

BFO(CBRT)

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

Name of the post	Professor, Urology, General State Service, Class-1
Advertisement No.	18/2023-24
Preliminary Test held	15-09-2023
Question No.	01-200
Publish Date	16-09-2023

Last Date to Send Suggestion(s) 21-09-2023

THE LINK FOR ONLINE OBJECTION SYSTEM WILL START FROM 17-09-2023; 04:00 PM ONWARDS

Instructions / સૂચન

Candidate must ensure compliance to the instructions mentioned below, else objections shall not be considered: -

- (1) All the suggestion should be submitted through **ONLINE OBJECTION SUBMISSION SYSTEM** only. Physical or submission through E- Mail of suggestions will not be considered.
- (2) Question wise suggestion to be submitted in the prescribed format (proforma) published on the website / online objection submission system.
- (3) All suggestions are to be submitted with reference to the Master Question Paper with provisional answer key (Master Question Paper), published herewith on the website / online objection submission system. Objections should be sent referring to the Question, Question No. & options of the Master Question Paper.
- (4) Suggestions regarding question nos. and options other than provisional answer key (Master Question Paper) shall not be considered.
- (5) Objections and answers suggested by the candidate should be in compliance with the responses given by him in his answer sheet. Objections shall not be considered, in case, if responses given in the answer sheet / response sheet and submitted suggestions are differed.
- (6) Objection for each question should be made on separate sheet. Objection for more than one question in single sheet shall not be considered.

ઉમેદવારે નીચેની સૂચનાઓનું પાલન કરવાની તકેદારી રાખવી, અન્યથા વાંધા-સૂચન અંગે કરેલ રજૂઆતો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં

- (1) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો ફક્ત ઓનલાઇન ઓબ્જેક્શન સબમીશન સીસ્ટમ દ્વારા જ સબમીટ કરવાના રહેશે. રૂબરૂ અથવા ટપાલ અથવા ઇ-મેઇલ દ્વારા આયોગની કચેરીએ મોકલવા આવેલ વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવામા આવશે નહીં જેની ખાસ નોંધ લેવી.
- (2) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરવા વેબસાઇટ / ઓનલાઇન ઓબ્જેક્શન સબમીશન સીસ્ટમ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ નિયત નમૂનાનો જ ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- (3) ઉમેદવારે પોતાને પરીક્ષામાં મળેલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં છપાયેલ પ્રશ્નક્રમાંક મુજબ વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ ન કરતા તમામ વાંધા-સૂચનો વેબસાઇટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ પ્રોવિઝનલ આન્સર કી (માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર)ના પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ અને તે સંદર્ભમાં રજૂ કરવા.
- (4) માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્રમાં નિર્દિષ્ટ પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પ સિવાયના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- (5) ઉમેદવારે પ્રશ્નના વિકલ્પ પર વાંધો રજૂ કરેલ છે અને વિકલ્પ રૂપે જે જવાબ સૂચવેલ છે એ જવાબ ઉમેદવારે પોતાની ઉત્તરવહીમાં આપેલ હોવો જોઈએ. ઉમેદવારે સૂચવેલ જવાબ અને ઉત્તરવહીનો જવાબ ભિન્ન હશે તો ઉમેદવારે રજૂ કરેલ વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાનમા લેવાશે નહીં.
- (6) એક પ્રશ્ન માટે એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રક વાપરવું. એક જ વાંધા-સૂચનો પત્રકમાં એકથી વધારે પ્રશ્નોની રજૂઆત કરેલ હશે તો તે અંગેના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.

Website link for online objection submission system : <http://gpsc.safevaults.in/login/>

001. The most common cause of gross hematuria in a patient older than 50 years is:
 (A) renal calculi. (B) infection.
 (C) bladder cancer. (D) benign prostatic hyperplasia.
002. With which of the following diseases is priapism most commonly associated?
 (A) Peyronie disease (B) Sickle cell anemia
 (C) Parkinson disease (D) Organic depression
003. Urine osmolality usually varies between:
 (A) 10 and 200 mOsm/L. (B) 50 and 500 mOsm/L.
 (C) 50 and 1200 mOsm/L. (D) 100 and 1000 mOsm/L.
004. Bladder filling may precipitate autonomic dysreflexia in patients with a spinal cord injury above:
 (A) S2 (B) L4
 (C) T10 (D) T6
005. In magnetic resonance (MR) images using T2-weighted sequences, fluid appears as:
 (A) dark. (B) bright.
 (C) low signal. (D) signal void.
006. Multiparametric imaging of the prostate consists of anatomic and functional sequences. Match the correct pair.
 (A) Anatomic : Diffusion-weighted imaging
 (B) Functional : T1- and T2-weighted images
 (C) Anatomic : Dynamic contrast enhanced sequences
 (D) Functional : Apparent diffusion coefficient maps
007. The best frequency for performing external renal ultrasound in most adults is:
 (A) 3.5 to 5 MHz. (B) 6 to 10 MHz.
 (C) 7.5 MHz. (D) 10 to 12 MHz.
008. A simple cyst of the kidney would NOT display which of the following characteristics?
 (A) Bright back wall (B) Increased through transmission
 (C) Anechoic interior (D) Hyperechoic internal nodule
009. Health-related quality of life is best assessed by:
 (A) patients themselves.
 (B) spouses or immediate family members of patients.
 (C) primary care physicians caring for patients.
 (D) specialists caring for patients.
010. According to current guidelines in the prevention of thromboembolic complications, a 78-year-old male with a recent history of colon cancer, medical history of hypertension, coronary artery disease (postoperative angioplasty with two coronary stents), and chronic renal insufficiency (creatinine, 2.9 mg/dL) undergoing laparoscopic transabdominal surgery should have pneumatic compression stockings and:
 (A) early ambulation.
 (B) low-molecular-weight heparin
 (C) low-molecular-weight heparin and aspirin
 (D) unfractionated heparin and aspirin

011. Which urologic malignancy is poorly imaged with 18F-FDG positron emission tomography (PET)?
- (A) Bladder cancer (B) Penile cancer
 (C) Prostate cancer (D) Renal cell carcinoma
012. 2-Deoxy-2-[18F]fluoro-D-glucose (18F-FDG) is phosphorylated by which glycolytic enzyme, trapping it inside metabolically active cells?
- (A) Hexokinase (B) Glucokinase
 (C) Phosphofructokinase (D) Pyruvate kinase
013. A patient undergoes a radical cystectomy. On post-operative day #2, he aspirates and requires emergent intubation and transfer to the ICU. He is started on intravenous antibiotics and is extubated on post-operative day #4. The remainder of his hospital course is unremarkable and he is discharged on post-operative day #8. The complication he experienced is a Clavien-Dindo grade:
- (A) II. (B) IIIa.
 (C) IIIb. (D) IVa.
014. The term bioethics was first coined by:
- (A) Veatch. (B) Potter.
 (C) Beauchamp and Childress. (D) Jonsen, Siegler and Winslade.
015. Asymptomatic bacteriuria:
- (A) in the presence of a urinary catheter or ureter stent constitutes a catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI).
 (B) should be screened for in patients with a bladder catheter or indwelling ureteral stent.
 (C) should be treated as a urinary tract infection.
 (D) should not be screened for in nonpregnant patients with a bladder catheter or indwelling ureteral stent.
016. Patients undergoing diagnostic cystoscopy should receive prophylactic antibiotics if they have any of the following risk factors EXCEPT:
- (A) poor nutritional status. (B) anatomical anomalies.
 (C) hypertension. (D) corticosteroid use.
017. Techniques to minimize staff radiation exposure include all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) using “last image hold” setting. (B) using fixed fluoroscopy units.
 (C) surgeon control of the foot pedal. (D) using image collimation.
018. Following a motor vehicle crash (MVC), a 35-year-old male is found to have a significant right-sided renal hilar injury on imaging. He becomes hemodynamically unstable, despite intravenous fluid resuscitation and massive transfusion protocol. The decision is made to take him to the OR. What incision should you use?
- (A) Flank incision (B) Complete midline incision
 (C) Chevron incision (D) Subcostal incision
019. Which incision is rarely used due to high risk of nerve injuries and ventral hernias?
- (A) Midline incision (B) Paramedian incision
 (C) Thoraco-abdominal incision (D) Pfannenstiel incision

020. Which superficial muscles are NOT encountered during a dorsal lumbotomy approach?
- (A) Internal oblique (B) External oblique
(C) Quadratus lumborum (D) Sacrospinalis
021. The most common cause of inability to catheterize an Indiana pouch is.
- (A) perforation (B) catheter malfunction
(C) overdistension (D) none of the above
022. The correct order of the division of the intrarenal branches of the renal artery is:
- (A) segmental, arcuate, interlobar (infundibular), interlobular.
(B) segmental, arcuate, interlobular, interlobar (infundibular).
(C) segmental, interlobar (infundibular), arcuate, interlobular
(D) interlobular, segmental, interlobar (infundibular), arcuate
023. When considering percutaneous renal surgery in horseshoe kidneys:
- (A) upper pole access is dangerous.
(B) lower pole access is preferred in most cases.
(C) computed tomography can be misleading.
(D) lower hemorrhage rates than in normal kidneys can be expected
024. Injury to which organ during percutaneous renal surgery can often be managed with little additional interventions?
- (A) Liver (B) Spleen
(C) Duodenum (D) Gallbladder
025. What is the most effective management option if trocar injury to the iliac artery should occur during the placement of the first trocar?
- (A) Remove the trocar, and open the abdomen immediately.
(B) Remove the trocar immediately, and proceed with reinsufflation of the abdomen and placement of the trocar at an alternate site.
(C) Leave the trocar in place, consult a vascular surgeon, and convert to open laparotomy.
(D) Leave the trocar in place, and proceed with insufflation of the abdomen and placement of another port at an alternate site.
026. In comparison with transperitoneal pelvic node dissection, which of the following incidence rates are higher after extraperitoneal pelvic lymph node dissection?
- (A) Urinoma
(B) Lymphocele
(C) Bowel injury
(D) Laparoscopic repair if it is an extraperitoneal injury to the bladder
027. 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.

028. A 35-year-old man presents with the complaint of penile pain and immediate detumescence during intercourse. Physical examination notes blood at the urethral meatus. The next step should be:
- (A) immediate operative exploration.
 - (B) CT scan of the pelvis.
 - (C) retrograde urethrography.
 - (D) conservative management with serial examinations.
029. Which of the following pneumoperitoneum pressures is associated with the least perturbation in cardiac parameters, that is, change in stroke volume?
- (A) 12 mm Hg
 - (B) 15 mm Hg
 - (C) 18 mm Hg
 - (D) 21 mm Hg
030. All of the following represent options for port site fascial closure EXCEPT:
- (A) retractors and direct vision.
 - (B) Endo Stitch.
 - (C) Carter-Thomason needlepoint suture passer.
 - (D) disposable Endo Close suture carrier.
031. What is true about urine leaks after partial nephrectomy?
- (A) They are more likely to cause ileus during open surgery
 - (B) 90% of patients will require readmission.
 - (C) The mean postoperative day for presentation is 18 days.
 - (D) Longer warm ischemia times are directly related to the development of urine leaks.
032. Helium is a useful insufflant in patients with:
- (A) coronary artery disease.
 - (B) peripheral vascular disease.
 - (C) pulmonary disease.
 - (D) inflammatory bowel disease.
033. An argon beam coagulator:
- (A) works by igniting a column of argon gas.
 - (B) uses an argon laser to diffusely coagulate tissues.
 - (C) should be used in direct contact with the tissue's surface.
 - (D) uses a column of argon gas that passes over an electrode.
034. The LigaSure and Gyrus PK both show benefits over the Thunderbeat and Ultrashears in that they:
- (A) are able to produce less smoke and keep a clear visual field.
 - (B) seal vessels faster, and with higher burst pressures.
 - (C) function more reliably in wet environments.
 - (D) are cheaper and reusable.
035. Which of the following hemostatic agents requires a 20-minute setup time before use?
- (A) Tisseel
 - (B) FloSeal
 - (C) CrossSeal
 - (D) BioGlue

036. During posterior dissection in a robotic salvage radical prostatectomy, an inadvertent rectal injury is encountered. Gross fecal spillage is seen in the surgical field. What does a good management strategy include?
- (A) Closure of rectal mucosa and serosa with non-absorbable sutures
 (B) Open conversion, colostomy, and delayed repair
 (C) Broad-spectrum antibiotics are advised for up to 1 month postoperatively
 (D) Primary closure and omental flap
037. During Psoas hitch procedure, the most commonly injured structure is:
- (A) obturator nerve. (B) ilio-inguinal nerve.
 (C) pudendal nerve. (D) genito-femoral nerve.
038. Decreased cardiac output in pregnant patients undergoing urologic surgery may be ameliorated by the following maneuver:
- (A) Aggressive intraoperative fluid resuscitation
 (B) Administration of alpha receptor agonists
 (C) Use of only regional anesthesia
 (D) Right-side elevation allowing displacement of the uterus off the vena cava
039. Which of the following statements regarding stone disease in pregnancy is TRUE?
- (A) Approximately 30% of pregnant women with symptomatic calculi pass the stone spontaneously.
 (B) Stone events in pregnancy carry an increased risk of maternal and fetal morbidity.
 (C) Complication rates of ureteroscopy in pregnant women is 27%.
 (D) Ureteroscopy and stent placement should always be performed without fluoroscopic guidance
040. A bladder injury has been identified by an obstetrician immediately after tertiary cesarean delivery and you are called to evaluate and repair the injury intraoperatively. You arrive 20 minutes later, and when you arrive, the obstetrician shows you the 2-cm cystotomy that he closed while waiting for you. He reports that a catheter tip (14 F) had been visible through a small cystotomy at the anterior bladder dome. Your next step is:
- (A) dictate an intraoperative consultation stating that the bladder had been injured and repaired by the obstetrician and no further urologic evaluation was required.
 (B) leave a pelvic drain and larger catheter in place.
 (C) cystoscopy to inspect the closure.
 (D) reopen the cystotomy and enlarge it as needed to inspect the ureteral orifices before closing and irrigating the bladder.
041. The fetal kidneys develop from which of the following embryonic structures?
- (A) Paraxial (somite) mesoderm (B) Intermediate mesoderm
 (C) Neural tube (D) Lateral mesoderm
042. Which of the following structures in the male reproductive tract develops from the urogenital sinus?
- (A) Vas deferens (B) Seminal vesicles
 (C) Prostate (D) Appendix epididymis

043. A 9-year-old girl presents after passing a 3-mm stone. On analysis, the stone is composed 100% of calcium oxalate. The next step is to:
- (A) start a thiazide diuretic.
 - (B) obtain a 24-hour urine collection to test for calcium, creatinine, oxalate, and citrate.
 - (C) start potassium oxalate.
 - (D) restrict dietary calcium.
044. During an evaluation for ongoing malaise and poor appetite, which followed initiation of treatment for otitis media four earlier, an 8-year-old boy is found to have a blood urea nitrogen level of 40 mg/dL and a creatinine of 1.4 mg/dL. His urinary sodium level is 13 mEq/L, fractional excretion of sodium (FENa) is 0.8%, and urinary osmolality is 410 mOsm/Kg. The most likely cause of his renal insufficiency is:
- (A) posterior urethral valves.
 - (B) dehydration.
 - (C) interstitial nephritis.
 - (D) hemolytic uremic syndrome.
045. A 34-week-old female fetus has evidence of normal amniotic fluid and unilateral upper pole hydronephrosis with no evidence of an intravesical ureterocele. What does this most likely represent?
- (A) Vesicoureteral reflux (VUR)
 - (C) Obstructed ectopic ureter
 - (B) Ureteropelvic junction obstruction
 - (D) Cloacal malformation
046. XX karyotype, cystic pelvic mass, bilateral hydronephrosis, and the presence of ascites in a fetus are findings and characteristics most consistent with which diagnosis?
- (A) Cloacal exstrophy
 - (B) Cloaca
 - (C) Bladder exstrophy
 - (D) Imperforate anus
047. What is the most commonly detected etiology for asymptomatic microscopic hematuria in children?
- (A) Fibroepithelial polyp
 - (B) Hypercalciuria
 - (C) Poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis
 - (D) Uncomplicated urinary tract infection
048. In newborns with ambiguous genitalia, palpation of a gonad rules out which disorder of sexual development (DSD)?
- (A) Ovotesticular disorder
 - (D) Pure gonadal dysgenesis
 - (B) Mixed gonadal dysgenesis
 - (C) Partial androgen insensitivity
049. Secondary urinary incontinence is defined as:
- (A) diurnal and nocturnal enuresis.
 - (B) incontinence associated with urinary tract infection.
 - (C) urinary incontinence associated with constipation.
 - (D) urinary incontinence after a dry interval greater than 6 months
050. Identify the false statement about imaging the acute scrotum.
- (A) Surgical exploration for torsion should not be delayed to obtain scrotal imaging if the history and physical examination suggests that diagnosis.
 - (B) Salvageability of the testicle based on sonographic appearance is difficult to predict.
 - (C) Epididymo-orchitis and spontaneous detorsion can both demonstrate hyperemia on sonography.
 - (D) Torsion of the appendix testis can be seen as an enlarged and avascular lower pole testicular nodule with surrounding hyperemia.

051. Which of the following is true concerning malignant hyperthermia?
- (A) Malignant hyperthermia is a common disorder
 - (B) Malignant hyperthermia is a potentially fatal hypermetabolic disorder that is triggered by acetylcholine and inhaled anesthetics.
 - (C) Signs of malignant hyperthermia include hypocarbia, sinus bradycardia, masseter muscle spasm, and hyperthermia.
 - (D) If malignant hyperthermia is suspected, the triggering agent should be stopped, anesthesia backup should be requested, anesthesia machine should be exchanged, and an arterial line should be placed, as well as a Foley catheter
052. A 6-year-old child with grade 4 hydronephrosis found on ultrasound after a urinary tract infection (UTI) is referred for evaluation. No stones are seen on the study, and there is no hydroureter. The following test should be performed:
- (A) MAG-3 diuretic renography.
 - (B) computed tomographic (CT) urogram.
 - (C) intravenous pyelogram (IVP).
 - (D) retrograde pyelogram
053. Technetium-99m (99mTc)-dimercaptosuccinic acid is taken up by which renal cells?
- (A) Thin segment loop of Henle
 - (B) Glomerulus
 - (C) Proximal tubule
 - (D) Distal tubule
054. The most common pediatric uropathogen is:
- (A) Escherichia coli.
 - (B) Klebsiella.
 - (C) Proteus.
 - (D) Enterobacter.
055. Which of the following antibiotics is contraindicated in children younger than 6 weeks?
- (A) Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole
 - (B) Amoxicillin-clavulanate
 - (C) Cephalexin
 - (D) Piperacillin
056. Blood volume in children can be most closely estimated as:
- (A) 55 mL/kg.
 - (B) 25 to 50 mL/kg.
 - (C) 70 to 80 mL/kg.
 - (D) 100 mL/kg.
057. Fever (greater than 38.5° C rectal temperature) in children within 24 hours of surgery is most likely due to:
- (A) urinary tract infection.
 - (B) surgical-site infection.
 - (C) deep vein thrombosis.
 - (D) atelectasis.
058. A comparison of open and Veress access techniques has revealed:
- (A) an increased risk of visceral injury with open access.
 - (B) an increased risk of vascular injury with Veress access.
 - (C) an increased risk of failed access with Veress access.
 - (D) an increased risk of failed access with open access.
059. The incidence of unilateral renal agenesis is:
- (A) 1:2500
 - (B) 1:4000
 - (C) 1:1100
 - (D) 1:5000
060. Bilateral renal agenesis (BRA) is associated with mutations of:
- (A) GFR α 1
 - (B) GFDNF
 - (C) RET
 - (D) WNT

061. Which of the following is a correct match?
 (A) von Hippel-Lindau disease and adenoma sebaceum
 (B) Tuberous sclerosis and angiomyolipoma
 (C) Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) and salt-losing nephropathy
 (D) Congenital nephrosis (Finnish type) and medullary cysts
062. Which one of the following conditions is most representative of a neoplastic growth?
 (A) Benign multilocular cyst (B) Oligomeganephronia
 (C) Multicystic dysplastic kidney (D) Calyceal diverticulum
063. Inflammatory changes in the congenitally obstructed kidney:
 (A) are similar to those seen in postnatally obstructed kidneys.
 (B) are mediated by the renin-angiotensin system.
 (C) are minimal in the absence of overt infection.
 (D) are the key element in glomerular damage.
064. Failure of atrophy of which vessel leads to the formation of a preureteral vena cava?
 (A) Posterior cardinal vein (B) Subcardinal vein
 (C) Supracardinal vein (D) Umbilical artery
065. Regarding megacystis,
 (A) the bladder is dilated secondary to high-grade reflux.
 (B) this finding indicates that lower urinary tract obstruction (LUTO) is present.
 (C) during the first trimester a normal bladder should be 6 mm or less.
 (D) beyond the first trimester a bladder that fails to empty after 15 minutes is abnormal.
066. After bladder neck reconstruction, within what time period do the majority of patients achieve daytime continence?
 (A) 2 months (B) 6 months
 (C) 1 year (D) 2 years
067. Which of the following organ systems are MOST likely to impact the early life of the patient with prune-belly syndrome?
 (A) Cardiac (B) Urinary
 (C) Pulmonary (D) Endocrine
068. The most common chemical composition of a bladder stone found in a child from a developing country would be:
 (A) struvite. (B) ammonium acid urate.
 (C) uric acid. (D) calcium oxalate monohydrate.
069. A 13-year-old boy with a history of posterior urethral valves progresses to end-stage renal disease and is a candidate for renal transplant. Of the complications listed, which one may be most likely to occur in a child with a history of posterior urethral valves?
 (A) Acute graft rejection
 (B) Vesicoureteral reflux
 (C) Chronic graft rejection
 (D) Ureteral obstruction at site of ureteroneocystotomy

070. Which of the following medications are NOT typically associated with renal calculi or nephrocalcinosis?
- (A) Levetiracetam (B) Topiramate
(C) Indinavir (D) Furosemide
071. Which of the following is not a reported high-risk criterion for undergoing intervention in renal trauma?
- (A) Medial extravasation of contrast on delayed CT phase
(B) Lack of contrast in ipsilateral ureter on delayed CT phase
(C) Greater than 10% of kidney parenchyma devitalized
(D) Hematoma >2.2 cm in children
072. An optimal oral antibiotic agent for the treatment of acute uncomplicated pyelonephritis in a pregnant women is:
- (A) TMP-SMX (B) Cephalexin
(C) Amoxicillin (D) Levofloxacin
073. A man with chronic pelvic pain has a negative urine culture and no evidence of inflammation on expressed prostatic secretions (EPS) or VB3 or in his seminal plasma. What is his category of prostatitis in the NIH classification?
- (A) Category I (B) Category II
(C) Category IIIA (D) Category IIIB
074. During the past 5 years, the least development of antimicrobial resistance has been observed for:
- (A) ampicillin. (B) cephalosporins.
(C) nitrofurantoin. (D) fluoroquinolones.
075. UPOINT is:
- (A) a painful urological trigger point. (B) an inflammatory biomarker.
(C) a phenotype categorization. (D) a chronic prostatitis diagnosis.
076. The cell most likely to play a central role in the pathogenesis of BPS is the:
- (A) granulocyte. (B) lymphocyte.
(C) mast cell. (D) platelet.
077. Which of the following is not a reportable STI in every state?
- (A) HSV (B) Syphilis
(C) Chancroid (D) Chlamydia
078. Compared with age-matched controls, men with CP/CPPS have a greater prevalence of which of the following?
- (A) BPH (B) Urinary incontinence
(C) Premature ejaculation (D) Condyloma
079. All of the following mycobacteria cause tuberculosis (TB) EXCEPT:
- (A) Mycobacterium bovis. (B) Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare.
(C) Mycobacterium africanum. (D) Mycobacterium microti.

080. Which of the following dermatoses has an association with celiac disease?
 (A) Dermatitis herpetiformis (B) Hailey-Hailey disease
 (C) Behçet disease (D) Bullous pemphigoid
081. The immune editing hypothesis explains how tumors evolve in an immunologically competent host. The three E's in the immune editing hypothesis (in order) include:
 (A) elimination, equilibrium, and escape. (B) escape, equilibrium, and elimination.
 (C) elucidation, escape, and election. (D) evolution, equilibrium, and elimination.
082. Which of the following drugs might have efficacy against extensively drug-resistant (XDR) tuberculosis?
 (A) Isoniazid (INH) (B) Rifampin
 (C) Pyrazinamide (D) Moxifloxacin
083. The diagnostic, first-line gold standard for urogenital schistosomiasis is:
 (A) polymerase chain reaction (PCR). (B) serology.
 (C) cystourethroscopy with bladder biopsy. (D) urine egg counts.
084. Cancer vaccines are intended to raise an adaptive immune response to a target antigen expressed preferentially on tumor cells. Which of the following is a US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved vaccine for a GU cancer type?
 (A) ProstVac VF, which is used in prostate cancer
 (B) IMA901, a multi-peptide vaccine for kidney cancer
 (C) Gardasil, a vaccine against human papillomavirus
 (D) Sipuleucel-T, a prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP)-directed vaccine for prostate cancer
085. Which of the following medications has been shown to improve overall survival with fewer severe side effects among patients with clear cell renal cell carcinoma who received previous treatment?
 (A) Atezolizumab (B) Pembrolizumab
 (C) Everolimus (D) Nivolumab
086. Recognition of Toll-like receptors by microbial products can activate all of the following immune mechanisms EXCEPT:
 (A) adaptive immunity. (B) intracellular microbial killing.
 (C) innate immunity. (D) IgE antibody formation.
087. Which of the following genes has been linked to double-strand break repair?
 (A) TP53 (B) VHL
 (C) BRCA1 (D) RB1
088. Which hormones play a central role in regulation of Sertoli cell function?
 (A) LH, follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) (B) FSH, estradiol
 (C) Prolactin, LH (D) FSH, testosterone
089. Spermiogenesis includes all of the following processes EXCEPT:
 (A) loss of cytoplasm (B) formation of the acrosome
 (C) flagellar formation (D) cell division

090. All of the following diseases are associated with primary hypogonadism, EXCEPT:
 (A) Cryptorchidism. (B) Klinefelter syndrome.
 (C) Pasqualini syndrome. (D) Orchitis
091. A direct assay of sperm-head DNA fragmentation is the:
 (A) terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL) assay.
 (B) acid comet assay.
 (C) alkaline comet assay.
 (D) sperm chromatin dispersion (SCD) assay.
092. Direct exposure of the testis to ionizing radiation causes irreparable damage to spermatogenesis at doses at and above:
 (A) 2.5 Gy. (B) 5 Gy.
 (C) 7.5 Gy. (D) 10 Gy.
093. The temporal and parietal lobes
 (A) are activated during sexual arousal
 (B) govern introspection and self-reflection
 (C) trigger orgasmic response
 (D) are essential for cognitive evaluation of erotic stimuli
094. A 27-year-old patient presented to the emergency room with 36 hours of a prolonged painful erection. Blood gas analysis shows this to be veno-occlusive priapism, and bilateral T-shunts with corporal dilation were performed. This was unsuccessful in reducing the erection, and 1 week later the erection detumesced. After counseling, the patient elects to have a penile implant placed at this time. The type of cylinder that should NOT be used in this circumstance would be:
 (A) AMS 700 CX. (B) AMS 700 LGX.
 (C) Genesis. (D) Titan.
095. After transurethral resection of the ejaculatory ducts, the patient develops retrograde ejaculation. What is the next step of management?
 (A) Watchful waiting (B) Intrauterine insemination
 (C) ICSI (D) A trial of pseudoephedrine
096. Accessory pudendal artery is most likely to arise from:
 (A) external iliac artery. (B) femoral artery.
 (C) obturator artery. (D) superior vesical artery
097. All the following antihypertensives DO NOT negatively affect erection EXCEPT:
 (A) hydrochlorothiazide. (B) terazosin.
 (C) losartan. (D) amlodipine.
098. At the penile tissue level, a pharmacologic mechanism to promote penile erection is via the promoting actions of:
 (A) cyclic nucleotides. (B) phosphodiesterases.
 (C) $\alpha 1$ adrenergic agonists. (D) dopaminergic D2 receptor agonists.

099. Which of the following is a candidate for plaque incision and grafting?
- (A) 60-degree severe ventral curve
 (B) 30-degree curvature with suboptimal rigidity even with PDE5 inhibitors
 (C) 70 degrees with hinge effect
 (D) 90-degree lateral curve presenting 5 months after onset
100. Which of the following is the most widely studied, most validated physiological test used in the assessment of female sexual function?
- (A) Laser Doppler imaging
 (B) Magnetic resonance imaging
 (C) Thermistor clip
 (D) Vaginal photoplethysmography
101. Contraindications for enterocystoplasty include all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) diverticulosis.
 (B) inflammatory bowel disease.
 (C) renal failure.
 (D) noncompliance.
102. Tumor suppressor genes are activated by:
- (A) gene amplification.
 (B) translocation.
 (C) point mutations.
 (D) DNA methylation.
103. Which of the following is NOT a risk factor for prostatic urethral cancer?
- (A) Previous intravesical therapy
 (B) CIS of the trigone
 (C) CIS of the distal ureters
 (D) Low-grade urothelial cancer
104. The optimal laser for fulguration of bladder tumors is:
- (A) CO₂.
 (B) Neodymium-doped yttrium aluminium garnet (Nd:YAG).
 (C) Holmium.
 (D) Potassium titanyl phosphate (KTP).
105. What is the most frequent site of urethral stricture in transmen?
- (A) The anastomotic region between the fixed and phallic parts of the urethra
 (B) The fixed part of urethra
 (C) The phallic part of urethra
 (D) The bladder neck
106. In transwomen, ultrasound examination of the prostate is best done:
- (A) transrectally.
 (B) transabominally.
 (C) transvaginally.
 (D) perineally.
107. All of the following are contraindications to trimodal bladder preservation EXCEPT:
- (A) a solitary, completely resected tumor.
 (B) hydronephrosis.
 (C) diffuse bladder CIS.
 (D) T3 disease on cross-sectional imaging.
108. Enhanced recovery includes all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) alvimopan.
 (B) neostigmine.
 (C) pharmacologic thromboembolism prophylaxis.
 (D) nasogastric suction.

109. Which of the following is a contraindication for laparoscopic radical cystectomy today?
- (A) Multiple bladder tumors (B) Nonbulky, invasive bladder cancer
(C) T4 disease (D) Moderate obesity
110. According to the American Urological Association (AUA) risk stratification tables from the 2016 AUA/Society of Urologic Oncology (SUO) guideline of non–muscle-invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC), which of the following tumor characteristics would classify as an intermediate risk tumor?
- (A) HG T1 (B) Any CIS
(C) Solitary LG Ta >3 cm (D) PUNLMP
111. In renal transplant recipients, all of the following are true EXCEPT:
- (A) Recipients usually have classical symptoms of ureteral obstruction.
(B) Ureteral stricture is the most common cause of late ureteral obstruction.
(C) Ureteral obstruction should be suspected in any deterioration of renal function.
(D) Ureter ischemia is the main etiology for ureteral stricture formation.
112. The following statements regarding the management of benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH) in renal transplant recipients are FALSE EXCEPT:
- (A) Transurethral resection of prostate (TURP) can be done in the first 3 weeks after transplant.
(B) TURP can be done in the presence of ureteral stent.
(C) TURP should be avoided in the first 3 weeks after transplant.
(D) Medical treatment of BPH should be avoided in renal transplant recipients.
113. Early stent removal is associated with:
- (A) decrease in incidence of urinary tract infection (UTI).
(B) decrease in risk of stent colonization.
(C) increase in risk of UTI.
(D) increase in risk of developing urine leak
114. The arcus tendineus fascia pelvis:
- (A) is present only in females. (B) attaches from the ischial spine to the sacrum.
(C) is also known as the tendinous arc. (D) is present only in males.
115. The round ligament:
- (A) terminates in the uterus.
(B) is the main source of blood supply to the ovaries.
(C) is the male homologue of the spermatic cord.
(D) terminates in the labia
116. To preserve the vascular supply to the ureter, incisions in the peritoneum should be made:
- (A) medially in the abdomen and laterally in the pelvis.
(B) laterally in the abdomen and medially in the pelvis.
(C) always medial to the ureter.
(D) always lateral to the ureter.

117. The first branch of the pudendal nerve in the perineum is the:
 (A) dorsal nerve of the penis. (B) inferior rectal nerve(s).
 (C) perineal nerve. (D) posterior femoral cutaneous branches.
118. During acute bacterial cystitis, uropathogenic bacteria induce a host immune response due to their interaction with which of the following receptors on the urothelial cell?
 (A) TRPV1 (B) M2
 (C) NK-A (D) TLR4
119. Which of the following amino acids is subject to impaired renal reabsorption in cystinuria?
 (A) Arginine (B) Glycine
 (C) Alanine (D) Leucine
120. In treating patients with renal leak hypercalciuria, thiazides are effective because they:
 (A) bind calcium in the intestinal tract.
 (B) cause intracellular volume depletion.
 (C) augment calcium reabsorption in the proximal tubule.
 (D) directly inhibit calcium absorption.
121. A patient who has significantly and urodynamically dangerous decreased compliance because of a replacement by collagen of other components of the stroma is generally best managed by:
 (A) pharmacologic regimen. (B) hydraulic distention.
 (C) nerve section. (D) augmentation cystoplasty.
122. "Eyeball urodynamics" can provide information regarding:
 (A) detrusor compliance. (B) bladder outlet obstruction.
 (C) abdominal leak point pressure. (D) detrusor leak point pressure.
123. Which of the following is NOT a treatment for stress urinary incontinence in men?
 (A) Pelvic floor muscle training (B) Penile clamp
 (C) Antimuscarinics (D) Male sling
124. Videourodynamics (VUDS):
 (A) is the most precise measure of lower urinary tract function and should be used in all cases in which UDS is to be performed.
 (B) is required to assess obstruction in a man.
 (C) is the procedure of choice for documenting bladder neck dysfunction in men and women.
 (D) is impractical to perform in spinal cord-injured patients.
125. A woman with POP-Q scores of Aa 1, Ba 1, C 5, Ap +1, Bp +2 would be considered to have what stage prolapse?
 (A) Stage 0 (B) Stage 1
 (C) Stage 2 (D) Stage 3
126. Urinary incontinence is most likely to occur in a patient after a CVA if which of the following areas is affected?
 (A) Internal capsule (B) Basal ganglia
 (C) Thalamus (D) Cerebellum

127. Which of the following is true about migratory urethral calculi?
 (A) Migratory urethral calculi are usually solitary and larger than primary calculi.
 (B) Anterior urethral stones are more common than posterior urethral stones.
 (C) The majority of patients have insidious onset of symptoms.
 (D) Posterior urethral stones are palpable on digital rectal examination
128. Which of the following is false regarding treatment of bladder stone in SCI patients?
 (A) ESWL is a treatment option in patients who are prone for autonomic dysreflexia.
 (B) Laser and transurethral lithotripsy are ideally used for smaller calculi.
 (C) Long-term use of antibiotics results in reduction of stone formation.
 (D) Percutaneous or open approach are ideally used for larger calculi
129. The immunosuppressive drug used in transplantation that results in renal calculi is:
 (A) antithymocyte globulin (ATG). (B) mycophenolate Mofetil.
 (C) calcineurin inhibitors. (D) basiliximab.
130. Mixed incontinence includes:
 (A) stress urinary incontinence. (B) continuous incontinence.
 (C) postmicturition leakage. (D) incontinence during sexual intercourse.
131. Which of these neurologic disorders is most frequently associated with DUA on urodynamics?
 (A) Parkinson disease (B) Multiple sclerosis
 (C) Multisystem atrophy (D) Cerebrovascular accident–postacute phase
132. Factors that inhibit antidiuretic hormone (ADH) secretion include all of the following EXCEPT:
 (A) hyperkalemia. (B) atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP).
 (C) hypercalcemia. (D) prostaglandin E2 (PGE2).
133. A 25-year-old man presents with a renal mass identified on axial imaging obtained during the evaluation of a pneumothorax. On examination he has multiple raised lesions around his nasal folds. What chromosome is likely altered in this patient given the likely disease?
 (A) Chromosome 4 (B) Chromosome 7
 (C) Chromosome 17 (D) Chromosome 16
134. Which of the following agents is relatively selective for M3 receptor blockade?
 (A) Darifenacin (B) Oxybutynin
 (C) Solifenacin (D) Tolterodine
135. A person with cognitive impairment may not be a candidate for which behavioral interventions?
 (A) Prompted voiding (B) Timed voiding
 (C) Bladder training (D) Habit training
136. Direct electrical stimulation of the bladder often results in all of the following EXCEPT:
 (A) pelvic musculature contraction. (B) erection.
 (C) defecation. (D) bladder neck opening.
137. A 35-year-old woman presents with hypokalemia and hypertension refractory to medical management. Evaluation reveals a small hypoechoic mass in the right kidney on ultrasound. The etiology of hypokalemia in this patient is related to:
 (A) Cushing syndrome. (B) diuretic use.
 (C) hyperaldosteronism. (D) SIADH.

138. Which of the following agents demonstrated an oncologic benefit in the postoperative adjuvant setting for patients at high risk of recurrence following nephrectomy?
- (A) High-dose interleukin-2 (IL-2) (B) Sunitinib
 (C) Autologous tumor vaccine (D) Pazopanib
139. What is the mechanism of action for nivolumab?
- (A) Activates CTLA-4 (B) Blocks CTLA-4
 (C) Activates PD-1 (D) Blocks PD-1
140. Micropapillary variant of urothelial carcinoma
- (A) has a clinical outcome like a pure urothelial tumor
 (B) is an independent predictor of progression-free survival
 (C) is an independent predictor of advanced disease at diagnosis
 (D) is an independent predictor of cancer-specific survival
141. Ureteroscopy:
- (A) should be performed on all patients with urothelial cancer of the bladder
 (B) does not increase the diagnostic accuracy with excretory or retrograde urography
 (C) increases the diagnostic accuracy with excretory or retrograde urography
 (D) both (A) and (B)
142. In CT urography, a filling defect related to a radiolucent stone could be distinguished by:
- (A) measuring Hounsfield units (HU) in the range of 10 to 70 HU with an average 46 HU
 (B) measuring Hounsfield units (HU) in the range of 70 to 100 HU with an average 82 HU
 (C) measuring Hounsfield units (HU) in the range of 80 to 250 HU with an average 100 HU
 (D) measuring Hounsfield units (HU) in the range of 250 to 850 HU with an average 420 HU
143. The most important characteristic of a synthetic mesh is:
- (A) type of mesh (synthetic or absorbable).
 (B) pore size.
 (C) filament type (monofilament or multifilament).
 (D) mesh construct (woven or knitted).
144. Which surgical technique of rectocele repair is most associated with postoperative dyspareunia?
- (A) Levator plication
 (B) Site-specific repair
 (C) Site-specific repair with biologic interposition graft
 (D) Transanal repair of rectocele
145. Which of the following is a rare complication of collagen injections for SUI?
- (A) Urinary infection (B) Urethrovaginal fistula
 (C) Hematuria (D) Urgency incontinence
146. Credé maneuver for emptying the bladder is relatively contraindicated in patients:
- (A) with decreased outlet resistance. (B) who are obese.
 (C) with vesicoureteral reflux. (D) with high-pressure detrusor overactivity.

147. Which of the following occurs as part of normal aging?
- (A) Urinary incontinence
 - (B) A small increase in serum creatinine concentration
 - (C) Uninhibited detrusor contractions
 - (D) Increase in bladder capacity
148. The most common type of acquired urinary fistula is:
- (A) vesicovaginal fistula.
 - (B) ureterovaginal fistula.
 - (C) colovesical fistula.
 - (D) rectourethral fistula.
149. The incidence of rectal injury during radical retropubic prostatectomy is:
- (A) 0.1%.
 - (B) 1.0%.
 - (C) 5.0%.
 - (D) 10%.
150. Injury to the genitofemoral nerve will result in which neurologic manifestation?
- (A) Loss of antegrade ejaculation
 - (B) Weakness with hip flexion of the lower extremity
 - (C) Paresthesias of the anterior thigh and lateral scrotal skin
 - (D) Erectile dysfunction
151. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- (A) Ultrasound imaging cannot differentiate between solid and cystic masses of the adrenal gland.
 - (B) Contrast resolution of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is inferior to that of computed tomography (CT) in enabling differentiation of adrenal masses.
 - (C) CT is the most widely used modality for imaging the adrenal glands.
 - (D) Normal adrenal tissue has a density of greater than 10 Hounsfield units on non contrast CT imaging.
152. The only zone of the adrenal cortex that does not atrophy upon pituitary failure is:
- (A) the zona glomerulosa.
 - (B) the zona fasciculata.
 - (C) the zona reticularis.
 - (D) the adrenal medulla.
153. All of the following lesions can be extra-adrenal EXCEPT:
- (A) myelolipoma.
 - (B) ganglioneuroma.
 - (C) aldosteronoma.
 - (D) pheochromocytoma.
154. In bilateral adrenalectomy, steroids replacement should be started:
- (A) on induction of general anesthesia.
 - (B) after ligation of the right adrenal vein.
 - (C) after excision of both adrenal glands.
 - (D) during closing of the abdominal incision.
155. A 57-year-old male with no significant medical problems presented with a right-sided abdominal mass. Computed tomographic (CT) imaging showed an 18-cm right adrenal tumor with invasion of the upper pole of the right kidney and tumor thrombus extending into the retrohepatic inferior vena cava. Which is the best surgical approach for this patient?
- (A) Open lumbodorsal posterior approach
 - (B) Open anterior transabdominal approach
 - (C) Open thoracoabdominal approach
 - (D) Robot-assisted laparoscopic transperitoneal approach

156. Where is the cisterna chyli located?
- (A) Immediately posterolateral to the inferior vena cava (IVC) just superior to the right renal artery
 - (B) Immediately posterolateral to the aorta just superior to the left renal artery
 - (C) Immediately posterolateral to the aorta just inferior to the left renal artery
 - (D) Immediately posteromedial to the aorta just superior to the right renal artery
157. In the setting of a retroperitoneal cancer of unknown primary origin, all of the following are correct EXCEPT:
- (A) PET-CT (positron emission tomography-computed tomography) offers little value in the initial workup of these patients
 - (B) Isochromosome 12p may identify patients with retroperitoneal primary germ cell tumors when assessing young, male patients
 - (C) Adenocarcinomas are the most common histologic subtype identified
 - (D) Represents up to 5% of new cancer cases worldwide
158. Regarding laparoscopic radical nephrectomy, the following statement is CORRECT:
- (A) En bloc hilar vessel stapling is unsafe and should not be attempted.
 - (B) The use of a retrieval bag is not needed in cases of tumor extraction after morcellation.
 - (C) Metastatic renal cell carcinoma is an absolute contraindication.
 - (D) Clips alone are contraindicated for the ligation of the renal artery.
159. A 55-year-old woman presents to the emergency department on postoperative day 5 after laparoscopic left radical nephrectomy complaining of vomiting, fever, and diffuse abdominal pain. Computed tomography (CT) scan with oral contrast shows leakage of contrast from the ascending colon. The most likely cause of this injury is:
- (A) bowel ischemia.
 - (B) trocar placement.
 - (C) blunt dissection.
 - (D) electrocautery.
160. After a sacrospinous ligament fixation, the patient wakes up with pain in the posterior and lower leg. The nerve that was likely compromised is the:
- (A) femoral nerve.
 - (B) pudendal nerve.
 - (C) sacral plexus.
 - (D) obturator nerve.
161. What is a mesh erosion?
- (A) When mesh gradually becomes apparent in the vagina
 - (B) It is an incorrect term that should not be used
 - (C) When mesh gradually becomes exposed in the urethra or bladder
 - (D) Any palpable or visible mesh in any organ
162. In a 35-year-old woman a 1.5-cm firm anterior vaginal wall mass is noted approximately 2 cm proximal to the urethral meatus at the level of the mid-urethra without distorting the urethral meatus. It is nontender. Urine analysis is unremarkable. This mass may represent any of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) vaginal wall cyst.
 - (B) Skene gland abscess.
 - (C) UD.
 - (D) vaginal leiomyoma.

163. Nerve-sparing radical prostatectomy has been associated with which of the following:
- (A) Earlier return to urinary continence and improved final urinary continence
 - (B) Delayed return to urinary continence
 - (C) Earlier return of urinary continence
 - (D) Improved final continence
164. Arginine hydrochloride infusion can be used to treat life threatening complications caused by the following type of conduit:
- (A) stomach
 - (B) jejunum
 - (C) ileum
 - (D) colon
165. Prior to considering a continent orthotopic diversion, what evaluation is mandatory?
- (A) Prostatic urethral biopsy
 - (B) Evaluation of renal function
 - (C) Colonoscopy to rule out colon polyps
 - (D) Biopsy of the bladder neck in a female
166. During intracorporeal urinary diversion, the benefit of marionette stitch is to:
- (A) identify the distal and proximal ends of the conduit.
 - (B) help in retaining orientation of the bowel.
 - (C) allow free movement of the bowel segment for creation of the conduit.
 - (D) prevent leakage of bowel contents during the creation of the conduit.
167. In a patient with a pelvic fracture from blunt trauma in whom no urine is returned after catheter placement, what is the best initial method to evaluate urethral injury?
- (A) Retrograde urethrography
 - (B) CT of abdomen and pelvis
 - (C) Filiforms and followers
 - (D) Bladder ultrasonography
168. Which is FALSE about penile fracture?
- (A) Penile fracture must be repaired immediately for the best outcomes.
 - (B) Ultrasonography can identify location of the corporal tear.
 - (C) Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) can demonstrate disruption of the tunica albuginea.
 - (D) Rupture of the dorsal penile artery can have the same presentation as penile fracture.
169. Which fetal hormone stimulates the development of the wolffian ducts?
- (A) Estradiol
 - (B) Dihydrotestosterone (DHT)
 - (C) Estrone
 - (D) Testosterone
170. Finasteride is most effective at relieving hematuria in men with:
- (A) prostatitis.
 - (B) enlarged prostate.
 - (C) transurethral prostatectomy.
 - (D) obstructing prostate.
171. Artificial urinary sphincter infections are most commonly due to which organisms?
- (A) Escherichia coli
 - (B) Proteus
 - (C) Streptococcus
 - (D) Staphylococcus

172. In the conduct of performing a transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) on a 65-g prostate using a continuous flow instrument, the urologist notes a disturbing amount of dark blood from the rectoscope efflux. In carefully and repeatedly observing the prostate fossa he notes no obvious bleeding sites. The likely etiology of such blood is:
- (A) venous bleeding from prostatic fossa.
 - (B) unstable blood pressure resulting in intermittent arterial bleeding.
 - (C) inadvertent use of chromogen dyes (methylene blue or indocarmine) by anesthesia.
 - (D) perforation of the bladder.
173. In the United States, the highest prostate cancer incidence rates are seen in:
- (A) Caucasians.
 - (B) African Americans.
 - (C) Hispanic/Latinos.
 - (D) Asian Americans.
174. The major advantage of simple prostatectomy over transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) in the management of prostatic adenoma includes:
- (A) removal of the prostatic adenoma under direct vision.
 - (B) decreased risk of hypernatremia.
 - (C) shortened convalescence period.
 - (D) decreased perioperative hemorrhage.
175. Which of the following biomarkers has the greatest specificity for the presence of prostate cancer in patients with an elevated PSA?
- (A) PCA3
 - (B) TMPRSS2:ERG
 - (C) fPSA
 - (D) PHI
176. Which of the following statements is TRUE concerning TRUS appearance after treatment:
- (A) With an ideal permanent implant, seeds should be distributed evenly throughout the gland with periurethral sparing.
 - (B) TRUS findings are accurate in determining residual cancer following external beam radiation.
 - (C) Androgen ablation will always reduce the size of the prostate by more than 50% regardless of baseline size.
 - (D) With prostate-specific antigen (PSA) recurrence following.
177. The best treatment for a small, exophytic cT2N0 female urethral carcinoma located near the urethral meatus is:
- (A) excision of the distal 2/3 of the urethra.
 - (B) transvaginal biopsy followed by systemic chemotherapy.
 - (C) radical urethrectomy with bladder neck closure and ileovesicostomy.
 - (D) chemoradiation.
178. In male pendulous urethral carcinoma:
- (A) prognosis depends on histologic cell type.
 - (B) surgical excision alone is often curative.
 - (C) prognosis is worse than for bulbomembranous urethral cancer.
 - (D) a 2-cm margin is always required for penile preserving surgery.

179. All of the following findings at radical prostatectomy adversely affect prognosis, EXCEPT:
- (A) tertiary grades.
 - (B) subdividing extra-prostatic extension into focal and non-focal.
 - (C) the extent of positive margins.
 - (D) perineural invasion.
180. Most immunodetectable prostate-specific antigen (PSA) in serum is bound to which of the following?
- (A) Albumin
 - (B) α 1-Antichymotrypsin (ACT)
 - (C) α 2-Macroglobulin (MG)
 - (D) Human kallikrein
181. A 68-year-old man presents with an anterior urethral tumor invasive into the corporacavernosum. His tumor stage is:
- (A) T1.
 - (B) T2a.
 - (C) T2b.
 - (D) T3.
182. The thinnest portion of the tunica albuginea is the:
- (A) Dorsal surface.
 - (B) Ventral surface.
 - (C) Crura.
 - (D) Glans.
183. Erectile dysfunction (ED) in end-stage renal disease (ESRD) has been commonly associated with all of the following except:
- (A) reduced bioavailability of NO
 - (B) autonomic neuropathy
 - (C) low serum prolactin
 - (D) endothelial dysfunction
184. What outcome do the Partin tables predict?
- (A) Clinical stage
 - (B) Gleason score
 - (C) Pathologic stage
 - (D) Biochemical recurrence-free probability
185. The best way to select men for active surveillance is:
- (A) age at the time of cancer diagnosis.
 - (B) life expectancy.
 - (C) PSA level.
 - (D) assessment by multiple variables such as Epstein's risk assessment or nomogram.
186. What is the most dreaded complication occurring after manual modeling during placement of a penile prosthesis in a man with PD?
- (A) Tunica tear proximal
 - (B) Urethral injury
 - (C) Sensory deficit
 - (D) Recurrent curvature
187. Which of the following is the most prevalent type of female sexual dysfunction?
- (A) Hypoactive sexual desire disorder
 - (B) Arousal disorder
 - (C) Orgasmic disorder
 - (D) Genitopelvic pain/penetration disorder
188. Despite warnings from his friends and colleagues, a 32-year-old urologist purchases a motorcycle. He is involved in an accident and suffers grade 2 renal trauma. The hematoma would most likely travel in which direction if it continued to expand?
- (A) Superior
 - (B) Lateral
 - (C) Medial
 - (D) Caudal

189. What is the major nerve supply to the striated sphincter and levatorani?
 (A) The neurovascular bundle (B) The sympathetic fibers from T11 to L2
 (C) The pudendal nerve (D) The obturator nerve
190. Rectal injury with laparoscopic/robotic radical prostatectomy:
 (A) is best avoided by antegrade release of the rectum from the posterior prostate.
 (B) is usually from trocar placement.
 (C) can be avoided by bluntly dividing Denonvilliers fascia.
 (D) should be treated with an immediate diverting colostomy.
191. Which of the following represents unfavorable intermediate-risk disease?
 (A) Gleason 3 + 4, PSA 9.5, cT2a (B) Gleason 4 + 3, PSA 9.5, cT3a
 (C) Gleason 4 + 4, PSA 9.5, cT1c (D) Gleason 4 + 3, PSA 12.8, cT2a
192. High-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) exerts what effect on prostate tissue?
 (A) Tissue fragmentation with disruption of vascular architecture
 (B) Coagulative necrosis
 (C) Nuclear injury
 (D) Cavitation
193. Damage to the hypogastric plexuses during retroperitoneal dissection may result in:
 (A) stress incontinence. (B) erectile dysfunction.
 (C) retrograde ejaculation. (D) varicocele.
194. Which of the following may be an indication to consider partial orchiectomy for a patient with a testicular mass?
 (A) A polar tumor less than 2 cm in greatest dimension
 (B) A normal contralateral testicle
 (C) Hypogonadism
 (D) Suspicion for benign tumor
195. The current appropriate dose for adjuvant radiation therapy after radical prostatectomy is:
 (A) less than 45 Gy. (B) 45 to 50 Gy.
 (C) 51 to 55 Gy. (D) > 60 Gy.
196. Which has the highest sensitivity in detecting recurrent local disease following radiation therapy for prostate cancer?
 (A) Rectal exam (B) Transrectal ultrasound
 (C) MRI (D) Prostate scan
197. Which of the following nonsteroidal antiandrogens is associated with interstitial pneumonitis and a delayed adaptation to darkness after exposure to bright illumination?
 (A) Bicalutamide (B) Flutamide
 (C) Hydroxyflutamide (D) Nilutamide

198. Sipuleucel-T is a personalized vaccine derived from autologous CD54+ dendritic cells, the major class of antigen-presenting cells, which are apheresed from individuals and processed with a recombinant fusion protein made up of PAP and GM-CSF. Which statement is TRUE regarding this treatment?
- (A) Sipuleucel-T is approved for all patients with castration-resistant disease as long as they are symptomatic.
 - (B) Sipuleucel-T treatment results in PSA declines and prolongation of progression-free survival, but no survival improvements.
 - (C) Sipuleucel-T should be offered to patients with no evidence of metastasis as long as their disease is castration resistant.
 - (D) Sipuleucel-T is a treatment option for patients with minimally or asymptomatic metastatic prostate cancer. Treatment is generally very safe. There is no evidence that sipuleucel-T treatment causes symptomatic relief, any clinically meaningful PSA declines, or delay in disease progression. The drug was approved based on a survival benefit compared to placebo.
199. From a strictly financial point of view, which of the following forms of ADT is the least expensive?
- (A) Scrotal orchiectomy
 - (B) LHRH agonist
 - (C) Diethylstilbestrol (DES)
 - (D) Antiandrogen monotherapy
200. A 45-year-old female IC/BPS patient presents with deep dyspareunia, constipation dominant IBS, urinary hesitancy, and the need to strain with urination. Which therapy is the LEAST likely to be helpful?
- (A) Physical therapy
 - (B) Behavioral modification
 - (C) Neuromodulation
 - (D) Chemodenervation of the bladder