



Questions

2) What type of laser appeared to be superior to cold knife internal urethrotomy in treating urethral strictures?

a- Nd: YAG.

b- Ho: YAG.

c- KTP.

d- Tm: YAG.

1) What type of laser has become the standard for the treatment of urolithiasis?

a- Nd: YAG.

b- Ho: YAG.

c- KTP.

d- Tm: YAG.

3) What type of laser has different applications in terms of prostatectomy techniques?

a- Nd: YAG.

b- Ho: YAG.

c- KTP.

d- Tm: YAG.

4) In case of en-bloc resection of bladder tumor by TUR, Ho: YAG or Tm: YAG, detrusor is identified in :

a- 60 – 70%

b- 70– 80%

c- 80 – 90%

d- 90 – 100%

5) What laser wavelength should be regarded as the reference for Greenlight laser prostatectomy?

a- 80 W.

b- 100 W.

c- 120 W.

d- 180 W.

6) Studies comparing PVP and TURP showed that:

- a- There is an advantage of TURP in terms of improvement in the Q_{max} and IPSS.
- b- There is an advantage of PVP in terms of catheterization time and length of hospital stay.
- c- Both techniques have a similar incidence of postoperative storage LUTS.
- d- Both techniques have similar operative time and safety.

7) All are disadvantages of HoLEP
except:

a- Risk of bladder injury by the morcellator.

b- Risk of TUR syndrome due to long operation
time.

c- Risk of incomplete evacuation of the adenoma.

d- Risk of urteral orifice injury by the laser.

8) Which of the following prostatectomy techniques has the highest learning curve?

a- HoLEP

b- TURP

c- PVP

d- Open prostatectomy

9) Ho:YAG laser is less absorbed in water compared to Nd: YAG laser, resulting in more tissue damage

a- True.

b- False.

10) What type of laser has a wavelength of 2140 nm?

a- Nd: YAG.

b- KTP.

c- Ho: YAG.

d- Tm: YAG.

Answers

2) What type of laser appeared to be superior to cold knife internal urethrotomy in treating urethral strictures?

a- Nd: YAG.

b- Ho: YAG.

c- KTP.

d- Tm: YAG.

1) What type of laser has become the standard for the treatment of urolithiasis?

a- Nd: YAG.

b- Ho: YAG.

c- KTP.

d- Tm: YAG.

3) What type of laser has different applications in terms of prostatectomy techniques?

a- Nd: YAG.

b- Ho: YAG.

c- KTP.

d- Tm: YAG.

4) In case of en-bloc resection of bladder tumor by TUR, Ho: YAG or Tm: YAG, detrusor is identified in :

a- 60 – 70%

b- 70– 80%

c- 80 – 90%

d- 90 – 100%

5) What laser wavelength should be regarded as the reference for Greenlight laser prostatectomy?

a- 80 W.

b- 100 W.

c- 120 W.

d- 180 W.

6) Studies comparing PVP and TURP showed that:

a- There is an advantage of TURP in terms of improvement in the Q_{max} and IPSS.

b- There is an advantage of PVP in terms of catheterization time and length of hospital stay.

c- Both techniques have a similar incidence of postoperative storage LUTS.

d- Both techniques have similar operative time and safety.

7) All are disadvantages of HoLEP except:

a- Risk of bladder injury by the morcellator.

b- Risk of TUR syndrome due to long operation time.

c- Risk of incomplete evacuation of the adenoma.

d- Risk of urteral orifice injury by the laser.

8) Which of the following prostatectomy techniques has the highest learning curve?

a- HoLEP

b- TURP

c- PVP

d- Open prostatectomy

9) Ho:YAG laser is less absorbed in water compared to Nd: YAG laser, resulting in more tissue damage

a- True.

b- False.

10) What type of laser has a wavelength of 2140 nm?

a- Nd: YAG.

b- KTP.

c- Ho: YAG.

d- Tm: YAG.