

- 11- The most common cause of massive hepatic necrosis is
a-Carbon tetrachloride poisoning
 b-Acetaminophen overdose
c-Acute fatty liver of pregnancy
 d-Viral hepatitis
e-Massive malignant infiltration
- 12- Rod cells " are "
a-Astrocytes
 b-Microglial cells
c-Oligodendroglial cells
d-Ependymal cells
e-Meningeal cells
- 13- In cingulate herniation ; one of the following structures is compressed sub!
a-Middle cerebral artery
b-Middle meningeal artery
c-Posterior cerebral artery
 d-Anterior cerebral artery
e-Anterior communicating artery
- 14- Which of the following might be associated with communicating hydrocephalus
a-Congenital stenosis of the aqueduct of sylvius
b-Germinal matrix hemorrhage
 c-Subarachnoid hemorrhage
d-a+b only
e-All of the above
- 15- Contusions are typically located in
a-The parietal lobe
b-The parasagittal white matter
 c-The frontal poles
d-The pons
e-Basal ganglia
- 16- In neural tube defects "NTD" one of the following is TRUE
a-Anencephaly is the most common type
b-NTD can't be diagnosed in utero with confidence
c-Iron supplements are known to decrease the incidence
 d-Spina bifida cystica can be complicated by meningitis
e-Most cases are inherited as autosomal recessive

Patho ... GIT

Midterm exam questions (Dr. Faisal Kamal) 7/4/2007

1-Plummer vinson syndrome

Iron deficiency anemia +glossitis + esophageal webs

2-One of the following is true for the hiatus hernia:

A-rolling type outnumbers sliding type

B-cannot be associated with reflux esophagitis

C-due commonly to tight diaphragmatic hiatus

D-obesity and increase in the abdominal pressure aggravate symptoms

E-lower esophagus presenting in the upper abdomen

3-Causally related to barret esophagus is/are: *str -> 2 column*

A-reflux esophagitis

B-esophageal adenocarcinoma

C-acute erosive hemorrhagic gastritis(wrong)

D-two of the above are true

E-all of the above

4-The most common tumor of the esophagus is:

A-leiomyoma

B-polyps

C-GIST

D-adenocarcinoma

E-squamous cell carcinoma

5-The most common type of peptic ulcer among the following is:

A-gastric cardia

B-meckel's diverticulum

C-third part duodenum

D-gastric heterotypia in rectum

E-pyloric antrum

6-Autoimmune chronic gastritis features the following except:

A-tendency to affect antrum

7-The following conform with H-pylori in elementary tract except:

A-infection is attained during childhood

B-chronic infection plays a rule in gastric malignant etiology

C-causally related to chronic antral gastritis

D-incidence increases with age

E-no relation to duodenal peptic ulcer

- d. Hemochromatosis
- e. alpha 1-antitrypsin deficiency

Which of the following techniques is the best example of a population screening procedure?

- a. Amniocentesis
- b. Maternal serum alpha-fetoprotein testing
- c. Chorionic villus sampling
- d. In vitro fertilization diagnosis
- e. Percutaneous umbilical blood sampling (PUBS)

Familial hypercholesterolemia

- a. can be caused by mutations in the LDL receptor gene
- b. is more severe in homozygotes than in heterozygotes
- c. is a subject of somatic cell gene therapy trials
- d. sometimes causes xanthomas
- e. all of the above

Cytotoxic ("killer") T lymphocytes

- a. Destroy cells that are infected by a pathogen
- b. have receptors that recognize foreign antigen bound by class II MHC molecules
- c. Undergo VDJ recombination
- d. Undergo somatic hypermutation
- e. A and C

B lymphocytes

- a. Undergo VDJ recombination
- b. Undergo somatic hypermutation
- c. Produce circulating antibodies
- d. Mature in the thymus
- e. A, B, and C

As gene therapy vectors; adenoviruses have the following advantages over retroviruses:

- a. They are less likely to produce an immune response
- b. They can insert DNA into cells that are not actively dividing

Which of the following is most likely to be useful in the prenatal diagnosis of a neural tube defect?

- a. In vitro fertilization diagnosis
- b. Polar body diagnosis
- c. Chorionic villus sampling
- d. Amniocentesis
- e. Ultrasound

In which of the following situations would indirect genetic diagnosis be preferred over direct genetic diagnosis?

- a. Nearly all cases of disease are caused by a single mutation
- b. Family data are not available
- c. High rate of new, unique mutations at the disease-causing locus
- d. High degree of locus heterogeneity
- e. Highly variable expression of the disease

Which of the following is not true of familial adenomatous polyposis coli (APC)?

- a. It is caused by mutations in mismatch repair genes
- b. Mutations in the APC gene are seen in most colon cancers
- c. Most APC mutations result in a truncated protein product
- d. Most colon cancers are not caused by inherited APC mutations
- e. The gene product can modulate Beta-catenin, a cell adhesion molecule

Which of the following is least likely to be seen in a multifactorial disease?

a. Strong correlation between sibling recurrence risk and the population prevalence of the disease

- b. Negative family history
- c. Sex-specific threshold effect
- d. 50% sibling recurrence risk

e. Correlation between severity of disease in a proband and sibling recurrence risk

For which of the following diseases has genetic screening (at the population level) been most effective?

- a. Sickle-cell disease
- b. Cystic fibrosis
- c. Tay-Sachs disease

6. The most common cause of nephritic syndrome in children is :

- a. Minimal change disease
- b. Membranoproliferative G.N.
- c. Membranous G.N.
- d. Bergers disease
- e. Crescentic G.N.

7. C3 nephritic factor is seen in serum of patients with :

- a. MPGN type I
 - b. Membranous G.N.
 - c. Acute pyelonephritis
 - d. focal segmental Glomerulosclerosis
 - e. None of the above
- MPGN type 2 ✓*

8. Which of the following glomerular diseases may be seen in association with partial lipodystrophy?

- a. Crescentic G.N.
- b. MPGN type I
- c. Focal segmental Glomerulosclerosis.
- d. Nil disease ✓
- e. None of the above

9. Electron dense deposits with finger print appearance are seen with:

- a. Postinfectious G.N.
- b. Lupus nephritis Class I
- c. Lupus nephritis Class IV (*diffuse*)
- d. Goodpasture syndrome
- e. None of the above.

10. Electron dense subepithelial deposits are characteristic of :

- a. IgA nephropathy
- b. Good pasture syndrome
- c. Membranous G.N. ✓
- d. Focal segmental Glomerulosclerosis
- e. All of the above

11. Positive immunofluorescence with C3 only is seen with :

- a. MPGN type I
 - b. Antiglomerular basement membrane disease.
 - c. Focal segmental Glomerulosclerosis
 - d. IgA nephropathy
 - e. Lupus nephritis class IV
- non 26 base about*

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12. Which of the following is characterized by linear pattern in immunofluorescence studies by IF microscope?

- a. Goodpasture syndrome
- b. Crescentic G.N. of pauci-immune type
- c. IgA nephropathy
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

13. The most ^{poor} unfavorable prognosis is seen with which class of lupus nephritis?

- a. Class I
- b. Class II
- c. Class III
- d. Class IV
- e. Class V

14. Which of the following findings indicates lesion at the level of kidney?

- a. Red blood cells in urine
- b. White blood cells in urine
- c. Red blood cells casts in urine
- d. Bacteria in urine
- e. None of the above

15. Which of the following is NOT associated with features of acute renal failure?

- a. Acute tubular necrosis
- b. Crescentic G.N.
- c. Acute drug induced interstitial nephritis
- d. Poly arteritis nodosa *↳ it cause type 3 Crescentic G.N*
- e. Minimal change disease *Type I*

16. The most common form of lupus nephritis is:

- a. Class I
- b. Class II
- c. Class III
- d. Class IV
- e. Class V

17. The most common cause of abdominal mass in a new born is:

- a. Renal cystic dysplasia
- b. Medullary sponge kidney
- c. Juvenile nephronophthisis
- d. Polycystic kidney, infantile type
- e. wilm's tumor

18. Increased risk for development of renal cell carcinoma is seen in association with ;

- a. Von - Hippel - Landau syndrome ✓
- b. Polycystic kidney, adult type dialysis associated acquired cysts
- c. Dialysis associated acquired cysts
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above

19. The most characteristic of renal cell carcinoma is :

- a. Painless hematuria
- b. Fever
- c. Polycythemia
- d. Hypertension
- e. Weight loss.

20. The most common cause of deformity of renal collecting system is:

- a. Drug abuse nephropathy
- b. Acute pyelonephritis
- c. Chronic G.N.
- d. Medullary sponge kidney
- e. None of the above.

Chronic Pyelonephritis
is the most common
cause
then

GOOD LUCK

I.N. 23/3/2004

N. Omer

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13

(PATH III)

UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY
SECOND EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS
SECOND SEMESTER 2004/2005
30/4/2005

new CI
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AI

STUDENT NAME

STUDENT NUMBER.....

Select the ONE lettered answer or completion that is BEST in each question from (1 - 25)

- 1- Regarding hepatocellular carcinoma one of the following is false
 - a-The highest incidence is in east Asia
 - b-High incidence rate is related to carrier state in infancy
 - c-Tumors are characterized by scanty stroma & soft consistency
 - d-Elevated serum alpha fetoprotein
 - e-Metastasis through lymphatic channels ✓ *metastasis*

- 2- One of the following has no influence on the development of cholangiocarcinoma
 - a-Primary sclerosing cholangitis
 - b-Thoretrast exposure
 - c-Biliary parasitic infestation
 - d-Aflatoxin exposure
 - e-None of the above

- 3- Budd-chiari syndrome can be caused by all the following EXCEPT one
 - a-Polycythemia vera
 - b-Hepatocellular carcinoma
 - c-Post partum status
 - d-Focal nodular hyperplasia → *portal hyper*
 - e-Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria

- 4- Non-suppurative granulomatous destruction of intrahepatic bile ducts is characteristic of one of the following liver diseases
 - ✓ a-Sclerosing cholangitis
 - b-Biliary cirrhosis *primary*
 - c-Ascending cholangitis
 - d-Biliary atresia
 - e-Neonatal hepatitis

- 5- Intracytoplasmic red, PAS diastase resistant granules are characteristic of which of the following disease
- a-Reye syndrome
 - b-Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency
 - c-Wilson disease
 - d-Viral hepatitis
 - e-Alcoholic hepatitis
- 6- Wilson disease is characterized by all the following *EXCEPT* one
- a-Early clinical onset during infancy
 - b-Decreased ceruloplasmin level in serum
 - c-Increased urinary excretion of copper
 - d-Involvement of eyes and brain
 - e-Chronic hepatitis
- 7- Ground-glass hepatocytes is seen in association with which of the following viral infection
- a-Hepatitis A
 - b-Hepatitis B
 - c-Hepatitis C
 - d-Hepatitis D
 - e-Hepatitis E
- 8- Which of the following hereditary disease is associated with the highest frequency rate of cirrhosis
- a-Wilson disease
 - b-Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency
 - c-Hereditary hemochromatosis
 - d-Galactosemia
 - e-Tyrosinosis
- 9- Prussian blue stain is a stain for
- a-Copper
 - b-Iron
 - c-Fat
 - d- α -1-antitrypsin bodies
 - e-Fibrous tissue
- 10- Mallory bodies are seen in all the following conditions *EXCEPT* one:
- a-Alcoholic hepatitis
 - b-Primary biliary cirrhosis
 - c-Hepatic adenoma
 - d-Wilson disease
 - e-Hepatocellular carcinoma

N. Omer

2^a

(PATH III)

13

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W/L

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- c-Hepatic adenoma
- d-Wilson disease
- e-Hepatocellular carcinoma

GI Questions

Physiology

All the following with regard to swallowing are true except:

- A- The primary esophageal peristalsis is initiated in the pharynx.
- B- Secondary peristalsis reflex appears as a response to esophageal distention.
- C- Esophageal phase of swallowing is voluntary.**
- D- It ends with the receptive reflex of stomach.
- E- The process is controlled by intrinsic reflex.

Gastric HCl secretion is increased by the following except:

- A- Parasympathetic stimulation.
- B- Irritation of gastric mucosa.
- C- Activation of H₂ receptors on oxyntic cells.
- D- Release of gastrin.
- E- Activation of enterogastric reflex.**

One about salivary secretion is true:

- A- Increased by unconditional reflex.**
- B- Regulated by hormone secreted along the GI tract.
- C- Decreased during cephalic phase.
- D- During low rate of secretion the final (secondary) saliva has higher Na⁺ concentration than the primary saliva.
- E- None of above.

All the following concerning the digestion or absorption of lipids is true except:

- A- Pancreas secretes enzymes and co-enzymes for lipid digestion.
- B- Bile salts are important for micelle formation.
- C- Micelle formation helps lipids absorption.
- D- The digestion products of triglycerides (monoglycerides) are transported inside the absorptive cells by Na⁺ dependent secondary transport.**
- E- Chylomicrons are formed inside the enterocytes and taken away from the villus by lacteals.

One of the following decreases the metabolic rate of the body:

- A- Increase the activity of thyroid.
- B- Malnutrition.**
- C- Fever.
- D- Increase sympathetic stimulation.
- E- Cold weather.

One of the following is not a function of saliva:

- A- Keeping the mouth clean.
- B- Facilitate the absorption of carbohydrate by oral mucosa.**
- C- Helps in stimulation of taste buds.
- D- Has protective action.
- E- Due to its mucous content, it facilitates slippage of food bolus along the esophagus.

Done J:3Lq2 Abu 9aFeYYa

7. Regarding pancreatitis one of the following is false
- a- Acute pancreatitis is almost always associated with a biliary cell injury
 - b- The most common cause of acute pancreatitis is ethanol consumption & gallbladder stones
 - c- Ductal plugs are characteristic of chronic pancreatitis
 - d- Increased serum amylase & lipase levels are sensitive & specific for acute pancreatitis
 - e- Interstitial fibrosis is characteristic of acute pancreatitis
8. All of the following are true regarding gall stone EXCEPT:
- a- Pigment stones can occur anywhere in biliary tree
 - b- Unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia increases the risk of pigment stone formation
 - c- Large majority of GB stones remain silent throughout life
 - d- Cholesterol stones are usually formed within large bile ducts
 - e- The majority of cholesterol stones are radioopaque
9. One of the following is false regarding hepatocellular carcinoma
- a- Elevated level of serum alpha-fetoprotein
 - b- Strong tendency of vascular invasion
 - c- Strong causal relationship with hepatitis B infection
 - d- Cholangiocarcinoma characterized by desmoplasia
 - e- None of the above
10. Budd-chiari syndrome is characterized by all the following EXCEPT:
- a- Acute or subacute occlusion of hepatic vein
 - b- Upper GI bleeding is a frequent presentation
 - c- Polycythemia vera is a common predisposing factor
 - d- Centrilobular congestion & necrosis in hepatic parenchyma
 - e- Hepatocellular carcinoma can be an underlying cause
11. PAS diastase resistant red intracytoplasmic granules is characteristic of one of the following diseases
- a- Hemochromatosis
 - b- Alpha-one-antitrypsin deficiency
 - c- Reye syndrome
 - d- Budd-chiari syndrome
 - e- Hepatic cell adenoma
12. One of the following is true regarding esophageal pathology
- a- Incidence of hiatal hernia decreases with age
 - b- Achalasia signifies lower esophageal sphincter relaxation
 - c- The most common cause of esophageal varices is portal hypertension
 - d- Squamous cell carcinoma is least frequent at upper one third
 - e- Plummer-Vinson syndrome encompasses all of esophageal webs, proctitis & anemia

19. For lipid digestion and absorption, there is a need of:
- glycerol molecules.
 - bilirubin.
 - bile salts ✓
 - carriers at the luminal membrane. †
 - more than one of the above.
20. One of the followings about leptin is true:
- high fat content in adipose cells is stimulatory factor for its secretion.
 - it acts on hypothalamic centers to decrease food intake.
 - its concentration in blood is low in thin people.
 - gene defect that produces a nonfunctional leptin hormone can induce obesity.
 - all of the above. ✓
21. The measured oxygen consumption for an adult, who has respected all basal condition and with a body surface area of 1.7m^2 , was 3 liters of Oxygen in 15 minutes. And the energy equivalent of O_2 is 4.8 Cal/liter. The calculated Basal Metabolic Rate for that person is about:
- 28 Cal/hour. m^{-2} .
 - 34 Cal/hour. m^{-2} ✓
 - 40 Cal/hour. m^{-2} .
 - 58 Cal/hour. m^{-2} .
 - 64 Cal/hour. m^{-2} .
22. A 70 years old female has become increasingly jaundiced. Her total serum bilirubin is 10.2 mg/dl with direct bilirubin of 8.5 mg/dl. Her serum alkaline phosphatase is elevated to 250 IU/L. The AST and ALT are normal. These findings suggest that she has:
- hemolysis
 - liver cirrhosis
 - extrahepatic biliary obstruction ✓
 - gilbert syndrome
 - grigler-najjar syndrome
23. Which of the following is considered as a maker for the ability of the liver to synthesize proteins:
- immunoglobulins
 - alkaline phosphatase
 - collagen
 - hemoglobin
 - albumin ✓
24. A 28-year old female with recent onset of depression take an entire bottle (100 capsules, 500 mg each) of a medication containing acetaminophen. What is the most effective biochemical treatment?
- increase the activity of UDP-glucuronyl transferase
 - decrease the activity of sulfotransferase
 - decrease the activity of CYP2E1 ✓
 - induce the production of glutathione
 - a & c

31. An abdominal mass that moves on respiration can originate from any of the following organs / structures, EXCEPT:

- a- Liver ✓
- b- Spleen ✓
- c- Pancreas ✓
- d- Kidney ✓
- e- Transverse colon.

?

32. A right inferior fossa (Right Lower quadrant) mass can arise from all of the following, EXCEPT:

- a. Right ovary ✓
- b. Appendix ✓
- c. Terminal ileum ✓
- d. Left kidney.
- e. Urinary bladder.

33. Regarding Ulcerative Colitis, all of the following are true except:

- a. Involves small bowel in more than 40% of the cases
- b. Associated with formation of Pseudopolyps ✓
- c. In most of the cases the pathological changes are limited to the mucosa ✓
- d. There is elevation of P-ANCA in 70% of the cases. ✗
- e. Maybe associated with toxic megacolon.

?

34. Regarding Crohn's disease all of the followings are true except:

- a. Affects Jewish more than Asians ✓
- b. Strongly associated with smoking ✓
- c. Involves the small bowel in more than 40% of the cases
- d. Rectum is often involved
- e. May be associated with fistula formation

?

35. Regarding Achalasia, all of the followings are true except:

- a. There is failure of relaxation of the lower esophageal sphincter ✗
- b. There is non peristaltic contraction of the esophagus)
- c. There is increase in intramural inhibitory neurons ✗
- d. Can cause dysphagia to solids and liquids ✓
- e. The esophagus has bird beak-like narrowing in the lower end during a Barium swallow ✓

36. All of the following are regions related to the abdomen during physical exam except:

- a. Right upper quadrant
- b. Suprapubic region
- c. Subaxillary region
- d. Left hypochondrial region
- e. Right inguinal region

43. Which of the following statements about the pathogenesis of hepatitis A virus is true?
- the primary site of replication is the small intestine
 - the virus reaches the liver via the common bile duct
 - viremia precedes fecal shedding and continues beyond it
 - peak elevation of serum aminotransferases coincides with antibody detection
 - the virus is responsible for most pathologic changes
44. As compared to all other human viruses, hepatitis B virus is unique in that it has all of the following features except:
- it is highly infectious ✓
 - multiple forms of viral particles are produced by infected cells ✓
 - the genome is partially double stranded ✓
 - it replicates utilizing an RNA intermediate ✓
 - it is unusually stable for an enveloped virus ✓
45. Spread of hepatitis C virus infection via blood supply was promoted because of all of the following except:
- high incidence of chronic asymptomatic infection
 - inadequacy of screening tests
 - prolonged viremia
 - late seroconversion
 - sequence diversity of envelope glycoproteins
46. All of the following statements about the pathogenesis of rotavirus infection are true except:
- virus adsorbs to columnar epithelial cells of the small intestines ✓
 - shortening and blunting of microvilli takes place ✓
 - water absorption is prevented leading to net secretion of water and loss of ions ✓
 - infection is followed by life long immunity
 - it has a short incubation period ✓
47. All of the following are late signs of colorectal carcinoma EXCEPT:
- Colonic obstruction
 - Abdominal mass
 - Ascites
 - Rectal bleeding
 - Pleural effusion
48. One of the following is correct regarding colorectal carcinoma:
- Colorectal carcinoma is the leading cause of cancer-related death
 - Colorectal carcinoma is highly preventable, treatable and often curable
 - Ulcerative colitis decreases the risk of colorectal carcinoma
 - More than 90% of colorectal carcinoma occur under the age 50 years
 - Liver metastasis is a result of peritoneal spread of malignant cells

- 49: Mark the wrong statement regarding the Liver and the Gall Bladder
- a. liver is an intraperitoneal organ except three sites
 - b. caudate and quadrate lobes are physiologically part of the right lobe
 - c. right kidney and its suprarenal gland are related to the visceral surface of the right lobe of the liver
 - d. right hepatic artery gives a branch to the gall bladder
 - e. fundus of gall bladder located below tip of the right 9th rib

- 50: When the esophagus recanalized to reach its relative length?
- a. at the end of the 4th week
 - b. at the end of the 6th week
 - c. at birth
 - d. at the end of the embryonic period
 - e. during the 9th month

- 51: At which stage, the stomach appears first as a fusiform dilatation?
- a. just before birth
 - b. during the 4th week
 - c. during the 12th week
 - d. during the 7th week
 - e. by the end of the 6th week

- 52: Concerning the histology of the stomach all correct except:
- a. parietal cells found mainly in the upper part of the gastric glands
 - b. submucosa contains no glands
 - c. numerous microvilli account for the brush border of the surface epithelial cells
 - d. the gastric pits in the body are narrow and shallow
 - e. the chief cells are located in the deep aspect of the fundic glands

- 53: Space of Disse: all of the following are correct except:
- a. it intervenes between hepatocytes and sinusoidal lining cells
 - b. it houses the microvilli of hepatocytes
 - c. it contains Ito cells
 - d. supported by reticular fibres
 - e. it contains Kupffer cells

- 54: A 36-year old woman with severe erosive esophagitis is prescribed pantoprazole. one of the most common adverse side effects of such therapy is which of the following?
- a. Vomiting
 - b. Constipation
 - c. Headache
 - d. Paresthesias
 - e. Vertigo

37. All of the following are important during history taking from the patients except:
- a. Self introduction, greeting and shaking hand
 - b. Asking him about his friends and neighbors
 - c. Sympathy and showing concern regarding his symptoms
 - d. Giving him/her full attention
 - e. Examining him in comfortable chair and room.
38. All of the following are true regarding questioning a patient about abdominal pain except:
- a. Localization and duration
 - b. Radiation and character
 - c. Aggravating and relieving factors
 - d. Association with other symptoms
 - e. Underlying disease
39. All of the following can be elicited during abdominal inspection except:
- a. Liver size usually enlarged
 - b. Dilation of superficial veins
 - c. Color changes on the skin
 - d. Spider nevi
 - e. Scars of operations
40. Orthostatic changes refers to:
- a. Changes in blood pressure when moving from right to left
 - b. Drop in pulse rate of more than 20/min
 - c. Drop in blood pressure upon standing up
 - d. Diurnal variation of blood pressure
 - e. Indicate minimal blood loss
41. Regarding Clubbing, all are true except
- a. Usually asymmetrical
 - b. Enlargement of the terminal end of the digits
 - c. Caused by chronic hypoxia
 - d. Maybe found in cirrhotic patients
 - e. Can be familial without underlying disease
42. Regarding Melena, all of the followings are true except
- a. Usually described as dark and tarry
 - b. Caused by altered blood from GI tract secretions
 - c. Indicates significant blood loss
 - d. Indicates bleeding in the GI tract below ligament of Trietz
 - e. Endoscopy is helpful in evaluating and treating such problem
- a. Colorectal carcinoma
 - b. Colorectal carcinoma
 - c. Ulcerative colitis
 - d. More than 90% of
 - e. mesenteric

25. The typical pain of mechanical small bowel obstruction is :

- a. Central abdominal and constant.
- b. Central abdominal and colicky.
- c. Hypo-gastric and continuous.
- d. Hypo-gastric and colicky.
- e. Epigastric and colicky.

26. Paralytic ileus differs from mechanical small obstruction in :

- a. X-ray findings.
- b. Peristaltic sounds.
- c. Absence of constipation.
- d. Abdominal distension.
- e. Fluid loss.

27. All of the following are closed loop obstruction of the bowel with risk of strangulation EXCEPT :

- a. Hernia.
- b. Volvulus.
- c. Obstructing large bowel tumor with incompetent ileocecal.
- d. Intussusception.
- e. Some cases of adhesive obstruction.

28. The worst prognosis in colorectal carcinoma is expected in :

- a. Tumor involving mucosa and sub-mucosa.
- b. Tumor involving muscularis propria.
- c. Tumor extending to serosa and adjacent small bowel.
- d. Tumor associated with obstruction.
- e. Tumor associated with liver metastasis.

29. One is not a peritoneal irritation sign:

- a. Rebound tenderness.
- b. Rovsing sign.
- c. Riged abdomen.
- d. Deep Epigastric tenderness.
- e. Percussion tenderness.

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- a. the digestion begins in oral cavity by proteolytic enzymes in saliva.
- b. pancreas secretes proteolytic enzymes in active form.
- c. in duodenum the activity of pancreatic proteolytic enzymes is increased by the low pH.
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- A. ~~Reflex~~
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- d. mycobacterium
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- b. chemicals
- c. house dust mites
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- b. uremia
- c. gastric intubation
- d. reflux
- e. chemotherapy

~~acute gastritis~~

esophagitis is

7) The most common cause of acute gastritis

a. improperly treated active gastritis

b. helicobacter pylori ✕

c. anti parietal cell

d. pernicious anemia

e. none of the above

8) All the following can induce active gastritis except

a. salmonellosis

b. severe burns

c. excessive alcohol consumption

d. non steroidal anti inflammatory drug

e. Autoimmune mechanism

9) The most common cause of ischemia of the ^{small}bowel

a. atheroma

b. thrombosis

c. embolism

d. occlusion of gastric veins

e.

10) The most interstitial pneumonia

A. gram positive

B. gram negative

C. fungi

D. parazit

E. viruses

11) in the tumor listed below which type had the

a. adenocarcinoma

12) lobar pneumonia is most common caused by

a. pneumococcus

1. A 20 year old woman goes to the emergency department, stating that within the past hour she ingested "a handful of sleeping pills". She is still awake. Which of the following drugs can be given to induce vomiting?
- a. Metoclopramide
 - b. Ipecac
 - c. Morphine
 - d. Promethazine
 - e. Ondansetron

2. A 17 year old boy with a history of sulfa allergy is diagnosed with left-side ulcerative colitis after a 3 week history of bloody diarrhea and tenesmus. On examination he is afebrile and has no abdominal tenderness. The appropriate drug therapy to institute initially is which of the following?
- a. Metronidazole
 - b. Sulfasalazine
 - c. Mesalamine
 - d. Cyclosporine
 - e. Prednisone

3. Which of the following associations is FALSE :

- a. Hymenolepis nana intermediate host.
- b. Echinococcus granulosus three proglottids.
- c. Taenia solium pig ✓
- d. Balantidium coli cilia ✓
- e. Entamoeba histolytica cigar shaped chromatoidal bodies ✓

4. Pseudomembranous colitis is mostly associated with:

- a. Helicobacter pylori
- b. Shigella dysenteriae
- c. Salmonella enteritidis
- d. Clostridium difficile
- e. Vibrio cholerae

5. Which of the following is associated with Widal test ?

- a. Diagnosis of Typhoid fever:
- b. Detection of Salmonella typhi anti O-antigen
- c. Detection of Salmonella typhi anti-K-antigen
- d. Both a and b
- e. All a, b and c

6. One of the following is false regarding pancreatic carcinoma

- a- K-ras gene mutation is the commonest gene mutation ✓
- b- It arises from ductal epithelium ✓
- c- Brain is the commonest site of metastasis
- d- Carcinoma of the body is presented late clinically ✓
- e- Carcinoembryonic antigen is elevated in the serum ✓

- * 7. Regarding pancreatitis one of the following is false
- a- Acute pancreatitis is almost always associated with a biliary cell injury
 - b- The most common cause of acute pancreatitis is ethanol consumption & gallbladder stones
 - c- Ductal plugs are characteristic of chronic pancreatitis
 - d- Increased serum amylase & lipase levels are sensitive & specific for acute pancreatitis
 - e- Interstitial fibrosis is characteristic of acute pancreatitis
- * 8. All of the following are true regarding gall stone EXCEPT:
- a- Pigment stones can occur anywhere in biliary tree
 - b- Unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia increases the risk of pigment stone formation
 - c- Large majority of GB stones remain silent throughout life
 - d- Cholesterol stones are usually formed within large bile ducts
 - e- The majority of cholesterol stones are radioopaque
- 9. One of the following is false regarding hepatocellular carcinoma
- a- Elevated level of serum alpha-fetoprotein
 - b- Strong tendency of vascular invasion
 - c- Strong causal relationship with hepatitis B infection
 - d- Cholangiocarcinoma characterized by desmoplasia
 - e- None of the above
- * 10. Budd-chiari syndrome is characterized by all the following EXCEPT:
- a- Acute or subacute occlusion of hepatic vein
 - b- Upper GI bleeding is a frequent presentation
 - c- Polycythemia vera is a common predisposing factor
 - d- Centrilobular congestion & necrosis in hepatic parenchyma
 - e- Hepatocellular carcinoma can be an underlying cause
11. PAS diastase resistant red intracytoplasmic granules is characteristic of one of the following diseases
- a- Hemochromatosis
 - b- Alpha-one-antitrypsin deficiency
 - c- Reye syndrome
 - d- Budd-chiari syndrome
 - e- Hepatic cell adenoma
12. One of the following is true regarding esophageal pathology
- a- Incidence of hiatal hernia decreases with age
 - b- Achalasia signifies lower esophageal sphincter relaxation
 - c- The most common cause of esophageal varices is portal hypertension
 - d- Squamous cell carcinoma is least frequent at upper one third
 - e- Plummer-Vinson syndrome encompasses all of esophageal webs, proctitis & anemia

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- d. pepsin is a proteolytic enzyme that is activated in duodenum.
- e. Some of the digestion processes are carried out by brush border and cytosolic peptidases.

19. For lipid digestion and absorption, there is a need of:
- glycerol molecules.
 - bilirubin.
 - bile salts ✓
 - carriers at the luminal membrane. ✓
 - more than one of the above. ✓
20. One of the followings about leptin is true:
- high fat content in adipose cells is stimulatory factor for its secretion.
 - it acts on hypothalamic centers to decrease food intake.
 - its concentration in blood is low in thin people.
 - gene defect that produces a nonfunctional leptin hormone can induce obesity.
 - all of the above. ✓
21. The measured oxygen consumption for an adult, who has respected all basal condition and with a body surface area of 1.7m^2 , was 3 liters of Oxygen in 15 minutes. And the energy equivalent of O_2 is 4.8 Cal/liter. The calculated Basal Metabolic Rate for that person is about:
- 28 Cal/hour. m^{-2} .
 - 34 Cal/hour. m^{-2} . ✓
 - 40 Cal/hour. m^{-2} .
 - 58 Cal/hour. m^{-2} .
 - 64 Cal/hour. m^{-2} .
22. A 70 years old female has become increasingly jaundiced. Her total serum bilirubin is 10.2 mg/dl with direct bilirubin of 8.5 mg/dl. Her serum alkaline phosphatase is elevated to 250 IU/L. The AST and ALT are normal. These findings suggest that she has:
- hemolysis
 - liver cirrhosis
 - extrahepatic biliary obstruction. ✓
 - gilbert syndrome
 - grigler-najjar syndrome
23. Which of the following is considered as a maker for the ability of the liver to synthesize proteins:
- immunoglobulins
 - alkaline phosphatase
 - collagen
 - hemoglobin
 - albumin. ✓
24. A 28-year old female with recent onset of depression take an entire bottle (100 capsules, 500 mg each) of a medication containing acetaminophen. What is the most effective biochemical treatment?
- increase the activity of UDP-glucuronyl transferase
 - decrease the activity of sulfotransferase
 - decrease the activity of CYP2E1 ✓
 - induce the production of glutathione
 - a & c.

25. The typical pain of mechanical small bowel obstruction is :

- a. Central abdominal and constant.
- b. Central abdominal and colicky.
- c. Hypo-gastric and continuous.
- d. Hypo-gastric and colicky.
- e. Epigastric and colicky.

26. Paralytic ileus differs from mechanical small obstruction in :

- a. X-ray findings.
- b. Peristaltic sounds.
- c. Absence of constipation.
- d. Abdominal distension.
- e. Fluid loss.

27. All of the following are closed loop obstruction of the bowel with risk of strangulation EXCEPT :

- a. Hernia.
- b. Volvulus.
- c. Obstructing large bowel tumor with incompetent ileocecal.
- d. Intussusception
- e. Some cases of adhesive obstruction.

28. The worst prognosis in colorectal carcinoma is expected in :

- a. Tumor involving mucosa and sub-mucosa.
- b. Tumor involving muscularis propria.
- c. Tumor extending to serosa and adjacent small bowel.
- d. Tumor associated with obstruction.
- e. Tumor associated with liver metastasis

29. One is not a peritoneal irritation sign:

- a. Rebound tenderness.
- b. Rovsing sign.
- c. Riged abdomen.
- d. Deep Epigastric tenderness
- e. Percussion tenderness.

30. All are intra peritoneal structures except:

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- c. Transverse Colon.
- d. Second Part of the Duodenum.
- e. Stomach.

31. An abdominal mass that moves on respiration can originate from any of the following organs / structures, EXCEPT:

- a- Liver. ✓
- b- Spleen. ✓
- c- Pancreas. ✓
- d- Kidney. ✓
- e- Transverse colon.

32. A right inferior fossa (Right Lower quadrant) mass can arise from all of the following, EXCEPT:

- a. Right ovary. ✓
- b. Appendix. ✓
- c. Terminal ileum ✓
- d. Left kidney. ✓
- e. Urinary bladder.

33. Regarding Ulcerative Colitis, all of the following are true except:

- a. ~~Involves small bowel in more than 40% of the cases~~
- b. Associated with formation of Pseudopolyps ✓
- c. In most of the cases the pathological changes are limited to the mucosa ✓
- d. There is elevation of P-ANCA in 70% of the cases. ✗
- e. Maybe associated with toxic megacolon.

34. Regarding Crohn's disease all of the followings are true except:

- a. Affects Jewish more than Asians ✓
- b. Strongly associated with smoking ✓
- c. Involves the small bowel in more than 40% of the cases ✓
- d. Rectum is often involved ✓
- e. ~~May be associated with fistula formation~~

35. Regarding Achalasia, all of the followings are true except:

- a. There is failure of relaxation of the lower esophageal sphincter ✓
- b. There is non peristaltic contraction of the esophagus ✓
- c. There is increase in intramural inhibitory neurons ✗
- d. Can cause dysphagia to solids and liquids ✓
- e. The esophagus has bird beak-like narrowing in the lower end during a Barium swallow.

36. All of the following are regions related to the abdomen during physical exam except:

- a. Right upper quadrant
- b. Suprapubic region
- c. Subaxillary region
- d. Left hypochondrial region
- e. Right inguinal region

37. All of the following are important during history taking from the patients except:
- Self introduction, greeting and shaking hand
 - Asking him about his friends and neighbors
 - Sympathy and showing concern regarding his symptoms
 - Giving him/her full attention
 - Examining him in comfortable chair and room
38. All of the following are true regarding questioning a patient about abdominal pain except:
- Localization and duration
 - Radiation and character
 - Aggravating and relieving factors
 - Association with other symptoms
 - Underlying disease
39. All of the following can be elicited during abdominal inspection except:
- Liver size
 - Dilation of superficial veins
 - Color changes on the skin
 - Spider nevi
 - Scars of operations
40. Orthostatic changes refers to:
- Changes in blood pressure when moving from right to left
 - Drop in pulse rate of more than 20/min
 - Drop in blood pressure upon standing up
 - Diurnal variation of blood pressure
 - Indicate minimal blood loss
41. Regarding Clubbing, all are true except:
- Usually asymmetrical
 - Enlargement of the terminal end of the digits
 - Caused by chronic hypoxia
 - Maybe found in cirrhotic patients
 - Can be familial without underlying disease
42. Regarding Melena, all of the followings are true except
- Usually described as dark and tarry
 - Caused by altered blood from GI tract secretions
 - Indicates significant blood loss
 - Indicates bleeding in the GI tract below ligament of Trietz
 - Endoscopy is helpful in evaluating and treating such problem

43. Which of the following statements about the pathogenesis of hepatitis A virus is true?
- a. the primary site of replication is the small intestine
 - b. the virus reaches the liver via the common bile duct
 - c. viremia precedes fecal shedding and continues beyond it
 - d. peak elevation of serum aminotransferases coincides with antibody detection
 - e. the virus is responsible for most pathologic changes
44. As compared to all other human viruses, hepatitis B virus is unique in that it has all of the following features except:
- a. it is highly infectious ✓
 - b. multiple forms of viral particles are produced by infected cells ✓
 - c. the genome is partially double stranded ✓
 - d. it replicates utilizing an RNA intermediate ✓
 - e. it is unusually stable for an enveloped virus ✓
45. Spread of hepatitis C virus infection via blood supply was promoted because of all of the following except:
- a. high incidence of chronic asymptomatic infection
 - b. inadequacy of screening tests
 - c. prolonged viremia
 - d. late seroconversion
 - e. sequence diversity of envelope glycoproteins
46. All of the following statements about the pathogenesis of rotavirus infection are true except:
- a. virus adsorbs to columnar epithelial cells of the small intestines ✓
 - b. shortening and blunting of microvilli takes place ✓
 - c. water absorption is prevented leading to net secretion of water and loss of ions ✓
 - d. infection is followed by life long immunity
 - e. it has a short incubation period ✓
47. All of the following are late signs of colorectal carcinoma EXCEPT :
- a. Colonic obstruction
 - b. Abdominal mass
 - c. Ascites
 - d. Rectal bleeding
 - e. Pleural effusion
48. One of the following is correct regarding colorectal carcinoma :
- a. Colorectal carcinoma is the leading cause of cancer-related death
 - b. Colorectal carcinoma is highly preventable, treatable and often curable
 - c. Ulcerative colitis decreases the risk of colorectal carcinoma
 - d. More than 90% of colorectal carcinoma occur under the age 50 years
 - e. Liver metastasis is a result of peritoneal spread of malignant cells

49: Mark the wrong statement regarding the Liver and the Gall Bladder

- a. liver is an intraperitoneal organ except three sites
- ~~b. caudate and quadrate lobes are physiologically part of the right lobe~~
- c. right kidney and its suprarenal gland are related to the visceral surface of the right lobe of the liver
- d. right hepatic artery gives a branch to the gall bladder
- e. fundus of gall bladder located below tip of the right 9th rib

50: When the esophagus recanalized to reach its relative length?

- a. at the end of the 4th week
- b. at the end of the 6th week
- c. at birth
- ~~d. at the end of the embryonic period~~
- ~~e. during the 9th month~~

51: At which stage the stomach appears first as a fusiform dilatation?

- a. just before birth
- ~~b. during the 4th week~~
- c. during the 12th week
- d. during the 7th week
- e. by the end of the 6th week

52: Concerning the histology of the stomach all correct except:

- a. parietal cells found mainly in the upper part of the gastric glands
- b. submucosa contains no glands
- ~~c. numerous microvilli account for the brush border of the surface epithelial cells~~
- d. the gastric pits in the body are narrow and shallow
- e. the chief cells are located in the deep aspect of the fundic glands

53: Space of Disse; all of the following are correct except:

- a. it intervenes between hepatocytes and sinusoidal lining cells
- b. it houses the microvilli of hepatocytes
- c. it contains Ito cells
- d. supported by reticular fibres
- ~~e. it contains Kupffer cells~~

54. A 36 year old woman with severe erosive esophagitis is prescribed pantoprazole. one of the most common adverse side effects of such therapy is which of the following?

- a. Vomiting
- b. Constipation
- ~~c. Headache~~
- d. Paresthesias
- e. Vertigo

- 55: Mark the wrong statement regarding the Mouth and Salivary Glands
- a. general sensation from anterior 2/3 of the tongue carried via lingual nerve ✓
 - b. posterior third of the tongue drain its lymph in part to jugulodigastric lymph nodes ✓
 - c. palatoglossal arch contains a muscle supplied by the hypoglossal nerve ✓
 - d. parotid gland divided into two parts by the facial nerve ✓
 - e. submandibular duct courses between mylohyoid and hyoglossus muscles ✓

- 56: Select the wrong statement concerning the Pharynx and Esophagus
- a. pharynx extends from base of skull to lower border of cricoid cartilage ✓
 - b. pharynx supplied mainly by the ascending pharyngeal artery ✓
 - c. abdominal esophagus drains its venous blood into inferior vena cava ✓
 - d. thoracic esophagus pass through superior and posterior mediastinum ✓
 - e. piriform fossa in oropharynx is the common site of foreign body impaction ✓

- 57: Which match is wrong regarding the anterior abdominal wall?
- a. tendinous intersections → attached to anterior wall of rectus sheath ✓
 - b. conjoint tendon → union of lower arching fibers of internal oblique and transversus abdominis muscles ✓
 - c. internal spermatic fascia → from fascia transversalis ✓
 - d. lower 6 intercostal nerves → within rectus sheath ✓
 - e. indirect inguinal hernia → located medial to inferior epigastric vessels ✓

- 58: All of the following structures are part of the stomach bed except

- a. pancreas ✓
- b. spleen ✓
- c. left kidney ✓
- d. celiac trunk ✓
- e. transverse mesocolon ✓

1. ileum → complex Arcades

- 59: Select the wrong statement concerning the small intestine
- a. superior mesenteric vessels course anterior to third part of duodenum ✓
 - b. root of mesentery extend from left side of 2nd lumbar to right sacroiliac joint ✓
 - c. jejunum has complex arterial arcades while ileum has simple arcades ✓
 - d. bile duct and common pancreatic duct has close relation to 2nd part of duodenum ✓
 - e. jejunum and ileum form an elongated mobile intraperitoneal tube ✓

- 60: Mark the wrong match about the Large intestine, Appendix, Rectum and Anal Canal

- a. Mc Burney's point → identified tip of appendix ✓
- b. transverse colon → supplied by superior and inferior mesenteric arteries ✓
- c. transverse rectal folds → two at the left side and one at the right side ✓
- d. lymph from lower halve of anal canal → drain into superficial inguinal nodes ✓
- e. rectal peritoneum → related to rectum in three different fashions ✓

physio

all of the following can happen after activation of nicotinic receptors in neuromuscular junction except:

- 1-activation of voltage gated Na channels
- 2-activation of chemical gated Na channels
- 3-depolarization of the sarcomere
- 4-activation of voltage gated K channels
- 5-activation of chemical gated K channels

G.I.T Questions

Physiology

All the following with regard to swallowing are true except:

- A- The primary esophageal peristalsis is initiated in the pharynx.
- B- Secondary peristalsis reflex appear as a respond to esophageal distention.
- C- Esophageal phase of swallowing is voluntary.
- D- It ends with respective reflex of stomach.
- E- The process is controlled by intrinsic reflex.

Gastric HCl secretion is increased by the following except:

- A- Parasympathetic stimulation.
- B- Irritation of gastric mucosa.
- C- Activation of H₂ receptors on oxyntic cells.
- D- Release of gastrin.
- E- Activation of enterogastric reflex.

One about salivation secretion is true:

- A- Increased by unconditional reflex.
- B- Regulated by hormone secreted along the GI track.
- C- Decreased during cephalic phase.
- D- During low rate of secretion the final (secondary) saliva has higher Na⁺ concentration than the primary saliva.
- E- None of above.

Not
Low Rate
of Secretion
↑ inside

All the following concerning the digestion or absorption of lipids is true except:

- A- Pancreas secretes enzymes and co-enzymes for lipid digestion.
- B- Bile salts are important for micelle formation.
- C- Micelle formation helps lipids absorption.
- D- The digestion products of triglycerides (monoglycerides) are transported inside the absorptive cells by Na⁺ dependent secondary transport.
- E- Chylomicrons are formed inside the enterocytes and takes away from the villus by lacteals.

One of the following decreases the metabolic rate of the body:

- A- Increase the activity of thyroid.
- B- Malnutrition.
- C- Fever.
- D- Increase sympathetic stimulation.
- E- Cold weather.

One of the following is not a function of saliva:

- A- Keeping the mouth clean.
- B- Facilitate the absorption of carbohydrate by oral mucosa.
- C- Helps in stimulation of taste buds.
- D- Has protective action.
- E- Due to its much content, it facilitates slippage of food bolus along the esophagus.

~~_____~~

One of the following regarding the pancreatic secretion is true:

- A- It has neural regulation.
- B- Water and electrolytes secretion is promoted.
- C- Secret CCK.
- D- Secretion is involuntary in regulation.
- E- All of the above.

One of the following with regards to defecation reflex is not true:

- A- The relaxation of external sphincter is inducing by intrinsic reflex.

GOOD LUCK IN YOUR FINAL EXAMS

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- a. hepatoma
- b. metastatic tumors
- c. focal nodular hyperplasia
- d. liver cell adenoma
- e. cavernous hemangioma

2) All of the following features are seen in

wilson disease except

Cu

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- c. gastric intubation
- d. reflux
- e. chemotherapy

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d. pernicious anemia

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c. excessive alcohol consumption

d. non steroidal anti inflammatory drug

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9) The most common cause of ischemia of the bow^{el}

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b. thrombosis

c. embolism

d. occlusion of gastric veins

e.

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- d. pernicious anemia
- e. none of the above

8) All the following can induce acute gastritis except

- a. salmonellosis
- b. severe burns
- c. excessive alcohol consumption
- d. non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug
- e. Autoimmune mechanism

9) The most common cause of ischemia of the bowels

- a. atheroma
- b. thrombosis
- c. embolism
- d. occlusion of gastric veins
- e.

1. all pertaining to the parotid duct is true except:

- a. one finger breadth above the zygomatic arch
- b. opens in the oral cavity at the level of the upper second molar
- c. crosses over the masseter and pierces the buccinator muscle

answer: a

2. between the hypoglossus and myelohyoid, all correct except:

- a. submandibular ganglia
- b. submandibular duct
- c. hypoglossal nerve
- d. deep part of submandibular gland
- e. lingual artery

answer: e

3. all of the following related to the epiploic foramina except:

- a. common bile duct
- b. inferior vena cava
- c. duodenum
- d. portal vein
- e. quadrate lobe

answer: e (because it's related to caudate lobe)

4. about the histology of the stomach, all are correct except:

- a. parietal cells found mainly in the upper part of the gastric gland
- b. submucosa contains no glands
- c. numerous microvilli account for the brush border of the surface of the epithelial cells
- d. gastric beds in the body are narrow and shallow
- e. chief cells are absent (or few, both are correct) in the pyloric region

answer: c

5. space of disse, all are correct except:

- a. it intervenes between the hepatocytes and the sinusoidal lining cells
- b. it houses the microvilli of the hepatocytes
- c. contains ito cells
- d. supported by reticular fibers
- e. contains kuppfer cells

answer: e (kuppfer cells are between the endothelial cells and not in disse space)

6. Meckel's diverticulum:

- a. represents the remains of the vitelline duct
- b. occurs in 2% of subjects
- c. it lies 2 inches from the ileocecal junction
- d. the lining mucosa may contain acid secreting cells
- e. its pain may be confused with pain from appendicitis

answer: c

7. parotid bed, all are related except:

- a. posterior belly of digastric
- b. last 4 cranial nerves

- c. internal jugular vein
- d. internal carotid artery
- e. medial pterygoid muscle

answer: e

8. crypts of lieberkuhn in the small intestine are characterized by all of the following, except:

- a. it is simple tubular gland
- b. it has striated border
- c. lined by simple columnar epithelium
- d. contains paneth cells at the base
- e. they open into intervillus spaces

answer: b

9. the palatine tonsils:

- a. lies in the tonsillar sinus
- b. has sensory innervation from the lesser palatine and glossopharyngeal nerves
- c. has lymphatic drainage to the jugulodigastric lymph nodes
- d. the source of bleeding after tonsilectomy is usually the arterial blood supply
- e. receives blood supply from tonsillar branch of facial artery

answer: d (venous drainage not arterial supply in case you don't know)

10. malignant tumor of the parotid gland damages the branches of the facial nerve. all of the following test would be helpful in the diagnosis of the facial nerve except:

- a. blowing of air
- b. whistling
- c. closure of the eye
- d. asking the patient to show his teeth
- e. asking the patient to clench his teeth firmly

answer: e

11. submandibular gland; all of the following statements are correct except:

- a. lies in the digastric triangle overlapping the boundaries
- b. separated from the parotid gland by the stylomandibular ligament
- c. receives parasympathatic innervation from the facial nerve
- d. separated from the submandibular fossa by mylohyoid nerve and vessels
- e. groove is related posteriorly by lingual artery

answer: e (by facial artery)

12. anterior abdominal wall, all correct except:

- a. neurovascular plexus lies deep to internal oblique muscles
- b. the superior and inferior epigastric vessels are in the rectus sheath
- c. the internal oblique muscle forms part of the anterior wall of inguinal canal
- d. the tendinous intersection of rectus abdominis are attached to the posterior wall
- e. in males, the ilioinguinal nerves enter the inguinal canal

answer: d (anterior not posterior, epigastric vessels separate rectus from posterior wall)

13. stomach, all correct except:

- a. parietal cells show intracellular canaliculi during their activity

- b. cut of the nerves of Latarjet does not impair emptying of the stomach
 - c. blood supply are through the branches of celiac trunk only
 - d. lesser sac lies between the stomach and pancreas
 - e. parietal cells are few in pyloric region
- answer: b

14. bleeding of the posterior wall of the first part of duodenum affects

answer: gastroduodenal artery

15. peritoneal spaces, all correct except:

- a. right lateral paracolic gutter reaches up to the right subphrenic space
- b. phrenicocolic ligament intervenes between left lateral paracolic gutter and left subphrenic space
- c. right medial paracolic gutter doesn't reach down to the pelvis
- d. lesser sac is considered the left posterior subphrenic space
- e. ligament of Treitz connects the duodenojejunal junction with left crus of diaphragm

answer: e

16. duodenum, all correct except:

- a. is retroperitoneal except the first and last inches
- b. first part forms inferior boundary of epiploic foramina
- c. second part lies in front of the hilum of the right kidney
- d. third part is crossed anteriorly by inferior mesenteric vessels
- e. submucosa contains Brunner's glands

answer: d

17. appendix, all correct except:

- a. it's a derivative of the midgut
- b. opens into posteromedial aspect of the cecum
- c. lamina propria is rich in lymphatic nodules and crypts of Lieberkuhn
- d. its base corresponds to McBurney's point
- e. blood supply from anterior cecal artery through the appendicular artery

answer: e

18. the pancreas, all correct except:

- a. the anterior and inferior surfaces are covered by peritoneum
- b. the splenic vein runs behind it
- c. lies anterior to the left kidney and suprarenal
- d. transverse mesocolon attached to the posterior border

answer: d (to the anterior aka: inferior)

19. liver, all correct except:

- a. tributaries of the hepatic vein are found on the center of the hepatic lobes
- b. caudate lobe drains into the right hepatic branch
- c. liver can reach up to the left intercostal space
- d. ligation of the structures in the free edge of the lesser omentum prevents liver bleeding
- e. hepatocytes do not come into contact with blood sinusoids

answer: b

20. direct inguinal hernia, all correct except:

a. hernial sac lies medial to the inferior epigastric artery

b. common in the old

c. usually bilateral

d. the hernial sac never reaches the scrotum

e. in superficial inguinal ring test you feel impulse on the tip of your index

answer: e

GOoD LuC>|

Midterm exam questions (Dr. Faisal Kamal)

7/4/2007

1-Plummer vinson syndrome ...

Iron deficiency anemia + glossitis + esophageal webs

Triad symptoms

2-One of the following is true for the hiatus hernia:

A-rolling type outnumbers sliding type \times

B-cannot be associated with reflux esophagitis \times

C-due commonly to tight diaphragmatic hiatus \times

D-obesity and increase in the abdominal pressure aggravate symptoms \checkmark

E-lower esophagus presenting in the upper abdomen \times

3-Causally related to barret esophagus is/are:

A-reflux esophagitis \checkmark

B-esophageal adenocarcinoma \checkmark

C-acute erosive hemorrhagic gastritis (wrong)

D-two of the above are true

E-all of the above

4-The most common tumor of the esophagus is:

A-leiomyoma

B-polyps

C-GIST

D-adenocarcinoma

E-squamous cell carcinoma

5-The most common type of peptic ulcer among the following is:

A-gastric cardia

B-meckel's diverticulum

C-third part duodenum

D-gastric heterotypia in rectum

E-pyloric antrum

6-Autoimmune chronic gastritis features the following except:

A-tendency to affect antrum

7-The following conform with H-pylori in elementary tract except:

A-infection is attained during childhood

B-chronic infection plays a role in gastric malignant etiology

C-causally related to chronic antral gastritis

D-incidence increases with age

E-no relation to duodenal peptic ulcer

antral
gastritis
gastritis

Fundus

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7/4/2007

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Regarding pancreatitis one of the following is false

- a- Acute pancreatitis is almost always associated with a biliary cell injury ✓
- b- The most common cause of acute pancreatitis is ethanol consumption & gallbladder stones ✓
- c- Ductal plugs are characteristic of chronic pancreatitis ✓
- d- Increased serum amylase & lipase levels are sensitive & specific for acute pancreatitis ✓
- e- Interstitial fibrosis is characteristic of acute pancreatitis

All of the following are true regarding gall stone EXCEPT:

- a- Pigment stones can occur anywhere in biliary tree ✓
- b- Unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia increases the risk of pigment stone formation ✓
- c- Large majority of GB stones remain silent throughout life ✓
- d- Cholesterol stones are usually formed within large bile ducts ✓
- e- ~~The majority of cholesterol stones are radioopaque~~

One of the following is false regarding hepatocellular carcinoma

- a- Elevated level of serum alpha-fetoprotein ✓
- b- Strong tendency of vascular invasion ✓
- c- Strong causal relationship with hepatitis B infection ✓
- d- Cholangiocarcinoma characterized by desmoplasia ✓
- e- None of the above

Budd-chiari syndrome is characterized by all the following EXCEPT:

- a- Acute or subacute occlusion of hepatic vein ✓
- b- Upper GI bleeding is a frequent presentation
- c- Polycythemia vera is a common predisposing factor ✓
- d- Centrilobular congestion & necrosis in hepatic parenchyma ✓
- e- Hepatocellular carcinoma can be an underlying cause ✓

PAS diastase resistant red intracytoplasmic granules is characteristic of one of the following diseases

- a- Hemochromatosis
- b- Alpha-one-antitrypsin deficiency
- c- Reye syndrome
- d- Budd-chiari syndrome
- e- Hepatic cell adenoma

12. One of the following is true regarding esophageal pathology

- a- Incidence of hiatal hernia decreases with age ✓
- b- Achalasia signifies lower esophageal sphincter relaxation ✓
- c- The most common cause of esophageal varices is portal hypertension ✓
- d- Squamous cell carcinoma is least frequent at upper one third
- e- Plummer-Vinson syndrome encompasses all of esophageal webs, proctitis & anemia ✓

D is the correct

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D is the correct

25. The typical pain of mechanical small bowel obstruction is :
- Central abdominal and constant.
 - Central abdominal and colicky.
 - Hypo-gastric and continuous.
 - Hypo-gastric and colicky.
 - Epigastric and colicky.
26. Paralytic ileus differs from mechanical small obstruction in :
- X-ray findings.
 - Peristaltic sounds.
 - Absence of constipation.
 - Abdominal distension.
 - Fluid loss.
27. All of the following are closed loop obstruction of the bowel with risk of strangulation EXCEPT :
- Hernia.
 - Volvulus.
 - Obstructing large bowel tumor with incompetent ileocecal.
 - Intussusception
 - Some cases of adhesive obstruction.
28. The worst prognosis in colorectal carcinoma is expected in :
- Tumor involving mucosa and sub-mucosa.
 - Tumor involving muscularis propria.
 - Tumor extending to serosa and adjacent small bowel.
 - Tumor associated with obstruction.
 - Tumor associated with liver metastasis
29. One is not a peritoneal irritation sign:
- Rebound tenderness.
 - Rovsing sign.
 - Riged abdomen.
 - Deep Epigastric tenderness
 - Percussion tenderness.
30. All are intra peritoneal structures except:
- Jejunum.
 - Ileum.
 - Transverse Colon.
 - Second Part of the Duodenum.
 - Stomach.

Sign of mechanical small bowel obstruction is :
Abdominal and constant.
Abdominal and colicky.
Intermittent and continuous.
Intermittent and colicky.
Pain and colicky.

It differs from mechanical small obstruction in :

~~It is~~
It is

It is associated with
Signs of constipation.
Abdominal distension.
Signs.

Sign of strangulation

Signs of closed loop obstruction of the bowel with risk of strangulation

Signs of large bowel tumor with incompetent ileocecal
Signs of obstruction
Signs of adhesive obstruction.

Prognosis in colorectal carcinoma is expected in :
Involving mucosa and sub-mucosa.
Involving muscularis propria.
Extending to serosa and adjacent small bowel.
Associated with obstruction.
Associated with liver metastasis

Signs of peritoneal irritation sign:
Signs of tenderness.
Signs.
Signs of abdomen.
Signs of epigastric tenderness
Signs of umbilical tenderness.

Signs of peritoneal structures except:

Signs of cecum.
Part of the Duodenum.

37. All of the following are important during history taking from the patients except:

- a. Self introduction, greeting and shaking hand
- b. Asking him about his friends and neighbors
- c. Sympathy and showing concern regarding his symptoms
- d. Giving him/her full attention
- e. Examining him in comfortable chair and room.

38. All of the following are true regarding questioning a patient about abdominal pain except:

- a. Localization and duration
- b. Radiation and character
- c. Aggravating and relieving factors
- d. Association with other symptoms
- e. Underlying disease

I think.

39. All of the following can be elicited during abdominal inspection except:

- a. Liver size
- b. Dilation of superficial veins
- c. Color changes on the skin
- d. Spider nevi
- e. Scars of operations

40. Orthostatic changes refers to:

- a. Changes in blood pressure when moving from right to left
- b. Drop in pulse rate of more than 20/min
- c. Drop in blood pressure upon standing up
- d. Diurnal variation of blood pressure
- e. Indicate minimal blood loss

41. Regarding Clubbing, all are true except

- a. Usually asymmetrical
- b. Enlargement of the terminal end of the digits
- c. Caused by chronic hypoxia
- d. Maybe found in cirrhotic patients
- e. Can be familial without underlying disease

42. Regarding Melena, all of the followings are true except

- a. Usually described as dark and tarry
- b. Caused by altered blood from GI tract secretions
- c. Indicates significant blood loss
- d. Indicates bleeding in the GI tract below ligament of Trietz
- e. Endoscopy is helpful in evaluating and treating such problem

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- 49: Mark the wrong statement regarding the Liver and the Gall Bladder
- a. liver is an intraperitoneal organ except three sites ✓
 - b. caudate and quadrate lobes are physiologically part of the right lobe
 - c. right kidney and its suprarenal gland are related to the visceral surface of the right lobe of the liver ✓
 - d. right hepatic artery gives a branch to the gall bladder ✓
 - e. fundus of gall bladder located below tip of the right 9th rib ✓
- 50: When the esophagus recanalized to reach its relative length?
- a. at the end of the 4th week
 - b. at the end of the 6th week
 - c. at birth
 - d. at the end of the embryonic period
 - e. during the 9th month
- 51: At which stage the stomach appears first as a fusiform dilatation?
- a. just before birth
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 - c. during the 12th week
 - d. during the 7th week
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- 52: Concerning the histology of the stomach all correct except:
- a. parietal cells found mainly in the upper part of the gastric glands *neck & isthmus*
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 - c. numerous microvilli account for the brush border of the surface epithelial cells
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54. A 36 year old woman with severe erosive esophagitis is prescribed pantoprazole. one of the most common adverse side effects of such therapy is which of the following?
- a. Vomiting
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 - c. Headache
 - d. Paresthesias
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- off*

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