

Expression patterns of EGFR, PD-L1, and Ki-67 among Ugandan patients with muscle-invasive bladder cancer

1. Which of the following statements best describes the expression pattern of biomarkers among Ugandan patients with muscle-invasive bladder cancer (MIUC) in this study?

- PD-L1 was the most commonly expressed biomarker.
- EGFR showed the highest immunoreactivity among the three biomarkers.
- Ki-67 was highly expressed, while PD-L1 and EGFR showed low expression.
- All three biomarkers showed high expression in over 50% of cases.

2. What is the clinical significance of high Ki-67 expression in urothelial carcinoma, as discussed in the article?

- It predicts strong response to immunotherapy.
- It is associated with aggressive tumour behaviour and poor prognosis.
- It indicates a low chance of lymphovascular invasion.
- It is specific for identifying squamous cell variants of UC.

3. Which of the following was cited as a challenge in interpreting PD-L1 expression across different studies?

- Lack of antibody specificity.
- PD-L1 being an unreliable biomarker for any cancer type.
- Complete absence of PD-L1 expression in all populations.
- Absence of standardised cut-off values and clone variability.

4. What was one of the study's key conclusions regarding immunotherapy for bladder cancer in Uganda?

- Immunotherapy is highly effective for Ugandan MIUC patients due to high PD-L1 levels.
- The use of PD-L1 inhibitors is already widespread in Uganda.
- Low PD-L1 expression suggests limited benefit from current immunotherapy options.
- Immunotherapy should replace surgery as the first-line treatment.

Beyond malignancy: recognising testicular adrenal rest tumours

5. Which clinical feature most strongly suggests a diagnosis of testicular adrenal rest tumours (TARTs) rather than Leydig cell tumours (LCTs) in a patient with congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH)?

- Presence of Reinke crystals on histology.
- Bilateral testicular involvement in over 80% of cases.
- Malignant transformation in approximately 10% of cases.
- Association with normal adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) levels.

6. According to Claahsen-van der Grinten's classification, which ultrasound stage of TART is most likely to benefit from optimised glucocorticoid therapy to reverse testicular compression?

- Stage 1 – adrenal rests present, not detectable on imaging.
- Stage 2 – hypertrophy/hyperplasia of adrenal rest cells.
- Stage 4 – fibrosis and focal lymphocytic infiltration.
- Stage 5 – adipose tissue replacement of tumour.

7. Which of the following is the preferred initial imaging modality for the detection and monitoring of TARTs in CAH patients?

- Computed tomography (CT).
- Positron emission tomography (PET).
- Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).
- Ultrasound (US).

8. Which hormone should be regularly monitored in CAH patients to guide TART management and assess adequacy of glucocorticoid therapy?

- Luteinising hormone (LH).
- 17-hydroxyprogesterone (17-OHP).
- Inhibin B.
- Estradiol.

Comparing the antibacterial effectiveness of chlorhexidine and methylated spirit with povidone-iodine and methylated spirit for skin preparation in paediatric groin surgeries

9. What is the main role of alcohol in chlorhexidine or povidone-iodine in surgical skin preparation?

- To act as a solvent.
- To enhance antimicrobial activity.
- To moisturise the skin.
- To reduce skin irritation.

10. How does chlorhexidine kill bacteria?

- Coagulates proteins.
- Inhibits DNA replication.
- Acts as an oxidiser.
- Disrupts membrane integrity.

11. What is the primary mechanism of action of povidone-iodine?

- Oxidation of microbial components.
- Disruption of cell membranes.
- DNA synthesis inhibition.
- Protein coagulation.

12. Which genus is commonly abundant in the groin skin microbiome?

- Staphylococcus.
- Escherichia.
- Pseudomonas.
- Lactobacillus.

Evaluation of prostatic adenomectomy using the Millin technique: single-centre experience at Tanguiéta Zone Hospital, Benin

13. What was the mean improvement in International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS) at six months following Millin adenomectomy in this study?

- 85.2%
- 88.0%
- 91.9%
- 95.5%

14. According to the study, what was the blood transfusion rate for patients undergoing Millin adenomectomy?

- 3%
- 6%
- 10%
- 15%

15. Which factors were found to be statistically significantly associated with postoperative complications in this study?

- Patient age and prostate volume.
- Prostate volume and PSA level.
- Duration of operation, length of hospital stay, and duration of catheterisation.
- Patient age and presence of comorbidities.

16. What was the overall postoperative complication rate reported in this study of Millin adenomectomy?

- 6.8%
- 10.8%
- 15.2%
- 17.5%
- Treatment of pre-existing defects

Metastatic inguinal lymph node, squamous and urothelial cell carcinoma in origin: a rare case of carcinoma of unknown primary with two different histopathologic deposits

17. What percentage of all cancers is estimated to be carcinoma of unknown primary (CUP)?

- 1%
- 5%
- 10%
- 20%

18. In the case report, which two histological types of carcinoma were identified in the metastatic inguinal lymph nodes?

- Adenocarcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma.
- Adenocarcinoma and transitional cell carcinoma.
- Squamous cell carcinoma and urothelial carcinoma.
- Squamous cell carcinoma and melanoma.

19. Which diagnostic tool was used in this case to help exclude other metabolically active primary sites?

- FDG-PET scan.
- Contrast-enhanced ultrasound.
- MRI spectroscopy.
- Endoscopic ultrasound.

20. What was the multimodal treatment strategy used for this patient after diagnosis?

- Empirical chemotherapy alone.
- Radiotherapy only.
- Surgery followed by chemotherapy.
- Surgical lymph node dissection followed by adjuvant radiotherapy.

Evaluating various aetiologies of chronic orchialgia and the response to multimodal therapy in central India: a prospective observational study

21. What is the definition of chronic orchialgia as used in the study?

- Scrotal pain lasting more than six weeks.
- Testicular pain persisting for more than three months.
- Acute scrotal pain associated with trauma.
- Pain resolving within one month of conservative management.

22. Which of the following was the most common aetiology of chronic orchialgia in the study population?

- Epididymal cyst.
- Hydrocele.
- Varicocele.
- Idiopathic.

23. Which factors were found to be predictors of successful treatment outcome in chronic orchialgia?

- Older age, longer duration of symptoms, idiopathic cause.
- Younger age, shorter duration of symptoms, identifiable aetiology.
- High BMI, longer duration of symptoms, prior surgeries.
- No identifiable cause, refractory pain, psychiatric referral.

24. What was the impact of multimodal therapy on Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) pain scores after three months?

- No significant improvement.
- Worsened pain compared to baseline.
- Significant reduction from 3.64 to 1.17.
- Reduction only in surgically managed patients.

Healthcare workers' knowledge and practice of proper adult male urethral catheterisation and resource availability at district hospitals in Kilimanjaro

25. What is urethral catheterisation?

- It is a clean procedure.
- It is a normal procedure of catheterisation.
- Is a common, standard and sterile procedure used to drain the urinary bladder through the urethra.
- It is the insertion of catheter in the bladder.

26. Which part of the male urethra is responsible for stricture formation once traumatised during catheterisation?

- Posterior urethra.
- Anterior urethra.
- Superior urethra.
- Inferior urethra.

27. The following are methods to prevent traumatic urethral catheterisation except:

- Patient should be in supine position.
- The penis should not be held at 90 degrees.
- Add adequate lubricant into the urethra.
- Insert the catheter to the level of Y bifurcation before ballooning it.

28. The study found a correlation between HCWs' levels of knowledge and practice of adult male urethral catheterisation, which was?

- Negative.
- Positive and Negative.
- No correlation was found.
- Positive.

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