

Pathologies of the patent processus vaginalis in a secondary hospital: experience of Aného Hospital in Togo

1. What was the frequency of patent processus vaginalis pathologies in this study?

- a. 5%
- b. 2,3%
- c. 5,8%
- d. 3,8%

2. What is the most common anatomopathological form found in this study?

- a. Right inguinoscrotal hernia
- b. Infected hydrocele
- c. Funicular cyst
- d. Inguinoscrotal hernia
- e. Strangulated hernia

3. Surgical treatment of patent processus vaginalis pathologies always involves:

- a. Section-ligation of the patent processus vaginalis at the level of the deep inguinal orifice
- b. Hernial cure
- c. Evacuation of vaginal fluid
- d. Cystectomy

4. The postoperative course was marked by:

- a. One case of scrotal haematoma
- b. Two deaths
- c. No complications
- d. Testicular atrophy

Describing the 90-day postoperative outcomes after open radical cystectomies and evaluating predictive nomograms at a South African referral centre

5. What is the expected range of ANY complication following radical cystectomy within 90 days following surgery?

- a. 10–16%
- b. 22–32%
- c. 43–48%
- d. 58–64%

6. How long is the average length of hospital stay after radical cystectomies in large international series?

- a. 2–5 days
- b. 4–7 days
- c. 8–15 days
- d. 14–19 days

7. This study corresponds to international complete response rates (ypT0) following neoadjuvant chemotherapy. What percentage of patients undergoing neoadjuvant chemotherapy are expected to have a complete response?

- a. 15%
- b. 25%
- c. 41%
- d. 63%

8. What is the expected 5-year cancer-specific mortality following radical cystectomy in large international series?

- a. 35%
- b. 66%
- c. 85%
- d. 95%

Bilateral gynaecomastia – a diagnostic indicator of malignant testicular mass: case report and review of literature

9. Which of the following is the most common benign breast disorder in men?

- a. Lipomas
- b. Epidermal inclusion cysts
- c. Seborrhoeic keratosis
- d. Gynaecomastia
- e. Sebaceous cysts

10. The most common testicular histology associated with breast enlargement in males is:

- a. Choriocarcinomas
- b. Leydig cell tumours
- c. Sertoli cell tumours
- d. Granulosa tumours
- e. Adrenal tumours

11. Which of the following is the most important accompanying physical examination for a suspected testicular mass?

- a. Oral cavity examination
- b. Ear examination
- c. Visual acuity
- d. Breast examination
- e. Digital rectal examination (DRE)

12. What staging is used for gynaecomastia?

- a. Clark's
- b. Sarteschi's
- c. Tanner's
- d. Lund and Browder
- e. TNM

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