Situational task

1 A 7-year-old boy was brought to a children's clinic to a urologist, who came from Kyrgyzstan, who had never been examined; when examined by a urologist, palpation of the scrotum revealed an absence of the right testicle. With deep palpation, as well as during ultrasound, the testicle is in the right inguinal canal. What is your preliminary diagnosis? Treatment tactics?

 Cryptorchidism is true. Rapid Testicular Reduction

 Cryptorchidism is false. Conservative hormone therapy

 Anorhism. Hormone replacement therapy

 Monorchism. Inguinal canal revision

2 The mother of a 2-year-old child turned to a urologist complaining that the child was urinating twice with an interval of 5-7 minutes. Your preliminary diagnosis:

 chronic cystitis

 bladder diverticulum

 vesicoureteral reflux

 urinary incontinence

 bladder exstrophy

3 A boy of 3 years old was admitted to the hospital. Mother complaints about the discharge of red urine in a child, a tumor-like formation in the right lumbar region. Computed tomography with bolus enhancement revealed an inhomogeneous formation of the right kidney with cystic inclusions and hypo-intensive zones, and has a clear outline without infiltration of surrounding tissues. Severe deformation of the pyelocaliceal system. Cytogenetic examination revealed a deletion of 11p13. Your diagnosis:

 multicystic kidney dysplasia

 kidney leiomyoma

 urothelial tumor of the pelvis

 kidney angiomyolipoma

 Wilms tumor

4 A newborn boy is diagnosed with bladder exstrophy. There is a discrepancy between the pubic bones. The penis is underdeveloped, in the form of a “hook”, pulled up to the stomach. The external opening of the urethra is represented by a wide funnel, located at the root of the penis under the symphysis. The front wall of the urethra is completely absent. Testicular hypoplasia is also noted. Your diagnosis:

 Hypospadias, perineal form

 Epispadias, capitate

 Hypospadias, scrotal form

 Epispadia, total form

 Epispadia, stem form

5 In a 3-year-old boy, the penis is reduced in size, bent downward, the scrotum is split into two halves, the external opening of the urethra is located on the perineum, urination is possible only while sitting. Your diagnosis:

 hypospadias, perineal form

 hypospadias, stem form

 hypospadias, capitate

 urethral stricture

 bladder diverticulum

6 A neonatal examination revealed a tumor-like formation in the area of ​​the glans penis, which increases with urination. With pressure on it from the urethra, turbid urine is released. Your alleged diagnosis:

 diverticulum of the hanging urethra

 hypospadias

 urethral stone

 diverticulum of the posterior urethra

 congenital urethral stenosis

7 Boy N., 5 years old, complaints of pain in the right lumbar region. On examination, formation in the region of the right kidney is palpated. In the analyzes of leukocyturia, bacteriuria. In blood tests without pathology. On ultrasound on the right, the size of the kidney is increased, due to the marked expansion of the pyelocaliceal system (up to 7 cm). Left kidney of normal size. Excretory urography - on the left the function is normal, on the right it is absent for 5 hours. On computed tomography - the parenchyma of the right kidney is absent, the CLS is expanded to 7 cm, the ureter is up to 1.5 cm; left kidney unchanged. Your diagnosis and tactics:

 Congenital hydronephrosis. Tactics: plastic of the ureteropelvic segment.

 Neuromuscular dysplasia of the right ureter. Tactics: ureterocystoneoanastamosis.

 Congenital hydronephrosis. Tactics: percutaneous nephrostomy on the right.

 Megaureter 3 degrees. Tactics: Nephrectomy on the right.

 Bladder-ureter reflux. Tactics: Operation Politano-Leadbetter.