

1. **'Putty kidney' is best described as**

- a. Replacement of kidney by necrotic mass
- b. **Completely calcified nonfunctioning kidney**
- c. Filling of only pelvi-caliceal system by toothpaste like material
- d. Non-functioning kidney in GUTB

2. **'Autonephrectomy' refers to**

- a. When kidney is mistakenly removed
- b. **When kidney is completely nonfunctional due to end stage tuberculosis**
- c. When kidney becomes large, edematous, nonfunctional in renal vein thrombosis
- d. When renal tumor completely destroys the kidney

3. **'Phantom calyx' is a radiological sign seen in IVU films in a case of**

- a. Adult polycystic kidney disease
- b. **Chronic caliceal damage due to xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis**
- c. Renal mucormycosis
- d. **Renal tuberculosis**

4. **'Pipe stem ureter' in the ureteric tuberculosis means**

- a. Dilatation of ureter d/t UVJ obstruction
- b. **Straightening of dilated ureter d/t loss of normal anatomical curves**
- c. Strictureing of ureter d/t extensive tuberculosis
- d. Uniform calcification in wall of ureter mimicking a pipe

5. **Which of the following test will diagnose presence of live mycobacterium tuberculosis in urine at the earliest**

- a. AFB smear of centrifuged urine
- b. Bacterial culture on LJ media
- c. **BACTEC 460 test**
- d. High speed chromatography

6. **A dilated, rounded, pulled up ureteric orifice in a case of urinary tuberculosis is called as**

- a. Pot hole orifice
- b. **Golf hole orifice**
- c. Ectopic orifice
- d. Volcano orifice

7. In a case of advanced urinary tuberculosis, the entire ureter becomes

- a. Dilated and tortuous
- b. Strictured close to pelviureteric junction
- c. Calcified
- d. Short and straight

8. A 18 years old girl presents with gross painless haematuria. You want to examine her urine for tuberculosis. What instructions will you give her

- a. Give a freshly voided sample after drinking lot of Alkaline liquid
- b. Give early morning urine samples for three days
- c. Give urine sample after doing some exercise so that bacteria are release in urine
- d. Give three urine samples at three different times of a day.

9. A 26 year boy presents with intractable urinary frequency and low grade pyrexia. Urinalysis shows sterile pyuria and haematuria. His bladder capacity was estimated to be 40 cc by frequency- volume charting. What will be best treatment option for him –

- a. Four drug ATT for 3 months.
- b. Four drug ATT for 3 months followed by cystectomy and urinary diversion
- c. Four drug ATT for 3 months followed by iliocystoplasty.
- d. Four drug ATT for 3 month followed by hydro-distension of bladder

10. A 35 years primigravida has been diagnosed to be having renal tuberculosis in third trimester of her pregnancy. How will you treat her

- a. Not give her any ATT till she completes her pregnancy.
Giver her ATT comprising Rifampicin, INH, Pyrazinamide and elhambutol.
- b. Give her ATT comprising Rifampicin and INH only
- c. Giver her ATT comprising Streptomycin, Rifampicin, INH, and elhambutol.
- d. Giver her ATT comprising Rifampicin, INH, Pyrazinamide and elhambutol.