

Key Answer

Name:

Revision 15: End Round Clinical: (60 Marks)

I.

Choose the most correct single answer: (1 Mark each)

1. Pelvic ultrasound is a useful tool in the diagnosis of the following clinical conditions EXCEPT:
 - a. adenomyosis
 - b. uterine leiomyoma
 - c. uterine septum
 - d. cervicitis
2. Vaginal sonography is preferable to abdominal pelvic sonography in the diagnosis of the following clinical conditions EXCEPT:
 - a. endometrial assessment
 - b. monitoring ovulation
 - c. ascites
 - d. ectopic pregnancy
3. A viable pregnancy on ultrasound examination include all the following EXCEPT:
 - a. gestational sac size corresponding to the period of amenorrhea
 - b. positive fetal heart pulsations
 - c. positive fetal chest movement
 - d. fetal limb movement
4. When performing transabdominal pelvic sonography for gynecological assessment the followings are true EXCEPT:
 - a. the patient is in the dorsal supine position
 - b. the bladder should be full
 - c. the convex linear probe is commonly used
 - d. the operator is always on the right side of the patient
5. When performing first trimester ultrasound, the following parameters are visualized EXCEPT:
 - a. yolk sac diameter
 - b. crown rump length measurement
 - c. gestational sac diameter
 - d. fetal heart pulsations
 - e. placental site
6. The following ultrasonographic parameters are used in assessing gestational age of the fetus EXCEPT:
 - a. biparietal diameter
 - b. head circumference
 - c. amniotic fluid index
 - d. femur length
 - e. gestational sac

7. US is most useful during pregnancy for the diagnosis of the followings EXCEPT:
- a. placenta previa
 - b. accidental hemorrhage
 - ☒ c. fetal height
 - d. fetal weight
 - e. twin gestation
8. Oligohydramnios is diagnosed when the amniotic fluid index is:
- ☒ a. less than 5cm
 - b. less than 10cm
 - c. less than 15cm
 - d. less than 20cm
9. In assessing the fetal BPP on US, the following parameters are used EXCEPT:
- a. fetal movements
 - b. fetal tone
 - ☒ c. fetal weight
 - d. fetal breathing movement
 - e. amniotic fluid volume
10. Clinical studies include the following types EXCEPT:
- a. descriptive
 - b. analytical
 - ☒ c. progressive
 - d. retrospective
 - e. prospective
11. The following are true about randomized controlled studies (RCTs) EXCEPT:
- a. people participating in the trial are randomly allocated to the groups in the study
 - b. RCTs are often used to test the efficacy of various medical interventions
 - c. can be single or double blind
 - ☒ d. it is a study that involves the analysis of data collected from a population at one specific point in time
12. The difference between the lithotomy position and the Lloyd position is:
- ☒ a. the trendlenberg position
 - b. the abduction of the thigh
 - c. the lateral tilt
 - d. the arm rest position
13. Which of the following describes the holding area in the operating theater:
- ☒ a. place in which patient is received from the ward for preparation for surgery
 - b. the place in which the patient is transferred after the surgical procedure
 - c. the place in which the patient is placed under observation for 2 hours before being transferred to the ward
 - d. the place in which the patient is given anesthesia for the surgical procedure

14. Assisted reproductive techniques includes the following techniques EXCEPT:

- a. in vitro fertilization
- b. gamete intrafallopian transfer
- c. zygote intrafallopian transfer
- d. intrauterine insemination
- ☒ e. oocyte transfer

15. The following represent the steps performed in IVF EXCEPT:

- a. ovarian stimulation
- b. ovulation monitoring
- c. oocyte retrieval
- d. oocyte fertilization
- ☒ e. oocyte division

16. Normal fertilization of the oocyte can be known under the micrioscope when:

- ☒ a. one pronuclei is visualized
- b. two pronuclei are visualized
- c. three pronuclei are visualized
- d. four pronuclei are visualized

17. Commonly used time for ET in IVF after oocyte retrieval may be all EXCEPT:

- a. second day
- b. third day
- ☒ c. fourth day
- d. fifth day

18. The patient's consent includes the explanation of the following EXCEPT:

- a. importance of the examination
- b. which parts of the body are to be examined
- c. steps of examination
- ☒ d. plan of treatment

19. During physical examination, it is ethical to fulfill all these EXCEPT:

- ☒ a. no one is allowed to attend the examination room except the physician
- b. presence of a screen for dressing and undressing of the patient
- c. avoiding exposing more of the patient's body than necessary
- d. providing suitable cover during the examination

20. Proper gynecological examination entails all these steps EXCEPT:

- a. lithotomy position
- b. vulvar examination
- ☒ c. para aortic lymph nodes examination
- d. speculum examination

21. Proper vaginal examination includes:

- a. semi-recumbant position
- b. exposure of the patient up to the xiphisternum
- c. examination for the linea nigra
- ☒ d. examination for cystocele

22. During speculum examination, of the following one step is wrong:
- a. speculum lubrication
 - b. speculum must be inserted to the full vaginal length
 - c. vaginal walls examination
 - ☒ d. cervical examination is not necessary
23. Proper obstetric examination includes all EXCEPT:
- a. abdominal inspection
 - ☒ b. lithotomy position
 - c. uterine fundal examination
 - d. fetal heart auscultation
24. To test the association between risk factor and disease, which of the following is the strongest study design:
- a. case-controlled study
 - b. randomized controlled study
 - ☒ c. cohort study
 - d. case report
 - e. cross-sectional study
25. A 28yrs old married female presenting to the emergency room with repeated vomiting and amenorrhea of 2 months duration. the following clinical conditions are possible association EXCEPT:
- a. twin gestation
 - b. vesicular mole
 - ☒ c. missed abortion
 - d. hyperemesis gravidarum
26. A 25yrs old woman presenting to the emergency room with vaginal spotting and lower abdominal pain. her abdominal and pelvic examination were normal. the HCG level is 700 IU/ml and her transvaginal sonography revealed no intrauterine sac and no adnexal masses. which of the following statements is most accurate regarding this patient's situation:
- a. she has an unruptured ectopic pregnancy
 - b. she has a viable intrauterine pregnancy that is too early to assess with transvaginal sonography
 - c. she has a non viable intrauterine pregnancy
 - ☒ d. there is insufficient information to draw a conclusion about the viability of this pregnancy
27. All the following statements are true for case-control study EXCEPT:
- a. relatively quick and easy
 - b. suitable for identifying the cause(s) of sudden outbreak of diseases
 - c. suitable for identifying the cause(s) of rare diseases
 - ☒ d. needs large number of people
 - e. is an observational study

28. The acronym PICO stands for:

- a. pediatric, intervention, clinical, and outcome
- ☒ b. patient, intervention, comparison, and outcome
- c. practice, integrates, clinical, and outcome
- d. polish, institute, clinical, and outcome

29. A study in which children are randomly assigned to receive either a newly formulated vaccine or the currently available vaccine, and are followed to monitor effectiveness of each vaccine, is an example of which type of study:

- a. case- control study
- ☒ b. randomized controlled trial
- c. cohort study
- d. case report
- e. cross-sectional study

30. Investigators conducted a study to compare measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine history among 1,294 children with pervasive development disorder (eg autism and Asperger's syndrome) and 4,469 children without disorders. They found no association. this is an example of which type of study:

- a. experimental
- b. randomized controlled trial
- ☒ c. cohort study
- d. case control study
- e. clinical trial

31. Pelvic ultrasound is a useful tool in the diagnosis of the following clinical conditions EXCEPT:

- a. endometrial hyperplasia
- b. uterine anomalies
- c. ectopic pregnancy
- ☒ d. cervical erosion
- e. submucous fibroid

32. Vaginal sonography is preferable to abdominal pelvic sonography in the diagnosis of the following clinical conditions EXCEPT:

- a. endometrial assessment
- b. monitoring ovulation
- ☒ c. ascites
- d. ectopic pregnancy
- e. monitoring ovulation

33. A missed abortion on US may include all the following findings EXCEPT:

- a. gestational sac size less than the period of amenorrhea
- b. absent fetal heart pulsations
- c. sub-chorionic hemorrhage
- d. CRL less than the duration of amenorrhea
- ☒ e. uterine size more than the period of amenorrhea

34. Doppler study during pelvic sonography is useful for the diagnosis of the following clinical conditions EXCEPT:
- a. ovarian cyst
 - b. intrauterine lesions
 - c. first trimester intact intrauterine pregnancy assessment
 - d. pelvic varicosities
 - e. pelvic vein thrombosis
35. When performing third trimester ultrasound, the following parameters are visualized EXCEPT:
- a. placental site
 - b. crown rump length measurement
 - c. estimated fetal weight
 - d. biparietal diameter
 - e. amniotic fluid index
36. The following ultrasonographic parameters are used in assessing fetal weight EXCEPT:
- a. biparietal diameter
 - b. head circumference
 - c. amniotic fluid index
 - d. femur length
 - e. abdominal circumference
37. Ultrasound is most useful during the first trimester of pregnancy for the evaluation of the following EXCEPT:
- a. crown rump length
 - b. fetal heart pulsation
 - c. fetal movement
 - d. fetal weight
 - e. twin gestation
38. Obstetric ultrasound examination is useful for diagnosis of the following clinical conditions EXCEPT:
- a. twin gestation
 - b. small for date fetus
 - c. oligohydramnios
 - d. accidental hemorrhage
 - e. puerperal sepsis
39. In assessing the fetal biophysical profile on ultrasound examination the following parameters are used EXCEPT:
- a. fetal movement
 - b. fetal tone
 - c. fetal weight
 - d. fetal breathing movement
 - e. amniotic fluid volume

40. Which of the following describes best the recovery are in the operative theatre:
- a. the place in which the patient is received from the ward for preparation for surgery
 - b. the place in which the patient is transferred after the surgical procedure
 - ☒ c. the place in which the patient is placed under observation for 2 hours before being transferred to the ward
 - d. the place in which the patient is given anesthesia for the surgical procedure
41. Assisted reproductive technique is used for the treatment of the following condition EXCEPT:
- a. bilateral tubal occlusion
 - b. severe oligohydramnios
 - c. PCOD not responsive to medical treatment and ovarian drilling
 - ☒ d. ovarian cyst
 - e. unexplained infertility
42. The following represents the steps performed in intrauterine insemination EXCEPT:
- a. ovulation monitoring
 - b. sperm preparation
 - c. intrauterine injection of prepared semen
 - d. semen assessment
 - ☒ e. embryo transfer
43. Lithotomy position is used for the following surgical procedures EXCEPT:
- a. hysterectomy
 - ☒ b. cesarean section
 - c. dilatation and curettage
 - d. classical repair
 - e. vaginal hysterectomy
44. In embryo transfer in IVF trial, the following is true EXCEPT:
- a. the embryo is transferred to the uterine cavity
 - b. is done on the third or the fifth day post ovum pick up
 - c. its success depends on embryo and endometrial factors
 - ☒ d. is preceded by endometrial curettage
 - e. can be done under ultrasound guidance
45. During speculum examination, the following is performed EXCEPT:
- a. identification of cervical laceration
 - b. identification of cervical erosion
 - c. obtaining a Pap smear
 - d. inspection of any discharge
 - ☒ e. checking for stress incontinence

46. Before performing a procedure in the outpatient clinic, the following should be fulfilled in the procedure room EXCEPT:
- a. a written consent should be obtained explaining the indication and possible complications of the procedure
 - b. a trained nurse should be present to attend and prepare the procedure room
 - ☒ c. an anesthesiologist is always attending the procedure
 - d. the instrument tray should be properly prepared with the necessary instruments for the procedure
47. Proper gynecological examination entails all these steps EXCEPT:
- a. digital examination
 - b. inspection of the genital area
 - c. breast examination
 - d. speculum examination
 - ☒ e. transvaginal ultrasound examination
48. Rectal examination is always performed in the following clinical presentations EXCEPT:
- a. rectovaginal fistula
 - b. rectal prolapsed
 - c. anal fissure
 - ☒ d. examination for vaginal discharge
 - e. perineal tear
49. During bimanual examination, the following are true EXCEPT:
- a. assess the size of the uterus
 - b. assess the version of the uterus
 - c. assess the mobility of the uterus
 - ☒ d. assess for cystocele
 - e. identification of any adnexal masses
50. Proper obstetric examination includes all the following EXCEPT:
- a. first pelvic grip
 - b. second pelvic grip
 - ☒ c. third pelvic grip
 - d. measurement of the fundal height
 - e. fetal heart auscultation
51. You are interested in studying the prevalence of cancer cervix in Egypt. what type of clinical research you will need to conduct:
- a. case control study
 - b. randomized controlled study
 - c. cohort study
 - ☒ d. cross sectional study
 - e. case series

52. To investigate the risk factors of cancer cervix. what type of study you will use:

- ☒ a. case controlled study
- b. randomized controlled study
- c. cross-sectional study
- d. systematic review
- e. meta-analysis

53. The following are causes of primary amenorrhea EXCEPT:

- a. congenital absence of the uterus
- b. pituitary infantilism
- c. Kallman syndrome
- d. brain tumours
- ☒ e. Asherman syndrome

54. Which of the following investigation is used for screening of cervical cancer:

- a. colposcopy
- ☒ b. Pap smear
- c. cervical biopsy
- d. cervical dilatation
- e. Schiller test

55. Which is the most common type of ovarian tumour during pregnancy is:

- a. endometrioma
- ☒ b. benign cystic teratoma
- c. serous cystadenoma
- d. fibroma
- e. thecan lutein cysts

56. The following are considered markers of ovarian tumour EXCEPT:

- a. CA 125
- b. Carcinoembryonic antigen
- c. CA 19.9
- d. Human Chorionic gonadotrophic
- ☒ e. prolactin

57. Which type of study represents the highest quality of evidence:

- a. cross sectional study
- b. cohort study
- c. randomized controlled trial
- d. case report
- ☒ e. systematic review and meta-analysis

58. The following are true about randomized controlled trials EXCEPT:

- a. it is a type of experimental/ interventional study
- b. it aims to reduce bias in research
- c. it can be blinded or non blinded
- ☒ d. it provides a low quality of evidence
- e. participants are randomly allocated to one of the two research groups

59. Critical appraisal in EBM entails:

- a. checking paper validity
- b. checking paper relevance to the clinical situation
- c. check the results with its precision
- ☒ d. all of the above

60. The cohort study is:

- ☒ a. prospective observational design
- b. retrospective observational design
- c. no follow up is required
- d. an important descriptive design
- e. none of the above

Best of Luck 😊