

RIVERS
UROLOGIC EMERGENCIES - QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is not considered a risk factor for PID?
 - (a) Use of an IUD
 - (b) Use of BCPs
 - (c) Multiple sexual partners
 - (d) Adolescence

2. The most common cause of PID in college students is:
 - (a) *Chlamydia*
 - (b) *N. Gonorrhea*
 - (c) Anaerobic bacteria
 - (d) Genital tract mycoplasmas

3. A young, sexually active woman presents with a history of RLQ pain for the past several hours. Her LMP was 6 weeks ago but she says that is not unusual for her. Her vital signs are stable but she looks visibly uncomfortable. On abdominal exam, you note tenderness confined to the RLQ and pelvic exam reveals right adnexal tenderness and fullness. Which of the following possible diagnoses is least likely?
 - (a) Ectopic pregnancy
 - (b) PID
 - (c) Hemorrhagic corpus luteum cyst
 - (d) Adnexal torsion

4. Which of the following is not considered to be a risk factor for abruptio placenta?
 - (a) HTN
 - (b) Abdominal trauma
 - (c) Primiparity
 - (d) Smoking

5. A patient is brought in by ambulance for evaluation. The paramedics state that she had been out shopping with a friend and had a grand mal seizure. A chem strip done in the field showed a glucose of 120. There is no known history of a prior seizure disorder. On evaluation, your patient looks to be about 17 yrs. old and at least eight months pregnant. She is lethargic and hyperreflexic (+3/4) and has a BP of 170/100. The most appropriate initial medication for this patient is:
 - (a) Hydralazine
 - (b) Valium
 - (c) Lasix
 - (d) Magnesium sulfate

6. Signs of magnesium toxicity include all of the following except:
 - (a) Loss of DTRs
 - (b) Respiratory depression
 - (c) Flushing
 - (d) Bradydysrhythmias

7. Appropriate initial evaluation of a woman with vaginal bleeding in the third trimester includes all of the following except:
- (a) Evaluation of the fetal heart tones
 - (b) Pelvic exam
 - (c) CBC, type and Rh, DIC profile
 - (d) Ultrasound
8. A woman who is 34 weeks pregnant presents with RUQ pain of several hours duration. On exam, she has a temperature of 100.4° F and diffuse RUQ tenderness. CBC reveals a white count of 17,000; her alkaline phosphatase and LFTs are normal; her UA reveals pyuria without bacteria. The most likely diagnosis is:
- (a) Pyelonephritis
 - (b) Salpingitis
 - (c) Appendicitis
 - (d) Cholecystitis
9. A woman who is four days postpartum presents with vaginal bleeding. Exam reveals a temperature of 101 ° F, a purulent discharge and uterine tenderness. The most likely cause of her postpartum bleeding is:
- (a) Retained placental tissue
 - (b) Endometritis
 - (c) Uterine atony
 - (d) Genital tract trauma sustained during delivery
10. A patient presents with acute renal failure. Urinalysis reveals a specific gravity of 1.025 and occasional hyaline casts but is otherwise normal. The urine sodium is < 20, the fractional excretion of sodium (FEN) is < 1% and the renal failure index (RFI) is < 1%. What type of renal failure does this patient have?
- (a) Prerenal azotemia
 - (b) Renal azotemia
 - (c) Postrenal azotemia
 - (d) Cannot be determined from the information provided
11. The most common cause of acute renal azotemia is:
- (a) Glomerulonephritis
 - (b) Malignant hypertension
 - (c) Acute tubular necrosis (ATN)
 - (d) Vasculitis
12. Complications of acute renal failure include all of the following except:
- (a) Hyperkalemia
 - (b) Volume overload
 - (c) Hypocalcemia
 - (d) Hypomagnesemia
13. The most sensitive test for detecting rhabdomyolysis is:
- (a) Urine myoglobin
 - (b) Serum myoglobin
 - (c) Serum creatinine kinase
 - (d) All of the above are equally sensitive

14. What is the most common cause of life-threatening infection in renal transplant patients?

- (a) Hepatitis B
- (b) Toxoplasmosis
- (c) Cytomegalovirus
- (d) *Strep. pneumoniae*

15. All of the following kidney stones are radiopaque except:

- (a) Cystine
- (b) Uric acid
- (c) Magnesium ammonium phosphate
- (d) Calcium oxalate

16. All of the following infections may be associated with the development of penile ulcers except:

- (a) Herpes simplex
- (b) Chancroid
- (c) Gonorrhea
- (d) Syphilis