

Exam Date: 14/05/2025

MPA-25

प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या व बारकोड/
Question Booklet No. & Barcode

पुस्तिका में पृष्ठों की संख्या : 24

Number of Pages in Booklet : 24

पुस्तिका में प्रश्नों की संख्या : 150

No. of Questions in Booklet : 150

इस प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक
कहा न जाए। Do not open this Question
Booklet until you are asked to do so.

816525

Paper Code : 42



Sub : Uro Oncology

समय : 02:30 घण्टे + 10 मिनट अतिरिक्त*

अधिकतम अंक : 150

Time : 02:30 Hours + 10 Minutes Extra*

Maximum Marks : 150

प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के पेपर की सील/पोलिथीन बैग को खोलने पर प्रश्न-पत्र हल करने से पूर्व परीक्षार्थी यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि :

- प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या तथा ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित बारकोड संख्या समान हैं।
- प्रश्न-पुस्तिका एवं ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक के सभी पृष्ठ व सभी प्रश्न सही मुद्रित हैं। समस्त प्रश्न, जैसा कि ऊपर वर्णित है, उपलब्ध हैं तथा कोई भी पृष्ठ कम नहीं है/ मुद्रण त्रुटि नहीं है। किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति या दोषपूर्ण होने पर परीक्षार्थी वीक्षक से दूसरा प्रश्न-पत्र प्राप्त कर लें। यह सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारी अभ्यर्थी की होगी। परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने के 5 मिनट पश्चात् ऐसे किसी दावे/आपत्ति पर कोई विचार नहीं किया जायेगा।

On opening the paper seal/polythene bag of the Question Booklet before attempting the question paper, the candidate should ensure that :

- Question Booklet Number and Barcode Number of OMR Answer Sheet are same.
- All pages & Questions of Question Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet are properly printed. All questions as mentioned above are available and no page is missing/misprinted.

If there is any discrepancy/defect, candidate must obtain another Question Booklet from Invigilator. Candidate himself shall be responsible for ensuring this. No claim/objection in this regard will be entertained after five minutes of start of examination.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये एक विकल्प भरना अनिवार्य है।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न का मात्र एक ही उत्तर दीजिए। एक से अधिक उत्तर देने की दशा में प्रश्न के उत्तर को गलत माना जाएगा।
4. OMR उत्तर-पत्रक इस प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्दर रखा है। जब आपको प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने को कहा जाए, तो उत्तर-पत्रक निकाल कर ध्यान से केवल नीले बॉल पॉइंट पेन से विवरण भरें।
5. कृपया अपना रोल नम्बर ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक पर सावधानीपूर्वक सही भरें। गलत रोल नम्बर भरने पर परीक्षार्थी स्वयं उत्तरदायी होगा।
6. ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक में करेक्शन पेन/व्हाइटनर/सफेदा का उपयोग निषिद्ध है।
7. प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न अंक का 1/3 भाग काटा जायेगा। गलत उत्तर से तात्पर्य अशुद्ध उत्तर अथवा किसी भी प्रश्न के एक से अधिक उत्तर से है।
8. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के पाँच विकल्प दिये गये हैं, जिन्हें क्रमशः 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 अंकित किया गया है। अभ्यर्थी को सही उत्तर निर्दिष्ट करते हुए उनमें से केवल एक गोले (बबल) को उत्तर-पत्रक पर नीले बॉल पॉइंट पेन से गहरा करना है।
9. यदि आप प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो उत्तर-पत्रक में पाँचवें (5) विकल्प को गहरा करें। यदि पाँच में से कोई भी गोला गहरा नहीं किया जाता है, तो ऐसे प्रश्न के लिये प्रश्न अंक का 1/3 भाग काटा जायेगा।
- 10.* प्रश्न-पत्र हल करने के उपरांत अभ्यर्थी अनिवार्य रूप से ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक जाँच लें कि समस्त प्रश्नों के लिये एक विकल्प (गोला) भर दिया गया है। इसके लिये ही निर्धारित समय से 10 मिनट का अतिरिक्त समय दिया गया है।
11. यदि अभ्यर्थी 10% से अधिक प्रश्नों में पाँच विकल्पों में से कोई भी विकल्प अंकित नहीं करता है तो उसको अयोग्य माना जायेगा।
12. मोबाइल फोन अथवा अन्य किसी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यंत्र का परीक्षा हॉल में प्रयोग पूर्णतया वर्जित है। यदि किसी अभ्यर्थी के पास ऐसी कोई वर्जित सामग्री मिलती है तो उसके विरुद्ध आयोग द्वारा नियमानुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

चेतावनी : अगर कोई अभ्यर्थी नकल करते पकड़ा जाता है या उसके पास से कोई अनधिकृत सामग्री पाई जाती है, तो उस अभ्यर्थी के विरुद्ध पुलिस में प्राथमिकी दर्ज कराते हुए और राजस्थान सार्वजनिक परीक्षा (भर्ती में अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम अध्यापक) अधिनियम, 2022 तथा अन्य प्रभावी कानून एवं आयोग के नियमों-प्रावधानों के तहत कार्यवाही की जाएगी। साथ ही आयोग ऐसे अभ्यर्थी को भविष्य में होने वाली आयोग की समस्त परीक्षाओं से विवर्जित कर सकता है।

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. It is mandatory to fill one option for each question.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Only one answer is to be given for each question. If more than one answers are marked, it would be treated as wrong answer.
4. The OMR Answer Sheet is inside this Question Booklet. When you are directed to open the Question Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars carefully with Blue Ball Point Pen only.
5. Please correctly fill your Roll Number in OMR Answer Sheet. Candidates will themselves be responsible for filling wrong Roll No.
6. Use of Correction Pen/Whitener in the OMR Answer Sheet is strictly forbidden.
7. 1/3 part of the mark(s) of each question will be deducted for each wrong answer. A wrong answer means an incorrect answer or more than one answers for any question.
8. Each question has five options marked as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. You have to darken only one circle (bubble) indicating the correct answer on the Answer Sheet using BLUE BALL POINT PEN.
9. If you are not attempting a question then you have to darken the circle '5'. If none of the five circles is darkened, one third (1/3) part of the marks of question shall be deducted.
- 10.* After solving question paper, candidate must ascertain that he/she has darkened one of the circles (bubbles) for each of the questions. Extra time of 10 minutes beyond scheduled time, is provided for this.
11. A candidate who has not darkened any of the five circles in more than 10% questions shall be disqualified.
12. Mobile Phone or any other electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. A candidate found with any of such objectionable material with him/her will be strictly dealt with as per rules.

Warning : If a candidate is found copying or if any unauthorized material is found in his/her possession, F.I.R. would be lodged against him/her in the Police Station and he/she would be liable to be prosecuted under Rajasthan Public Examination (Measures for Prevention of Unfair means in Recruitment) Act, 2022 & any other laws applicable and Commission's Rules-Regulations. Commission may also debar him/her permanently from all future examinations.

उत्तर-पत्रक में दो प्रतियाँ हैं - मूल प्रति और कार्बन प्रति। परीक्षा समाप्ति पर परीक्षा कक्ष छोड़ने से पूर्व परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पत्रक की दोनों प्रतियाँ वीक्षक को सौंपेंगे, परीक्षार्थी स्वयं कार्बन प्रति अलग नहीं करें। वीक्षक उत्तर-पत्रक की मूल प्रति को अपने पास जमा कर, कार्बन प्रति को मूल प्रति से कट लाइन से मोड़ कर सावधानीपूर्वक अलग कर परीक्षार्थी को सौंपेंगे, जिसे परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ ले जायेंगे। परीक्षार्थी को उत्तर-पत्रक की कार्बन प्रति चयन प्रक्रिया पूर्ण होने तक सुरक्षित रखनी होगी एवं आयोग द्वारा माँगे जाने पर प्रस्तुत करनी होगी।

1. A 32 years old G2P2 woman with episodic hypertension is 28 weeks pregnant. She is now found to have a 4 cm left adrenal pheochromocytoma. The next step is alpha-blockade and
 - (1) Immediate laparoscopic adrenalectomy
 - (2) Elective adrenalectomy following term vaginal delivery
 - (3) Adrenalectomy at time of caesarean section after fetal maturity
 - (4) Adrenalectomy at time of vaginal delivery after fetal maturity
 - (5) Question not attempted
2. During a procedure using the da Vinci Robotic System, the robot malfunctions and one of the grasping forceps is closed on a vital structure. The system is completely unresponsive. The appropriate action to safely disengage the instrument from the vital structure is to
 - (1) use the surgeon's console to override the system and robotically disengage the grasper.
 - (2) remove the robotic instrument from the robotic arm.
 - (3) use the sterile Allen wrench provided by the company to manually disengage the instrument and then remove it from the robotic arm.
 - (4) use a handheld laparoscopic instrument to pry open the jaws of the robotic instrument.
 - (5) Question not attempted
3. Bipolar vessel sealing devices allow sealing of vascular structures upto
 - (1) 5 mm diameter
 - (2) 7 mm diameter
 - (3) 9 mm diameter
 - (4) 10 mm diameter
 - (5) Question not attempted
4. Which of the following is not true about robotic ports and trocars ?
 - (1) Ports less than 10 mm doesn't require fascial closure in adults.
 - (2) Blunt trocars associated with more port site hernia.
 - (3) Bladed trocars associated with more port site bleeding.
 - (4) 5 mm ports to be closed in pediatric population.
 - (5) Question not attempted
5. Which of the following is not a component of the WHO Surgical Safety Checklist ?
 - (1) Verification of patient identity, surgical site and procedure before induction of anesthesia.
 - (2) Ensuring availability of blood products for all surgical patients.
 - (3) Administration of prophylactic antibiotics within 60 minutes before incision.
 - (4) Performing a team briefing and confirming critical steps before incision.
 - (5) Question not attempted
6. Which of the following match regarding surgical robotic system is incorrect ?
 - (1) Da Vinci Xi - USA
 - (2) Hugo RAS - Ireland
 - (3) SSi Mantra - Singapore
 - (4) Hinotori - Japan
 - (5) Question not attempted

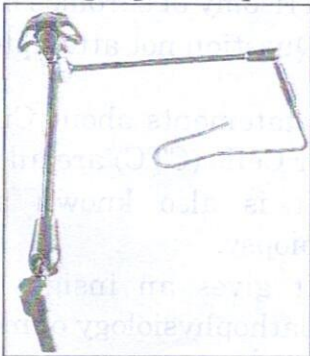
7. What type of energy does the da Vinci system use to cut tissue ?

- (1) Laser
- (2) Ultrasound
- (3) Radiofrequency
- (4) Electric current
- (5) Question not attempted

8. What is the most effective management option if trocar injury to the iliac artery should occur during the placement of the first trocar ?

- (1) Remove the trocar, and open the abdomen immediately.
- (2) Remove the trocar immediately and proceed with reinsufflation of the abdomen and placement of the trocar at an alternate site.
- (3) Leave the trocar in place, consult a vascular surgeon and convert to open laparotomy.
- (4) Leave the trocar in place and proceed with insufflation of the abdomen and placement of another port at an alternate site.
- (5) Question not attempted

9. Identify the instrument given below used during laparoscopic surgery :



- (1) Thompson retractor
- (2) Nathanson retractor
- (3) Omintract
- (4) Bookwalter retractor
- (5) Question not attempted

10. True statement about properties of suture materials is

- (1) Vicryl (polyglactin) is a synthetic absorbable and braided suture
- (2) Prolene (polypropylene) is a synthetic absorbable monofilament suture.
- (3) Maxon (polyglyconate) is a synthetic non-absorbable monofilament suture.
- (4) Nylon (polyamide) is a synthetic non-absorbable braided suture only.
- (5) Question not attempted

11. A 50 years old patient underwent right radical nephrectomy, which was uneventful. Drain was removed on Post op day 1 and patient was discharged on Post op day 2. After one week he presented to causality with high-grade fever and pain at operative site. Ultrasound showed right sub hepatic collection 8 cm x 7 cm, which required pigtail drainage under local anaesthesia. How will you classify this according to Clavien-Dindo classification ?

- (1) II a
- (2) II b
- (3) III a
- (4) III b
- (5) Question not attempted

12. During a laparoscopic partial nephrectomy procedure after lower polar tumor excision the surgeon applied Argon beam coagulator to the tumor bed to control hemorrhage. However, the anaesthetist noted a low tidal volume on the monitor. The next immediate step is

- (1) to increase inspired oxygen concentration
- (2) to decrease CO₂ insufflation flow rate
- (3) to lower the Argon generator power setting
- (4) to release the pneumoperitoneum
- (5) Question not attempted

13. Immunotherapy for bladder cancer is based on intravesical bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) therapy. Initial contact between BCG and the immune system involves which cell type ?
- (1) Neutrophils
 - (2) CD4+ T cells
 - (3) Macrophages
 - (4) CD8+ T cells
 - (5) Question not attempted
14. Which of the following cancer-associated chromosomal abnormalities would be most likely to be associated with inactivation of a tumor suppressor gene ?
- (1) Inversion & Mutation
 - (2) Tetraploidy
 - (3) Amplification
 - (4) Deletion
 - (5) Question not attempted
15. What is the role of the Tele manipulator in the Da Vinci Xi system ?
- (1) processes the 3D video feed for visualization
 - (2) controls the robotic instruments in response to the surgeon's hand movements
 - (3) provides lighting for the surgical site
 - (4) adjusts the patient's position on the table
 - (5) Question not attempted
16. An adult patient is noted to have multiple bilateral renal tumors composed of round and polygonal cells with abundant eosinophilic cytoplasm and round central nuclei. The tumors stain positive for CD117 and CK14 and negative for CK7 and Hales colloidal iron. This patient should be tested for which of the following ?
- (1) Beckwith-Wiedemann
 - (2) Lynch
 - (3) Birt-Hogg-Dube
 - (4) Tuberous sclerosis
 - (5) Question not attempted
17. PD-1 is expressed on
- (1) T-cells
 - (2) B-cells
 - (3) NK-cells
 - (4) Tumor cells
 - (5) Question not attempted
18. Testicular germ cell tumors have been found to have a high incidence of the following genetic alteration :
- (1) gain of 12-P genes
 - (2) gain of 12-Q genes
 - (3) loss of 12-p genes
 - (4) Trisomy of chromosome 12
 - (5) Question not attempted
19. True statements about Circulating Tumor Cells (CTC) are all except
- (1) It is also known as liquid biopsy.
 - (2) It gives an insight into the pathophysiology of metastasis
 - (3) CTC term applies to blood and non-blood body fluids.
 - (4) It can be used in follow-up for detection of recurrence.
 - (5) Question not attempted

20. Which of the following mi RNA has shown promising role in deciding management of testicular cancer ?
 (1) mi282 (2) mi287
 (3) mi371 (4) mi182
 (5) Question not attempted
21. Regarding molecular markers in bladder cancer, which of the following statement is incorrect ?
 (1) GATA3 positively is seen in luminal subtypes of MIBC
 (2) Luminal subtypes have better OS, DFS.
 (3) Basal subtypes have better response to neoadjuvant chemo
 (4) Overexpression of P53 is a predictor for poor BCG response in NMIBC
 (5) Question not attempted
22. Regarding genetic testing in prostate cancer, which of the following is false ?
 (1) Germ line mutation is found in all the cells of the body.
 (2) Somatic mutation is seen only in prostate cancer cells.
 (3) Germ line mutation can be tested in blood and prostate cancer tissue.
 (4) Somatic mutation can be tested in blood and prostate cancer tissue.
 (5) Question not attempted
23. Which pathway is involved in apoptosis ?
 (1) Kallikrein pathway
 (2) Caspace pathway
 (3) Lactic acid pathway
 (4) Glutathione S transferase pathway
 (5) Question not attempted
24. In the collecting duct, which hormone primarily regulates water reabsorption by increasing the insertion of aquaporin-2 channels into the apical membrane ?
 (1) Aldosterone
 (2) Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (ANP)
 (3) Antidiuretic Hormone (ADH)
 (4) Parathyroid Hormone (PTH)
 (5) Question not attempted
25. The CKD-EPI (Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration) formula includes all of the following parameters except
 (1) Serum creatinine
 (2) Age
 (3) Body Mass Index (BMI)
 (4) Sex
 (5) Question not attempted
26. In Acute Tubular Necrosis (ATN), which of the following histological findings is most characteristic ?
 (1) Glomerular basement membrane thickening
 (2) Interstitial fibrosis with tubular atrophy
 (3) Patchy necrosis of tubular epithelial cells with cellular debris in the lumen
 (4) Mononuclear cell infiltration in the glomeruli
 (5) Question not attempted

27. One important problem associated with rapid correction of hyponatremia is
- (1) Intravascular volume contraction and resultant ATN
 - (2) Ischemic stroke
 - (3) Hemorrhagic stroke
 - (4) Pontine demyelination
 - (5) Question not attempted
28. Vitamin D deficiency leads to
- (1) Increase in levels of serum PTH
 - (2) Decrease in levels of serum PTH
 - (3) Initial decrease and later increase in levels of PTH
 - (4) No change in levels of PTH
 - (5) Question not attempted
29. The normal plasma osmolality is :
- (1) 150 mOsm/L
 - (2) 300 mOsm/L
 - (3) 450 mOsm/L
 - (4) 600 mOsm/L
 - (5) Question not attempted
30. Regarding renal collecting system, which of the following statement is wrong ?
- (1) Renal papillae are tip of the medullary pyramid and usually 7-9 in number
 - (2) Each renal papillae cupped by minor calyx
 - (3) Compound calyces are encountered in upper and lower pole
 - (4) Because of their anatomy compound calyces leads to less reflux and less scarring
 - (5) Question not attempted
31. Maximum absorption of magnesium occurs in which part of the kidney ?
- (1) Proximal convoluted tubule
 - (2) Distal convoluted tubule
 - (3) Collecting duct
 - (4) Loop of Henle
 - (5) Question not attempted
32. All of the following conditions responsible for increase in release of Antidiuretic hormone except
- (1) Hypovolemia
 - (2) Hypoglycemia
 - (3) Hypo-osmolality
 - (4) Pregnancy
 - (5) Question not attempted
33. Two weeks after laparoscopic RPLND, a patient complains of abdominal distention and emesis. CT reveals ascites. Diagnostic paracentesis confirms the diagnosis of chylous ascites. The next best step is
- (1) reassurance and discharge
 - (2) placement of a peritoneal drain and initiation of a low-fat diet
 - (3) initiation of somatostatin
 - (4) hydration and initiation of a low-fat diet
 - (5) Question not attempted
34. All of the following vasoactive substance are vasoconstrictor of renal artery except :
- (1) Angiotensin II
 - (2) Norepinephrine
 - (3) Atrial natriuretic peptide
 - (4) Serotonin
 - (5) Question not attempted

35. Strongest prognostic factor for survival in female urethral cancer is :
- (1) tumor stage
 - (2) age at presentation
 - (3) histologic subtype
 - (4) multimodal treatment
 - (5) Question not attempted
36. Modified (Catalona's) inguinal lymph node dissection is recommended in the following situation even when inguinal nodes are not evident clinically
- (1) High grade Pe/N
 - (2) Bushke Lowenstein tumors
 - (3) T1 G1 squamous cell carcinoma
 - (4) T2 G2 squamous cell carcinoma
 - (5) Question not attempted
37. Iliac lymphadenectomy should be added to inguinal lymphadenectomy in patients of Ca penis
- (1) If any lymph node of inguinal lymphadenectomy is positive.
 - (2) If two or more lymph nodes of inguinal lymphadenectomy are positive.
 - (3) If sentinel lymph node is positive.
 - (4) If Cloquet's lymph node is positive.
 - (5) Question not attempted
38. Which of the following histological subtypes of urethral carcinoma is most commonly associated with a poorer prognosis ?
- (1) Squamous cell carcinoma
 - (2) Transitional cell carcinoma
 - (3) Adenocarcinoma
 - (4) Verrucous carcinoma
 - (5) Question not attempted
39. What do yolk sac tumors typically secrete ?
- (1) AFP
 - (2) β -hCG
 - (3) PLAP
 - (4) LDH
 - (5) Question not attempted
40. The most common paratesticular tumor is
- (1) Adenomatoid tumor
 - (2) Cystadenoma
 - (3) Mesothelioma
 - (4) Sarcoma
 - (5) Question not attempted
41. Which of the following is not a component of modified inguinal lymph node dissection done for management of penile cancer ?
- (1) Smaller incision
 - (2) Preservation of saphenous vein
 - (3) Sartorius muscle interposition
 - (4) Fossa ovalis is the inferior limit
 - (5) Question not attempted
42. Which testicular tumor is common in men over the age of 50 years ?
- (1) Chorio carcinoma
 - (2) Yolk sac tumor
 - (3) Spermatocytic seminoma
 - (4) Teratoma
 - (5) Question not attempted

43. Which of the following statements about urethral carcinoma in males is false ?
- (1) Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common histological type.
 - (2) It is more commonly associated with chronic urethritis and stricture disease.
 - (3) Bulbar urethral tumors are more common in anterior urethral tumors.
 - (4) Distal urethral tumors have a better prognosis compared to proximal tumors.
 - (5) Question not attempted
44. Schiller-Duval body is the characteristic feature of which testicular tumor ?
- (1) Choriocarcinoma
 - (2) Embryonal carcinoma
 - (3) Yolk sac tumor
 - (4) Spermatocytic tumor
 - (5) Question not attempted
45. Which of the following is not a risk factor for occult metastasis in stage 1 non-seminomatous germ cell tumor ?
- (1) Lymphovascular invasion
 - (2) Embryonal carcinoma predominance in orchidectomy
 - (3) Mature teratoma presence in orchidectomy
 - (4) MIB-1 staining
 - (5) Question not attempted
46. Regarding association of human papilloma virus with carcinoma penis, all are true except
- (1) HPV is a double stranded DNA virus.
 - (2) High prevalence of HPV in basaloid subtypes of Ca penis.
 - (3) HPV 16, 18 are most common types found in Ca penis.
 - (4) Recent studies have demonstrated poor disease specific survival in HPV positive cases.
 - (5) Question not attempted
47. Regarding carcinoma penis, which of the following is not correct
- (1) Three unilateral inguinal lymph node metastases is PN2
 - (2) Bilateral inguinal lymph node metastases is PN3
 - (3) Lymphotropic nanoparticle MRI is highly sensitive for detection of lymph node metastases
 - (4) Ferumoxtran is used for LNMRI
 - (5) Question not attempted
48. According to AJCC staging of carcinoma penis, tumor invading the corpora cavernosum is classified as
- (1) T1
 - (2) T2
 - (3) T3
 - (4) T4
 - (5) Question not attempted

49. A 47 years old woman is referred for the evaluation of renal cyst disease. What features would suggest a diagnosis of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease ?
- (1) One simple (Bosniak I) renal cyst in each kidney.
 - (2) One simple (Bosniak I) renal cyst in the right kidney and two hepatic cysts.
 - (3) One complex (Bosniak III) renal cyst in the left kidney and one simple (Bosniak I) renal cyst in the right kidney.
 - (4) Two simple (Bosniak I) renal cysts in each kidney.
 - (5) Question not attempted
50. A 45 years old man has a 5 cm, exophytic RCC in the upper pole of a solitary left kidney and a single 2 cm left lower lung metastasis. What is the best treatment ?
- (1) Partial nephrectomy, then targeted therapy
 - (2) Staged partial nephrectomy and pulmonary lobectomy
 - (3) Simultaneous partial nephrectomy and pulmonary lobectomy
 - (4) Simultaneous radical nephrectomy and pulmonary lobectomy
 - (5) Question not attempted
51. A 42 years old woman presents with a hypo-enhancing renal mass that is resected and determined to be a metanephric adenoma. A paraneoplastic syndrome identified in this disease is :
- (1) Hyperaldosteronism
 - (2) Hyperparathyroidism
 - (3) Cushing syndrome
 - (4) Polycythemia
 - (5) Question not attempted
52. Regarding upper tract TCC and bladder TCC, all are true except
- (1) Patients with upper urinary tract tumors are at increased risk of developing bladder TCC upto 50% within 5 years of upper tract TCC.
 - (2) Patients treated with radical cystectomy for muscle invasive bladder cancer has higher incidence of upper tract recurrence than those treated with cystectomy for CIS.
 - (3) Urothelial tumor occurs more commonly in lower ureter than upper ureter.
 - (4) Adjuvant chemotherapy within 3 months after surgery for high risk upper tract TCC improves survival.
 - (5) Question not attempted
53. According to EAU guidelines, the standard of care first line treatment for IMDC good risk metastatic clear cell RCC is
- (1) Pembrolizumab + Axitinib
 - (2) Pembrolizumab + Sunitinib
 - (3) Pembrolizumab + Nivolumab
 - (4) Pembrolizumab + Pazopanib
 - (5) Question not attempted
54. Regarding Belzutifan, which of the following is wrong ?
- (1) Is a HIF-2 α inhibitor
 - (2) Dose is 120 mg IV
 - (3) FDA approved
 - (4) Useful for VHL associated RCC and non-renal solid neoplasm
 - (5) Question not attempted

55. Regarding renal cell carcinoma, all of the following are true except
- (1) Chromophobe RCC originates from intercalated cells of collecting duct
 - (2) Renal medullary carcinoma has very poor prognosis
 - (3) Papillary RCC are common in acquired renal cystic disease
 - (4) Mucinous tubular and spindle cell carcinoma have a poor prognosis
 - (5) Question not attempted
56. Regarding adjuvant treatment in RCC, which of the following is wrong?
- (1) Adjuvant Nivo + lpi in localized RCC with high risk of relapse has better disease free survival than placebo in CheckMate 914 trial
 - (2) Adjuvant Pembrolizumab had better DFS than placebo in KEYNOTE 564 trial
 - (3) Pembrolizumab has been approved by FDA for adjuvant treatment in RCC
 - (4) Adjuvant Sunitinib had better DFS than placebo in S-Trac trial
 - (5) Question not attempted
57. Regarding Upper Tract TCC in patients with Balkan nephropathy all are true except
- (1) Balkan nephropathy nomenclature has been made after the region.
 - (2) Tumors are generally low grade, multiple and bilateral
 - (3) Associated with increased incidence of bladder cancer
 - (4) Balkan nephropathy is familial
 - (5) Question not attempted
58. All of the following are imaging characteristics for upper tract TCC except
- (1) More enhancing than RCC
 - (2) Less enhancing than RCC
 - (3) Presence of hydronephrosis
 - (4) Preservation of reniform shape of the kidney
 - (5) Question not attempted
59. All of the following are suitable conditions for RFA for renal tumor except
- (1) Posteriorly located tumor
 - (2) Hilar tumor
 - (3) Tumor with size < 3 cm
 - (4) Old patients with significant comorbidities to undergo partial nephrectomy under GA
 - (5) Question not attempted
60. Endoscopic coring with pluck technique is a suitable option in managing the bladder cuff during radical nephroureterectomy with bladder cuff excision in all of the following situations except
- (1) Renal pelvis tumor
 - (2) Calyceal tumor
 - (3) Upper ureter tumor
 - (4) Lower ureteric tumor
 - (5) Question not attempted

61. All are true statements about translocation tumors of kidney except

- (1) More common in older age
- (2) Aggressive subtype
- (3) Involve the TFE3 gene
- (4) Located at chromosome Xp11.2
- (5) Question not attempted

62. The POUT trial in Upper Tract Urothelial Carcinoma (UTUC) evaluated the role of

- (1) Adjuvant intravesical chemotherapy after nephroureterectomy
- (2) Neoadjuvant chemotherapy before nephroureterectomy
- (3) Adjuvant systemic chemotherapy after nephroureterectomy
- (4) Immunotherapy as first-line treatment for UTUC
- (5) Question not attempted

63. A 34 years old male presented with pain abdomen, anorexia and weight loss. On evaluation found to have bilateral hydronephrosis, with bilateral ureters dilated till L4-L5 level and were encased by a fibrotic mass around the aorta. He underwent bilateral Double J Stents, Biopsy from the mass lesion taken and was started on steroids. All are true statements about his disease except

- (1) Commonly affects at 40-60 yrs. of age.
- (2) In 50% of cases has an underlying malignancy.
- (3) Beta blockers have been implicated as an etiological factor.
- (4) PET scan is the most sensitive imaging modality.
- (5) Question not attempted

64. Which of the following statements about contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) in kidney tumors is false ?

- (1) CEUS contrast consist of microbubbles with a size similar to an erythrocyte.
- (2) CEUS avoids nephrotoxic contrast agents, making it safer for patients with CKD.
- (3) CEUS has less accuracy than CECT in characterizing cystic renal lesions.
- (4) CEUS provides real-time imaging of tumor perfusion without ionizing radiation.
- (5) Question not attempted

65. According to Blute criteria, lymph node dissection is recommended in all of the following situations except

- (1) Tumor size > 10 cms
- (2) Presence of Necrosis
- (3) Preoperative imaging showing enlarged lymph nodes
- (4) Papillary histology in preoperative biopsy
- (5) Question not attempted

66. The Amsterdam Criteria II are used for diagnosing which of the following cancer syndromes ?

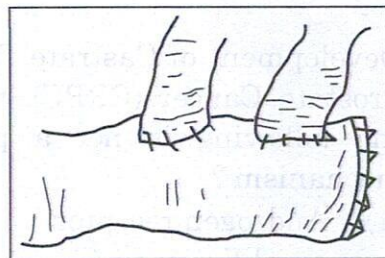
- (1) Li-Fraumeni syndrome
- (2) Lynch syndrome
- (3) Familial Adenomatous Polyposis (FAP)
- (4) Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
- (5) Question not attempted

67. Of the following factors, which one correlates maximally with disease aggression :
- (1) Female sex
 - (2) Size of tumor
 - (3) History of smoking
 - (4) Degree of contrast enhancement on CECT
 - (5) Question not attempted
68. All of the following are indications for adrenalectomy except
- (1) Conn's syndrome
 - (2) Cushing's syndrome
 - (3) Adrenal incidentaloma > 6 cm
 - (4) Along with radical nephrectomy for an interpolar tumor in kidney
 - (5) Question not attempted
69. What is the most common location for extra adrenal pheochromocytoma ?
- (1) Urinary bladder
 - (2) Carotid body
 - (3) Mediastinum
 - (4) Organ of Zuckerkandl
 - (5) Question not attempted
70. Regarding Upper Tract Urothelial Cancer (UTUC), all of the following are true, except
- (1) highest incidence in individuals age 70-90 years in Balkan countries
 - (2) Concurrent bladder cancer in 15-20% cases
 - (3) Twice as frequent in women than in men in western countries due to higher incidence of smoking in women than in men in western countries
 - (4) UTUCs make up approx. 5% of all Urothelial cancers
 - (5) Question not attempted
71. What measures should be taken prior to surgical removal of a solitary adenoma associated with hyperaldosteronism ?
- (1) Correction of hypocalcemia
 - (2) Correction of volume overload
 - (3) Correction of hypernatremia
 - (4) Correction of acidosis
 - (5) Question not attempted
72. A radiotracer that accumulates preferentially in the mitochondria in the cells is
- (1) Ethylene cysteine
 - (2) ^{99m}Tc Thallium
 - (3) SESTAMIBI
 - (4) ^{68}Ga -DOTANOL
 - (5) Question not attempted
73. Myelolipoma of the adrenal
- (1) Is a benign lesion with a slow growth rate.
 - (2) Is a benign lesion with a fast growth rate due to the presence of myeloid elements.
 - (3) Is a malignant lesion with a slow growth rate.
 - (4) Is a highly locally aggressive disease with a low likelihood of systemic metastasis
 - (5) Question not attempted
74. Which drug is used for the medical management of advanced metastatic adrenocortical carcinoma ?
- (1) Mitoxantrone
 - (2) Mitotane
 - (3) Metyrapone
 - (4) Methysergide
 - (5) Question not attempted

75. All of the following are part of the MEN II syndrome except
- (1) Pituitary adenoma
 - (2) Parathyroid adenoma
 - (3) Pheochromocytoma
 - (4) Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
 - (5) Question not attempted
76. Regarding adrenal gland, which of the following is false (8th C – 1822)?
- (1) Right adrenal gland is located posterolateral to IVC.
 - (2) Adrenal cortex is developed from neuroectoderm.
 - (3) Inferior phrenic artery is the main blood supply.
 - (4) Weight of the adrenal gland at birth is more than the adult weight.
 - (5) Question not attempted
77. Regarding Cushing's syndrome all of the following are correct except (8th C – 1830-32)?
- (1) Cushing's disease is the most common cause of endogenous Cushing's syndrome.
 - (2) Most common cause of ectopic ACTH production is thymoma.
 - (3) 24 hr urinary cortisol is the most direct and reliable index of cortisol secretion.
 - (4) High dose dexamethasone suppression test is the standard test to differentiate between Cushing's disease and adrenal Cushing's syndrome.
 - (5) Question not attempted
78. Which of the following hormone production is most common in adrenocortical carcinoma?
- (1) Cortisol
 - (2) Normetanephrine
 - (3) Aldosterone
 - (4) Adrenal androgen
 - (5) Question not attempted
79. Which gene is most commonly mutated in high-grade muscle invasive urothelial cancer?
- (1) Cyclin A
 - (2) TY53
 - (3) FGFR-3
 - (4) HRAS
 - (5) Question not attempted
80. A 65 years old woman with normal renal function undergoes up-front radical cystectomy, extended pelvic lymphadenectomy, and ileal conduit urinary diversion for bacille Calmette-Guérin refractory bladder Carcinoma in Situ (CIS). Final pathology is notable for T2N1M0 disease. The next step in management should be
- (1) enrollment in a clinical vaccine trial.
 - (2) adjuvant cisplatin-based chemotherapy.
 - (3) combination chemotherapy / external beam radiation therapy.
 - (4) adjuvant carboplatin-based chemotherapy.
 - (5) Question not attempted
81. What nerves may be injured during a psoas hitch procedure?
- (1) Obturator nerve
 - (2) Genitofemoral nerve
 - (3) Ilioinguinal nerve
 - (4) Sciatic nerve
 - (5) Question not attempted

82. Which of the following molecular subtype of urothelial cancer responds better to chemotherapy ?
 (1) Luminal (2) Basal
 (3) P53 like (4) Stromal rich
 (5) Question not attempted
83. A 65 years old gentleman, known smoker, presented with painless gross haematuria. He is non-diabetic and had no history of any previous surgical intervention. Evaluated with ultrasound KUB and found to have a 2.5×2 cm bladder mass on left posterolateral wall. He underwent a TURBT. Histopathology report is low-grade transitional cell carcinoma with invasion of lamina propria. What should be the risk stratification of this patient according to AUA guideline ?
 (1) Low risk
 (2) Intermediate risk
 (3) High risk
 (4) Highest risk
 (5) Question not attempted
84. Due to COVID-19 pandemic many patients with high risk NMIBC had to face interruption of their intravesical BCG therapy. Which of the following patient is considered to have received adequate BCG therapy ?
 (1) Patient with 6 induction doses with two additional doses of maintenance BCG
 (2) Patient who has received 3 doses of induction BCG
 (3) Patient who has received 6 induction doses of BCG
 (4) There is nothing called adequate BCG therapy
 (5) Question not attempted
85. All of the following are the methods to improve the efficacy of intravesical Mitomycin-C except :
 (1) Increase drug conc. by diluting 40 mg MMC in 20 ml saline
 (2) Drug dwell time of 2 hours
 (3) Decrease fluid intake before 6 hours
 (4) Acidify urine by administering oral Vit-C night before
 (5) Question not attempted
86. In patients with high grade NMIBC, stage migration to higher stages over a period of three years occurs in
 (1) 10% (2) 20%
 (3) 50% (4) 80%
 (5) Question not attempted
87. Restaging TGR-BT is recommended in all of the following situations except :
 (1) High grade Ta disease
 (2) High grade T1 disease
 (3) Low grade T1 disease
 (4) High grade T2 disease
 (5) Question not attempted
88. SWOG 1011 trial, all of the following are true except
 (1) Extended LND had better lymph node yield than standard LND
 (2) ELND has higher pathological N stage
 (3) ELND had better disease-free survival than Standard LND
 (4) ELND had higher morbidity and mortality
 (5) Question not attempted

89. Which of the following is NOT a key component of the ERAS protocol for radical cystectomy ?
- (1) Preoperative carbohydrate loading
 - (2) Prolonged fasting for at least 12 hours before surgery
 - (3) Avoidance of bowel preparation unless indicated
 - (4) Early mobilization and multimodal analgesia
 - (5) Question not attempted
90. Which of the following is a contraindication for orthotopic neobladder reconstruction ?
- (1) Young age
 - (2) Chronic kidney disease (CKD) with eGFR <30 ml/min
 - (3) Variant histology
 - (4) Tumor at Bladder neck
 - (5) Question not attempted
91. Which of the following statements about urine cytology in bladder cancer is true ?
- (1) Urine cytology is highly sensitive for detecting low-grade bladder cancer.
 - (2) Urine cytology is primarily useful for detecting high-grade urothelial carcinoma.
 - (3) It should be early morning first void sample.
 - (4) Urine cytology is the gold standard for diagnosing bladder cancer.
 - (5) Question not attempted
92. Photoactive porphyrins accumulated preferentially in neoplastic tissues are seen by :
- (1) Narrow band imaging
 - (2) Fire-fly technology
 - (3) Blue light cystoscopy
 - (4) Optical coherent tomography
 - (5) Question not attempted
93. Which α 1-adrenergic receptor subtype is linked to smooth muscle contraction in the prostate ?
- (1) α D
 - (2) α 1A
 - (3) α 1B
 - (4) α 2
 - (5) Question not attempted
94. Neuroendocrine tumors of prostate, which of the following is not true ?
- (1) Rapid development of visceral metastasis
 - (2) Osteoblastic bone metastasis
 - (3) May have undetectable PSA level
 - (4) Unresponsive to hormonal therapy
 - (5) Question not attempted
95. A 65 years old male underwent radical cystectomy and ileal conduit urinary diversion. He underwent a uretero-ileal anastomosis as represented in the pictorial diagram. Identify the same.



- (1) Wallace technique
- (2) Le-Duc technique
- (3) Serosal lined tunneled technique
- (4) Brickers' technique
- (5) Question not attempted

- 816525
96. Which of the following agent is studied in pivotal SPARTAN trial ?
- (1) Enzalutamide
 - (2) Abiraterone
 - (3) Apalutamide
 - (4) Darolutamide
 - (5) Question not attempted
97. OLAPARIB in prostate cancer, all are true statements except
- (1) Inhibits Poly ADP Ribose Polymerase (PARP) enzyme
 - (2) Inhibits DNA Hypermethylation
 - (3) Effective against patients having BRCA2 mutation
 - (4) Effective against patients having ATM mutation
 - (5) Question not attempted
98. Which of the following Bone Targeted approach is associated with improved survival in metastatic prostate cancer ?
- (1) Bisphosphonates
 - (2) Denosumab
 - (3) Radium-223
 - (4) Strontium-89
 - (5) Question not attempted
99. Development of Castrate Resistant Prostate Cancer (CRPC), which of the following is not a proposed mechanism ?
- (1) Androgen receptor amplification
 - (2) Androgen receptor mutation
 - (3) Intra-tumoral androgen production
 - (4) Mutated microtubule binding sites
 - (5) Question not attempted
- 816525
100. Which of the following is RANK-Ligand inhibitor ?
- (1) Zoledronate
 - (2) Mithramycin
 - (3) Denusomab
 - (4) Relugolix
 - (5) Question not attempted
101. Which of the following statements is false about Neuroendocrine tumor of the prostate ?
- (1) Younger age of presentation
 - (2) Not associated with rise of PSA, despite dissemination
 - (3) Poor prognosis despite response to chemotherapy
 - (4) Generally seen in hormone refractory phase
 - (5) Question not attempted
102. "Is cure possible when necessary and necessary when possible". This famous statement about cancer prostate was made by
- (1) Patrick C. Welsh
 - (2) Willet Whitmore
 - (3) Peter Scardino
 - (4) Laurence Klotz
 - (5) Question not attempted
103. A 68 years old male with a history of prostate cancer presents with back pain and vertebral metastasis were suspected. Which of the following is the most rational pathogenesis underlying the metastatic spread of prostate cancer postulated in the patient ?
- (1) Arterial hematogenous dissemination
 - (2) Lymphatic spread
 - (3) Direct invasion of the spine
 - (4) Spread through Batson's venous plexus
 - (5) Question not attempted

104. All of the following is true about PSMA except

- (1) PSMA is a transmembrane protein
- (2) It is expressed 100-1000-fold in prostate cancer cells compared with normal prostate cells.
- (3) PSMA-PET-CT should preferably be done before prostate biopsy, because prostate biopsy related hemorrhage alters the PSMA-PET-CT report.
- (4) Higher grade lesions pick up more radionuclide compared to lower grade tumors.
- (5) Question not attempted

105. Which is true for LATITUDE trial ?

- (1) Survival benefits in Docetaxel + ADT vs. ADT alone in metastatic hormone sensitive carcinoma prostate.
- (2) Survival benefits in Abiraterone + ADT vs. ADT in high burden metastatic hormone sensitive prostate cancer.
- (3) Survival benefits in Enzalutamide + ADT vs. ADT in metastatic hormone sensitive prostate cancer.
- (4) Survival benefits in Cabazitaxel + ADT vs. ADT in metastatic hormone sensitive prostate cancer.
- (5) Question not attempted

106. Cribriform pattern on prostate biopsy is classified as

- (1) Gleason pattern 2
- (2) Gleason pattern 3
- (3) Gleason pattern 4
- (4) Gleason pattern 5
- (5) Question not attempted

107. A 58 years old gentleman presented with lower urinary tract symptoms. His evaluation revealed a tiny nodule on left lobe of prostate. His serum PSA 9.5 ng/ml. MP-MRI prostate showed a PIRAD-IV lesion on left peripheral zone. As per the EAU guideline recommendation, the patient should undergo

- (1) Systematic 12 core biopsy
- (2) MRI targeted biopsy
- (3) Systematic 12 core biopsy + MRI targeted biopsy
- (4) PSMA targeted biopsy
- (5) Question not attempted

108. Regarding distinction between Wilms' tumor and neuroblastoma, which of the following statements is true

- (1) Calcification is more common in Wilms.
- (2) Vascular encasement is more common in neuroblastoma
- (3) I^{123} M/BG uptake is more common on Wilms.
- (4) Metastases into bones is more common in Wilms.
- (5) Question not attempted

109. All are true regarding HIFU except

- (1) Can elevate rectal temp. upto 100 degree centigrade
- (2) Used for prostate upto 70 cc
- (3) Initial limited TURP or BNI often performed to reduce risk of post op urinary retention
- (4) Most common side effect is acute urinary retention
- (5) Question not attempted

110. Which of the following histological subtypes of Wilms' tumor is associated with the worst prognosis ?

- (1) Triphasic with blastemal predominance
- (2) Anaplastic
- (3) Epithelial
- (4) Stromal predominant
- (5) Question not attempted

111. A 10 years old boy presents with urinary retention. MRI pelvis shows a mass arising from the prostate, compressing the bladder neck. What is the most likely diagnosis ?

- (1) Prostatic rhabdomyosarcoma
- (2) Bladder carcinoma
- (3) Teratoma
- (4) Urachal remnant
- (5) Question not attempted

112. Which of the following syndrome is associated with low risk of Wilms' tumor ?

- (1) WAGR
- (2) Li-Fraumeni
- (3) Denys-Drash
- (4) Beckwith-Weidemann
- (5) Question not attempted

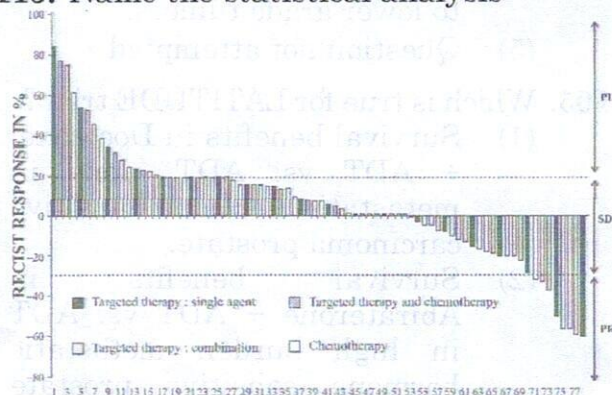
113. Metastases are present in what percentage of patients presenting with neuroblastoma at the time of diagnosis

- (1) 10%
- (2) 20%
- (3) 70%
- (4) >95%
- (5) Question not attempted

114. Which of the following is the primary purpose of the PRISMA guideline ?

- (1) To provide a checklist for conducting randomized controlled trials.
- (2) To guide the reporting of systematic reviews and meta-analysis.
- (3) To establish ethical standards for clinical research.
- (4) To outline best practices for peer reviewing scientific articles.
- (5) Question not attempted

115. Name the statistical analysis



- (1) Forrest plot
- (2) Waterfall plot
- (3) Box plot
- (4) Relative frequency histogram
- (5) Question not attempted

116. The phenomenon where study participants alter their behaviour simply because they are aware they are being observed, potentially skewing the results of the study. The effect is called

- (1) Hawthorne effect
- (2) Rosenthal effect
- (3) John Henry effect
- (4) The Pygmalion effect
- (5) Question not attempted

117. Which statistical method is used in survival analysis to compare survival curves between two groups?

- (1) Logistic regression
- (2) Kaplan-Meier analysis with long-rank test
- (3) Cox proportional hazards model
- (4) Pearson's correlation
- (5) Question not attempted

118. In the PICO framework for research questions, what does the C stand for?

- (1) Case
- (2) Control
- (3) Clinical outcomes
- (4) Comparator
- (5) Question not attempted

119. In clinical research Type I error or alpha error means

- (1) Probability of false positive result
- (2) Probability of false negative result
- (3) Probability of true positive result
- (4) Probability of detecting a statistically significant difference when a difference really exists
- (5) Question not attempted

120. Which of the following correlation coefficient indicates the strongest relationship between two variables?

- (1) -0.85
- (2) 0.60
- (3) 0.30
- (4) -0.45
- (5) Question not attempted

121. In clinical research all of the following are true for "Power" of a study

- (1) Probability of true positive
- (2) Probability of true negative
- (3) $1 - \alpha$
- (4) $1 - \beta$
- (5) Question not attempted

122. "Sensitivity" of a test refers to

- (1) Ratio of the ones tested positive over all the ones who are truly positive.
- (2) Ratio of the ones tested negative over all the ones who are truly negative.
- (3) Rate of the ones truly tested positive over all the ones who are tested positive.
- (4) Ratio of the ones truly tested negative over all the ones who are tested negative.
- (5) Question not attempted

123. In clinical research Type II error or Beta error refers to

- (1) Probability of false positive result
- (2) Probability of false negative result
- (3) Probability of true positive result
- (4) Probability of true negative result
- (5) Question not attempted

124. A patient with a high risk prostate cancer, that has a rising PSA post radical prostatectomy, and a negative conventional bone scan, which imaging modality is most sensitive for detecting metastatic disease ?

- (1) MRI of the spine
- (2) PET scan with sodium fluoride
- (3) PET scan with PSMA ligand
- (4) CT scan of the abdomen and pelvis
- (5) Question not attempted

125. In a patient with a large renal mass and concern for renal vein tumor thrombus extending into the IVC, which imaging modality is the most sensitive ?

- (1) CT scan
- (2) MRI with IVC venogram
- (3) Ultrasound
- (4) Renal isotope scan
- (5) Question not attempted

126. A 35 years old male presents with a palpable testicular mass and elevated serum AFP and beta-hCG. What is the most appropriate initial management ?

- (1) Scrotal ultrasound followed by radical orchiectomy
- (2) Testicular biopsy followed by chemotherapy
- (3) Retroperitoneal lymph node dissection
- (4) Observation with serial tumor markers
- (5) Question not attempted

127. A 50 years old male with a 6 cm adrenal mass, with imaging characteristics concerning for malignancy and mild hypertension, what is the best next step in management ?

- (1) Observation with serial imaging
- (2) Adrenalectomy
- (3) Biopsy of the adrenal mass
- (4) Metaiodobenzylguanidine (MIBG) scan
- (5) Question not attempted

128. According to IGCCCG, all of the following are poor prognostic indicator in testicular tumor except

- (1) Mediastinal primary NSGCT
- (2) NSGCT with solitary liver metastasis
- (3) Seminoma with multiple liver metastases
- (4) NSGCT with AFP > 10000 ng/ml
- (5) Question not attempted

129. What is the best treatment option for a patient with a BCG unresponsive high grade T1 bladder cancer ?

- (1) Repeating BCG therapy
- (2) Gemcitabine intravesical therapy
- (3) Radical cystectomy
- (4) Mitomycin C intravesical therapy
- (5) Question not attempted

130. Sarcomatoid differentiation is found most commonly in association with which among the following variety of RCC ?
- (1) Papillary
 - (2) Chromophobe
 - (3) Collecting duct
 - (4) Medullary
 - (5) Question not attempted
131. Regarding PSA, all are true except
- (1) It is also known as human kallikrein peptidase
 - (2) Gene for PSA is located on short arm of chromosome 9
 - (3) Concentration of PSA in seminal plasma is 0.5–5 mg/ml
 - (4) Serum concentration of PSA is 1–4 ng/ml
 - (5) Question not attempted
132. Ramesh, a 20 years old unmarried engineering student underwent right high inguinal orchidectomy for right testicular tumor. Histopathology revealed NSGCT. Post orchidectomy tumor markers were AFP – 800 ng/ml, β hcg – 4000 IU/L. CECT abdomen and chest showed enlarged RPLNs with normal chest. He received 3 cycles of BEP chemotherapy. Post chemotherapy tumor markers were normalized. All of the following are criteria for unilateral modified template RPLND in post chemotherapy setting except
- (1) well defined lesion of 5 cm or less in right paracaval location.
 - (2) well defined lesion of 2 cm in left paraaortic location .
 - (3) IGCCCG intermediate risk.
 - (4) Normal post chemotherapy tumor markers.
 - (5) Question not attempted
133. Contrast agent used for contrast enhanced ultrasonography for the evaluation of cystic renal masses
- (1) Visipaque
 - (2) Sonovue
 - (3) Hypaque
 - (4) Iodixanol
 - (5) Question not attempted
134. Among the following four intravenous contrast agents the incidence of idiosyncratic reactions is the least with
- (1) Amidotriazoate sodium
 - (2) Amidotriazoate meglumine
 - (3) Iohexol
 - (4) Combination of amidotriazoate sodium and amidotriazoate meglumine
 - (5) Question not attempted
135. After injection gadolinium which sequence of MRI is usually used for dynamic contrast enhanced images ?
- (1) T₁
 - (2) T₂
 - (3) DWI
 - (4) ADC Map
 - (5) Question not attempted
136. One important cause of persistent microscopic hematuria is
- (1) Membranous glomerulonephritis
 - (2) Minimal change disease
 - (3) IgA nephropathy
 - (4) Diabetic nephropathy
 - (5) Question not attempted
137. Which histological variant of RCC is seen in patients with end stage renal failure ?
- (1) Clear cell
 - (2) Papillary
 - (3) Chromophobe
 - (4) Medullary
 - (5) Question not attempted

138. Multiparametric MRI of prostate includes all except

- (1) Diffusion imaging
- (2) Dynamic contrast enhanced imaging
- (3) Spectroscopic imaging
- (4) Elastographic imaging
- (5) Question not attempted

139. A 70 years old male presented with a serum PSA of PSA 14 ng/ml on routine screening. He was advised a Multiparametric MRI and on T2 weighted imaging, he had a 2 cm lesion on left peripheral zone with suspicion of extra prostatic extension. The lesion will be reported as

- (1) PI-RADS 2 (2) PI-RADS 3
- (3) PI-RADS 4 (4) PI-RADS 5
- (5) Question not attempted

140. Prostate Health Index (PHI) is calculated by using the following except :

- (1) Free PSA (2) Total PSA
- (3) [-2] pro PSA (4) Intact PSA
- (5) Question not attempted

141. Spider leg deformity seen on CT. Urography can be due to any of these except

- (1) Simple renal cyst
- (2) Polycystic renal disease
- (3) Renal cell carcinoma
- (4) Upper tract urothelial carcinoma
- (5) Question not attempted

142. The correct order from low to high Radiation exposure from common urological imaging ?

- (1) MRI < Chest radiographs < IVP < Abdomen CT with contrast
- (2) Ultrasound < Chest radiographs < PET Scan < IVP
- (3) MRI < Bone scan < Pelvic radiographs < PET Scan < Non contrast CT
- (4) Ultrasound < MRI < Chest radiographs < Abdomen CT with contrast
- (5) Question not attempted

143. When performing a full bilateral template retroperitoneal lymph node dissection (RPLND) for a mixed germ cell tumor in the retroperitoneum, the main packets are :

- (1) paracaval, suprahilar, interaortocaval, ipsilateral gonadal vein
- (2) retrocrural, interaortocaval, para-aortic
- (3) paracaval, interaortocaval, para-aortic, interiliac
- (4) paracaval, interaortocaval, para-aortic, ipsilateral gonadal vessels
- (5) Question not attempted

144. A 17 years old African American male has a urinalysis performed during a routine visit. He is otherwise healthy and athletic. Which of the following urinalysis findings would justify a diagnosis of microscopic haematuria and an appropriate workup in this patient ?

- (1) 3 or more red blood cells per high-power field
- (2) 5 or more red blood cells per high-power field
- (3) 10 or more red blood cells per high-power field
- (4) 20 or more red blood cells per high-power field
- (5) Question not attempted

145. During the surgical treatment of a large renal cell carcinoma with level III tumor thrombus, which surgical approach is optimal to achieve adequate vascular control ?
- (1) Laparoscopic nephrectomy
 - (2) Open radical nephrectomy with caval thrombectomy and cardiopulmonary bypass
 - (3) Open radical nephrectomy with simple caval thrombectomy
 - (4) Embolization followed by open radical nephrectomy
 - (5) Question not attempted
146. Which of the following patients would be the best candidate for percutaneous biopsy or fine-needle aspiration of a renal mass ?
- (1) A 42 years old man with a 2.5 cm Bosniak III complex renal cyst.
 - (2) A 32 years old woman with bilateral solid, enhancing renal masses ranging in size from 1.5 to 4.0 cm.
 - (3) A 48 years old woman with a 3.5 cm solid, enhancing renal mass with fat density present.
 - (4) A 38 years old woman with a fever, a urinary tract infection, and a 3.5 cm solid/cystic, enhancing renal mass.
 - (5) Question not attempted
147. What is the most common complication of a radical orchiectomy ?
- (1) Scrotal hematoma
 - (2) Wound site recurrence
 - (3) Hydrocele
 - (4) Inguinal hernia
 - (5) Question not attempted
148. A 60 year old male has a left posterolateral wall bladder mass. All measure can decrease the risk of obturator jerk and bladder perforation during transurethral resection
- (1) Minimal filling of the bladder during resection
 - (2) Laser enucleation
 - (3) General anaesthesia with muscle relaxation
 - (4) Fixing the ipsilateral thigh to the stirrup
 - (5) Question not attempted
149. A 68 years old male presents with lower urinary tract symptoms of 2 years duration. He also has dysuria for 7 days. His PSA levels are 5.8 mg/dl. What would be next appropriate step ?
- (1) To repeat serum PSA and free PSA
 - (2) To do a rectal examination and evaluate for prostate cancer if nodule felt.
 - (3) To order a multiparametric MRI to rule out prostate cancer.
 - (4) To rule out urinary tract infection.
 - (5) Question not attempted
150. R.E.N.A.L. Nephrometry scoring for assessing the tumor complexity includes all except
- (1) Maximal tumor diameter
 - (2) Endophytic/exophytic properties
 - (3) Nearness of tumor to collecting system or sinus
 - (4) Tumor contact surface area
 - (5) Question not attempted

रफ कार्य के लिए स्थान / SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

