

Station 1 (scrotal pathology)

Q1 Pic 1 for varicocele

Q2 Pic 2 name of the test : transillumination test

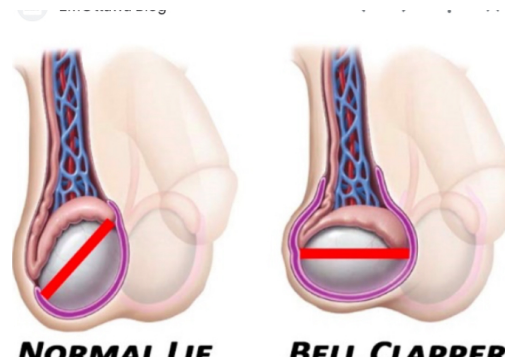
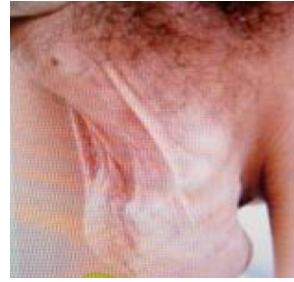
Q3 Pic 3 for testicular torsion (مونس الصورة الي)
اجت في الامتحان

Q4 bell clapper deformity associated with ?

Testicular torsion

Q5 treatment of epididymitis? 1st : fluoroquinolone

2nd: 2nd generation cephalosporin OR 1st: doxycycline, 2nd : macrolide



Station 2 (definitions)

Infertility is failure of conception after at least 12 months of unprotected intercourse

oligospermia decrease number of sperm

asthenospermia Poor sperm motility

Teratospermia abnormal sperm shape

Azoospermia no sperm in the ejaculate

Station 3 (urolithiasis)

Patient presented to the ER with flank pain , high fever , chills hypotension

Q1 (CT scan) describe pic 1

Answer = engaged right kidney (hydronephrosis)

Q2 what is the first to do ? Double j

Q3 complication of this condition:Hydronephrosis

Renal scarring
renal failure

Q4 treatment



Station 4 (neurogenic bladder)

السؤال هو شرح فسيولوجي اكتبوا كيف تأثير كل واحد منهم

Q1 Green line represent = answer is parasympathetic (او كان انه)

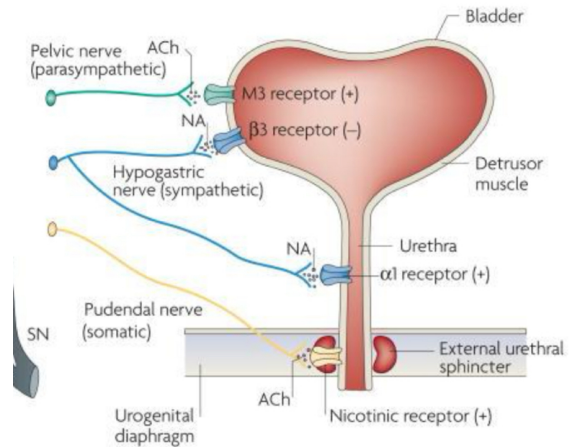
Blue line represent = answer is sympathetic

Yellow line represent = somatic

Q2 what is the effect of the parasympathetic

Q3 what is the effect of the sympathetic

Q4 what is the effect of the somatic



Station 5 (urinary tract trauma)

Q1 What is the treatment for the partial transection of the ureter and what is the diagnosis ? Primary closure / CT SCAN , IVP

Q2 What is the treatment for the blunt injury of the bladder on the posterior lateral wall (extraperitoneal) and what is the diagnosis ? Treated by conservative management (Foley's catheter for 1-3 weeks) , cystography

Q3 what part of the urethra involve in pelvic fracture ? Membranous part

Q4 what is the definition of Grade 2 renal injury ? Non-expanding perirenal hematoma, cortical laceration <1cm deep without urinary extravasation (cortex only)

Station 6 (BPH)

Q1 this pic is ? BPH

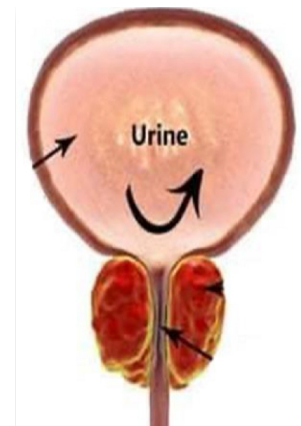
Q2 most common location ? transitional zone

Q3 mention 2 indication for open surgery ?

1. Large prostate > 60 g
2. Long urethra
3. Urethral stricture

Q4 syndrome as a complication after TURP ?

Transurethral Resection Syndrome



Q5 what type of incontinence occurs after radical prostatectomy ? urgency incontinence or stress !!!!!

Station 7 (bladder cancer)

Q1 Most common symptom ? Gross hematuria

Q2 Most common type ? Transitional cell carcinoma

Q3 Gold standard for diagnosis ? Cystoscopy

Q4 Treatment ? TURBT



Station 8 (matching)

Reinke crystals> Leydig Cell

Always secrete B-HCG> Choriocarcinoma

never secrete AFP> Seminoma

Secretes AFP and B-HCG.....> Yolk Sac

causes precocious puberty> Sertoli Cell

Mini Osce urology

Group 3