

To be filled by the candidate)

Booklet S. No. _____

Roll No. (In figures) _____

Roll No. (In words) _____

Name of the Candidate : _____

Father's Name : _____

Center of Examination : _____

Total No. of Questions : 50

Paper Code-2624

**Name of Examination- Senior Resident/Specialist Tutor Entrance 2026
Specialty-Urology/Renal Transplant Surgery**

Time Allowed : 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 200

IMPORTANT NOTE:

- (i) OMR Answer Sheet will be supplied by the Examination Centre Superintendent for answering the questions.
- (ii) Use **Blue/Black Ink/ Ball Pen only**, to darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Answer Sheet.
- (iii) Darken one circle deeply for each question in the OMR Answer Sheet, as faintly darkened circle might be rejected by the Optical Scanner.
- (iv) Darkening of more than one circle shall be rejected by the scanner. **Over-writing, cutting, erasing or use of White Fluid is not allowed.**
- (v) Before dealing with the question paper, fill-up the required information with Blue/Black Ball Pen correctly both in the Question Booklet and in the OMR Answer Sheet.
- (vi) Do not fold the OMR Answer Sheet nor put any mark here and there to avoid rejection by the Optical Scanner.
- (vii) Write Roll. No. carefully on the OMR Answer Sheet and darken the appropriate circle properly.
- (viii) **Each question carries Four Marks while 1 mark shall be deducted for each incorrect response.**
- (ix) **Use of Calculator is not allowed.**
- (x) **No over-writing, cutting, erasing or use of white fluid is allowed.**
- (xi) Rough work be done on the sheet(s) at the end.
- (xii) **MOBILE TELEPHONES (EVEN ON SWITCH-OFF MODE) AND SUCH OTHER ELECTRONIC DEVICES ARE NOT ALLOWED INSIDE THE EXAMINATION HALL.**
- (xiii) The question paper-booklet will be retained by the candidate after the entrance test is over.

1. The fetal kidneys develop from which of the following embryonic structures?

- A. Paraxial (somite) mesoderm
- B. Intermediate mesoderm
- C. Neural tube
- D. Lateral mesoderm

Correct answer : B

2. The most important prognostic factor in upper tract urothelial carcinoma is:

- A. Tumor size
- B. Multifocality
- C. Grade and stage
- D. Presence of hematuria

Correct answer: C

3. The nerve most commonly injured during pelvic lymph node dissection leading to obturator reflex is:

- A. Genitofemoral nerve
- B. Obturator nerve
- C. Pudendal nerve
- D. Hypogastric nerve

Correct answer: B

4. The gold standard investigation for diagnosing posterior urethral valves is:

- A. Ultrasound KUB
- B. MCU (VCUG)
- C. Retrograde urethrogram
- D. Cystoscopy

Correct answer: B

5. The most common cause of late failure following pyeloplasty is:

- A. Infection
- B. Stone formation
- C. Anastomotic stricture
- D. Vascular compression

Correct answer: C

6. Which renal tumor is most commonly associated with tuberous sclerosis?

- A. Clear cell RCC
- B. Chromophobe RCC
- C. Angiomyolipoma
- D. Oncocytoma

Correct answer: C

7. The most common complication following radical cystectomy is:

- A. Bowel obstruction
- B. Urinary leak
- C. Wound infection
- D. Ileus

Correct answer: D

8. In bladder cancer, carcinoma in situ is best described as:

- A. Papillary exophytic lesion
- B. Flat high-grade lesion
- C. Low-grade tumor
- D. Non-invasive benign lesion

Correct answer: B

9. The most common site of ureteric injury during gynecological surgery is:

- A. Pelviureteric junction
- B. Pelvic brim
- C. Ureterovesical junction
- D. Mid ureter at uterine artery crossing

Correct answer: D

10. The most sensitive investigation for detecting renal artery stenosis is:

- A. Doppler ultrasound
- B. CT angiography
- C. MR angiography
- D. Digital subtraction angiography

Correct answer: D

11. The most effective measure for reducing catheter-associated UTI is:

- A. closed drainage.
- B. antimicrobial prophylaxis.
- C. intermittent catheterization.
- D. daily meatal care

Correct answer: A. Closed drainage

12. Which stone composition is radiolucent on plain X-ray?

- A. Calcium oxalate
- B. Struvite
- C. Uric acid
- D. Cystine

Correct answer: C

13. The best treatment for a 1.8 cm lower pole renal calculus with unfavorable anatomy is:

- A. ESWL
- B. RIRS
- C. PCNL
- D. Observation

Correct answer: C

14. The most common organism causing struvite stones is:

- A. E. coli
- B. Proteus mirabilis
- C. Klebsiella
- D. Enterococcus

Correct answer: B

15. Which parameter best predicts recovery after relief of obstructive uropathy?

- A. Degree of hydronephrosis
- B. Duration of obstruction
- C. Serum creatinine
- D. Patient age

Correct answer: B

16. The most common complication of

TURP is:

- A. TUR syndrome
- B. Retrograde ejaculation
- C. Erectile dysfunction
- D. Urinary incontinence

Correct answer: B

17. The zone of prostate most commonly involved in carcinoma is:

- A. Central zone
- B. Transitional zone
- C. Peripheral zone
- D. Anterior fibromuscular stroma

Correct answer: C

18. PSA is least elevated in:

- A. Prostate cancer
- B. Acute prostatitis
- C. BPH
- D. Prostate infarction

Correct answer: C

19. The most common site of metastasis in carcinoma prostate is:

- A. Lung
- B. Liver
- C. Bone
- D. Brain

Correct answer: C

20. Which androgen deprivation therapy causes flare phenomenon?

- A. Degarelix
- B. Bilateral orchiectomy
- C. Leuprolide
- D. Abiraterone

Correct answer: C

21. The most common testicular tumor overall is:

- A. Seminoma
- B. Embryonal carcinoma

- C. Teratoma
- D. Mixed germ cell tumor

Correct answer: D

22. The tumor marker most specific for yolk sac tumor is:

- A. β -hCG
- B. AFP
- C. LDH
- D. PLAP

Correct answer: B

23. The initial management of testicular torsion presenting within 4 hours is:

- A. Doppler ultrasound
- B. Manual detorsion
- C. Immediate scrotal exploration
- D. NSAIDs and observation

Correct answer: C

24. The most common cause of epididymo-orchitis in elderly males is:

- A. Chlamydia
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. E. coli
- D. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Correct answer: C

25. The gold standard test for diagnosing vesicoureteral reflux is:

- A. Ultrasound
- B. DMSA scan
- C. MCU
- D. CT urography

Correct answer: C

26. The most common cause of bladder outlet obstruction in females is:

- A. Urethral stricture
- B. Pelvic organ prolapse
- C. Detrusor underactivity
- D. Bladder tumor

Correct answer: B

27. The most common type of urethral stricture in India is:

- A. Iatrogenic
- B. Traumatic
- C. Inflammatory
- D. Congenital

Correct answer: A

28. The investigation of choice for anterior urethral stricture is:

- A. Cystoscopy
- B. Ultrasound urethra
- C. Retrograde urethrogram
- D. CT scan

Correct answer: C

29. The best management of a short bulbar urethral stricture (<2 cm) is:

- A. DVIU
- B. Dilatation
- C. Excision and primary anastomosis
- D. Substitution urethroplasty

Correct answer: C

30. The most common cause of neurogenic bladder in adults is:

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Spinal cord injury
- C. Multiple sclerosis
- D. Stroke

Correct answer: B

31. The urodynamic finding in detrusor sphincter dyssynergia is:

- A. Low bladder pressure
- B. Early sensation
- C. Simultaneous detrusor and sphincter contraction
- D. Acontractile bladder

Correct answer: C

32. The drug of choice for overactive bladder is:

- A. Tamsulosin
- B. Oxybutynin
- C. Bethanechol
- D. Finasteride

Correct answer: B

33. The most common complication of long-term indwelling catheterization is:

- A. Hematuria
- B. Bladder cancer
- C. UTI
- D. Urethral stricture

Correct answer: C

34. The gold standard treatment for stress urinary incontinence in women is:

- A. Pelvic floor exercises
- B. Anticholinergics
- C. Mid-urethral sling
- D. Bulking agents

Correct answer: C

35. The most common type of penile carcinoma is:

- A. Verrucous carcinoma
- B. Basal cell carcinoma
- C. Squamous cell carcinoma
- D. Adenocarcinoma

Correct answer: C

36. The most common lymphatic drainage of penile cancer is to:

- A. Pelvic nodes
- B. Para-aortic nodes
- C. Superficial inguinal nodes
- D. Deep inguinal nodes

Correct answer: C

37. The investigation of choice for renal trauma in a stable patient is:

- A. Ultrasound
- B. IVP
- C. CT scan with contrast
- D. MRI

Correct answer: C

38. Which of the following structures is NOT in the retroperitoneum?

- A. Kidney
- B. Second portion of the duodenum
- C. Ascending colon
- D. Transverse colon.

Correct answer: D. Transverse colon

39. Urinary tract imaging is NOT usually indicated for recurrent UTIs in:

- A. women.
- B. men.
- C. boys.
- D. spinal cord–injured. patients.

Correct answer: A. Women

40. The best screening test for pheochromocytoma is:

- A. Serum cortisol
- B. Plasma free metanephrines
- C. VMA
- D. CT abdomen

Correct answer: B

41. The most common cause of post-renal acute kidney injury is:

- A. Ureteric stone
- B. BPH
- C. Bladder tumor
- D. Urethral stricture

Correct answer: B

42. The most reliable sign of bladder

perforation during TURBT is:

- A. Hematuria
- B. Abdominal pain
- C. Loss of bladder distension
- D. Hypotension

Correct answer: C

43. The most common site of primary hyperparathyroidism stone formation is:

- A. Bladder
- B. Ureter
- C. Kidney
- D. Urethra

Correct answer: C

44. The most common complication of PCNL is:

- A. Bowel injury
- B. Bleeding
- C. Sepsis
- D. Pneumothorax

Correct answer: B

45. The most important factor predicting success of ESWL is:

- A. Stone size
- B. Stone composition
- C. Skin-to-stone distance
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

46. The most common presentation of renal cell carcinoma is:

- A. Palpable mass
- B. Hematuria
- C. Pain
- D. Incidental detection

Correct answer: D

47. The primary treatment for a small perirenal abscess in a functioning kidney is: A. Retrograde ureteral drainage

B. Partial nephrectomy.

C. Open surgical drainage.

D. Percutaneous drainage.

Correct answer: D. Percutaneous drainage

48. The preferred management of T1a RCC is:

- A. Radical nephrectomy
- B. Partial nephrectomy
- C. Observation
- D. Radiotherapy

Correct answer: B

49. The most common cause of erectile dysfunction post-radical prostatectomy is:

- A. Arterial insufficiency
- B. Venous leak
- C. Cavernosal fibrosis
- D. Neuropraxia

Correct answer: D

50. The gold standard treatment for Peyronie's disease with stable deformity is:

- A. Oral vitamin E
- B. Intralesional steroids
- C. Penile plication or grafting surgery
- D. Shockwave therapy

Correct answer: C

Rough Page

Rough Page
