Sample 1

INFECTIONS

A Amoxycillin
B Cephalexin
C Ciprofloxacin
D Doxycycline
E Erythromycin
F Fluconazole
G Metronidazole
H Nitrofurantoin
I Praziquantel
J Rifampicin

For each of the following scenarios, select the most appropriate antibiotic therapy from the list above. Each option may be used once, more than once or not at all.

1. An 18 year old woman taking oral contraceptive with a two day history of frequency and dysuria which came on twenty four hours after sex with her boyfriend.
2. A 54 year old man complaining of perineal pain with prostatic tenderness on digital rectal examination and white blood cells in a urine sample following prostatic massage.
3. A 65 year old man complaining of an acutely swollen, tender left testis and epididymis together with a two year history of increasingly bothersome lower urinary tract symptoms.

Sample 2

EPIDIDYMITIS

A Actinomyces
B Aspergillus
C Brucella
D Candidia
E Chlamydia
F Cryptococcus
G E.Coli
H Gonococcus
I Haemophilus
J Pnemococcus
K Treponema
L Tuberculi

For each of the following statements, select the most appropriate option from the list above. Each option may be used once, more than once or not at all.

1. The commonest organism causing epididymitis in a 20 year old sexually active man.
2. The commonest organism causing epididymitis in a sexually active 55 year old.
3. The commonest cause of fungal epididymitis.

Sample 3

CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC DRUGS – MECHANISM OF ACTION

A Bleomycin
B Cisplatin
C Cyclophosphamide
D Docetaxol
E Etoposide
F Gefitinib
G Gemcitabine
H Ifosfamide
I Lapatinib
J Methotrexate
K Mitomycin
L Sunitib

For each of the following clinical statements, select the most appropriate drug from the above options. Each option may be used once, more than once or not at all.

1. Acts by inhibiting VEGF receptors.
2. Acts by cross-linking DNA so inhibiting mitosis and enhancing apoptosis.
3. Inhibition of DNA synthesis by incorporation of its metabolites into DNA during the 'S' phase.

Sample 4

BPH, PROSTATE AND SEMINAL VESICLE

A Alfuzosin
B Alfuzosin and sildenafil
C Alfuzosin and vardenafil
D Ciprofloxacin
E Doxazosin and sildenafil
F Finasteride
G Finasteride and sildenafil
H Norfloxacin
I Sildenafil
J Tamsulosin
K Tamsulosin and finasteride
L Trimethoprim

From the list of options above, choose which option would be the most appropriate evidence based treatment for each of the following scenarios. Each option may be used once, more than once or not at all.

1. A 64 year old man with a prostate volume of 25 ml and a PSA of 1.2 ng/ml with a first episode of acute urinary retention.
2. A 78 year old man with an IPSS of 14, a prostatic volume of 50 ml and a PSA of 3.7.
3. A 56 year old man with an IPSS of 6, a prostate volume of 25 ml and a PSA of 1.8 ng/ml.

Sample 5

DRUGS WITH GENITOURINARY TRACT SIDE EFFECTS

A Amiodarone
B Amitriptyline
C Chlordiazepoxide
D Clomipramine
E Clozapine
F Digoxin
G Disopyramide
H Ephedrine
I Flecainide
J Hyoscine
K Metaraminol
L Phenylephrine

For each of the following adverse effects, select the most likely causative drug from the list above. Each option may be used once, more than once or not at all.

1. Incontinence of urine.
2. Epididymal pain and swelling.
3. Priapism.