**Male genital organs diseases.**

**1. The failure of testicular descent into the scrotum is called:**

1. testicular atrophy
2. cryptorchidism
3. verrucous carcinoma
4. orchiopexy
5. phimosis

 **2. The main cause of benign prostatic hyperplasia is:**

1. chronic prostatitis
2. bacille Calmette-Guérin
3. increased level of androgens
4. chronic pelvic pain syndrome
5. increased level of estrogens

 **3. Most prostatic carcinomas arise from the:**

1. peripheral zone of the prostate
2. central zone of the prostate
3. proximal urethral zone of the prostate
4. periuretheral zone of the prostate
5. transitional zone of the prostate

 **4. Nodular hyperplasia of prostate arises from:**

1. central zone of the prostate
2. periurethral zone of the prostate
3. periuretheral zone of the prostate
4. transitional zone of the prostate
5. peripheral zone of the prostate

 **5. The main substrate of prostatic carcinomas is:**

* 1. chronic prostatitis
	2. bacille Calmette-Guérin
	3. excessive estrogen-dependent growth of stromal and glandular elements
	4. chronic pelvic pain syndrome
	5. excessive androgen-dependent growth of stromal and glandular elements

 **6. The consequences of cryptorchidism are:**

1. testicular carcinoma
2. phimosis
3. tubular atrophy
4. infertility

e. prostatitis

 **7. Morphological changes of testicles in cryptorchidism:**

1. normal size in early age
2. microscopic evidence of tubular atrophy
3. hyalinization of basal membranes of seminiferous tubes
4. normal size on puberty
5. increased size on puberty
6. **Testicular germ cell tumors are subclassified into:**
7. seminomas
8. neuroendocrine tumors
9. nonseminomatous germ cell tumors

d. leydigomas

e. sertoliomas

1. **Identify gross appearance of seminomas:**
2. may contain foci of coagulation necrosis
3. soft consistency
4. well-demarcated
5. gray-white tumors that bulge from the cut surface
6. contain foci of hemorrhage and necrosis