Evaluation of the accuracy of the International Prostate Symptom Score in the assessment of lower urinary tract symptoms due to benign prostatic enlargement when translated into Shona

1. The following lower urinary tract symptom is an example of a storage symptom:

a. Hesitancy

b. Poor urinary stream

c. Frequency

d. Straining

2. In this study, the English International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS) questionnaire was translated into which local language?

a. Spanish

b. Afrikaans

c. Ndebele

d. Shona

3. The Visual Prostate Symptom Score (VPSS) questionnaire was developed at which South African University?

a. University of Pretoria

b. Stellenbosch University

c. University of the Witwatersrand

d. Rhodes University

4. The original IPSS questionnaire was developed by:

a. The American Urological Association

b. The Japanese Urology Association

c. The Chinese Urology Association

d. The Urological Society of Brazil

Elemental profile of urolithiasis at a tertiary hospital: a four-year retrospective study

5. Calcium-containing urinary stones constitute what percentage in northern Ghana?

a. 56%

b. 70%

c. 20%

d. 40%

6. In northern Ghana, most stones are found in the:

a. Ureter

b. Urethra

c. Kidney

d. Bladder

7. Which of the following was seen as a likely risk factor for urinary stone in northern Ghana?

a. Hot climate

b. Metabolic disorders

c. High meat intake

d. Urinary tract obstruction

8. Which region in northern Ghana has the largest stone burden?

a. Upper-west region

b. Upper-east region

c. Savannah region

d. Bono region

High-risk prostate cancer and very high PSA level: results of transrectal ultrasound-guided prostate biopsy in a Cameroonian population

9. The main indications of prostate biopsy in 54.31% was:

a. PSA > 4 ng/ml with abnormal digital rectal examination

b. PSA > 10 ng/ml with abnormal digital rectal examination

c. Normal digital rectal examination with PSA > 4 ng/ml

d. Normal digital rectal examination with PSA > 10 ng/ml

10. Mean PSA level in the patient with prostate cancer was

a. 743.86 ± 3 806 ng/ml

b. 74.386 ± 3 806 ng/ml

c. 7.4386 ± 3 806 ng/ml

d. 7438.6 ng/ml

11. Concerning association between prostate cancer, PSA and DRE:

a. PSA > 20 ng/ml is not strongly associated with adenocarcinoma of the prostate

b. Patients with abnormal DRE were 10 times more likely to have prostate cancer

c. High-risk prostate cancer was found in 11% of patients

d. The likelihood of having prostate cancer was higher in men with PSA > 10 ng/ml

12. To perform the prostate biopsy:

a. The rectal enema before each biopsy was performed on all patients in both centres

b. Local anaesthesia was administered via injection of 10 cc of lidocaine 2% in contact with the prostate capsule

c. A 18-core biopsy scheme was realised

d. A 18 or 20-gauge needle was used to perform transperineal biopsy