

# UGS-Embryology

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## Archive

### Lecture 1

#### Development of Kidney and Ureter

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1. Trigone of urinary bladder is developed from:

- A. Mesonephric (Wolffian) duct.
- B. Cloaca.
- C. Pronephric duct.
- D. Urachus.
- E. Metanephric duct.

Answer: A. Mesonephric (Wolffian) duct.

2. The pronephric kidney is developed from:

- A. Cranial part of intermediate mesoderm.
- B. Caudal part of middle mesoderm.
- C. Middle part of intermediate mesoderm.
- D. Cranial part of middle mesoderm.
- E. Caudal part of intermediate mesoderm.

Answer: A. Cranial part of intermediate mesoderm.

3. Rosette (cake) shaped kidney is formed due to:

- A. Fusion of the upper poles of both kidneys.
- B. Fusion of the hilum of both kidneys.
- C. Fusion of the lower poles of both kidneys.
- D. Failure of ascending by inferior mesenteric artery.
- E. Fusion of the lower and upper poles of both kidneys.

Answer: E. Fusion of the lower and upper poles of both kidneys.

4. The mesonephric (Wolffian) duct gives all of the following in male, EXCEPT:

- A. Epididymis.
- B. Seminal vesicle.
- C. Paradidymis.
- D. Ejaculatory duct.
- E. Vas deferens.

Answer: C. Paradidymis.

5. Gartner's cyst in vaginal wall is developed from:

- A. Cranial part of the uterovaginal canal.
- B. Metanephric duct.
- C. Definitive urogenital sinus.
- D. Mesonephric (Wolffian) duct.
- E. Caudal part of the uterovaginal canal.

Answer: D. Mesonephric (Wolffian) duct.

6. One of the following is liable to obstruction: (Repeated)

- A. Double ureters with single kidney.
- B. Unilateral double kidneys and double ureters.
- C. Bifid ureter with one kidney.
- D. Unilateral double kidneys with one ureter.
- E. Postcaval (retrocaval) ureter.

Answer: E. Postcaval (retrocaval) ureter.

7. Kidney found in pelvis in:

- A. Cake (Rosette) kidneys.
- B. Polycystic kidneys.
- C. Mobile kidneys.
- D. Kidney agenesis.
- E. Ectopic vesica.

Answer: A. Cake (Rosette) Kidneys.

8. Aberrant renal artery:

- A. A persistent artery during its ascent enter through medial border.
- B. A persistent artery during its ascent enter through hilum.
- C. A persistent artery during its ascent enter through lower pole.
- D. A persistent artery during its ascent enter through upper pole.
- E. A persistent artery during its ascent enter through lateral border.

Answer: B. A persistent artery during its ascent enter through hilum.

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9. In the horseshoe (U- shaped) kidney, the isthmus is tethered by: **(Repeated)**

- A. Superior mesenteric artery.
- B. Inferior mesenteric artery.
- C. Renal artery.
- D. Common iliac artery.
- E. Internal iliac artery.

**Answer: B. Inferior mesenteric artery.**

10. One of the following develops end stage renal disease: **(Repeated)**

- A. Polycystic kidney.
- B. Horseshoe (U- shaped) kidney.
- C. Cake (rosette) shaped kidney.
- D. Floating kidney.
- E. Ectopic kidney.

**Answer: A. Polycystic kidney.**

