

# PLAB TRAINER (SWAMY) LTD

## NEPHROLOGY

1. A 8 year old boy comes with complaints oliguria and edema. There is history of fever. What is the most appropriate investigation?
  - ☒ A. ASO Titre
  - B. Creatinine clearance
  - C. USG
  - D. Cystoscopy
  - E. Renal Biopsy
2. A patient with haematuria, he says there is a family history. What is the most appropriate investigation?
  - A. ASO Titre
  - B. Creatinine clearance
  - ☒ C. USG
  - D. Cystoscopy
  - E. Renal Biopsy
3. A 12 year-old boy who is wheel chair bound with meningomyelocele is found to have incontinence of urine. Urine culture is sterile. What is the most appropriate treatment for incontinence?
  - ☒ A. Intermittent self catheterization
  - B. Incontinence pants (temporary)
  - C. Pelvic floor exercises
  - D. Desmopressin
  - E. Bladder neck burglary

*Handwritten notes for Q3:*  
 Incontinence child  
 ① Pant  
 ② Bladder training  
 Medical - Desma  
 Surgery R  
 just 1 episode  
 Then just reassurance
4. A 30 yr-old female is mother of 3. Urometry proves genuine stress incontinence. What is the most appropriate treatment for incontinence?
  - A. Intermittent self catheterization
  - ☒ B. Pelvic floor exercises
  - C. Bladder neck burglary
  - D. Weight reduction
  - E. Desmopressin
5. A 35 yr-old female is found to have incontinence with cystocoele and mild rectocoele. What is the most appropriate treatment for incontinence?
  - A. Intermittent self catheterization
  - B. Pelvic floor exercises
  - ☒ C. Bladder neck burglary
  - D. Weight reduction
  - E. Desmopressin

*Handwritten note for Q5:*  
 (with)



bet 2  
6. A child having history of enuresis also has urinary incontinence. What is the most appropriate treatment for incontinence?

- A. Intermittent self catheterization
- B. Pelvic floor exercises
- C. Bladder neck Surgery
- ☒ D. Incontinence pants
- E. Desmopressin

7. An old pt. that has been incontinent for a long time now develops signs of dysuria. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Clot Retention

B. BPH

☒ C. UTI

D. Systemic Sclerosis

E. Compression of Spinal Cord

8. A patient with carcinoma of prostate and urinary symptoms, has haematuria & then sudden retention of urine. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. BPH

B. UTI

☒ C. Clot retention

D. Systemic Sclerosis.

E. Compression of Spinal Cord

9. A patient with history of urinary hesitancy, has a large amount of alcohol, & then presents with sudden retention of urine. What is the most likely diagnosis?

☒ A. BPH

B. UTI

C. Clot retention

D. Systemic Sclerosis.

E. Compression of Spinal Cord

10. A patient with huge enlargement of Prostate, it is even palpable suprapubically, presents with retention of urine. What is the most likely diagnosis?

☒ A. BPH

B. UTI

C. Clot retention

D. Systemic Sclerosis.

E. Compression of Spinal Cord

11. A 25 year old man presented with recurrent loin pain & stone in the ureter. What is the most appropriate investigation?

☒ A. Serum Ca level

E. Urinary Ca level



B. Plasma Urate level

C. Serum Alkaline Phosphatase, Calcium and phosphate levels

D. USG

12. A 52 year old man with gouty skin changes of the ear pinna, comes with loin pain. What is the most appropriate investigation? (Auto attack)

A. Serum Ca level

B. Plasma Urate level

C. Urine Urate level

D. USG

E. Dietary conditions

13. A 39 year man with stone in the kidney which is radio lucent. What is the most appropriate investigation?

A. Serum Ca level

B. Plasma Urate level

C. Serum Alkaline Phosphatase, Calcium and phosphate levels

D. USG

E. Urine Urate level

14. A young patient complaining of frequency of micturition. Urine examination shows presence of nitrites. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Klebsiella

B. Proteus

C. DM

D. DI

E. DKA

15. A 45 year old man with multiple injuries including a fractured pelvis have a little blood at the urethral meatus. He has passed no urine three hours after his admission. What is the most appropriate management?

A. Urethral catheter

B. Dopamine @ 3 mcg/kg/minute iv

C. Fluid Challenge

D. Suprapubic catheter

E. Furosemide IV

16. A 66 year old man undergoes abdominal aneurysm repair. Over the next four hours hourly urine volumes from a bladder catheter were 30 ml, 10ml, and 15ml. His BP is 105/70 mmHg, his heart is 110 beats/minute and CVP 2mm/Hg. What is the most appropriate management?

A. Furosemide IV

B. Fluid challenge

C. Suprapubic catheter

D. Dopamine @ 3 mcg/kg/minute IV

E. Echocardiogram

Volume of vessels (6-10)



17. Eight hours after blunt chest trauma and multiple injuries a 24 yr old man's hourly urine volume has fallen to less than 20ml in two consecutive hours. His BP is 90/60 mmHg, pulse rate 125 beats/minutes and CVP 18mmHg. What is the most appropriate management? (Cardiac Temp made)

- A. Furosemide IV
- B. Fluid challenge
- C. Intra Aortic Balloon Pump
- D. Dopamine @ 3 mcg/kg/minute IV
- ☒ E. Echocardiogram

18. A 32 year old miner is rescued after being trapped under a fallen rock for four hours. After bladder catheterization, he is passing 15-20 ml of reddish brown urine each hour. He has a tachycardia of 120 beats/minute and a systolic BP of 100 mmHg. What is the most appropriate management? (Crush Syndrome)

- A. Furosemide IV
- ☒ B. Fluid challenge
- C. Suprapubic catheter
- D. Dopamine @ 3 mcg/kg/minute IV
- E. Mannitol 20% 500 ml IV

19. A 62 year old man feels the need to urinate eight hours after a hernia repair but cannot pass urine in the bottle provided by the nurse. What is the most appropriate management? (Acute tubular necrosis)

- ☒ A. Allow out of bed to go to Toilet
- B. Fluid challenge
- C. Suprapubic catheter
- D. Dopamine @ 3 mcg/kg/minute IV
- E. Furosemide IV

20. An 85 year old mother 14 children, who has severe heart failure, presents with recurrent dysuria, frequency and feeling of pressure in her perineum. Choose the single most effective measure to prevent UTI? (Renal cause)

- A. Colposuspension
- B. Intermittent self catheterization
- C. Long term indwelling urethral catheter
- ☒ D. Ring pessary
- E. Infection control measures

21. A 75 year old woman, with well controlled type II diabetes mellitus (Dm), presents with recurrent urinary tract infections. Choose the single most effective measure to prevent UTI? (Should be in bed for 6 hours after surgery)

- A. Gonadotrophin releasing hormone (GnRH) antagonist
- B. Prophylactic antibiotic
- C. High fiber diet
- D. Local oestrogen treatment
- ☒ E. Infection control measures

22. A 75 year old man, with spastic Para paresis secondary to multiple sclerosis found to have residual urine volume of 300 ml. Choose the single most effective measure to prevent UTI? (Prolapse)





- ☐ A. Bladder washout
- ☐ B. Prophylactic antibiotic
- ☒ C. Intermittent self catheterization
- ☐ D. Colposuspension
- ☐ E. Infection control measures

23. A 75 year old woman presents with longstanding irregular bowel habit and recurrent urinary tract infection. Choose the single most effective measure to prevent UTI?

- ☐ A. Infection control measures
- ☐ B. Prophylactic antibiotic
- ☐ C. Intermittent self catheterization
- ☐ D. Colposuspension
- ☒ E. High fiber diet

(constipation  
predisposes  
UTI)  
(E)

24. An 18-year-old woman became sexually active one month ago. She has had frequency of micturition, dysuria and one episode of haematuria. Choose the single most appropriate investigation?

- ☐ A. Monthly Mid stream urine culture
- ☐ B. Creatinine clearance
- ☐ C. Cystoscopy
- ☐ D. Ultrasound of kidneys and Bladder
- ☐ E. Mid stream urine culture

E=MSU

25. A three-year-old boy presents for the first time with a confirmed urinary tract infection. Choose the single most appropriate investigation?

- ☐ A. Mid stream urine culture
- ☐ B. Computed tomography (CT) scan
- ☐ C. Ultrasound of kidneys and Bladder
- ☐ D. Cystoscopy
- ☐ E. Isotope scan

(confirmed  
by MSU)  
C=USG

26. A 70-year-old man with prostatic symptoms develops dysuria and frequency of micturition. Urine testing reveals microscopic haematuria but no growth on culture. Choose the single most appropriate investigation?

- ☐ A. Mid stream urine culture
- ☐ B. Computed tomography (CT) scan
- ☐ C. Ultrasound of kidneys and Bladder
- ☐ D. Cystoscopy
- ☐ E. Isotope scan

Bladder  
& prostate  
D=Cysto

27. A previously uninvestigated 25-year-old woman has the third attack of frequency of micturition and dysuria. Midstream urine culture grows E.coli on each occasion. Choose the single most appropriate investigation?

- ☐ A. Monthly Mid stream urine culture
- ☐ B. Creatinine clearance
- ☐ C. Ultrasound of kidneys and Bladder
- ☐ D. Cystoscopy

Complica  
UTI  
C=USG



E. Computed tomography (CT) scan

28. A 25-year-old man has his first proven episode of urinary tract infection (UTI). The intravenous urogram (IVU) is normal. Choose the single most appropriate investigation?

- A. Monthly Mid stream urine culture
- B. Creatinine clearance
- C. Ultrasound of kidneys and Bladder
- D. Cystoscopy
- E. Computed tomography (CT) scan

29. A 75 year old woman with diabetes and moderate renal impairment has the following results:

Creatinine 350 mmol/l.

Urea 18.0 mmol/l

Potassium 7.9 mmol/l

Sodium 142 mmol/l

Calcium 2.26 mmol/l

Choose the single most appropriate next step?

- A. Renal transplantation
- B. Dialysis
- C. Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor therapy (oral)
- D. Fluid regime (intravenous) (IV)
- E. Glucose and insulin (intravenous) (IV)

30. An 80 year old man with multiple myeloma has the following results.

Creatinine 350 mmol/l

Urea 18.0 mmol/l

Potassium 7.9 mmol/l

Sodium 142 mmol/l

Calcium 3.5 mmol/l

Choose the single most appropriate next step?

- A. Renal transplantation
- B. Dialysis
- C. Glucose and insulin (intravenous) (IV)
- D. Fluid regime (intravenous) (IV)
- E. Ionotropic support

31. A 69 year old man admitted after a crush injury sustained the previous day has the following results.

Creatinine 350 umol/l

Urea 18.0 mmol/l

Potassium 6.5 mmol/l

Creatine phosphokinase (CPK) 2500 U/l

Choose the single most appropriate next step?

Simple

C = USG

(acute or chronic)  
Renal Failure

B = Dialysis

Acute RF

D = Fluid to flush

benz  
jones  
proteins



D = Fluid

- A. Methylprednisolone (intravenous) (IV)
- B. Dialysis
- C. Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor therapy (oral)
- D. Fluid regime (intravenous) (IV)
- E. Inotropic support

32. A 70 year old woman with an acute flare of her systemic lupus Erythematosus has the following results :

Creatinine 350  $\mu\text{mol/l}$

Urea 18.0  $\text{mmol/l}$

Potassium 5.2  $\text{mmol/l}$

Urine microscopy : red cell casts (RBCs)

Choose the single most appropriate next step?

- A. Methylprednisolone (intravenous) (IV)
- B. Dialysis
- C. Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor therapy (oral)
- D. Fluid regime (intravenous) (IV)
- E. Azathioprine therapy (oral)

Acute  
Flare up  
of lupus

A 1/2 strength

33. A 73 year old man admitted with difficulty in passing urine has the following results.

Ultrasound — dilated bladder and ureters

Creatinine 350  $\text{mmol/l}$

Urea 18.0  $\text{mmol/l}$

Potassium 4.8  $\text{mmol/l}$

Choose the single most appropriate next step?

- A. Fluid regime (intravenous) (IV)
- B. Dialysis
- C. Urethral catheterization
- D. Antibiotic (intravenous IV)
- E. Renal transplantation

Back reflux.

C = catheter



34. A 45 year old woman with end stage renal disease secondary to chronic pyelonephritis presents with a normochromic normocytic anaemia, a haemoglobin (Hb) of 9.0 g/dl and normal of serum ferritin, B12 and folate. Choose the single most appropriate management?

- A. Urgent haemodialysis
- B. Erythropoietin by injection
- C. Aldosterone antagonist
- D. Beta blocker orally
- E. Dietary potassium restriction

B = erythro  
poietin  
inj  
1M.

35. A 50 year old man with asthma and adult polycystic kidney disease is found to have a blood pressure of 160 / 95 mm Hg. Choose the single most appropriate management?

- A. Beta blocker orally
- B. Dietary potassium restriction
- C. Calcium carbonate orally
- D. Angiotensin —1 converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor
- E. Urgent nephrostomy

control BP

D = ACE

36. A 60 year old man presents with breathlessness and anuria. His serum creatinine concentration is 850 mmol/l. His chest x-ray shows pulmonary oedema and his anuria does not respond to intravenous (IV) furosemide. Choose the single most appropriate management?

- A. Aldosterone antagonist
- B. Saline 1 liter over 4 hours (IV)
- C. Beta blocker orally
- D. Angiotensin —1 converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor
- E. Urgent haemodialysis

Refractory  
PE

E = dialysis

37. A 24 year old IV drug abuser presents to the Accident and Emergency Department with collapse and anuria. His serum creatinine concentration is 1300 mmol/l. And serum potassium concentration is 7.5 mmol/l. His chest x-ray shows early pulmonary edema. Choose the single most appropriate management?

- A. Antibiotic intravenously
- B. Saline 1 liter over 4 hours (IV)
- C. Beta blocker orally
- D. Urgent nephrostomy
- E. Urgent haemodialysis

E = dialysis

38. A 70 year old man has been anuric for two days. His serum creatinine concentration is 860 mmol/l and serum potassium concentration is 5.9 mmol/l. His abdominal ultrasound examination shows bilateral ureteric obstruction from a large retroperitoneal mass. Choose the single most appropriate management?

- A. Antibiotic intravenously
- B. Saline 1 liter over 4 hours (IV)
- C. Beta blocker orally
- D. Urgent nephrostomy
- E. Urgent haemodialysis

Kidneys.

ARF

D = nephros  
tomy



44. A 76 year old women has recurrent episode of dysuria. She is otherwise in good health full renal investigation and cytology is normal. Choose the single most appropriate course of action?

- A. Vaginal Swab
- B. Prescribe estrogen cream
- C. Prescribe antibiotic
- D. Ultrasound scan of the urinary tract
- E. Hygiene and double voiding

atrophy  
(vagina)

~~D = 1st~~

B = estrogen

45. A 72 year old man presents with a second proven urinary tract infection. His urine contains red and white cells in high numbers. Prostate examination is normal for his age. Intravenous urogram (IVU) is normal. Choose the single most appropriate course of action?

- A. Prescribe antibiotic only
- B. Cystoscopy
- C. Hygiene.
- D. Ultrasound scan of the urinary tract
- E. Urinary peak flow

IVU  
misses  
bladder.

~~A = 1st~~  
B = cysto

46. A sexually active 20 year old women presents with her third episode of frequency and dysuria following intercourse. Mid stream urine (MSU) cultures and urethral swabs were negative. Choose the single most appropriate course of action?

- A. Prescribe antibiotic
- B. Cystoscopy
- C. Hygiene and double voiding
- D. Ultrasound scan of the urinary tract
- E. Prescribe estrogen cream

C = hygiene  
& double

47. Routine culture of urine from 55 year old women with multiple sclerosis, who has been treated by permanent catheterization, shows a growth of E.Coli. She has no urinary symptoms. Choose the single most appropriate course of action?

- A. Prescribe antibiotic
- B. Cystoscopy
- C. Intermittent self — catheterization
- D. Ultrasound scan of the urinary tract
- E. Prescribe estrogen cream

C = Interm

48. A 50 year old diabetic has significant hypertension. Two weeks after starting, an antihypertensive therapy his serum creatinine concentration is noted to be 500 mmol/l. Choose the single most likely to have caused the side effects reported?

- A. Bendroflumethiazide
- B. Atenolol
- C. Captopril
- D. Spironolactone
- E. Amlodipine

C = Captopril



49. A 70 year old woman with known chronic renal failure complains of deafness and ataxia three weeks after starting treatment for staphylococcal septicaemia. Choose the single most likely to have caused the side effects reported?

- A. Digoxin
- B. Gentamicin
- C. Azathioprine
- D. Cyclosporine
- E. Captopril

B = Genda

50. A 16 year old boy with recurrent nephritic syndrome develops macroscopic haematuria and dysuria three weeks after starting treatment for a recurrence of massive proteinuria. Choose the single most likely to have caused the side effects reported?

- A. Spironolactone
- B. Co-proxamol
- C. Azathioprine
- D. Cyclosporine
- E. Captopril

(paracetamol + dextropropoxyline) common.

B = CO-Prox

Drug is banned

51. A 66 year old man with previously controlled atrial fibrillation experiences. Recurring episodes of palpitations. Choose the single most likely to have caused the side effects reported?

- A. Digoxin
- B. Atenolol
- C. Captopril
- D. Spironolactone
- E. Bendroflumethiazide

(Paroxymyl arrhythmia)

A = Digo

52. A 78 year old man comes to the Accident and emergency department feeling tired. His serum potassium concentration is 2.5 mmol/l. Choose the single most likely to have caused the side effects reported?

- A. Amlodipine
- B. Atenolol
- C. Captopril
- D. Spironolactone
- E. Bendroflumethiazide

E = thiazide

53. A 70 year old man presents with an onset of bone pain, anaemia and weight loss. In addition to renal failure. He has hypercalcaemia. Choose the single most discriminating investigation?

- A. Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (ANCA)
- B. Creatinine clearance
- C. Bone marrow aspirate
- D. Renal ultrasound
- E. Intravenous urogram (IVU)

Multiple Myeloma

C = Bone marrow



54. A 55 year old man presents with swelling in ankles. He has heavy proteinuria and his serum creatinine concentration is 185mmol/l. Choose the single most discriminating investigation?

- A. Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (ANCA)
- B. Culture of midstream urine (MSU) specimen
- C. Renal biopsy
- D. Renal ultrasound
- E. Intravenous urogram (IVU)

Nephrotic  
Syndr

(= Renal)

55. A 75 year old man presents with a two year history of frequency of micturition, poor urine stream and some incontinence is 350  $\mu$ mol/l. Choose the single most discriminating investigation?

- A. Creatinine clearance
- B. Culture of midstream urine (MSU) specimen
- C. Renal biopsy
- D. Renal ultrasound
- E. Cystoscopy

(can)

E = GHO

56. A 48 year old man with pitting edema, hypertension, peripheral neuropathy and retinopathy has a urinary protein of 5g/24hrs. Choose the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hypertensive nephropathy
- B. Acute glomerulonephritis
- C. Diabetic nephropathy
- D. Chronic pyelonephritis
- E. Renal tubular acidosis

C = Diab

20. An 80 year old sexually active woman presents with dyspareunia and recurrent dysuria. Choose the single most effective measure to prevent UTI?

- A. Colpo-suspension
- B. Intermittent self-catheterization
- C. Long term indwelling urethral catheter
- D. Local oestrogen treatment
- E. Infection control measures

D

11. A 35 year old man presented with loin pain all serum biochemical investigations were done and are non-conclusive. What is the most appropriate investigation?

- A. Serum Ca level
- B. Plasma Urate level
- C. Serum Alkaline Phosphatase, Calcium and phosphate levels
- D. USG
- E. Dietary conditions

D.



59. A 72 year old man with a longstanding history of difficulty of passing urine presents with an 18 hr history of anuria. He has an enlarged bladder with plasma urea of 46mmol/l. Choose the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Multiple myeloma
- B. Acute glomerulonephritis
- C. Chronic pyelonephritis
- D. Obstructive uropathy
- E. Acute tubular necrosis

D = obs

60. A 65 year old man presents with dyspnoea and low back pain. He has a hemoglobin of 8g/dl, serum calcium 3.2 mmol/l, erythrocyte sedimentation rate of 109mm/hr and creatinine 526µmol/l. Choose the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hyperparathyroidism
- B. Acute glomerulonephritis
- C. Familial polycystic kidney
- D. Multiple myeloma
- E. Analgesic nephropathy

D = MM

61. A 54 year old woman experience recurrent episodes of dysuria, vaginal discharge and vaginal soreness. Vaginal swab shows normal bacteria from urine culture shows mixed organisms with no pus cells. Choose the single most likely cause?

- A. Vaginal Candidiasis
- B. Bacterial cystitis
- C. Atrophic vaginitis
- D. Carcinoma of the cervix
- E. Chlamydial infection

C

62. A 38 year old woman attends with dysuria, vaginal discharge and pruritus. She has recently completed course of amoxicillin for a dental abscess. Choose the single most likely cause?

- A. Vaginal Candidiasis
- B. Bacterial cystitis
- C. Atrophic vaginitis
- D. Carcinoma of the cervix
- E. Chlamydial infection

A.

63. A 28 year old woman presents with dysuria and frequency. She has a red and friable cervix with a purulent discharge from the vagina. Choose the single most likely cause?

- A. Pyelonephritis
- B. Bacterial cystitis
- C. Interstitial nephritis
- D. Carcinoma of the cervix
- E. Chlamydial infection

D



64. An 18 year old woman has been sexually active for three months. She presents with recurrent episodes of dysuria urine cultures are negative. Choose the single most likely cause?

- A. Bacterial cystitis
- B. Pyelonephritis
- C. Abacterial cystitis
- D. Carcinoma of the cervix
- E. Ureteric reflux

C

65. A 65 year old man with a known peptic ulcer is admitted with a history of intractable vomiting of a week. He is found to have pyloric stenosis he has an increased base excess, hypokalaemia and is dehydrated. Choose the single most likely electrolyte disturbance?

- A. Dehydration
- B. Metabolic acidosis
- C. Hypokalemia
- D. Metabolic alkalosis
- E. Respiratory acidosis

D = MA

66. An 80 year old woman has had an obstructed femoral hernia repaired under general anesthesia 24 hours post operatively she is found to be severely dyspnoeic and her jugular venous pressure (JVP) is raised. Choose the single most likely electrolyte disturbance?

- A. Dehydration
- B. Metabolic acidosis
- C. Hypokalaemia
- D. Metabolic alkalosis
- E. Fluid overload

E = Fluid

67. A 75 year old man is admitted from the outpatient clinic with severe lassitude. He has a large villous adenoma of the rectum and profuse water diarrhea which has been a problem for two months. Choose the single most likely electrolyte disturbance?

- A. Dehydration
- B. Metabolic acidosis
- C. Hypokalaemia
- D. Metabolic alkalosis
- E. Renal failure

C = ↓ K+

68. A 70 year old man with carcinoma of the prostate is admitted to hospital with a palpable, painless bladder. He is drowsy, hiccoughing and his tongue is dry. Choose the single most likely electrolyte disturbance?

- A. Dehydration
- B. Metabolic acidosis
- C. Hypokalaemia
- D. Metabolic alkalosis
- E. Renal failure

E = RF



69. A 26 year old woman presents with loin pain of recent onset, with pyrexia. A recent intravenous urogram (IVU) showed unilateral hydronephrosis. Choose the single most appropriate investigation?

- A. Renogram
- B. Plain abdominal x-ray
- C. Urine culture
- D. Intravenous urogram (IVU)
- E. 24 hour urine specimen

C = Vmia

70. A 25 year old man is having a course of chemotherapy for testicular tumor he develops right loin pain, and a plain x-ray shows no abnormalities. An IVU shows unilateral hydronephrosis. Choose the single most appropriate investigation?

- A. Urinary oxalate
- B. Plain abdominal x-ray
- C. Plasma uric acid
- D. Urinary cystine
- E. Serum calcium and phosphate

Tumor  
lysis  
syndrome  
C

71. A 43 year old man is referred for recurrent bilateral renal stones. Plasma calcium elevated. A plain x-ray shows stones in both kidneys. Choose the single most appropriate investigation?

- A. Renogram
- B. Intravenous urogram (IVU)
- C. Plasma uric acid
- D. Serum parathyroid hormone
- E. Serum calcium and phosphate

D.

72. A 45 year old man presents to the Accident and emergency department with sudden onset of pain in the right loin and haematuria. Choose the single most appropriate investigation?

- A. USG
- B. Intravenous urogram (IVU)
- C. Plasma uric acid
- D. Plain abdominal x-ray
- E. Serum calcium and phosphate

A = USG

73. A Previously well 85 year old man living on his own has been constipated for the last three months, has developed urinary incontinence. His bladder is painlessly enlarged to the level of the umbilicus and the sigmoid colon is easily palpable. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Benign prostatic hypertrophy
- B. Carcinoma of the prostate
- C. Faecal impaction
- D. Clot retention
- E. Spinal cord compression

C



74. A 80 year old man who has smoked heavily for many years is waiting to be admitted to hospital for resection of a bladder tumor. He is suddenly unable to pass urine and has lower abdominal pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Benign prostatic hypertrophy
- B. Carcinoma of the prostate
- C. Bladder stone
- D. Clot retention
- E. Spinal cord compression

D

75. A 77 year old man has two year history of increasing urinary difficulty and nocturia. After drinking two pints of beer at lunch time he finds that by 19:00 he is extremely uncomfortable and unable to pass urine. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Benign prostatic hypertrophy
- B. Carcinoma of the prostate
- C. Bladder stone
- D. Clot retention
- E. Neurological Disorder

A

76. A 72 year old man who has smoked since childhood has had a haemoptysis, has lost weight and has a suspicious shadow on his chest x-ray following a fall, he has developed sensory loss in both legs and has difficulty in walking he is also unable to pass urine. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Neurological Disorder
- B. Carcinoma of the prostate
- C. Bladder stone
- D. Spinal cord compression
- E. Carcinoma of the prostate

Mets of lung ca.

77. A 78 year old man has a three month history of haematuria, marked nocturia and urinary difficulty. His prostate specific antigen (PSA) is elevated and an abdominal ultrasound scan shows residual urine of 400mL. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Benign prostatic hypertrophy
- B. Carcinoma of the prostate
- C. Bladder stone
- D. Spinal cord compression
- E. Faecal impaction

B

78. A 78 year old woman who has a two day history of urinary incontinence becomes confused. She was previously alert and orientated and has no significant past medical history. What is the Single most helpful investigation to determine the diagnosis?



A.	Blood culture
B.	Lumbar puncture
C.	Plasma glucose concentration
D.	Serum urea and electrolytes concentration
E.	Urinary nitrate

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39. A 12 year old boy who is a wheelchair user due to the effects of a myeloid-- meningocoele incontinent of urine. He has had urine infections in the past but cultures are currently sterile. Choose the single most appropriate management for incontinence?

- A. Anticholinergic Drug
- B. Bladder neck Surgery
- C. Intermittent Self Catheterization
- D. Prophylactic antibiotic
- E. Incontinence pants

C

40. A 48 year old women presents with a history of incontinence when she coughs and laughs. Her body mass index (BMI) is 33. Cystometry shows genuine stress incontinence. Choose the single most appropriate management for incontinence?

- A. Anticholinergic Drug
- B. Bladder neck Surgery
- C. Intermittent Self Catheterization
- D. Weight loss
- E. Pelvic Floor exercises

D

41. A mother states that her four year old son has constant slight faecal soiling and often wets himself. Occasionally he complains of difficulty passing urine and has dysuria. There is a firm mass in the left iliac of fossa. Choose the single most appropriate management for incontinence?

fecal impaction

- A. Prophylactic antibiotic
- B. Bladder neck Surgery
- C. Desmopressin
- D. Incontinence pants
- E. Laxative

E = laxative

42. A 72 year old woman has a history of incontinence of urine when she hurries for bus or lifts a heavy bag. She has a body mass index (BMI) of 26, a moderate cystocoele and a minimal rectocoele. Customary shows genuine. Stress incontinence. Choose the single most appropriate management for incontinence?

- A. Anticholinergic Drug
- B. Bladder neck Surgery
- C. Intermittent Self Catheterization
- D. Weight loss
- E. Pelvic Floor exercises

B = Surgery

43. An 18 month girl has a second episode of high fever. She is found to have white cells and E Coli in her urine. Choose the single most appropriate course of action?

- A. Prescribe antibiotic only
- B. Intravenous urogram (IVU)
- C. Urine cytology.
- D. Ultrasound scan of the urinary tract
- E. Renal isotope scan

D = USS