

(13) Which of the following isn't a risk factor for diffuse carcinoma?

(H-pylori)

(14) The second most common gastric malignancy is:

(Lymphoma)

* * في كل واحد من هذه الخيارات، ما هو العامل الذي ليس له علاقة؟

(15) One of the following is true regarding esophageal path.

- a) Achalasia signifies lower esophageal sphincter relaxation.
- b) squamous cell carcinoma is least frequent at upper one-third.
- c) Plummer-Vinson syndrome encompasses all of esophageal webs, proctitis and anemia.

(16) Ulcerative colitis, as distinctive from Crohn's dis., features the following except:

(it commences at right colon to extend distally)

(17) The following are true in chronic peptic ulcer except:

- a) single and larger than stress ulcer
- b) Gastric antrum is the most common site.
- c) Acid secretion is necessary for its development
- d) Very rare malignant potential if at all.
- e) Most cases are associated with H. pylori infection.

(ب) (ب) (ب) (ب) (ب)

(18) Most common type Gastric polyps is:-

(hyperplastic polyps)



1. Which is wrong abt Amantadine:

(2)

- a. it inhibits penetration
 - b. hydrophobic amine with clinical efficacy against all types of influenza.
- concentrate & buffer the contents of the endosomal vesicles, preventing uncoating.

block the proton channel formed by the M2 matrix protein

has similar characteristics as Rimantadine

which is wrong abt Acyclovir (ACV)

- a. it's a nucleoside analogue.
 - b. highly effective against varicella-zoster virus (VZV)
- activation of the drug requires three kinase activities to be present in the cell.
- ACV affinity to viral polymerase is more than 100 folds that to cellular polymerase.

ACV has no effect on host DNA replication

choose the best combination in these statements.

- a. acyclovir \Rightarrow nucleoside analogue
- b. adenine arabinoside \Rightarrow pyrimidine analogue
- c. Zanamivir \Rightarrow protease inhibitor
- d. saquinavir \Rightarrow inhibitor of assembly
- e. Nevirapine \Rightarrow nonnucleoside polymerase inhibitor

→ what is true about hiatus hernia:

- obesity and ↑ abdominal pressure

2 → Causes related to esophagus:

(reflux esophagitis + esophageal adenocarcinoma).

3 → most common tumor of esophagus ⇒ Squamous Cell

4 → " " type of peptic ulcer ⇒ pyloric antrum

5 → Plummer Vinson Syndrome ⇒ (Iron def. anemia + glossitis + esophageal webs)

6 → The following conform with H-pylori in GIT, except:

* No relation to duodenal peptic ulcer.

7 → Autoimmune chronic gastritis has following features, Except:

* tendency to affect antrum.

8 - Crohn's disease. -- جِلْدَان

9 - Achalasia. -- جِلْدَان

F. y. C

GI

→ ١٤٦٤

① Most common site of carcinoid? (Appendix)

② The following are complication of achalasia except:
(Rapid Swallowing) ✓

5 ③ The most common cause of esophageal varicosis
(cirrhosis) ✓

④ Autoimmune dis. except:

(Hyperacidity) ✓

⑤ Most common site of peptic ulcers :- ✓

10 (duodenum) (first part of duodenum)

⑥ The second most gastric malignancy
lymphoma.

⑦ gastroesophageal pathology, all true except:

✓ (congenital pyloric stenosis is predominant in female)

15 ⑧ Most common congenital dis. P

✓ (Mickle diverticulum) ✓

⑨ choose the correct answer :-

✓ (varices most common caused by portal hypertension)

⑩ According to Barrett esophagus all true except:

20 ✓ (Is a congenital dis.) ✗

⑪ All the following are characteristic of Chron dis. except:

✓ (non-skip lesions) ✓

⑫ Acute gastric ulceration, all true except:

✓ (most common in duodenum less in stomach)

25

Acute



13) which of the following isn't a risk factor for diffuse carcinoma?
(H-pylori) ✓

14) The second most common gastric Malignancy is:
(Lymphoma) ✓

*** في كل واحد من الخيارات، أنت لا تعلم، لأنني لا أرى الإجابة ***

15) One of the following is true regarding esophageal patho-logy

- a) Achalasia signifies lower esophageal sphincter relaxation. ✗
- b) squamous cell carcinoma is least frequent at upper one third. ✗
- c) plummer-vinson syndrome encompasses all of esophageal webs, proctitis and anemia glossitis. ✓

16) Ulcerative colitis, as distinctive from Crohn's dis., features the following except:

(it commences at right colon to extend distally) ✓ proximal

17) The following are true in chronic peptic ulcer except :-

- a) single and larger than stress ulcer ✓
- b) Gastric antrum is the most common site ✓
- c) Acid secretion is necessary for its development ✓
- d) very rare malignant potential if at all.

e) most cases are associated with H-pylori infection. ✓

(توضع الجراثيم في المعدة)
بها البكتيريا

18) Most common type of gastric polyps is :-
(hyperplastic polyps) ✓



19) The following are correct regarding the more common sites of GI Tract malignancy except:

- a) Lymphoma in gastric body ✓
- b) Adenocarcinoma in rectum and adjacent colon ✓
- c) Carcinoid at appendicular tip ✓
- d) Scarcity of ^{well} Hodgkin's dis in all GIT. X
- e) Gastric adenocarcinoma at greater curve.

منه عيارن الكوان ، اننا كدنا لشيعة .

20) Most common cause of esophageal Barrett's:

تأسي الكوان و برده شوي لشيعة

esophagitis

Reflux esophagitis reflux disease.

* هذه الأسئلة من امتحانات mid و Final من أكثر من سنة .

* بالعادة تتكرر هذه الأسئلة دائماً 0

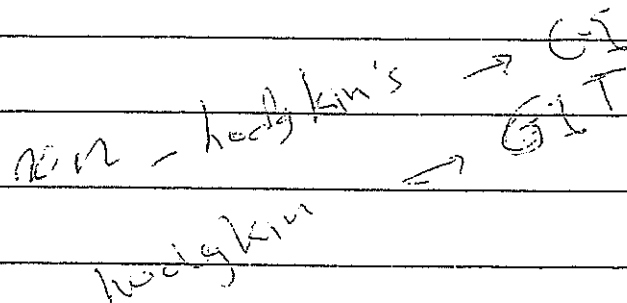
* الدكتور مجيب كل سنة most or least common و لازم تعرفهم كلام

* يا ريت هذه الأسئلة ما تدخلوا في الامتحان ولا حتى كجاجة ...

* تم جدول Robbins و COVD و دائماً يجب منة أسئلة

ادر مواضع حتى لو بس درسته كالم من موضوع idiopathic inflammatory Bowel dis

* والبرصيه و ما تشوا تدخلوا ...



1. Which of the following Mechanism that cause edema not related :- Flariasis.

2. Which of the following mechanism that cause shock not Related :- burn.

3. Beurgers disease differ from (AS) in all except * Female more affected

4. Regarding polyarteritis nodosa :-
10 affect lung.

5. most affected by (AS) in the following :-
Coronary Artery.

6. Pulmonary Embolism is Most Common Cause :-
* DVT

15

7. ~~It~~ hemosiderin - laden macrophage seen in lung in * It. heart failure

8. all of the following true except :-
ecchymosis is smallest hemorrhage.

9. Hyaline Arteriosclerosis true :-
malignant hypertension. أبيض، جدران

10. all of the following increase thrombosis except :-
Hemodilution.

11. Postmortum ~~F~~ differ From thrombosis in all
25 of the following except :- Postmortum is firmly attached.



a) Mechanism by which change
in bld flow \checkmark ~~pressure~~ ~~excess~~

Vasodilatation

~~10~~ pulmonary insufficiency and congestion

3 days follow

2) Splenic edema \checkmark

HF \checkmark

12



12. Aortic aneurysm most commonly caused by :-
 Artherosclerosis.

1/1

13. most common cause of
 thrombosis.

5
 14. Concerning to renal nephritis except :-
 Pulmonary Edema happen in RT heart failure occur.

15. Active Hyperemia caused :-
 10 venous thrombosis.

15

20

25



① wrong statements about edema
bedridden patient accumulation
around malar

② X. skin hemorrhage :-
purpura is the smallest among

③ death after long bone fracture
Fat embolism

④ which of the following is not
affected by MI
SEX

⑤ most common cause system
embolism
DVT thrombosis

⑥ hypotension -

⑦ thrombosis ✓ except :-
possible formation outside C&V.

⑧ hypovolemic shock ✓ except :-
MI

Patho

9 T. Capiti's gall except:-

- a. mostly in children
- b. Endo/Exothrix
- c. blastomycosis
- d. Trichophyton
- e. rare in adults

answer @

10 Aflatoxins, all except:-

- a. A. Flavus
- b. Peanuts, grains
- c. Liver toxicity
- d. Histoplasma capsulatum
- e. none of the above

answer d

11 ~~1~~ Which of the following doesn't occur in Atrophy?

1 of the following doesn't occur in Atrophy? → autophagic vacuoles decrease in size.

2

2 Barrett's Esophagus → squamous epith. replaced by intestinal columnar.

3 Glycogen storage disease is due to long enzyme defects in the synth. or breakdown of glycogen.

4 aggregates of cells represent? → Perle's Kernsidesin (I think)

5 Which of the following can develop dystrophic calcification? → damaged heart valves.

6 Which of the following is not related to Metastatic Calcification?

- a. ectopic PTH secretion
- b. Plasma monocyte cell tumours
- c. Vit-D deficiency
- d. sarcoidosis

e. non of the above

(22) one of the following is not of acute phase signs?

- a. fever
- b. loss appetite
- c. Neutrophilia
- d. malaise

(e) hypertension

(23) All of the following are related to NO time radical except:

- a. short-lived (in seconds)
- b. reduction of leukocyte recruitment

- (c) induces p1t activation
- d. act as microbicidal agent
- e. vasodilation

(24) fibrinous pericarditis / caused by:

exudate

(25) Most radiosensitivity

Testes

(26) Liquefactive necrosis in brain

(27) Not Reticuloendothelial cells

a. Kupffer

b. splenic & LN

(c) Plasma cells

d. Macrophages

e. alveolar macrophages

December 7
FRIDAY

7
الجمعة

(28) All of the following are reversible except:

a. fatty liver

b.

(c) lysosomal enzyme activity

d.

e.

* (29) Histamine release -

Platelets

30 Lipoxin functions as inhibitor of leukotrienes.

31 One of the following is chemotactic agent factor? LTB4.

* 32 The gene that suppresses apoptosis BCL-2.

33 NSAID (Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory drugs) COX.

34 Glutathione Peroxidase Selenium.

35 according to chronological order which one will be the step #3?

Decrease in pH.

1 O2 ↓

2 glycogen depletion
3 pH ↓

4 chromatin clumping

5 detachment of ribosomes.

* 36 Apoptosis (which one is wrong) ~~Apoptosis~~ Necrosis X → ~~Apoptosis~~

* 37 Pyknosis is characterized by condensation of chromatin masses

38 hyperthyroidism is hypercalcaemic.

~~39~~

9 T. Capiti's gall except:-

- a. mostly in children
- b. Endo/Exothrix
- c. blastomyces
- d. Trichophyton
- e. rare in adults.

answer c.

10 Aflatoxins & all except:-

- a. A. Flavus.
- b. Peanuts, grains.
- c. liver toxicity
- d. Histoplasma capsulatum.
- e. none of the above

answer d

1178 H
1 در النجفة
1178 H
1 در النجفة

11 ~~1~~ Which of the following diseases is not related to Atroph?

12 1 of the following doesn't occur in Atrophy?
→ autophagic vacuoles decrease in size.

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→ ~~Periton~~ Hemosiderin (I think).

16 5 Which of the following can develop dystrophic calcification?
damaged heart valves.

17 6 Which of the following is not related to metastatic calcification?
a- ectopic PTH secretion
b- Plasma monocyte cell tumours.
c- Vit-D deficiency
d- sarcoidosis

18 e- non of the above.

(7) One of the following is not related to intracellular hyaline? arteriosclerosis.

(8) In acute inflamm. vasodilation occurs in: arterioles choices are: venules, capillary, etc.

(9) 1 of the following induces cell contraction: Leukotriens.

(10) Adhesion & transmigration by: venules ~~arterioles~~ ~~capillaries~~

(11) MBP is in eosinophils.

(12) Chronic granulomatous disease: NADPH oxidase deficiency

induced by

(13) Selectins → thrombin

(14) Fibrin plasminogen → Plasmin is by: Kallikrein.



(15) Catalase: $H_2O_2 \rightarrow H_2O + O_2$

(16) PGs function

a - Heat

b - Redness

c - Swelling

(d) Pain

e - Loss

* (17) Weble's Palade contains: P-selectin

(18) Transmigration by PECAM.

(19) One of the following is not a chemotactic agent:

I rethink *

(20) Pus contains all the following except: ^{the right answer}

fluid-protein exudate

bacteria

cell debris

neutrophils

lymphocytes

(21) one of the following is related to non-oxygen dependent killing? lysosomes.

22) one of the following is not of acute -

praise signs ?

a. fever

b. less appetite

c. Neutrophilia

d. malaise

→ e. hypertension

23) All of the following are related to NO free radical except -

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b. reduction of leukocyte recruitment

c. induced P12 activation

d. act as microbicidal agent

e. vasodilation

* 24) fibrinous pericarditis / caused by -

→ exudate

25) Most radiosensitivity

Testes

Testes

SSMTWTF	SSMTWTF	SSMTWTF	SSMTWTF	SSMTWTF
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31
WEEK 50				2007

26) Liquefactive necrosis

brain

27) Not Reticulendothelial cells

a. Kupffer

b. splenic & LN

c. Plasma cells

d. Macrophages

e. alveolar macrophages

December

FRIDAY

27 Dhu'l-Hijjah 1428 H
كانون الأول
الجمعة

7

27 Dhu'l-Hijjah 1428 H

28) All of the following are reversible except -

a. fatty liver

b. ...

c. lysosomal enzyme activity

d. ...

e. ...

Notes

* 29) Histamine source -

Platelets

SSMTWTF	SSMTWTF	SSMTWTF	SSMTWTF	SSMTWTF
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31
WEEK 49				2007

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inhibitor of Leukotriens.

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↓
COX

34 Glutathione Peroxidase
↓
Selenium.

35 according to chronological order
which one will be the step #3?!

~~A~~ Decrease in pH.

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* 36 Apoptosis (which one is wrong)
~~type of necrosis~~ X → ~~apoptosis~~

* 37 Pyknosis is characterized by:-
↓
Condensation of shrunken masses

38 hyperthyroidism is
hypercalcaemic.

~~34~~

Liver

(1) Feathery appearance of the hepatocyte occurs as result of

5 Retained biliary material

(2) portal hypertension is associated with all of the following except:

(A) Ascites (B) splenomegaly

10 (C) esophageal varices (D) Hemorrhoids

(E) Rey syndrome

(3) Hepatitis virus that is associated with the largest percentage of chronic cirrhosis

15 Hepatitis C virus

(4) Massive liver destruction is most commonly associated with

(A) tetracycline

(B) Halothane

20 (C) ~~Alcohol~~ Alcoholic liver disease

(D) viral hepatitis

التهاب الكبد

5%

(5) About Alcoholic liver disease, all true except

(A) Hepatic steatosis

(B) Mallory Bodies

25 (C) Neutrophilic infiltrate

(D) most cases with chronic

Alcoholic liver cirrhosis

~~Neutrophilic infiltrate~~

(E) appear in childhood



hemochromatosis

hemosiderosis

(6) All of the following r true about ~~hemochromatosis~~

except -

cause massive destruction of hepatocytes

5

(7) All of the following r seen in wilson disease except -

High plasma ceruloplasmin level

10 (8) most common benign tumor of the ~~liver~~ Liver
Cavernous hemangioma

(9) شيزا except
Rey syndrome

15

Meckel's diverticulum بوزخ
خلاف

20

Amad

25.



G.I.T

1 Do + 10 is

(1) Barrett esophagus is indirectly related to
Reflux esophagitis

5

(2) one of the following is true about Plummer Vinson synd.
^{includes}
→ webs that affect female & male & iron deficiency anemia
& Glossitis

10

(3) all of the following r true about chronic peptic ulce
except:

(A) as a result of H. pylori infection

(B) most commonly in the duodenum

(C) has a great potential for malignancy

15

(4) The causative agent of chronic gastritis of
a patient with pernicious anemia is:
Autoimmune Gastritis

20

(5) most common polyp in the Gastrointestinal tract
Hyperplastic polyps

(6) Most common polyp in the bowel?
Hyperplastic polyp

25



(7) polyps that have a great potential for malignancy

FAP (Familial adenomatous polyposis) Villus adenoma

(8) 2 questions about Hirschsprung disease

5 (A) Choose the true sentences -

A. result from aganglionic segment ←

B. affect female > male

C. ~~causes~~ causes severe diarrhea

2 ← aganglionic rectum

10

(10) The most common cause of ~~transmural intestinal~~ Arterial thrombosis Intarction

15 (11) All of the following about celiac disease are true except

(A) a malabsorption disease

(B) Gluten-sensitive antibodies

(C) destruction of villi

~~(D) Intestinal mucosa~~

20 (17) Intestinal mucosa laden with distended PAS +ve macrophages

In the lamina propria ←

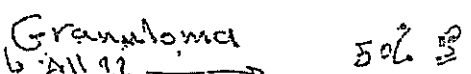
(12) All of the following are true about Crohn disease except

(A) Mucosal inflammation

(B) bowel stenosis

25 (13) presence of fistula (14) Fissure ulceration

(A) → 

(B) Granuloma 50% 



(13) All of the following r true about ulcerative colitis
except

Skip lesions

5

~~(14) Most common benign tumor of the intestine~~

(14) most common colorectal carcinoma :-
adenocarcinoma

10

(15) most common " bowel cancer :-
right colon cancer

15

15

~~Ahmed~~

20

بلد (ك) ع (ك) ل

25



(7) polyps that have a great potential for malignancy
 (FAP) (Familial adenomatous polyposis)

100%

Villus colitis

(8) 2 questions about Hirschsprung disease

- 1. Choose the true sentence - Mega Colon
- X A. result from aganglionic segment
- X B. affect female > male
- X C. causes severe diarrhea

2. مخارق → aganglionic rectum

(10) The most common cause of Arterial thrombosis

~~transmural intestinal infarction~~

- 1) All of the following about celiac disease are true except
- 2) autoabsorption disease
- Gluten-sensitive antibodies
- distraction of villi

~~Intestinal mucosa~~ Intestinal mucosa laden with distended PAS +ve macrophages in the lamina propria

- 11) All of the following are true about Crohn disease except
- 2) colitis inflammation
- 3) presence of fistula
- (B) bowel stenosis

- (A) Fissure ulceration
- (E) Granuloma



Liver

د. لينا شمس

(1) Feathery appearance of the hepatocyte occurs as a result of

5 Retained biliary material

(2) portal hypertension is associated with all of the following except:

- (A) Ascites
- (B) splenomegaly
- (C) esophageal varices
- (D) Hemorrhoids

10 Ree syndrome ~~Asper~~
Furrow
Z 14

(3) Hepatitis virus that is associated with the largest percentage of chronic cirrhosis

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- (A) tetracycline
- (B) Halothane
- (C) ~~Alc~~ Alcoholic liver disease
- (D) viral hepatitis

(5) About Alcoholic liver disease (all true except)

- (A) Hepatic steatosis
- (B) Mallory Bodies
- (C) Neutrophilic infiltrate
- (D) most cases with chronic liver cirrhosis



(E) appear in child hood

only

Web rings

reflex esoph. sp. sp. → esophageal mechanism

Achasia — uncarination
hernia

metaplasia

H-pylori

Adenocarcinoma → sq cell carcinoma

hyperplastic tumor

Varices → portal hypertension

laceration → HBV infection

gastric carcinoma

esophagitis → Barrett

strip across

RF → transformation to Barrett

most common leiomyoma part of gist
tumor of stomach

most important common → pyloric stenosis

C-gastritis — H-pylori
↳ stomach

Benging

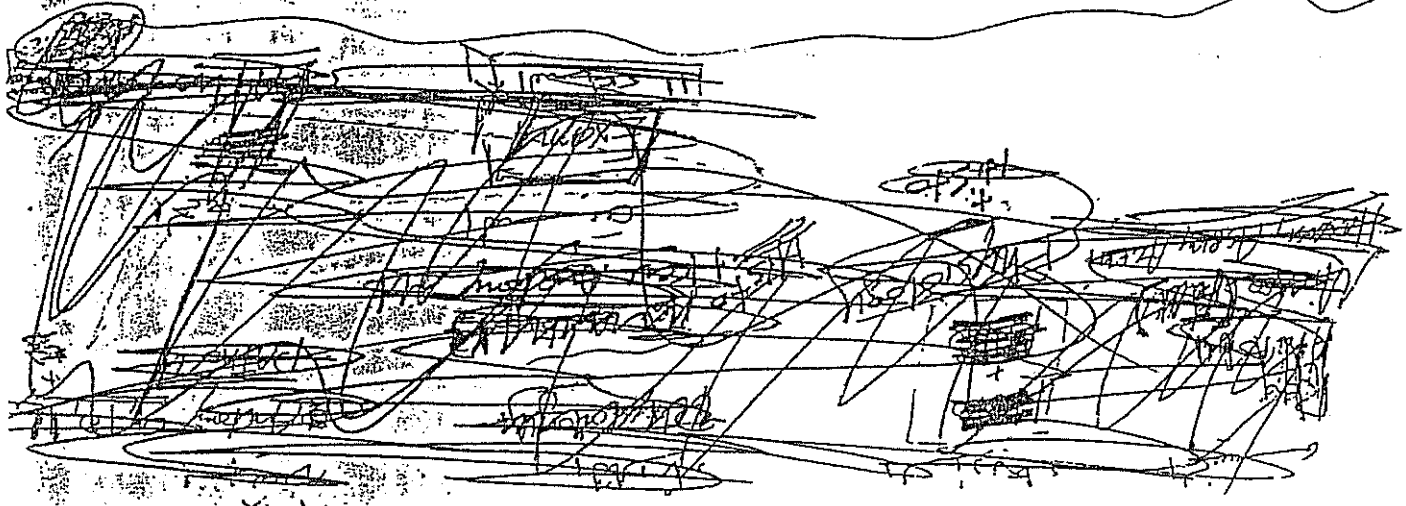
smooth muscle of mesopharynx

Acute gastritis should be 3 months

induce acute gastritis → X Autoimmune

* Colorectal cancer → Appendix

$$\frac{1}{10000} = \frac{69}{10000} \times 50$$



Q 5: The following are TRUE regarding esophageal malignancy, EXCEPT:

- A. Squamous cell carcinoma outnumber other types. (True)
- B. Upper 1/3 is the most common site. (True)
- C. Polypoid fungating in peptic is most frequent. (True)
- D. Onset may be insidious. (True)
- E. Peak incidence at middle age or older. (True)

Q 6: Each of the following complications are correct, EXCEPT:

- A. Achalasia / Esophageal cancer. (True)
- B. Pernicious anemia / autoimmune gastritis. (True)
- C. Cushing / Acute peptic ulcer. (True)
- D. Malignant / duodenal ulcer. (True)
- E. Increase incidence of H. pylori with aging. (True)

Q 7: The following are true regarding ulcer of upper GIT, EXCEPT:

- A. Acute stress peptic ulcer frequently are multiple. (True)
- B. Peptic ulcer doesn't occur in Achylia gastrica. (True)
- C. The smallest ulcer is malignant at the time of diagnosis. (True)
- D. Acute peptic ulcer might complicate severe burn. (True)
- E. Malignant ulcer. (True)

فقدان الشهية من المعدة

Q 8: The following confirm chronic gastritis, EXCEPT:

- A. Autoimmune gastritis appear at pyloric antrum. (True)
- B. Gastritis impossible to complicate into dysplastic malignancy. (True)
- C. H. pylori infection related to chronic gastritis is the most common cause of peptic ulcer. (True)
- D. H. pylori infection may cause peptic ulcer. (True)
- E. (True)

Q 9: Which of the following characterize "Lethargic Syndrome"?

- A. Exams related. (True)
- B. Resulted from sleeplessness. (True)
- C. Disorganization of the information. (True)
- D. Discovered by students of UJ university. (True)
- E. All of the above is true. (True)

The End

المستقبل... الإسلام
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

هذه الأسئلة امتحان مادة الـ Pathology للجواز الطبي GIT، على أن لا يكون الجواب من كتابها (التعليق) وهذا إذا كنت هناك. كل غير واضحة أو غير متوفرة في ذلك يسبح باسم
مخرج الصوت.

Q1: Malabsorption Syndrome is due to impairment of assembly of.....
chylomicrons. ~~in~~ will cause

- A) disease B) Pernicious anemia C) Lactose Intolerance
 D) Celiac disease E) Abetalipoproteinemia

Q2: The following characterize Crohn disease EXCEPT: (skip)

- A) looping of healthy alternating with of disease intestinal segment
 B) Kerkring radiological sign C) Transmural intestinal involvement
 D) No specific age E) Granuloma in all cases
50-60% only

Q3: Among the following, the most common site of chronic peptic ulcer disease is:

- A) Gastric Fundus B) Cardia C) 3rd part of duodenum
 D) Pyloric Antrum E) Esophageal

Q4: Concerning intestinal congenital anomalies, one of the following is TRUE:

- A) Meckel's diverticulum is the most rare anomaly in small intestine
 B) Hirschsprung disease is a hypoganglionoma C) Malignancy is the most common outcome of meckel's diverticulum
 D) Diarrhea predominate in Hirschsprung disease
 E) Peptic ulceration is a possible meckel's diverticulum outcome

(C+)

→ what is true about hiatus hernia:

obesity and ↑ abdominal pressure

2 → Causes related to esophagus:

(reflux esophagitis + esophageal adenocarcinoma).

3 → most common tumor of esophagus ⇒ Squamous Ca

4 → " " type of peptic ulcer ⇒ pyloric antrum

5 → Plummer Vinson Syndrome ⇒ (Iron. def. anemia + glossitis + esophageal webs)

6 → The following conform with H-pylori in GIT, except:

* no relation to duodenal peptic ulcer.

7 → Autoimmune chronic gastritis has following features, Except
* tendency to affect antrum.

8. Crohn's disease. -- ديسون

9. Achalasia -- آكلزيا

F. y: C

Patient Cut taking in Part Part of the tongue base

- a) Cerebellum: from facial N.
- b) glossopharyngeal.
- c) vagus: palatal wall.
- d) lingual branch of - - -

When you cut a patient to palate on tongue
it deviate to Rt, the injured N. is

- a) Rt hypoglossal N.
- b) Lt hypoglossal N.
- c) Rt glossopharyngeal N.
- d) Lt glossopharyngeal N.

Patient have a serology for HBV

IgM = -ve HIR = Ag = -ve
 IgG = -ve HIRs Ag = +ve

The Patient has:-

- a) Acute HBV Infection
- b) Chronic HBV
- c) Resolved HBV
- d) Resolved Patient

a protrude of viscera in Ant Abd. wall

more the inguinal canal to Lt the top epigastric

vesicle in ant abdominal wall

a) 5% of population

b) 10% of population

c) 15% of population

d) 20% of population

GI Notes

المعدة والجهاز الهضمي

* Q.5: The following are TRUE regarding esophageal malignancy, EXCEPT:

* [A] Squamous cell carcinoma outnumber other types. [B] Upper 1/3 is the most

* common site. [C] Polypoid fungating in peptic is most frequent. [D] Onset may be insidious. [E] Peak incidence at middle age or older.

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* [A] Achalasia / Esophageal cancer. [B] Pernicious anemia / autoimmune gastritis

* [C] Cushing / Acute peptic ulcer. [D] Malignant / duodenal ulcer.

* [E] Increase incidence of H. Pylori with aging.

* Q.7: The following are true regarding ulcer of upper GIT, EXCEPT:

* [A] Acute peptic ulcer frequently ^{are} multiple. [B] Peptic ulcer doesn't occur

* in Achylhydria. [C] The smallest ulcer is malignant at the time of diagnosis.

* [D] Acute peptic ulcer might complicate severe burn. [E] Malignant ulcer.

* Q.8: The following conform chronic gastritis EXCEPT:

* [A] Autoimmune gastritis appear at Pyloric antrum. [B] Gastritis impossible

* to complicate into dysplastic malignancy. [C] H. Pylori infection related to

* chronic gastritis is the most common cause of peptic ulcer. [D] H. Pylori

* infection may cause peptic ulcer. [E] ?

* Q.9: Which of the following characterize "Labatation Syndrome"

* [A] Exam related. [B] Resulted from sleeplessness.

* [C] Disorganization of the informations. [D] Discovered by students

* of UJ university. [E] All of the above is True.

The End

1. The following are Complication of achalasia except :-

⇒ Rapid Swallowing

r' polices

2. The Most ~~Comp~~ Common Cause of esophageal Perforation

is :-

⇒ Cirrosis

3. Barret's esophagus except :-

Congenital disease not assoc

4. stress ulcer :-

sever pain
at night

5. Autoimmune except :- Hyper acidity

6. Most Common Site of peptic ulcer ?

PT part of duodenum

7. The second most gastric Malignancy is :-

Lymphoma

8. Gastroesophageal pathology except :-

Congenital pyloric stenosis is predominant in female. In males



9. Most Common site of Carcinoma is :-
Appendix

10. Choose the correct answer ⇒
varices most common cause by portal hypertension

11. Most Congenital disease is ⇒ Mickle diverticulum

12. Crohn disease - except : non skip

13. acute gastric ulcer except :- most common in
duodenum less stomach / ^{duodenum} _{gastric}

14. which of the following isn't a factor : - - -
H. Pylori

15. benign tumor → Germinal tumor

~~Handwritten scribbles and a signature~~

200/4/2006
M. Sc. Pathology
Dr. N. N. N. N.

GI

→ صحیح جواب

- ① Most common site of carcinoid ? (Appendix)
- ② The following are complication of achalasia except:
(Rapid Swallowing)
- 5 ③ The most common cause of esophageal
(cirrosis)
- ④ Autoimmune dis. except:
(Hyperacidity)
- ⑤ Most common site of peptic ulcers :-
10 (duodenum) (first part of duodenum)
- ⑥ The second most gastric malignancy
- ⑦ gastroesophageal pathology, all true except:
(congenital pyloric stenosis is predominant in female)
- 15 ⑧ Most common congenital dis. ?
(Mickle's diverticulum)
- ⑨ choose the correct answer :-
(Varices most common caused by portal hypertension)
- ⑩ According to Barrett esophagus all true except:
20 (Is a congenital dis.)
- ⑪ All the following are characteristic of Chron dis except:
(non-skip lesions)
- ⑫ Acute gastric ulceration, all true except:
25 (most common in duodenum less in stomach)



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

هذه أسئلة امتحان مادة الـ Pathology للجهاز الهضمي GIT، علماً أن الدكتور لم يمانع

من كتابتها (التليخا) وهذا إذا كانت بحسبك. جمل غير واضحة أريد منجوعة، فذلك بسبب عدم

وضوح الصوت.

Q1: Malabsorption Syndrome is due to impairment of assembly of
chylomicrons. ~~which~~ will cause

- A] disease
- B] Pernicious anemia
- C] Lactose Intolerance
- D] Celiac disease
- E] Abetalipoproteinemia

Q2: The following characterize Crohn disease EXCEPT:

- A] keeping of healthy alternating with of disease intestinal segment
- B] Kerkring radiological sign
- C] Transmural intestinal involvement
- D] No specific age
- E] Granuloma in all cases

Q3: Among the following, the most common site of chronic peptic ulcer disease is:

- A] Gastric Fundus
- B] Cardia
- C] 3rd part of duodenum
- D] Pyloric Antrum
- E] Esophageal

Q4: Concerning intestinal congenital anomalies, one of the following is TRUE:

- A] Meckel's diverticulum is the most rare anomaly in small intestine
- B] Hirschsprung disease is a hypergangliakama
- C] Malignancy is the most common outcome of meckel's diverticulum
- D] Diarrhea predominate in Hirschsprung disease
- E] Peptic ulceration is a possible meckel's diverticulum outcome

Q.5: The following are TRUE regarding esophageal malignancy, EXCEPT:

- [A] Squamous cell carcinoma outnumber other types. [B] Upper 1/3 is the most common site. [C] Polypoid fungating in peptic is most frequent. [D] Onset may be insidious. [E] Peak incidence at middle age or older.

Q.6: Each of the following complications are correct, EXCEPT:

- [A] Achalasia / Esophageal cancer. [B] Pernicious anemia / autoimmune gastritis. [C] Cushing / Acute peptic ulcer. [D] Malignant / duodenal ulcer. [E] Increase incidence of H. pylori with aging.

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The End

In Management of Ulcer disease the most used drug in Neutralize the hyperacidity is :-

5 Megaldrate سوال: اس کا نام لکھو

2. GnRH From where it is released ?

3. "Kall mans syndrom" سوال: کیا ہے

4. Ganirelix سوال: اس کا نام لکھو (2)

5. all of the following hormon excreted by pituitary gland except :-

6. Alcohol → will ↓ the secretion of ADH

7. Acne is a side effect of → ACTH

8. the drug that have a glassy taste is :-

9. what is the 2nd Messenger of → IP₃ سوال: اس کا نام لکھو

10. Liothyronine sodium → T₃ سوال: اس کا نام لکھو

12. L-thyroxine sodium → T₄

13. Lithium Carbonate → سوال: اس کا نام لکھو

14. T₄ will decrease in presence of Aspirin

Aspirin + T₄ سوال: اس کا نام لکھو

25 drug interaction

abt the Centrally acting emetics:

15. Syrup of ipecac "Ipecacuanha" has local + Central effect ↑ CTZ.

16. Antipsychotic butyrophenones ^{اعراض الادوية} Giving post or preoperatively.

17. 5-HT₃ receptor antagonist: ondansetron. ^{مضاد مستقبلات 5-HT3}

highly effective in the Management of Nausea and vomiting induced by cytotoxic drugs and radiotherapy.

18. H₂-Receptor blockers → Cimetidine ^{مضاد مستقبلات H2}

19. Adrenomimetic amines → Isoproterenol, Metaproterenol. ^{مضاد مستقبلات بيتا}
Side effect → tachycardia.
2. Prednisone ^{مضاد التهابي}

20. Zafirlukast ^{مضاد مستقبلات ليكوترين}

23. Interstitial pneumonia and fibrosis -
Methotrexate

30 Bupivacaine بوفيفاكين
Method طريقة
of application and Clinical uses -

31 "Prilocaine less toxic than lidocaine" بديلاين
... من بوفيفاكين

32 Cocaine - Good vasoconstrictor.

33 Lidocaine - the most widely used anesthetic.

34 ~~Expectorants~~ Guaifenesin
Histamine Releasing inhibitor مضاد

35 ~~ectropid~~ ectropid → Serotonin Syndrome

37 H1 antagonist :- Know the most and least Cholinergic Activity.

selective Serotonin -- inhibitor :-
Fluoxetine

39 Serotonin antagonist :- Ketanserin

40 the Name of the drugs that decrease the
induce vomiting :-

25 sterone ستيروئيد

Corticosteroid \rightarrow \uparrow Catabolism on Protein.

" \rightarrow have Aldosterone like effect.

abt the Clinical uses of Corticosteroid

what is the Corticosteroid drug that does not affect the axis?

Dexamethasone.

Dexamethasone :- اعرف هذا الدواء

abt drug-drug interaction of Corticosteroid. Know everything about Tamoxifen for Breast Cancer.

Mifepristone :- \rightarrow Anti-progestins

Flutamide \rightarrow Antiandrogens.

selective Cox2 inhibitor \rightarrow Meloxicam.

non-selective \rightarrow Aspirin, Ibuprofen.

Abortifacient, labor inducer \rightarrow dinoprost.

Infertility & drugs used:-

1- GnRH

2- Flutemid

All of the above.

54 Endometriosis:-

- 1. GnRH 2. Mifepristone 3. Dozegan Danazol

4. 1+3 5. All of the above.

55 drug for sustaine postpartum Hemor. --- 2. Oxytocine
d. diprost

56. Contraceptive wrong: decrease ovary cancer.

57 ADH inhibited by except:-

- a. Hypoosm. b. Hypovolemia. c. tricyclic Antidepressant
- d. ? e. ?

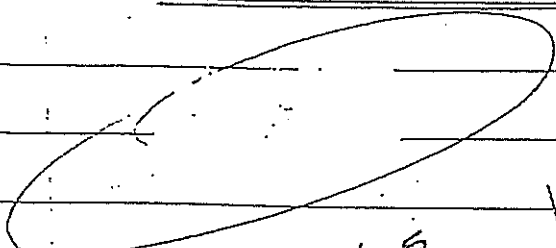
58 Diabetes insipidus - desmp -

59 property exist in all Corticosteroid ?

- 1. water + Na Retention.

60 tamoxifen

15



2006/6/25
Final exam
pharm

د. محمد الزبيدي

نأدعه إجابة الأسئلة
و ادريه كل شي
تعلقه السؤال لأنه
هو ان عا فر عنه افلا
الاجابة أنا الامكان
الله يعطيه ...

25

~~most~~

Used widely in Carcinoid
Syn

① Octitide
~~②~~

Thick non sedating drug :-

→ non of the above

Specific Serotonin Uptake Inhibitor
Fluxo

[Least anticholinergic] antihistamine

~~Tribenazine~~
~~pyrilamine~~

Cromolyn sodium mechanism:

- a) inhibit stabilization of mast cell by
inhibit CaP influx to cell
- b) bronchodilation
- c) cure Asthma that caused by exercise

A + C

361

Endocrine system mid term

Endocrine exam (mid term)

1. choose the correct statement:-

most of bone Ca^{++} is poorly exchangeable
in the ECF.

2. After removal of PTH all of the following will ~~be~~ ^{decre.} except?

1. urine P 2. Ca

3. w of the following is not required for prolactin
myoepith. cells.

4. After radioimmunoassay, all of the human -ve tumours
classified into:-

Gonadotrophes.

5. w of the following is incorrect combination

thyroglossal duct: \rightarrow elevated while swallowing
protrusion.

6. ~~the~~ w of the following is common for fentanyl & amide
treatment-tolerance.

7. w is not correct.

IP_3 causes phosphorylation of substrate in
the cell.

8. After exogenous insulin injection what happens:-

cortisol \uparrow glucose \uparrow Δ \downarrow .

9. w of the following is different from others in
protein synthesis:-

Insulin - cortisol, GH, cpi \rightarrow glucagon.

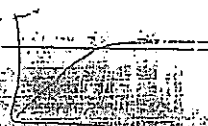
the correct answer is insulin

becz all of them can catabolize & Anabolic both

But insulin is all the way anabolic.

10. Bio. chem.

10. draw the curve for H & R relation



1) risk abt Hirschsprung's disease -

Rem: $M > F$

It's Rectum the 1st phase

← abt it

5 It's dilatation of the infected site.

2) Alcoholic liver ⇒ ^{injury} Portal Stenosis.

3) the worst prognosis of the following: -

10

4) Most Common Malignant tumor: -

Hepatocellular Carcinoma.

5) Most Common Benign tumor in the liver: -

15

6) The virus that transmitted by the Mother is -

7) abt the # viruses which DNA & which RNA

8) Pancreas Hypertension → Pheochromocytoma. -

9) The disease that have the ↑ chance to convert to tumor is -

⇒ Familial Polyposis Syndrome

25

It's villous adenoma



ask abt Adenocarcinoma

ask abt Lymphoma

52 Comparison bet ulcerative Colitis and Crohn's D --- skip or diffuse

الخط الفاصل

13 Celiac disease \Rightarrow sensitivity to gluten

15

20

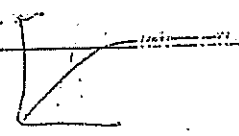
25



Endocrine ~~sp~~ ^{mid} exam

Endocrine exam (midterm)

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most of bone Ca^{2+} is poorly exchangeable.
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1. \downarrow urine P
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treatment & allergy.
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 IP_3 causes phosphorylation of substrate rich in the cell.
8. After exogenous insulin injection what happens:-
cortisol \uparrow glucose \uparrow Adip.
9. w/ of the following is different from others in protein synthesis:-
Insulin, cortisol, GH, cpi \rightarrow glucocorticoid.
the correct answer is insulin.
bcz all of them can catabolic & anabolic both.
But insulin is all the way anabolic.
10. * Bio. chem.
10. draw the curve for H & R relation



11. ω contains pseudosubstrate sequence
PKC.

12. If we remove glycoprotein from glucosylase,
what happens?

duration of action \downarrow

bcz glycoprotein required for identification
specificity & whether removed.

binding becomes ~~not stable~~ not so strong.

13. what contains EF hand?

calmodulin.

14. what is correct about ADH.

~~ADH~~ ADH helps in regulation of ACTH

look biochem slides.

15. Pituitary tumor that \uparrow glucocorticoid levels in:-

\uparrow Not resp--

\uparrow ---

hyperpigmentation

16. ω is wrong about cervical cyst :-

commonly internal branchial cisterna --- X

\downarrow rambs.

17. ω is wrong about prostaticoma.

~~prostaticoma~~ may occur due to hyper \uparrow hypercalcemia

18. 3^o Parathyroidism occurs due to

forebrain mal insufficiency

vit D therapeutics X

19. what happens in \uparrow aldosterone

\uparrow water retention \Rightarrow \uparrow H₂O.

20. what's comb abt IGF.

↑ bond to protein

21. Somatostatin produced by β cells.

inhibit secretion of α , β cells.

22. TSH is

hormone from hypothalamus. X

short peptide ✓

23. Prolactin secretant. $\frac{is\ up}{the\ C}$

24. what is not common b/w Thiamazole, Methimazole
inhibit T_4 conversion to T_3 .

25. is responsible for the heat of the body.

Thyroid hormone.

26. will increase in hypothyroidism.

~~cholesterol~~ cholesterol.

27. is not the primary ✓ not a direct effect of PTH.

activated & converted to 25 hydroxy vitamin D.

28. is not correct about the body.

oxytocin → used to induce labour.

29. radio active iodine is used for thyroid.

used in pregnancy ~~on the fetus~~

30. in ACTH ↓ ~~secretion~~ from ~~hypothalamus~~ β cells.

hypersecretion is hyperplasia of the fasciculus.

31. w is wrong:

internalization of the Receptor

is always associated to degradation & inactivation. X

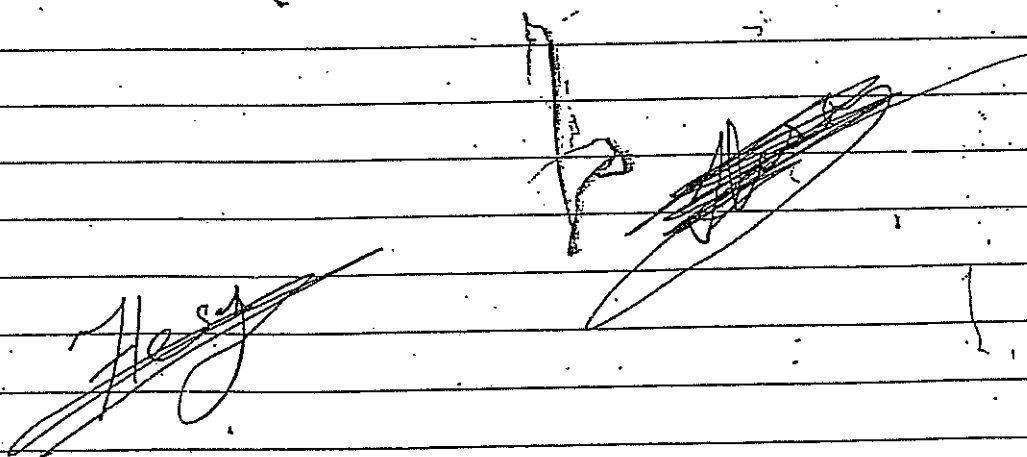
32. Thyroid cortex is always associated with \uparrow TSH. X

33. ~~I~~ w is true.

Ligation of subclavian A

At the medial border of scalenus Ant
will not result in preventing
thyroid drainage from blood.

33 -



GIT System

Anatomy → Micro ~~anatomy~~ → Histology
Micro ~~anatomy~~ of pathology

Patient Post tasting in Post Part of the tongue, because

of Crossing of:

- a) Corda Tympani from facial N.
- ~~X~~ b) glossopharyngeal.
- c) Greater palatine N.
- d) lingual branch of

→ When you ask a patient to protrude his tongue, it deviate to Rt, the injured N. is:

- ~~X~~ a) Rt hypoglossal N.
- b) Lt hypoglossal N.
- c) Rt. glossopharyngeal N.
- d) Lt. glossopharyngeal N.

Patient have a serology for HBV

IgM = -ve

HBeAg = +ve

IgG = -ve

HBeAg +ve

The Patient has:-

~~X~~ a) Acute HBV Infection

b) Chronic HBV

c) Immunized against HBV

d) B Window Patient

= a protrude of viscera in Ant abd. wall above the inguinal canal & Lt to Inf. epigastric vessels, It's most commonly for b) & c)

a) direct inguinal hernia

~~X~~ b) Indirect inguinal hernia

c) femoral hernia

d) umbilical hernia

All of the following are true about *Vibrio Cholera* except.

~~A) heat stable enterotoxin (it's heat labile)~~

~~B) Acid labile K~~

C) NOT common in Jordan ✓

D) Transmitted by water contamination ✓

E) A+B

All about *Vermicularis* is True except.

~~A) Thread Worm~~

B) ~~diagnos by look for eggs in stool's~~

C) ~~treated by mebendazole - Vermox Mosame~~ ✓

D)

→ All of the following are features to differentiate between *T. Solium* & *T. Saginata* EXCEPT

~~A) Gravid Proglottid~~

~~B) Mature Proglottid~~

~~C) hexacanth egg~~

D) hook

→ regarding to *E. histolytica* It is:

~~A) wide ectoplasm~~ ✓

~~B) splinters chromatid bodies~~

~~C) eccentric Nucleus~~ ✓

→ D) A+B

E) A+B & C

for living Eurytoma ...
make incision ...

marginal branch of ...



All of the following about Salmonella Typhi is True EXCEPT -

- a) H, O & V: Antigen ✓
- b) affect human only ✓
- c) Skin widal Test ✓
- D) meningitis ✓

→ ~~E~~ ???

→ All about chronic gastritis is true except.

- a) may become Atrophic gastritis ✓
- b) H. pylori most common cause ✓
- ~~c) Autoimmune causative agent is mostly pyloric~~
- d) Antrum. (mostly in bodies of stomach)

Regarding to chron disease, all of the following is True EXCEPT.

- a) String sign ✓
- ~~b) All associated with granulomatous~~

Acute stress ulcer are true EXCEPT.

- a) frequently multiple lesions ✓
- b) Patient feel severe pain ✓
- ~~c) Small ulcer when diagnosed are malignancy~~
- d) CNS trauma lead to Cushing ulcer.

Regarding to chronic Peptic ulcer all are true except.

- ~~a) mostly due to H. pylori~~
- ~~b) Duodenal ulcer lead to Malignancy~~
- c) Common site is pyloric Antrum.

According to Squamous cell Carcinoma in esophagus all True except.

- a) Associated with Achalasia ✓
- b) most common type ✓
- ~~c) most common affect upper part of esophagus~~

GI

16 pages

① Most common site of carcinoid? (Appendix).

② The following are complications of achalasia except:
(Rapid Swallowing)

5 ③ The most common cause of esophageal
(cirrosis)

④ Autoimmune dis. except:
(Hyperacidity)

⑤ Most common site of peptic ulcers :-

10 (duodenum) (first part of duodenum)

⑥ The second most gastric malignancy

⑦ gastroesophageal pathology, all true except:
(congenital pyloric stenosis is predominant in female)

15 ⑧ Most common congenital dis. P
(Mickle diverticulum)

⑨ choose the correct answer :-

(varices most common caused by portal hypertension)

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(Is a congenital dis.)

⑪ All the following are characteristic of Chron dis. except:
(non-skip. lesions)

⑫ Acute gastric ulceration, all true except:

(most common in duodenum less in stomach)

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32. Thyroid growth is always associated with

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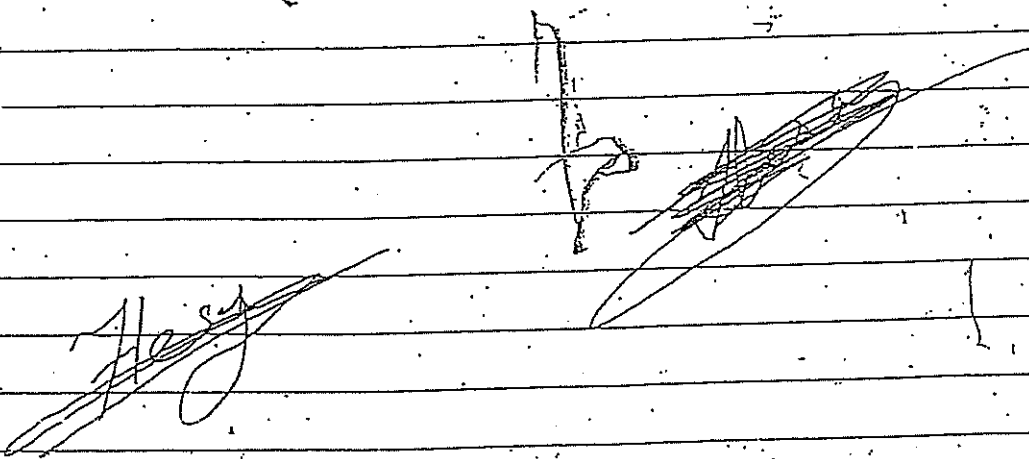
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GI

U.K. →

① Most common site of carcinoid? (Appendix)

② The following are complication of achalasia except:
(Rapid swallowing)

5. ③ The most common cause of esophageal
(cirrhosis)

④ Autoimmune dis. except:
(Hyperacidity)

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(duodenum) (first part of duodenum)

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⑫ Acute gastric ulceration, all true except:
(most common in duodenum less in stomach)

25.



13) Which of the following isn't a risk factor for diffuse carcinoma?

(H-pylori)

14) The second most common gastric malignancy is:
(Lymphoma)

#* في كل واحد من الخيارات، أنت لا تلاحظ أي شيء

15) One of the following is true regarding esophageal polyps:

- a) Achalasia signifies lower esophageal sphincter relaxation.
- b) squamous cell carcinoma is least frequent at upper one-third.
- c) plummer-vinson syndrome encompasses all of esophageal webs, proctitis and anemia.

16) Ulcerative colitis, as distinctive from Crohn's disease, features the following except:

(it commences at right colon to extend distally)

17) The following are true in chronic peptic ulcer except:-

- a) single and larger than stress ulcer
- b) Gastric antrum is the most common site.
- c) Acid secretion is necessary for its development
- d) Very rare malignant potential if at all.
- e) most cases are associated with H. pylori infection.

(الخيار (b) هو الصحيح)

18) Most common type of gastric polyps is:-

(hyperplastic polyps)

1. The following are Complication of achalasia except :-

⇒ Rapid Swallowing

r. varices

2. The Most ~~Comp~~ Common Cause of esophageal perforat

is :-

⇒ Cirrhosis

3. Barrett's esophagus except :-

Congenital disease

4. stress ulcer :- ~~upper GI~~

sever pain

2-4 hr

5. Autoimmune except :- Hyper acidity

6. Most Common Site of peptic ulcer ?

pt part of duodenum

7. the second most gastric Malignancy is :-

Lymphoma

8. Gastroesophageal pathology (except) :-

Congenital pyloric stenosis is predominant
in female ~~in males~~



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32. Thyroid cells r always associated with

↑ TSH. X

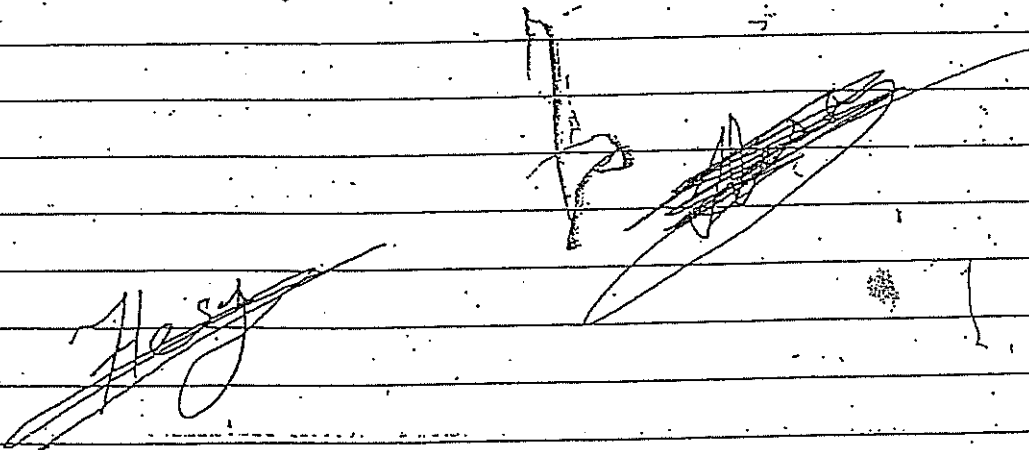
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33



20 - what's correct about IGF,

↑ binds to protein

21 - Somatostatin produced by δ cells.

inhibits secretion of α , β cells.

22 - TSH is

hormone from hypothalamus. X

short peptide ✓

23 - Prolactin secreted. ^{is it a}
_{short}

24 - what is not common to T_4 and T_3 . Thyroxine, triiodo

inhibits T_4 conversion to T_3 .

25 - is responsible for the heat of the body.

Thyroid hormone

will increase.

26 - is ~~not~~ decreased in hypothyroidism.

~~cholesterol~~ cholesterol.

27 - is not the ~~factor~~ factor or not adipose effect of PTH.

activated is converted to 25 hydroxy calcitriol

28 - is not correct about the β cells.

oxytocin → used to induce labour.

29 - radio active iodine is called the radio iodine uptake.

used in pregnancy and the radio iodine uptake

30 - in ACTH ↓ ~~secretion~~ secretion secretion secretion

hypersecretion is hypersecretion of the parathyroid.

(19) The following are correct regarding the most common sites of GI Tract malignancy except:

- a) Lymphoma in gastric body
- b) Adenocarcinoma in rectum and adjacent colon
- c) carcinoid at appendicular tip
- d) scarcity of Hodgkin's dis in all GIT.
- e) gastric adenocarcinoma at greater curve.

منه عارة اكران ، انما كد من لينة

(20) Most common cause of esophageal Barrett's is:

تاسن اكران و برده شين لينة

* 10 في ائلة في استمانات mid و Final من اكران سنة
* بالعادة شكر هاي الا سلة رايًا 0

15 * اكثر رجب كل شين most or least common و لازم تعريف كلهم
* ياريت هاي الا سلة ما تدخل فاعلة الا سلة للا حنة الكا حدة ...

* تم جدول و Robbins 2010 و دايمت كيت منه ا سلة

ادر سوا ضيق هتو لو بس درسته كالمو من موضوع idiopathic inflammatory bowel dis

* و بالترتيب و ما يتسوا ردعوليا ...

9. Most Common site of Carcinoid is :-
Appendix

10. Choose the correct answer \Rightarrow
varices most Common Cause by Portal hypertension --

11. Most Congenital disease is \Rightarrow Meckle diverticulum.

12. Crohn disease - except : non skip ... --

13. acute gastric ulcer except :- most Common in
duodenum less stomachic. \Rightarrow ^{public} _{ulcer}

14. which of the following isn't a factor : - - -
H-Pylori

15. benign tumor \rightarrow Germinal tumor. - - -

~~Handwritten scribbles and signatures~~
10/11/2016
Pathology
Handwritten notes and signatures

(13) All of the following r true about Ulcerative colitis
except

Skip lesions

W/ goblets

~~(14) most common benign tumor of the intestine~~

(14) most common colorectal carcinoma :-

adenocarcinoma

(15) most common bowel cancer :-

left colon cancer

CECA SI
segmoid

Ahmad

بلادنا خير من بلادكم

3

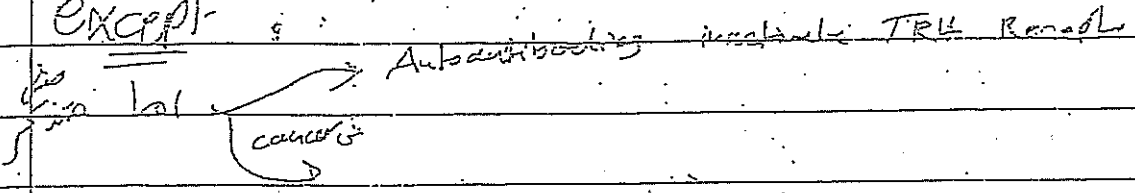
Endocrine system

أسئلة نموذجية

(1) All r true about subacute Granulomatous Thyroiditis except's
mostly occur after pregnancy

(2) All of the following is true about Graves disease

EXCEPT



(3) All of the following r associated with sheehan except

- (A) Diabetes insipidus
- (B) ~~menorrhoea~~ amenorrhoea
- (C) ---
- (D) ---

(4) Addison disease is associated with
Autoimmune adrenalitis

(5) ↑ production PRAO1 protein is associated with

Hyperparathyroidism

(6) colon's disease

(7) Tertiary ~~primary~~ hyperthyroidism is associated with

chronic Renal insufficiency or failure



Liver

د. لا شمسون

(1) Feathery appearance of the hepatocyte occurs as result of

5 Retained biliary material

(2) portal hypertension is associated with all of the following except:-

- (A) Ascites
- (B) splenomegaly
- 10 (C) esophageal varices
- (D) Hemorrhoids

Ree syndrome ✓

(3) Hepatitis virus that is associated with the largest percentage of chronic cirrhosis

15 Hepatitis C virus

(4) Massive liver destruction is most commonly associated with

- (A) tetracycline
- (B) Halothane
- 20 (C) ~~Alcohol~~ Alcoholic liver disease
- (D) viral hepatitis

(5) About Alcoholic liver disease (all true except)

- (A) Hepatic steatosis
- (B) Mallory Bodies
- 25 (C) Neutrophilic infiltrate
- (D) most cases with chronic alcoholic liver disease



(E) appears in childhood

hemochromatosis

hemosiderosis

(6) All of the following are true about ~~hemochromatosis~~ hemochromatosis except -

Cause massive destruction of hepatocytes

(7) All of the following are seen in Wilson disease except -

High plasma ceruloplasmin level

10 (8) most common benign tumor of the ~~testis~~ Liver (Cavernous hemangioma)

(9) متلازمة راي except
Rey syndrome

15

Meckel's diverticulum ^{ببؤرة} _{مخالف عن}

20

Al Amad



GI 1

1. 20 + 10

(1) Barrett esophagus is indirectly related to
Reflux esophagitis

5

(2) one of the following is true about ~~plummer vinson~~ webs that affect female \rightarrow male \rightarrow iron deficiency anemia
webs America
N/A
infl.
stand
Glossitis

Part 10

(3) all of the following are true about chronic peptic ulcer
except:

(A) as a result of H. pylori infection

(B) most commonly in the duodenum

(C) has great potential for malignancy

15

(4) The causative agent of chronic gastritis of patient with pernicious anemia:

Autoimmune Gastritis

20

(5) most common polyp in the Gastrointestinal tract

Hyperplastic polyps 70% - 85%

(6) Most common polyp in the bowel?

Hyperplastic polyps 75%

25



(7) polyps that have a great potential for malignancy

FAP

Familial adenomatous polyposis

100%

villus colitis

(8) 2 questions about Hirschsprung disease

5

Choose the true sentence

Mega Colon

A. result from aganglionic segment

B. affect female & male

C. cause severe diarrhea

2 مترافق

→ aganglionic rectum

يعني

10

(10) The most common cause of

Arterial thrombosis

~~transmural intestinal infarction~~
Transmural intestinal Infarction

15

(11) All of the following about celiac disease are true except

(A) malabsorption disease

(B) Gluteo-sensitive antibodies

(C) destruction of villi

20

(12) Intestinal mucosa laden with distorted PAS +ve macrophages

In the lamina propria

(12) All of the following are true about Crohn disease except

(A) Mucosal inflammation

(B) bowel stenosis

25

(C) presence of fistula

(D) Fissure ulceration

(E) Granuloma

Granuloma

يعني

