the sacrum

Question 3
A 43 year old woman presented with a prolapsed uterus, which structure is weakened?
levator ani

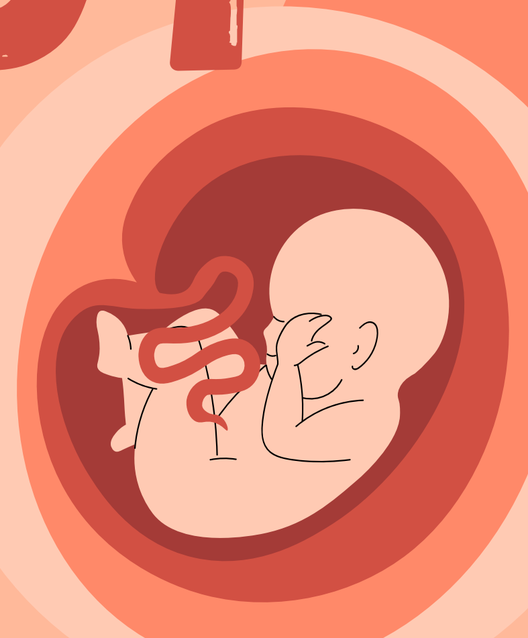
Question 4
vaginal sphincter fibers were exposed to an injury , what's the of the insertion of these fibers ?
Perineal body

Question 5
what diameter used to measure pelvic inlet clincally ?
obetrestic diameter

Question 6
a patient was admitted to ER after an injury to his perineum , what's of the following is a boundary
ischia tuberosity



EMBRYOLOGY



Lecture 1 & 2 : Development of Genital systems I & II

Question 1
Primordial germ cells originate from:
A) Intermediate mesoderm
B) Yolk sac
C) Cloaca
D) Neural crest

Question 2
Which is the FIRST morphological sign of gonadal development?
A) Appearance of Leydig cells
B) Formation of genital ridge
C) Formation of seminiferous tubules
D) Descent of testis

Question 3
A patient has normal external genitalia but absent epididymis. What failed embryologically?
A) Mesonephric duct
B) Mesonephric tubules
C) Paramesonephric duct
D) Urogenital sinus

Question 4
Under the influence of the SRY gene, primitive sex cords will:
A) Degenerate completely
B) Form cortical cords
C) Extend into the medulla
D) Form ovarian follicles

Question 5
A fetus has an XY chromosome but develops female external genitalia due to the absence of testis-determining factor (TDF).
Which structure failed to function properly?
A) Mesonephric duct
B) Müllerian duct
C) SRY gene
D) Cloaca

Question 6
The genital system begins development during:
A) 2nd week
B) 3rd week
C) 4th week
D) 8th week

Question 7
A female fetus shows failure in the formation of primordial follicles.
Which cells are directly responsible for forming the c**entral component of primordial follicles?**
A) Follicular cells
B) Primordial germ cells
C) Mesenchymal cells
D) Leydig cells

Question 8
Sertoli cells are derived from:
A) Mesenchyme
B) Germ cells
C) Coelomic epithelium
D) Endoderm

Question 9
Secretion of testosterone happens during:
A) 2nd week
B) 3rd week
C) 4th week
D) 8th week

Question 10
The lower part of the vagina is derived from:
A) Paramesonephric ducts
B) Mesonephric ducts
C) Sinovaginal bulbs
D) Gonads

Question 11
A patient has normal uterine tubes but an absent uterus. The defect is MOST likely in:
A) Cranial unfused parts
B) Fusion of caudal paramesonephric ducts
C) Endoderm of sinovaginal bulbs
D) Mesonephric ducts

Question 12
Imperforate vagina (vaginal atresia) is due to failure of:
A) Fusion of Müllerian ducts
B) Canalization of vaginal plate
C) Formation of the ovary
D) Development of the urethra

Question 13
The glans clitoris is derived from:
A) Urogenital folds
B) Genital tubercle
C) Labioscrotal swellings
D) Uterus

Question 14
A newborn boy is found to have the urethral opening on the v**entral surface of the penis. T**he penis is also curved downward during erection.
Most likely diagnosis?
A) Hypospadias
B) Epispadias
C) Bladder exstrophy
D) Normal variant

Question 15
A 2-year-old boy presents with abnormal urinary stream and persistent dribbling of urine. On examination, the urethral opening is located dorsally at the base of the glans penis. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Bladder exstrophy
B) Epispadias
C) Hypospadias
D) Rectovesical fistula

Question 16
A newborn male presents with infertility later in life. Imaging shows the **absence of vas deferens and seminal vesicles. However, the testes are normal.**
Which embryological structure failed to develop properly?
A) Paramesonephric duct
B) Mesonephric duct
C) Urogenital sinus
D) Genital tubercle

Answer key :

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

Lecture 1 & 2 : Development of Genital systems I & II

Question 17
The lower part of the vagina is derived from:
A) Mesoderm
B) Ectoderm
C) Endoderm of the urogenital sinus
D) Neural crest

Question 18
The labia minora develop from:
A) Genital swellings
B) Urogenital folds
C) Genital tubercle
D) Mesonephric ducts

Question 19
canalization of the vaginal plate takes place in:
A) 3rd month
B) 2nd month
C) 6th month
D) 5th month

Question 20
A female patient presents with a lack of menstrual cycles and a small uterus on ultrasound. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Septate uterus
B) Unicornuate uterus
C) Infantile uterus
D) Double uterus

Question 21
A 15-year-old girl presents with hematocolpos and severe pelvic pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Agenesis of vagina
B) Atresia of vagina
C) Imperforate hymen

Answer key :
17- C
18- B
19- D
20- C
21- C

Past Questions

Question 1
A 6 month old male has no testes. It's found to be present in the Inguinal canal. What's this condition called?
Cryptochordism

Question 2
A mother of 3-month-old male infant complained that her baby passes urine near the anus rather than from the tip of the penis.Physical examination confirmed the diagnosis of perineal hypospadias. Which of the following embryologic structures failed to fuse resulting in this disorder?
Urethral folds

Question 3
A 16 year old female is visiting the gynaecology clinic. She has a double uterus. This occurs due to:
Failure of fusion of Lower parts of paramesonephric ducts

Question 4
the external urethral orifice is located on ventral aspect of penis This results in?
Hypospadias

Question 5
The germ cell origin of Urethra in glans is ?
ectoderm

Question 6
The primordial germ cells arise from
Yolk sac

Question 7
On examining a newborn boy, it is noticed that there is a mass on the external oblique aponeurosis and the scrotum is empty. He is diagnosed with ectopic testis. This occurs due to abnormality in?
Gubernaculum

Past Questions

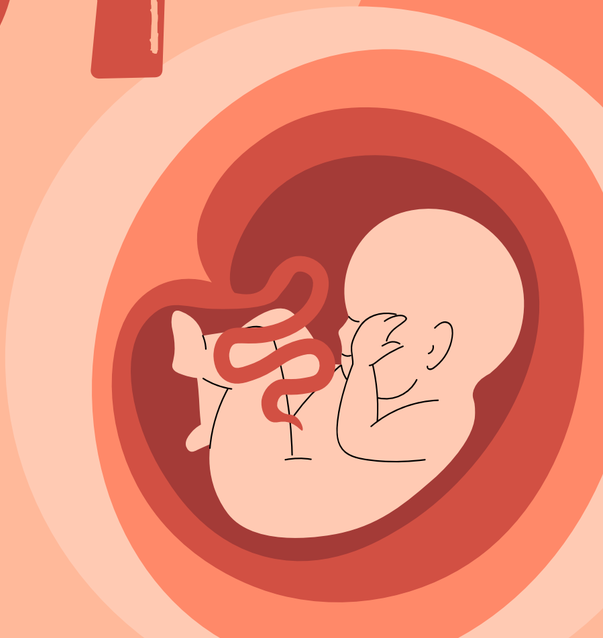
Question9
The lower part of the vaginal is derived from?
Sinovaginal bulb

Question 10
The lower portion of the vagina is derived from which of the following embryological structures?
Urogenital sinus

Both answers are correct because the urogenital sinus is part of the developmental pathway for the sinovaginal bulbs, which form the lower part of the vagina.



PHYSIOLOGY



Lectures 1 & 2: Calcium homeostasis & Disorders

Question 1
Which of the following is the correct order of hormones regulating calcium levels, from most to least powerful?
A) Parathyroid hormone > Active vitamin D3 > Thyrocalcitonin
B) Active vitamin D3 > Parathyroid hormone > Thyrocalcitonin
C) Parathyroid hormone > Thyrocalcitonin > Active vitamin D3
D) Thyrocalcitonin > Parathyroid hormone > Active vitamin D3

Question 2
At which calcium concentration will parathyroid hormone be at its maximal level?
A) 150
B) 24
C) 7.5
D) 1.5

Question 3
A patient comes to you for a routine checkup. Laboratory results show **decreased parathyroid hormone levels**. Which of the following is most likely affected?
A) Parafollicular cells
B) Oxyphil cells
C) Chief cells
D) Osteoclasts

Question 4
Which G protein mediates the inhibition of parathyroid hormone secretion in response to changes in blood calcium levels?
A) Gs
B) Gi
C) Gq
D) Gt

Question 5
What is the effect of parathyroid hormone (PTH) on bones?
A) Osteogenesis
B) Osteolysis
C) Osteopetrosis
D) Osteomalacia

Question 6
What is the relationship between parathyroid hormone and blood calcium level?
A) Direct relationship
B) Positive correlation
C) No relationship
D) Inverse relationship

Question 7
Which form of calcium is biologically active?
A) Bound to albumin
B) Complexed with phosphate
C) Ionized calcium (Ca++)
D) Stored in bone

Question 8
Percentage of ionized calcium in plasma:
A) 10%
B) 40%
C) 50%
D) 90%

Question 9
Which form of calcium is non-diffusible?
A) Ionized
B) Complexed
C) Protein-bound
D) Free calcium

Question 10
Which mediator stimulates osteoclasts?
A) Insulin
B) RANKL
C) Calcitonin
D) Albumin

Question 11
PTH binds to its receptor in the PCT on:
A) Apical membrane
B) Basolateral membrane
C) Nuclear membrane
D) Mitochondrial membrane

Question 12
Calcium is absorbed from the kidneys mainly from which of the following areas?
A) Loop of Henle
B) Collecting ducts
C) Distal convoluted tubules
D) Proximal convoluted tubules

Question 13
Which of the following proteins is the principal circulating form of vitamin D?
A) beta- globulin
B) Alpha- globulin
C) Gamma- globulin
D) Albumin

Question 14
What is the normal plasma calcium level?
A) 5–7 mg/dL
B) 7–8 mg/dL
C) 9.4–10 mg/dL
D) 11–13 mg/dL

Question 15
PTH effect on phosphate in the kidneys:
A) Increased reabsorption
B) Decreased excretion
C) No effect
D) Increased excretion

Question 16
Thyrocalcitonin (TCT) is:
A) Steroid from follicular cells
B) Polypeptide from C cells
C) Glycoprotein from parathyroid
D) Peptide from adrenal medulla

Answer key :

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

Lectures 1&2 : Calcium homeostasis & Disorders

Question 17
TCT acts on osteoclasts by:
A) Stimulating them
B) Increasing their number
C) Decreasing their activity
D) No effect

Question 18
A patient after thyroidectomy develops muscle spasms. The cause is:
A) Hypercalcemia
B) Hypermagnesemia
C) Hypoparathyroidism
D) Vitamin D excess

Question 19
Tapping facial nerve causing twitching is:
A) Trousseau sign
B) Chvostek sign
C) Babinski sign
D) Kernig sign

Question 20
Which of the following is a cause of respiratory acidosis?
A) Anxiety
B) Fever
C) COPD
D) Early exercise

Question 21
Hyperventilation leads to:
A) Metabolic acidosis
B) Respiratory alkalosis
C) Metabolic alkalosis
D) Respiratory acidosis

Question 22
A patient develops carpopedal spasm when a blood pressure cuff is inflated above systolic pressure.
This sign is known as:
A) Chvostek sign
B) Trousseau sign
C) Babinski sign
D) Erb sign

Question 23
A patient presents with hypercalcemia, fatigue, depression, and kidney stones. Lab tests show elevated PTH. Scanning reveals a **parathyroid gland tumor.**
What is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Primary hyperparathyroidism
B) Secondary hyperparathyroidism
C) Hypoparathyroidism
D) Rickets

Question 24
Which condition **decreases free calcium by increasing binding to albumin**?
A) Acidosis
B) Alkalosis
C) Hyperkalemia
D) Hypoxia

Question 25
Which is the most **immediate treatment** of severe tetany?
A) Vitamin D
B) Oral calcium
C) IV calcium gluconate
D) PTH injection

Answer key :
17- C
18- C 22- B
19- B 23- A
20- C 24- B
21- B 25- C

Past Questions

Question 1
PTH is secreted from which cells?
cheif cells

Question 2
patient presents to the Emergency department after a history of thyroidectomy and undergoing cardiac arrest, what's the next appropriate management ?
Calcium gluconate

Question 3
Hypocalcemia Hand spasm when measuring blood pressure. What's the sign called?
trousseau sign

Question 4
PTH secretion is at the maximal level when the concentration of total serum calcium is:
7.5 me/dL

Question 5
Which hormone inhibits bone resorption?
Calcitonin

Question 6
A child is suffering from severe rickets. What's the name of the sign shown below? (Picture of Harrison groove)
Harrison groove

Question 7
A 4-year-old child was suffering from chronic renal failure. On physical examination, he had many signs of rickets such as palpable costo-chondral junctions. What is this sign called?
Rachitic rosary

Lecture 3 : Lactation

Question 1
Which of the following is the most potent stimulus of prolactin secretion?
A) Sleep
B) Exercise
C) Pregnancy
D) Suckling

Question 2
A 28-year-old woman presents with enlarged hands and feet, increased sweating, and coarse facial features over the past 2 years. Laboratory tests show an **elevated growth hormone (GH) level**. Which of the following is most likely to also show an abnormality in this patient?
A) Insulin secretion
B) Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)
C) Prolactin (PRL)
D) Dopamine

Question 3
Which of the following is the effect of PRL during pregnancy?
A) Proliferation and branching of mammary ducts
B) Growth and development of mammary alveoli
C) Milk ejection from the alveoli into the ducts
D) Inhibition of breast tissue development

Question 4
A 26-year-old woman, 3 days postpartum, reports that she is **producing almost no breast milk**. Laboratory examination shows **reduced prolactin** secretion. Which of the following is most appropriate to help stimulate lactation in this patient?
A) Chlorpromazine
B) Bromocriptine
C) Levodopa
D) Cabergoline

Question 5
The drug used in the previous case belongs to which of the following categories?
A) Dopamine agonist
B) Dopamine receptor blocker
C) Insulin receptor agonist
D) Growth hormone antagonist

Question 6
A 2-month-old infant is brought to the clinic with recurrent episodes of diarrhea. The physician advises exclusive and more frequent breastfeeding, explaining that breast milk contains protective factors that help prevent GIT infections by increasing the gastric acidity. Which of the following components of breast milk was the physician describing?
A) Lactoferrin
B) Interferon
C) Bifidus factor
D) Lysozymes

Question 7
Drug used to treat hyperprolactinemia:
A) Chlorpromazine
B) Bromocriptine
C) Estrogen
D) Insulin

Question 8
A male patient with hyperprolactinemia may develop:
A) Increased fertility
B) Gynecomastia
C) Increased testosterone
D) Increased libido

Question 9
Lactation does not occur during pregnancy because:
A) Low prolactin
B) High dopamine
C) High estrogen & progesterone
D) Low oxytocin

Question 10
Prolactin inhibits ovulation by:
A) Increasing GnRH
B) Decreasing GnRH
C) Increasing LH
D) Increasing FSH

Question 11
A patient with schizophrenia is treated with a **dopamine receptor blocker.** After a few weeks, he develops galactorrhea and reduced libido.
What is the mechanism of galactorrhea?
A) Increased dopamine inhibition
B) Loss of dopamine inhibition on prolactin
C) Increased oxytocin release
D) Decreased estrogen levels

Question 12
A lactating mother has not menstruated for 5 months postpartum.
What is the underlying mechanism?
A) Increased LH secretion
B) Increased estrogen
C) Inhibition of GnRH
D) Increased progesterone

Question 13
Hormone responsible for milk ejection:
A) Prolactin
B) Oxytocin
C) Dopamine
D) TRH

Question 14
Breast milk protects infants mainly through:
A) IgA
B) IgM
C) IgG
D) IgE

Answer key :

1- D	**7- B**	**13- B**
2- C	**8- B**	**14- A**
3- B	**9- C**	
4- A	**10- B**	
5- B	**11- B**	
6- C	**12- C**	

Lecture 3 : Past Questions

Question 1
Mechanism of Prolactin inhibiting hormone is by?
Dec levels of cAMP

Question 2
Breast milk contains lactoferriin that inhibits the growth of ?
E.coli

Question 3
Prolactin causes breast development in pregnant women by increasing?
Proliferation of mammary acini

Question 4
a woman addimited to the hospital after a history of head trauma, blurry vision , headaches , vaginal atrophy
nipple discharge , what's the diagnosis of this condition ?
prolactinoma

Question 5
A young lady is diagnosed with schizophrenia and prescribed risperidone (D2 receptor antagonist). What is a
potential side effect of this drug?
galactorrhea

Question 6
A 4 month old baby has repeated episodes of diarrhea, vomiting and abdominal pain. The mother says the baby
is exclusively fed formula milk. The doctor recommends starting breastfeeding to avoid such episodes in the
future. Which component of breast milk helps prevent this condition?
Bifidus factor

Question 7
One of the breast feeding advantages for the mothers, is its ability to decrease the risk of which of the following cancers?
Ovarian and breast cancers



BIOCHEMISTRY





Lecture 1 : Mustations

Question 1
A 12-year-old boy presents with fatigue and anemia. Laboratory testing shows abnormal hemoglobin. Genetic analysis reveals a **single nucleotide substitution leading to a different amino acid in the protein.**
What type of mutation is most likely?
A) Silent mutation
B) Missense mutation
C) Nonsense mutation
D) Frameshift mutation

Question 2
Which type of mutation **introduces a premature stop codon,** resulting in a shortened protein?
A) Silent mutations
B) Missense mutations
C) Nonsense mutation
D) Splice site mutation

Question 3
A patient develops a disorder due to **repeated expansion of a DNA triplet sequence (CAG)**, resulting in abnormal protein aggregation.
Based on the previous case scenario, what is the diagnosis?
A) Sickle cell anemia
B) Cystic fibrosis
C) Alzheimer's
D) Huntington's disease

Question 4
Which mutation is most likely to have no detectable effect?
A) Missense
B) Silent
C) Nonsense
D) Frameshift

Question 5
A DNA mutation changes a codon, but the **same amino acid** is still produced due to codon redundancy. There is no change in protein function.
This is an example of:
A) Missense mutation
B) Silent mutation
C) Nonsense mutation
D) Frameshift mutation

Question 6
mutation changes one amino acid in a protein, bu**t the change is chemically very similar,** and the protein still functions almost normally.
This is:
A) Unacceptable missense
B) Silent mutation
C) Acceptable missense
D) Frameshift mutation

Question 7
Cystic fibrosis is most commonly associated with:
A) Trinucleotide repeat expansion
B) Single nucleotide silent mutation
C) Deletion of three nucleotides in CFTR gene
D) Splice site duplication

Question 8
What is the anticodon sequence 3' UAC 5' complementary to?
A) 5' AUG 3'
B) 5' UAG 3'
C) 5' GUC 3'
D) 5' UAC 3'

Questions 9
What is the role of eIF-4 in initiation?
A) To hydrolyze ATP
B) To bind to the mRNA cap and facilitate binding of mRNA to the ribosome
C) To form the 80S initiation complex
D) To release the polypeptide chain

Question 10
What is a polysome?
A) A single ribosome translating one mRNA
B) Multiple ribosomes translating one mRNA
C) A complex of tRNAs
D) A protein formed by the ribosome

Question 11
What is the function of the small ribosomal subunit (40S)?
A) Catalyzing peptide bond formation
B) Binding mRNA and ensuring correct codon-anticodon pairing
C) Translocating the ribosome
D) Synthesizing the polypeptide chain

Answer key :
1- B 6- C 11- B
2- C 7- C
3- D 8- A
4- B 9- B
5- B 10- B

Lecture 2: Translation

Question 1
A toxin inhibits peptidyl transferase activity in the ribosome.
What process is directly impaired?
A) Binding of aminoacyl-tRNA to the A site
B) Formation of the peptide bond
C) Translocation of the ribosome
D) Recognition of the stop codon

Question 2
The initiator tRNA carries which amino acid?
A) Alanine
B) Glycine
C) Methionine
D) Valine

Question 3
During elongation, aminoacyl-tRNA enters which site?
A) A site
B) P site
C) E site
D) N site

Question 4
A genetic mutation prevents the ribosome from recognizing the first AUG codon on mRNA.
What is the most likely consequence?
A) Increased elongation speed
B) Failure of initiation of translation
C) Incorrect peptide bond formation

Question 5
Which factor helps aminoacyl-tRNA bind to the ribosome?
A) eIF-4
B) eIF-1A
C) eRF-3
D) eEF-1A

Question 6
GTP hydrolysis during elongation leads to:
A) Ribosome destruction
B) Release of eEF-1A
C) Stop translation
D) mRNA degradation

Question 7
The 80S ribosome dissociates into:
A) 30S and 50S
B) 40S and 60S
C) 20S and 60S
D) 50S and 60S

Question 8
How many aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases are required?
A) 10
B) 15
C) At least 20
D) 5

Question 9
If one amino acid is missing during protein synthesis, what happens?
A) Translation continues normally
B) Translation speeds up
C) Translation stops at its codon
D) Protein becomes shorter but continues

Answer key :
1- B 6- B
2- C 7- B
3- A 8- C
4- B 9- C
5- D

Past Questions

Question 1
Which of the following genes is called the police man of the cell (DNA guardian)?
P53 protein gene

Lecture 3: Post-translational modification

Question 1
Proteins are directed to their destination by:
A) ATP
B) Signal sequence
C) Ribosome size
D) DNA

Question 2
Which protein would MOST likely require proteolytic activation?
A) Structural protein
B) Zymogen
C) Ribosomal protein
D) Transport protein

Question 3
A patient is given an antibiotic that prevents aminoacyl-tRNA from binding to its codon on mRNA. Which drug is MOST likely used?
A) Streptomycin
B) Tetracycline
C) Chloramphenicol
D) Penicillin

Question 4
A drug causes dissociation of mRNA from the ribosome. Which is it?
A) Tetracycline
B) Chloramphenicol
C) Streptomycin
D) Erythromycin

Question 5
A child presents with symptoms of **scurvy**, including weak connective tissue and poor wound healing. Collagen analysis shows reduced stability.
Which modification is impaired?
A) Phosphorylation
B) Hydroxylation
C) Glycosylation
D) Ubiquitination

Question 6
A cancer patient is treated with a drug that increases the degradation of abnormal proteins via the proteasome.
Which mechanism is enhanced?
A) Glycosylation
B) Proteolytic activation
C) Phosphorylation
D) Ubiquitination

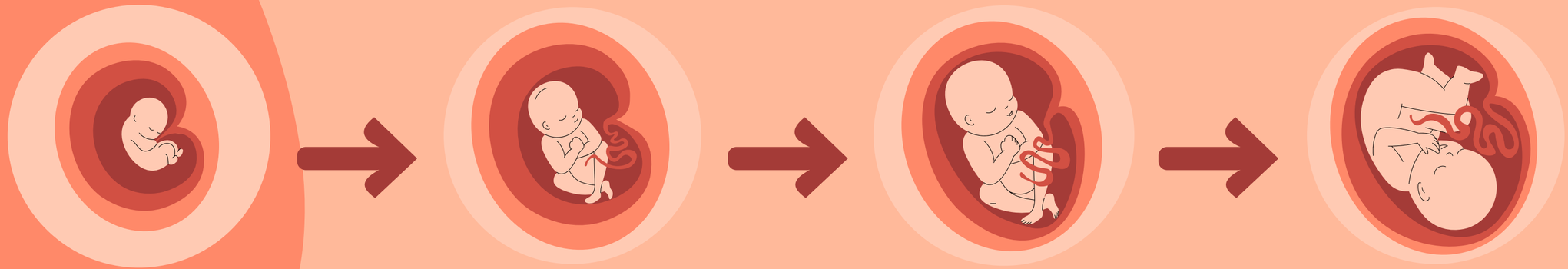
Question 7
A researcher observes that a protein becomes inactive after the removal of phosphate groups.
Which enzyme is responsible for this effect?
A) Kinase
B) Protease
C) Phosphatase
D) Ligase

Question 8
Phosphorylation most commonly occurs on which amino acids?
A) Serine, alanine
B) Serine, threonine, tyrosine
C) Lysine, arginine
D) Proline, tyrosine

Question 9
Which structure degrades ubiquitinated proteins?
A) Proteasome
B) Ribosome
C) Lysosome
D) Golgi body

Question 10
A patient was prescribed a drug by the physician. Later, it was found that the drug inhibits peptide transferase. Which of the following drugs was most likely used in this case?
A) Streptomycin
B) Tetracycline
C) Chloramphenicol
D) Penicillin

Answer key :
1- B 6- D
2- B 7- C
3- B 8- B
4- C 9- A
5- B 10- C



HISTOLOGY

Lecture 1 : histology of female secondary sex organs

Question 1
Which of the following is the lining epithelium of the fallopian tube?
A) Stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium
B) Simple columnar, partially ciliated epithelium
C) Pseudostratified columnar ciliated epithelium
D) Simple cuboidal epithelium

Question 2
Which of the following structures in the fallopian tube is responsible for the movement of fluid toward the uterus?
A) Connective tissue
B) Peg cells
C) Secretory cells
D) Ciliated cells

Question 3
Which of the following female body structures corresponds to the penis in males and is an erectile structure with paired corpora cavernosa?
A) Labia majora
B) Labia minora
C) Clitoris
D) Vestibular bulbs

Question 4
Which of the following layers of the endometrium is shed during menstruation and is responsive to hormonal changes?
A) Stratum basalis
B) Stratum functionalis
C) Myometrium
D) Perimetrium

Question 5
Which of the following layers of the endometrium is responsible for the regeneration of the functional layer?
A) Compact layer
B) Spongy layer
C) Thin deep basal layer
D) Thick superficial layer

Question 6
Which of the following layers of the myometrium is highly vascularized?
A) Circular layer
B) Longitudinal layer
C) Oblique layer
D) Outer layer

Question 7
A pregnant woman who has chronic salpingitis visits the doctor. She is diagnosed with a tubal pregnancy. Which of the following is the most likely complication of her pregnancy?
A) Uterine rupture
B) Tubal rupture with fatal hemorrhage
C) Placenta accreta
D) Hydramnios

Question 8
The vaginal epithelium is:
A) Stratified squamous keratinized
B) Simple cuboidal
C) Simple columnar
D) Stratified squamous non-keratinized

Question 9
A 64-year-old woman presents to the clinic with a history of recurrent vaginal inflammation. On examination, there is atrophy of the vaginal epithelium. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Bacterial vaginosis
B) Atrophic vaginitis
C) Bartholin's cyst
D) Cervicitis

Question 10
Which part of the fallopian tube is the most common site of fertilization?
A) isthmus
B) Infundibulum
C) Ampullae
D) Intramural part

Question 11
A 30-year-old woman is on **day 12** of her menstrual cycle. Endometrial biopsy shows **thickening of the lining with actively proliferating glands.**
Which hormone is primarily responsible for this change?
A) Progesterone
B) Estrogen
C) HCG
D) Oxytocin

Question 12
A Pap smear from a 52-year-old woman shows dysplastic epithelial cells at the **transformation zone.**
This region lies between which epithelial types?
A) Simple columnar & stratified squamous
B) Cuboidal & columnar
C) Keratinized & non-keratinized
D) Transitional & squamous

Question 13
Which phase of the menstrual cycle is characterized by glandular secretion?
A) Menstrual phase
B) Proliferative phase
C) Secretory phase
D) Follicular phase

Question 14
Which hormone **maintains pregnancy** by supporting the endometrium?
A) LH
B) Progesterone
C) FSH

Question 15
A 24-year-old woman presents with abdominal pain and heavy menstrual bleeding. She has been diagnosed with endometriosis. What is the most likely cause of her symptoms?
A) Ovulation
B) Excessive progesterone
C) Growth of endometrial tissue outside the uterus
D) Infection of the cervix

Answer key :

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

Lecture 1 : histology of female secondary sex organs

Question 16
A 25-year-old woman is on day **21** of her menstrual cycle. What is the expecte**d** histological appearance of her endometrium?
A) Thin endometrium with straight glands
B) Shedding of functional layer
C) Coiled glands filled with secretion
D) Atrophic endometrium

Question 17
During **menstruation**, what is the primary cause of endometrial shedding?
A) Increased estrogen
B) Increased progesterone
C) Constriction of spiral arteries
D) Increased blood flow

Question 18
Which of the following increase during secretory phase?
A) Estrogen only
B) Progesterone
C) LH
D) FSH

Question 19
Which phase is best for implantation?
A) Menstrual phase
B) Proliferative phase
C) Secretory phase
D) Follicular phase

Question 20
Which type of collagen fibers are found in the endometrial wall?
A) Type I
B) Type II
C) Type III
D) Type IV

Answer key :
16- C
17- C
18- B
19- C
20- C

Past Questions

Question 1
What's the biological function of glycogen ?
Immune surveillance by decreasing ph in vagina as part of innate immunity

Question 2
Which of the following secretory epithelium lines the endocervical canal?
Simple columnar

Question 3
During menstrual cycle, estrogen stimulates the synthesis and accumulation of which of the following in the vaginal epithelial cells?
Glycogen

Question 4
Which of the following is characteristic to the uterine tubes peg cells?
They are secreting a nutritive mucus film that covers the epithelium

Question 5
most high risk factor for cervical cancer is ?
HPV infection

Question 6
Proliferative phase Functional layer is derived from
basal layer proliferation

Question 7
patient presents with slapingitis , what's the lining of the infected structure?
simple columnar partially ciliated

Question 8
A 50-year-old lady presented to the gynecology clinic with vaginal bleeding two years after menopause. On examination there was a small suspicious cervical mass. Which of the following diagnostic modalities is/are best used to identify the nature of this mass?
Pap smear

Past Questions

Question 9
Which structure of the female genitalia is homologous to the skin of the male penis?
Labia Minora

Question 10
Cancer Cervix
human papillomas virus (HPV)

Question 11
What maintains the normal pH of vagina?
Glycogen

Lecture 2 : histology of male secondary sex organs

Question 1
The epithelium lining the ejaculatory duct is:
A) Simple squamous
B) Stratified squamous
C) Pseudostratified columnar (non-ciliated)
D) Transitional epithelium

Question 2
The epithelium lining Cowper's glands is:
A) Stratified squamous
B) Simple columnar
C) Pseudostratified ciliated
D) Transitional

Question 3
A histological slide shows a duct with pseudostratified epithelium and **NO muscle layer.** What is it MOST likely?
A) Vas deferens
B) Epididymis
C) Ureter
D) Ejaculatory duct

Question 4
At the glans penis, the epithelium becomes:
A) Simple cuboidal
B) Pseudostratified columnar
C) Stratified squamous
D) Transitional

Question 5
A 35-year-old male has painful **scrotal swelling and tenderness**. Lab tests suggest a **chlamydia infection**. Histology shows **leukocytic infiltration** and fibrosis of a duct responsible for sperm maturation.
What is the most likely complication if untreated?
A) Erectile dysfunction
B) Male infertility
C) Decreased testosterone
D) Prostate enlargement

Question 6
A histology slide shows a duct lined by pseudostratified columnar epithelium with a very thick muscular wall composed of three muscular layers and a narrow lumen.
What is the structure?
A) Epididymis
B) Ejaculatory duct
C) Vas deferens
D) Urethra

Question 7
What is the lining epithelium of the inactive seminal vesicles?
A) Simple cuboidal
B) Pseudostratified columnar
C) Stratified squamous
D) Transitional epithelium

Question 8
A 65-year-old man presents with difficulty urinating and nocturia. Examination shows an enlarged prostate compressing the urethra.
Which zone of the prostate is most likely affected?
A) Peripheral zone
B) Central zone
C) Transition zone
D) Capsule

Question 9
The terminal end of the corpora spongiosum extends to form which of the following structures?
A) Penile urethra
B) Urethral glands
C) Bulbourethral glands
D) Glans of penis

Answer key :
1- C 6- C
2- B 7- A
3- D 8- C
4- C 9- D
5- B

Lecture 2 : Past Questions

Question 1
The terminal part of corpus spongiosum expands, forming?
glans of penis .

Question 2
Which of the following explains penile erection?
Vasodilation of helicine arteries

Question 3
About 70% of seminal fluid is secreted from which of the following genital organs?
seminal vesicle

Question 4
The epididymal duct is lined with which one of the following types of epithelium?
Pseudo stratified columnar

Question 5
Which zone of prostate is the commonest site for prostatic adenocarcinomar?
peripheral

Question 6
Which epithelium lines the urethra at the glans penis?
Stratified squamous epithelium

Question7
Which structure responsible for decapacitation?
Epididymis

Question 8
What's the mechanism of action of Sildenafil?
Phosphodiesterase inhibitor

Question 9
a gonorrhea infection was diagnosed in a patient, the outcome without treatment is?
fibrosis of epididymis and infertility

Lecture 3 : Microsopic structure of the skin

Question 1
What type of skin is found in the palms and soles?
A) Thin hairy skin
B) Thin non hairy skin
C) Thick hairy skin
D) Thick non hairy skin

Question 2
Which of the following is found in thick non-hairy skin but not in thin hairy skin?
A) Stratum spinosum
B) Stratum corneum
C) Stratum lucidum
D) Stratum basale

Question 3
Which of the following layers is highly active and is responsible for the renewal of epidermal cells ?
A) Stratum corneum
B) Stratum lucidum
C) Stratum spinosum
D) Stratum germinativum

Question 4
Which epidermal layer is characterized by the presence of eleidin?
A) Stratum corneum
B) Stratum lucidum
C) Stratum spinosum
D) Stratum basale

Question 5
A 7 month old baby is brought to the clinic by his mother. He has **dry, coarse skin with generalized white scaling**. The mother reports that it has been present for a while but **got worse in the winter**. Examination reveals **absent keratohyalin granules**. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Atopic dermatitis
B) Ichthyosis vulgaris
C) Psoriasis
D) Seborrheic dermatitis

Question 6
The disease in the previous case is characterized by thickening of which epidermal layers?
A) Stratum corneum
B) Stratum spinosum
C) Stratum granulosum
D) Stratum basale

Question 7
Which of the following is characterized by the presence of tennis racquet-shaped (Birbeck) granules?
A) Melanocyte
B) Langerhans cell
C) Merkel cell
D) Keratinocyte

Question 8
Which of the following cells act as the immune system of the skin?
A) Keratinocytes
B) Melanocytes
C) Langerhans cells
D) Merkel cells

Question 9
What is the lining epithelium of the epidermis?
A) Simple squamous epithelium
B) Stratified squamous keratinized epithelium
C) Transitional epithelium
D) Stratified cuboidal epithelium

Question 10
A 40-year-old woman presents wit**h thickened, scaly plaques** on her elbows and knees. Biopsy reveals **accelerated keratinocyte proliferation** and abnormal keratinization. Which condition is most likely?
A) Vitiligo
B) Psoriasis
C) Albinism
D) Ichthyosis vulgaris

Question 11
Which type of cells act as antigen-presenting cells and are found in the stratum spinosum?
A) Melanocytes
B) Merkel cells
C) Langerhans cells
D) Keratinocytes

Question 12
The epidermis is derived from:
A) Ectoderm
B) Endoderm
C) Mesoderm
D) Neural crest

Question 13
Keratohyalin granules are found in:
A) Stratum basale
B) Stratum spinosum
C) Stratum granulosum
D) Stratum lucidum

Question 14
Which cells function as mechanoreceptors?
A) Melanocytes
B) Fibroblasts
C) Langerhans cells
D) Merkel cells

Question 15
Which epidermal layer forms the main waterproof barrier of the skin?
A) Stratum granulosum
B) Stratum spinosum
C) Stratum corneum
D) Stratum lucidum

Question 16
Langerhans cells originate from:
A) Ectoderm
B) Mesoderm
C) Neural crest
D) Endoderm

Answer key :

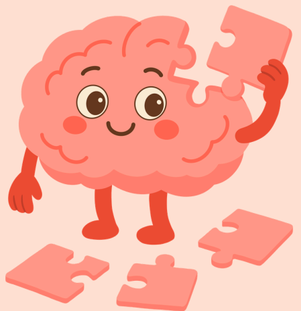
1- D	6- A	11- C
2- C	7- B	12- A
3- D	8- C	13- C
4- B	9- B	14- D
5- B	10- B	15- C
		16- B

Lecture 3 : Past Questions

Question 1
Which of the following cells act as antigen presenting cells (APCs) in case of skin infection?
Langerhans cells

Question 2
Which structure affected in icythus vulgaris?
Corneum

Question 3
dendritic cells in skin are called ?
langerhans cells





PHARMACOLOGY



Pharmacology

Lecture 1 : hormonal replacement therapy (HRT)

Question 1
A 28 year old female comes to the doctor complaining that she and her husband have been trying to conceive for the past 3 years without success. On examination, **she is found to be infertile.** Which of the following medications can be prescribed for her condition?
A) Raloxifene
B) Tamoxifen
C) Clomiphene
D) Letrozole

Question 2
The side effects of HRT include decreasing the risk of which of the following cancers?
A) Endometrial cancer
B) Colorectal cancer
C) Ovarian cancer
D) Breast cancer

Question 3
The side effects of HRT includes increasing the risk of which of the following?
A) Endometrial cancer
B) Colorectal Cancer
C) Osteoporosis
D) Hot flashes

Question 4
Which of the following medications act as an estrogen antagonist in both the breast and the uterus?
A) Raloxifene
B) Tamoxifen
C) Clomiphene
D) Letrozole

Question 5
Intake of which of the following can lead to delayed menstrual cycle?
A) Progesterone
B) Estrogen
C) Mestranol
D) Estradiol

Question 6
Intake of which of the following decreases the risk of breast cancer in high-risk patients and is **used to treat estrogen-dependent breast cancer**?
A) Raloxifene
B) Tamoxifen
C) Clomiphene
D) Letrozole

Question 7
One of the following medications acts as an estrogen agonist in both bone and uterine tissue, thus increasing the risk of endometrial cancer as a side effect. Which of the following are we describing?
A) Raloxifene
B) Tamoxifen
C) Clomiphene
D) Letrozole

Question 8
Tamoxifen acts as:
A) Antagonist in bone
B) Agonist in breast
C) Antagonist in breast
D) Antagonist in uterus

Question 9
Which of the following is a metabolic effect of estrogen?
A) Decrease HDL
B) Increase LDL
C) Increase triglycerides
D) Decrease glucose

Question 10
Which of the following adverse effects is MOST associated with progesterone?
A) Hyperglycemia
B) Acne and hirsutism
C) Thromboembolism
D) Migraine

Question 11
A postmenopausal woman wants treatment for osteoporosis but has high risk of breast cancer. Which is the BEST option?
A) Estrogen
B) Progesterone
C) Tamoxifen
D) Raloxifene

Question 12
A 52-year-old woman presents with severe hot flashes, night sweats, and mood swings. She underwent a total hysterectomy 2 years ago. She asks about treatment options.
What is the most appropriate therapy?
A) Estrogen-only therapy
B) Estrogen + progesterone therapy
C) Progesterone-only therapy
D) Tamoxifen

Answer key :

1- C	**6- B**	**11- D**
2- B	**7-B**	**12- A**
3- A	**8- C**	
4- A	**9- C**	
5- A	**10- B**	

Pharmacology

Lecture 1 : Past Questions

Question 1
Which of the SERMs is used for treatment and prevention for osteoporosis but has a significant role in developing of pulmonary embolism?
Raloxifene

Question 2
Tamoxifen can increase the risk of which type of malignancy?
Endometrial cancer

Question 3
in case of Premature menopause , which drug is indicated to use?
HRT

Question 4
Side effects of HRT?
Thromboembolic events





GOOD LUCK :)

