

University Of Jordan
Faculty Of Medicine



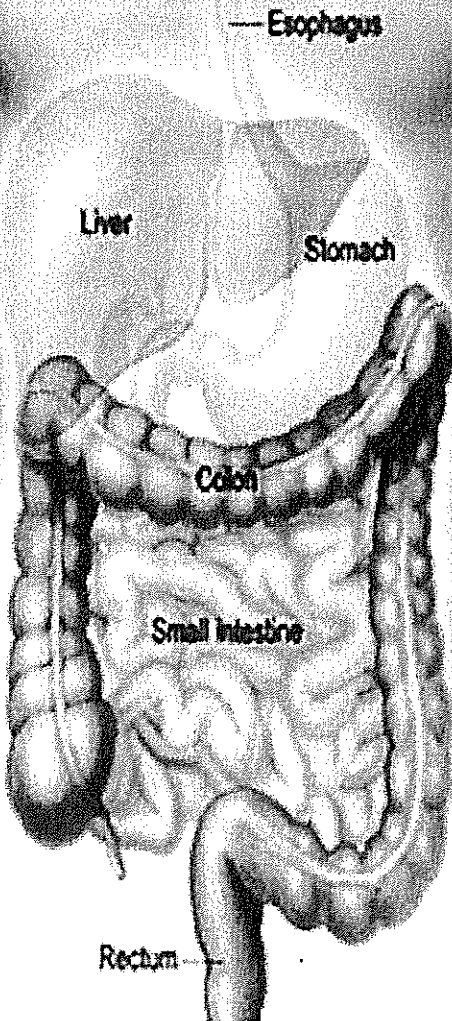
Medical Committee
The University of Jordan

تاجي حجابي

Gastrointestinal
System

أسئلة سنوات

- Slides
 Sheet
 Lab



Done by :
Doctor :
Date : 12-5

Serial No. : 67
Lecture No. :

- 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

2

25

(18) Most common type of Gastric Polyps is :- (hyperplastic polyps)

(5/11/14) (b) (1/1/2014)

20

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

15

(17) The following are true in chronic peptic ulcer except :-
 (it commences at right colon to extend distally)
 features the following except:

(16) Ulcerative colitis, as distinctive from Crohn's, webs, proctitis and anemia

10

- (c) Plummer-Vinson syndrome encompasses all of esophageal
- (b) squamous cell carcinoma is least frequent upper one third
- (a) Achalasia signifies lower esophageal sphincter relaxation.

(15) One of the following is true regarding esophageal path :-
 #* sigmoid diverticulum is in part 1 of distal 3/4

5

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

(H-pylori)

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

1. Which is wrong abt Amantadine:

(2)

- a. it inhibits penetration
 - b. hydrophobic amine with clinical efficacy against all types of influenza.
 - c. concentrate & buffer the contents of the endosomal vesicles. preventing uncoating.
 - d. 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)
- c. activation of the drug requires three kinase activities to be present in the cell.
- d. 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

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:

- A-reflux esophagitis
- B-esophageal adenocarcinoma
- C-acute erosive hemorrhagic gastritis(worm)
- 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 heterotopia 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

GIT

Patho

→ 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. --- داء الجوز

9 - Achalasia --- داء الجوز

F. y. C

- 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

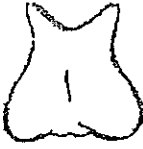
Which of the following is least likely to be seen in a multifactorial disease?

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



Acute

25

(most common in duodenum less in stomach)

(12) Acute gastric ulceration, all true except:

(non-skip lesions)

(14) All the following are characteristic of Chron's disease except:

(Is a congenital dis.)

20

(10) According to Barrett esophagus all true except:

(Varices most common caused by portal hypertension)

(a) Choose the correct answer:-

(Mickle diverticulum)

(8) Most common congenital dis.?

15

(congenital pyloric stenosis is predominant in female)

(7) gastroesophageal pathology, all true except:

lymphoma

(6) The second most gastric malignancy

(duodenum) (first part of duodenum)

10

(5) Most common side of peptic ulcers:-

(Hypertacidity)

(4) Autoimmune dis. except:

(cirrosis)

(3) The most common cause of esophageal varices.

5

(Rapid Swallowing)

(2) The following are complication of achalasia except:

(1) Most common site of carcinoma? (Appendix)

GI

GI

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

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

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 glossitis. ✓

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

(it commences at right colon to extend distally) ✓

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

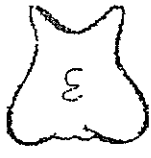
- a) single and larger than stress ulcer ✓
- b) Gastric antrum is the most common site ✓
- c) Acid secretion is necessary for its development ✓
- d) very rare malignant potential if at all.

20 e) most cases are associated with H. pylori infection.

(بموت البواب (الكل) به اناس)

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





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(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 appendiceal tip

d) Scarcity of Hodgkin's dis. in all GIT

e) Gastric adenocarcinoma of greater curve

Correct answers: a, b, c, e

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

Chronic reflux

esophagitis reflux disease

Correct answer: Chronic reflux

(21) Midline fistula

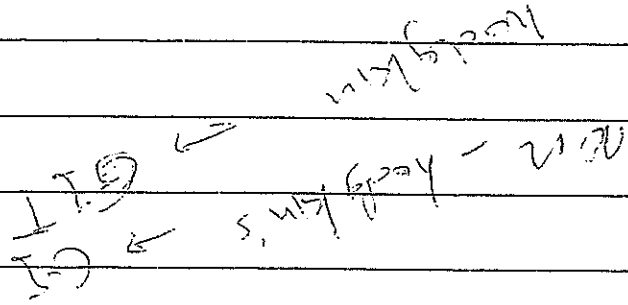
Correct answer: Midline fistula

(22) Robins & COVD

Correct answer: Robins & COVD

(23) GIT

Correct answer: GIT



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، صلب

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

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



21

HF
supine edema of leg

3 days follow

primary respiratory and cardiac

Vasodilatation

in bid flow & excretion

mechanism by which change

22

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

1/15

13. most common cause of
thrombosis.

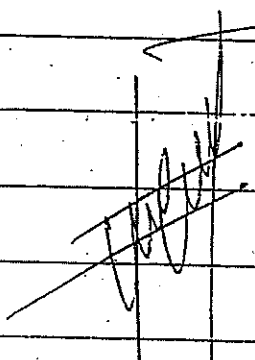
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14. Concerning to renal nephrotic except :-
Pulmonary Edema happen in RT heart failure occur.

15. Active Hyperemia caused :-
venous thrombosis ...

10

15



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① wrong statements about ethanol
hydration patient accumulation

arranges molecular

② X skin hemorrhage :-

parpura is the strongest among

③ death after long bone fracture

fat embolism

④ which of the following is not

about MI

⑤ Sx

most common cause system

embolism

⑥ DVT

thrombosis

hypertension

⑦ thrombosis
recet :-

possible formation beside CAV.

⑧ hypovolemic shock ✓ recet!
MI

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 of the above

2135

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 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
- e. Minimal change disease

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 newborn is:

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

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

- a. Von - Hipple - 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

Patho

9] T. Capiti's gall except:-

- a. mostly in children
- b. Endo/Exothrix
- c. blastomycosis
- 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

1] ~~Which of the following diseases is not related to AIDS?~~

1] of the following doesn't occur in AIDS? → Autophagic vacuoles decrease in size.

2] Barrett Esophagus → squamous epithelium replaced by intestinal columnar.

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

4] aggregates of Ca²⁺ represent? → Pterin Hemisiderin (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? → ectopic PTH secretion, Plasma ionize cell tumours, Vit-D deficiency.

None of the above

(7) One of the following is not related to in Hirschsprung's disease?
 a) Vasoconstriction

(8) In acute inflammation, vasoconstriction occurs in the perivascular spaces.
 choices are: Venules, capillaries, etc.

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

(10) Adhesion & Transmigration by leukocytes involves endothelial cells.

(11) MSF in is endothelial cells.

(12) Chronic inflammation disorders include Alzheimer's disease.

(13) Serotonsins → induced by histamine.

(14) Plasminogen → plasmin is long - kallikrein.

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												WEEK 50						2007												

(15) Calcitonin is H₂O + O₂.

(16) PG function of Pain
 a - heat
 b - Redness
 c - Swelling
 d - Loss

* (17) Wissler's Palade sensitivity is P-selectin.

(18) Transmigration is PECAM.

(19) One of the following is not a chemotactic agent:-
IL-1

(20) Pus contains all the cells in the area of infection except the macrophages.

Fluid-Protein edema cell debris neutrophils lymphocytes.

(21) One of the following is not related to non-oxygen dependent killing?
lysosomes.

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(22) one of the following is not of circulatory system?

- a- fever
- b- less appetite
- c- Numbness
- d- malaise

→ (c) hypertension

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

- a- short-lived
- b- reduction of leukocyte recruitment
- c- induced platelet activation
- d- acts as microbicidal agent
- e- vasodilation

(24) fibrinous pericarditis / caused by:

→ exudate

(25) Most radiosensitivity testes

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							
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WEEK 50

(26) Liquefactive necrosis in brain of ...

(27) Not Reticuloendothelial cells:

- a- Kupffer
- b- splenic & LN
- c- Plasma cells
- d- Macrophages
- e- alveolar macrophages

December 7 FRIDAY

(28) All of the following are reversible except in ...

- a- fatty liver
- b- hyssosomal enzyme activity

(29) Histamine resource in ...

Platelets

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							
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WEEK 4

... resources for ...

30 Lipoxin function is inhibitor of leukotrienes.

31 One of the following is chemotherapeutic 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 Dr ↓

2 Glycogen depletion pH ↓

3 Detachment of ribosomes.

SSMTWTF SSMTWTF SSMTWTF SSMTWTF SSMTWTF WEEK 49 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 2007

* 36 Apoptosis (which one is wrong) Necrosis.

* 37 Pyknosis is characterized by condensation of chromatin masses.

38 hyperthyroidism in hypercalcaemia.

39

Notes

SSMTWTF SSMTWTF SSMTWTF SSMTWTF SSMTWTF WEEK 49 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 2007

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- a. mostly in children
- b. Endo/Exothrix
- c. blastomycetes
- 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.

11] Which of the following diseases is most related to Atrophy?

1) autophagic vacuoles decrease in size.

2) Barrett Esophagus -> squamous epith. core is replaced by intestinal columnar.

3) Glycogen storage disease is due to many enzyme defects in the synthesis or breakdown of glycogen.

4) aggregates of Ca²⁺ represent? -> Beriberi, Kemsisidemia (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 meningioma tumours.
 c- Vit-D deficiency
 d- sarcoidosis

e- non of the above.

S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F
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2007							2007						

S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
WEEK 50							WEEK 51						
2007							2007						

(7) One of the following is not related to in-Ha-scella hyaline? arteriosclerosis

(8) In acute inflammation, vaso-dilation occurs. choices are: Venules, Sinusoidal etc.

(9) I of the following induces cell contraction: Leukotriens

(10) Adhesion & Transmigration by leukocytes endothelium endothelium endothelium

(11) MRP is a lysosomal

(12) Chronic Granulomatous disease is WADPH Oxidase deficiency

(13) Scurvy induced by fruits fruits fruits

(14) Plasmid is plasmid plasmid plasmid

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(15) Catalase \rightarrow $H_2O_2 + O_2$

(16) Rx. Function Pain
 a - Heat
 b - Redness
 c - Swelling
 d - Loss

(17) Whipple's Palade constricti-
P-selectin

(18) Transmigration is PECAN

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

(20) Pus after contains all the answer
following except :- backbone
all cells
neutrophils
lymphocytes

(21) One of the following is not related to non-oxygen dependent killing? lysosomes

S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S														
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														2007																			

(22) one of the following is not of cicada -
pruric signs?

- a- fever
- b- less appetite
- c- Numbness
- d- Malaise

(22) hypertension

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

- a- short-lived (a second)
- b- reduction of leukocyte recruitment
- c- induced platelet activation
- d- act as microbicidal agent
- e- vasodilation

(24) fibrinous pericarditis / coned
note → exudate

(25) Most radiosensitivity
~~testes~~
testes

S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	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 Reticuloendothelial cells

- a- Kupffer
- b- splenic & LN
- c- Plasma cells
- d- Macrophage
- e- alveolar macrophage

December 27
FRIDAY

All of the following are reversible except -
a- fatty liver

b- lysosomal enzyme activity

(28) Histamine response to LAD

Platelets

S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
							22	23	24	25	26	27	28
							29	30	31				

WEEK 49
2007

30 Lipoxin Functions inhibitors of leukotriens

31 One of the following is chemokine 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 Prolysin depletion pH ↓

3 Attachment of ribosomes

S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F			
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 19																
														2007																

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

* 37 Pyknosis is characterized by: Condensation of chromatin masses

38 hyperthyroidism in hypercalcemia

~~39~~

Notes

S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F			
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																

appear in child hood



Liver

25 (C) Neutrophilic infiltrate
 (A) Hepatic steatosis
 (B) Mallory bodies
 (5) Alkaline phosphatase (all liver except)

20 (C) Alkaline phosphatase
 (A) Tetraethyl lead
 (B) Halothane
 (D) Viral hepatitis

(H) Massive liver distention is most commonly associated with

15 Hepatitis C virus
 percentage of chronic cirrhosis
 (B) Hepatitis virus that is associated with the largest

10 (C) esophageal varices (D) Hemorrhoids
 (A) Ascites (B) splenomegaly
 (2) portal hypertension is associated with all of the following except:
 (E) Ray syndrome

5 Retained biliary material
 as a result of
 (1) Feathery appearance of the hepatocyte occurs

Liver

Liver

hemochromatosis
أو

hemosiderosis

(6) All of the following r true about ~~hemochromatosis~~ ^{hemosiderosis} 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) Fitzinger except
Rey syndrome

15

Meckel's diverticulum ^{بجوار} _{خالد عن}

20

Amad ^{و كس}

25.





25

(4) Most common polyps in the bowel?
 Hyperplastic polyps

20

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

15

(4) The causative agent of Chronic gastritis of
 aplastic with pernicious anemia :
 Autoimmune Gastritis

10

(3) all of the following are true about chronic peptic ulcers
 except :
 (A) as a result of H.pylori infection
 (B) most commonly in the duodenum
 (C) has great potential for malignancy

5

(2) one of the following is true about Plummer-Rinson sign
 includes webs that affect female & iron deficiency anemia
 + Glossitis

(1) Barrett esophagus is indirectly related to
 Reflux esophagitis

10 + 10 = 20

(GIT)

(7) polyps that have a great potential for malignancy

FAP (Familial adenomatous polyposis) Villus coli

(8) 2 questions about Hirschsprung disease

5 (A) Choose the true sentence - i-

A. result from aganglionic segment ←

B. affect female > male

C. ~~causes~~ causes severe diarrhea

2 عارفو → 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 with~~

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%
b All 92 →





25

20

Left Colon Cancer

~~Adenoma~~

15

Adenoma

Left Colon Cancer

(15) Most common bowel cancer :-

10

Adenocarcinoma

(14) Most common colorectal carcinoma :-

~~Adenoma~~

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

5

Stip lesions

except

(13) All of the following are true about Ulcerative colitis

(7) polyps that have a great potential for malignancy

FAP

100%

Familial adenomatous polyposis

Villus colitis

(8) 2 questions about Hirschsprung disease

Choose the true sentence =

- A. result from aganglionic segment
- B. affect female > male
- C. causes severe diarrhea

Mega Colon

2

aganglionic rectum

(10) The most common cause of Arterial thrombosis

Transmural intestinal Infarction

All of the following about celiac disease are true except

- 1) autoabsorption disease
- 2) Gluteo-sensitive Antibodies
- 3) destruction of villi

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

All of the following are true about Crohn disease except

- (A) bowel stenosis
- (B) fissure ulceration
- (C) Granulomas
- (D) presence of fistula
- (E) colitis



liver in child hood



(e) Liver in child hood

liver cirrhosis

most cases with chronic

(B) Malonyl Body

(all liver except

(D) Viral hepatitis

(B) Halothane

(H) Massive liver distention is most commonly associated with β -distention

Hepatitis C virus

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

Rey syndrome

(D) Hemorrhoids

(B) Splenomegaly

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

Retained biliary material

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

Liver

Liver

N. Omer

29

15

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
+
GI

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 ✓

- 2- One of the following has no influence on the development of cholangiocarcinoma
 - a-Primary sclerosing cholangitis
 - b-Thorotrast 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

21

N. Omer

2^a

(PATH III)

13

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

new C!
+
AI

STUDENT NAME
STUDENT NUMBER

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- b- Primary biliary cirrhosis
- c- Hepatic adenoma
- d- Wilson disease
- e- Hepatocellular carcinoma

MCQ



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 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 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.

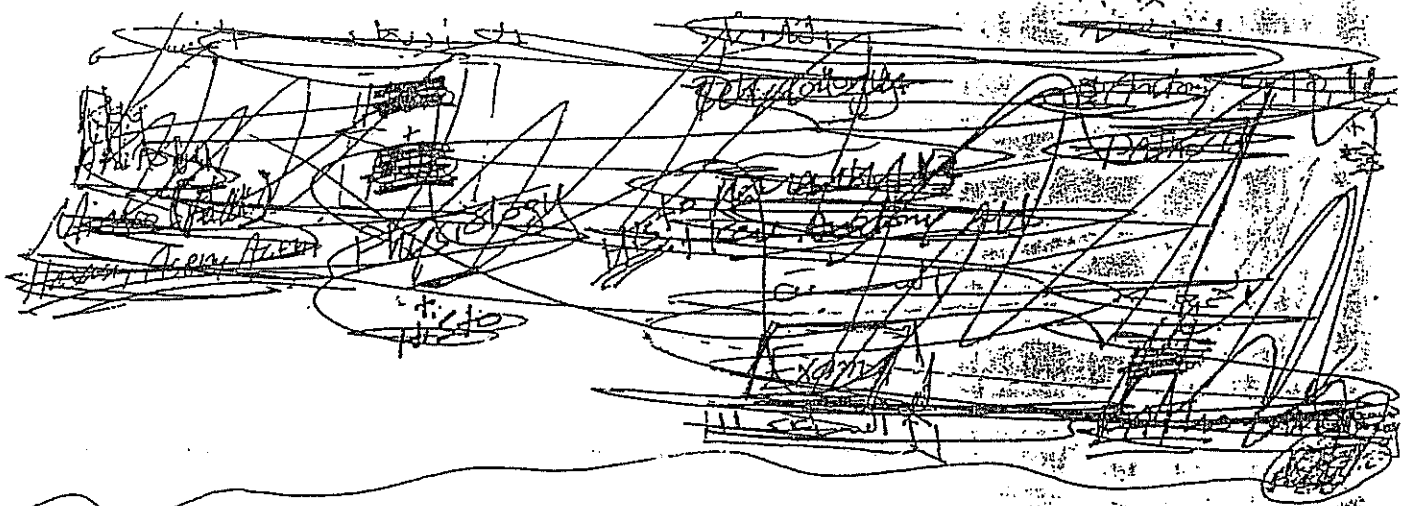
One of the following decreases the metabolic rate of the body:

- 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 qafeyya



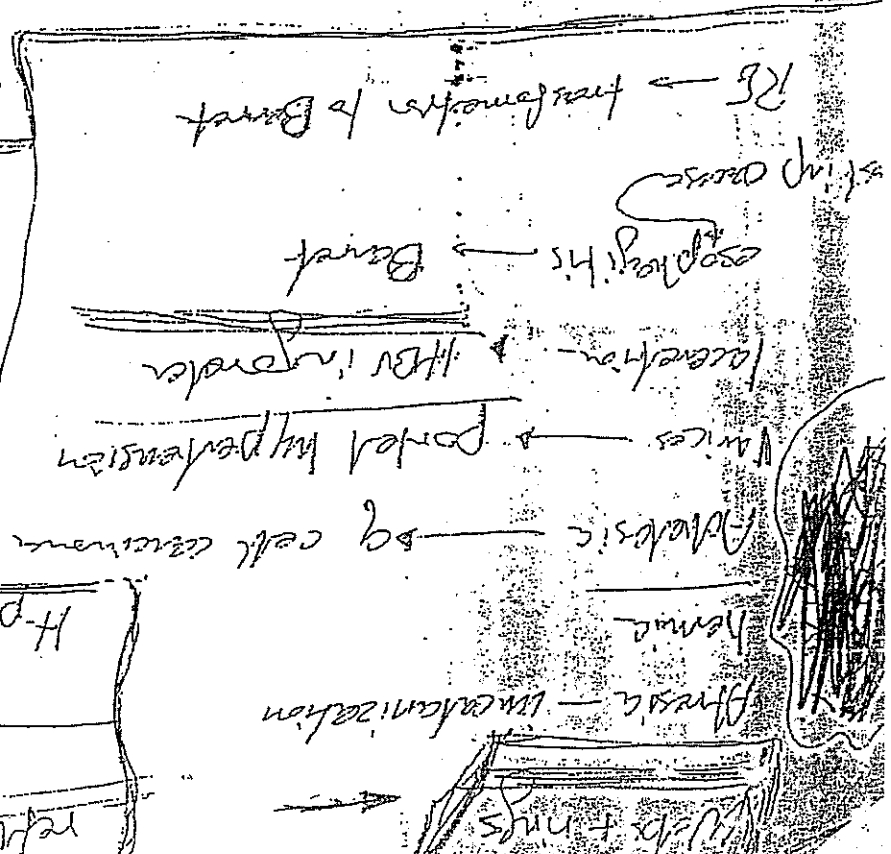
$$\frac{1}{10000} = 0.0001 = 0.04\% \times 54$$

* Cervical cancer → Appendix

Acute gastritis should be irreversible → X Auto-immune
induce acute gastritis

smooth muscle
metastasis
of G.I.T.
Common symptoms
most common
H. pylori
Stomach
Bleeding

most important common → pyloric stenosis
Gastritis → H. pylori → stomach



H. pylori
metaplasia
hyperplastic
gastric carcinoma
gastroenteritis



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.

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

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

Small

Q 8: The following confirm 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 characterizes "Lethargic Syndrome"?

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

The End

Physio?

* ↓ movement = No ↓ in Absorption -

* a.g. (enterokinase)

* Fat in stool

* Reptin → ↓ feed intake.

* Sleep → lowest metabolic rate

* Fat → Brush border

* Pancreas → CCK → Carbohydrate + protein

* Defecation → para. fortis Rectum

* Bile Excretion & De-Novo Synthesis

* Cyst Cells →

* Amylase (Inactive)

* Pancreas secrete Enz in the active form

* stimulation of gastric emptying

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:

- a. glycerol molecules.
- b. bilirubin.
- c. bile salts.
- d. carriers at the luminal membrane.
- e. more than one of the above.

20. One of the following about leptin is true:

- a. high fat content in adipose cells is stimulatory factor for its secretion.
- b. it acts on hypothalamic centers to decrease food intake.
- c. its concentration in blood is low in thin people.
- d. gene defect that produces a nonfunctional leptin hormone can induce obesity.
- e. 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 $1.7 m^2$, 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:

- a. 28 Cal/hour $^{-2}$
- b. 34 Cal/hour $^{-2}$
- c. 40 Cal/hour $^{-2}$
- d. 58 Cal/hour $^{-2}$
- e. 64 Cal/hour $^{-2}$

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:

- a. hemolysis
- b. liver cirrhosis
- c. extrahepatic biliary obstruction
- d. gilbert syndrome
- e. grigler-nassar syndrome

23. Which of the following is considered as a marker for the ability of the liver to synthesize proteins:

- a. immunoglobulins
- b. alkaline phosphatase
- c. collagen
- d. hemoglobin
- e. 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?

- a. increase the activity of UDP-glucuronyl transferase
- b. decrease the activity of sulfotransferase
- c. decrease the activity of CYP2E1
- d. induce the production of glutathione
- e. 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?
- 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
- a. 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

المستقبل... الإسلام
 بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

هذه الأسئلة امتحان مادة الـ Pathology للجهاز الهضمي GIT، على أن لا أكثر من 10 دقائق
 من كتابها (التعليق) وهذا إذا كنت هناك. كل غير واضحة أو غير مفهومة، وذلك ليس بضم
 عرض الصوت.

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

- A) disease ?
- B) Pernicious anemia
- C) Lactase Intolerance
- D) Celiac disease
- E) Abeta lipoproteinemia

Q2: The following characterize Crohn disease EXCEPT:

- 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 hypoganglionosis
- 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

→ what is true about hiatus hernia:

(GIT)

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 antr

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. -- DISM

9. Achalasia -- DISM

F.Y.C

- 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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- 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
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- 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
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- 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?

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- c. Carbohydrate digestion
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18. One of the following about the digestion of proteins is TRUE.

- 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.
- 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.

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Patient -> starting in Part Part of the tongue base

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

When you start a patient to protrude tongue
it deviate to Rt, the injured N. is -

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

Patient have a serology for HBV

IgM = -ve

HBeAg = -ve

IgG = -ve

HBeAg = +ve

The Patient has:-

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

a protrude of viscera in Ant Abdi wall

connects Inguinal canal to Lt to Top of

Viscera

a) ...

b) ...

c) ...

d) ...

GI
12/12/21

At the distal

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

A) Squamous cell carcinoma - outnumber other types, Upper 1/3 is the most common site - [] Polypoid fungating in peptic is most frequent - []

D) Onset may be insidious - [] Peak incidence of middle age or older

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

A) Achalasia / esophageal cancer - [] Perforations anemia / autoimmune gastritis

B) Cushing / acute peptic ulcer - [] Malignant / duodenal ulcer

[] 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 - [] Peptic ulcer doesn't occur in Achalasia - [] The smallest ulcer is a malignant at the time of diagnosis - []

D) Acute peptic ulcer might complicate severe burn - [] Malignant ulcer - []

Q 8. The following confirm chronic gastritis EXCEPT:

A) Autoimmune gastritis appear at Pyloric antrum - [] Gastritis impossible to complicate into dysplastic malignancy - [] H. pylori infection related to chronic gastritis is the most common cause of peptic ulcer - [] H. pylori infection may cause peptic ulcer - []

Q 9. Which of the following characterize "Lobulation syndrome" Exam related [] Resulted from steepness [] Disorganization of the information [] is covered by students of UT university [] All of the above is true

The End

2

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1) The most common benign tumor of the liver is

- 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's disease except

- a. High serum albumin level
- b. Increase urinary level
- c. Increase liver copper content
- d. Neurologic abnormalities
- e. Cirrhosis

3) The following are features of hemochromatosis

a. Arthropathy

b. In primary lung cancer the least type is

~~c. Small cell carcinoma: 10%~~

~~d. Squamous cell carcinoma: 50%~~

~~e. Adenocarcinoma: 20%~~

~~4. Large cell carcinoma: 20%~~

4) pneumonia is most commonly caused by

a. mycoplasma

b. legionella pneumonia

c. staphylococcus aureus

d. mycobacterium

e. streptococcus pneumonia (pneumococcus)

5) bronchial asthma is frequent triggered by

a. bacterial infection

b. chemicals

c. home dust mites

d. bronchitis

6) The most common cause of esophagitis is

a. radiation

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 bow^l

a. atheroma

b. thrombosis

c. embolism

d. occlusion of gastric veins

e.

10) The most intestinal pneumonia

A. gram positive

B. gram negative

C. fungi

D. parazit

E. viruses

11) in the tumor listed below which type had the

a. adenogarsenoma

12) loper pneumonia is most common caused by

a. neomecous

1. The following are Complication of achalasia except :-

Rapid Swallowing

r. reflux

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 :- Hyperacidity

6. Most Common Site of peptic ulcer ?

1st 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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 10/11/2015~~

15) Benign tumor → Germinal tumor

14) Which of the following is a fast H-pylori

13) acute gastric ulcers except - most common in duodenum less stomach

12) Grain disease - except - nonstick

11) Most congenital disease is Mickle diverticulum

10) Choose the correct answer ⇒ Varices most common cause by portal hypertension

9) Most common site of carcinoma is appendix

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 cinar cell injury &
b- The most common cause of acute pancreatitis is ethanol consumption &
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 radiopaque

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 on underlying cause

11. PAS distase 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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19. For lipid digestion and absorption, there is a need of:

- a. glycerol molecules.
- b. bilirubin.
- c. bile salts ✓
- d. carriers at the luminal membrane. ✓
- e. more than one of the above.

20. One of the followings about leptin is true:

- a. high fat content in adipose cells is stimulatory factor for its secretion.
- b. it acts on hypothalamic centers to decrease food intake.
- c. its concentration in blood is low in thin people.
- d. gene defect that produces a nonfunctional leptin hormone can induce obesity.
- e. 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 O₂ is 4.8 Cal/liter. The calculated Basal Metabolic Rate for that person is about:

- a. 28 Cal/hour.m⁻²
- b. 34 Cal/hour.m⁻² ✓
- c. 40 Cal/hour.m⁻²
- d. 58 Cal/hour.m⁻²
- e. 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:

- a. hemolysis
- b. liver cirrhosis
- c. extrahepatic biliary obstruction ✓
- d. Gilbert syndrome
- e. grigler-najjar syndrome

23. Which of the following is considered as a marker for the ability of the liver to synthesize proteins:

- a. immunoglobulins
- b. alkaline phosphatase
- c. collagen
- d. hemoglobin
- e. 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?

- a. increase the activity of UDP-glucuronyl transferase
- b. decrease the activity of sulfotransferase
- c. decrease the activity of CYP2E1 ✓
- d. induce the production of glutathione
- e. a & c.

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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:

- ~~b. Involves small-bowel-in-more-than-40% of the cases~~
- a. 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

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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 intestine
 - 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~~
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 - 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. lumen → complex vessel

- 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 half of anal canal → drain into superficial inguinal nodes
- e. rectal peritoneum → related to rectum in three different fashions

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)

10 ⑤ Most common site of peptic ulcers :-
(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)

20 ⑩ According to Barrett esophagus all true except:
(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



antacids.

Hirschsprung disease [F] Peptic ulceration is a possible complication of diverticulitis

Common outcome of ischial diverticulitis [D] Diarrhea predominant in

[B] Hirschsprung disease is a hyperganglionoma [F] Malignancy is the most

[A] Meckel's diverticulum is the most rare anomaly in small intestine.

is TRUE.

Q4: Concerning intestinal congenital anomalies, one of the following

[D] Pyloric Antrum [F] Esophagus

disease is: [A] Gastric fundus [B] Cardia [C] 3rd Part of duodenum

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

[D] No specific age [F] Granuloma in all cases

[B] Irritating radiological sign [C] Transmural intestinal involvement

[A] Recurring of healing alternating with of disease intestinal segment

Q2: The following characterize Crohn disease EXCEPT:

[D] Celiac disease [F] Abetalipoproteinemia

[A] disease [B] Pernicious anemia [C] Lactase Intolerance

Chylamions ~~will~~ will cause

Q1: Malabsorption Syndrome is due to impairment of assembly of



Small Intestine

Small Intestine Pathology

Small Intestine

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.

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 confirm 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 "Labotation 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

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

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

سوال 14
في علاج مرض القرحة
الدوائية الأكثر استخداماً في تحييد الحموضة المفرطة هي :-

Megaldrate

5

2. GnRH From where it is released ?

3. "Kall mans syndrom" سوال 15

4. Ganirelix سوال 16

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 Massenger of

→ IP3 سوال 9
مرسال ثانوي

10. Felypressin سوال 10

11. Liothyronime sodium → T3

12. L-thyroxine sodium → T4

13. Lithium Carbonate سوال 13

14. T4 will decrease in presence of Aspirin

Aspirin + T4 سوال 14

التفاعل بين الأسبرين والثيروكسين

25 drug interaction

سوال 25

23 Interstitial pneumonia and fibrosis -
Methotrexate

22 Zafirlukast
vib = B₂ antagonist

21 Propranolol
side effect → tachycardia
Adrenergic amines → Isoproterenol
Metoprolol
6.114

20 H₂ receptor blockers → Cimetidine
emty

19 5-HT₃ receptor antagonist ondansetron
highly effective in the management of nausea and vomiting induced by cytotoxic drugs and radiotherapy

18 Antipsychotic butyrophenones
Giving post or preoperatively

15 * Syrup of ipecac "Ipecacuanha" has local + centrally acting emetics
Central effect ↓ CTZ

24. pleural effusion and fibrosis :-

Bromocriptine.

25. preanesthetic Medication ← "air dil"

Non depolarizing muscle - relaxant.

26. Non d. M. R → Metabolize by liver.

d. M. R → " " by Plasma.

27. drug of Choice for Malignant hyperthermia:

Dantrolene Sodium.

28. which will cause Malignant Hyperthermia.

1. Halothane

2. Succinyl Choline.

3. --- Anesthesia.

(4) All of the above.

29. Regular insulin (IV) ^{الوحد} ^{Regular insulin} ^{سؤال عن}
Abdomen ^{نحبة للرجل} ^{أوتج} ^{ل.أ}

30. Placenta ^{سؤال عن}

Lung ^{سؤال عن}

سؤال عن

Stimulants

MR 201

the name of the drugs that decrease the induce vomiting

3d Serotonin antagonist - Ketanserin

Selective Serotonin inhibitor - Fluoxetine

36 37 His antagonist: know the most and least Challenge activity
acted Octreotide → Serotonin Syndrome

34 39 Histamine Releasing inhibitor
~~Anticholinergics~~

30 Lidocaine - the most widely used anesthetic

32 Cocaine - Good vasoconstrictor

31 "Prilocaine less toxic than lidocaine"
Disinfectant

35 Bupivacaine Method
of application and clinical uses -
MR 21 22 23 24 25

Corticosteroid \rightarrow \uparrow Catabolism on Protein.

" \rightarrow have Aldosterone like effect.

abt the Clinical uses of Corticosteroid

what is the Corticosteroid drug that doesn't affect the axis?

Dexamethasone.

Dexamethasone :-

abt drug-drug interaction of Corticosteroid. Know everything.

Tamoxifen for Breast Cancer.

Mifepristone :- Anti-progestins.

Flutamide " " " Antiandrogens.

selective Cox2 inhibitor \rightarrow Meloxicam.

non-selective \rightarrow Aspirin, Ibuprofen.

Abortifacient, labor inducer \rightarrow dinoprost.

Infertility & drugs used :-

1- GnRH

2- Flutemid

3- ?

4- ?

5- ?

All of the above.

25

20

15

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5

0

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35

40

45

50

55

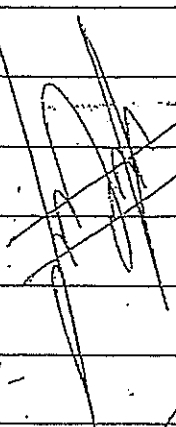
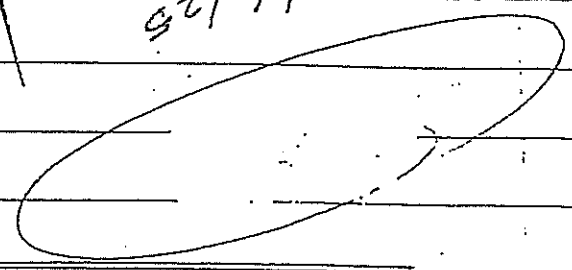
60

65

70

Pharmaceuticals
Final Exam

2006/6/25



Handwritten notes on the left side of the page, including the words 'Pharmaceuticals' and 'Final Exam' written vertically.

60 tamoxifen

2. water + Na Retention

59 properly exist in all Contraceptoid

58 Diuretic insipidus - desmop -

d. 2. 1. m. 0. 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. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Antidepressant
a. Hypoosm. b. Hypoosm. c. tricyclic

57 PDH inhibited by except:-

56. Contraceptive wadge; decrease ovary cancer

d. diprost

55 drug for sustaine postpartum hemorrhage - 2. a. oxytocin

1. 1+3 5. All of the above

1. GnRH 2. Mifeprostone 3. Dozegan Danazol

54 Endometritis:-

~~not~~

Use d widely in Carcinoid
Syn

① Octitide
~~②~~

Which is sedating drug :-

→ none 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 in asthma
- c) cure Asthma that caused by exercise

A + C

36!

Endocrine system

Endocrine exam (midterm)

1. Choose the correct statement:

Most of bone mass is poorly exchangeable

in the ECF

2. After removal of PTH all of the following will increase?

1. Urine P

3. Ca

3. In the following is not required for protein synthesis

myoepithelial cells

4. After resection of immunocytes, all of the following occur

reduced rate

osteoclasts

5. In the following is increased in osteoporosis

thyroid gland → elevated like osteoporosis

osteoclasts

6. In the following is common for Paget's disease

osteoblast activity

7. In the following is not correct

PTH causes proliferation of osteoblasts

in the

8. After resection of insulin in the following is not correct

osteoclast activity ↓

9. In the following is affected from stress in protein synthesis

Insulin, Cortisol, GH, IGF-1, Glucagon

the correct answer is insulin

but all of them can contribute to anabolic response

10. In the following is all the way anabolic

10. In the following is all the way anabolic

1) ask abt Hirschsprung's disease -

Rem: $M > F$

It's Rectum the 1st phase

← abis n3i

5 It's dilatation of the infected site.

2) Alcoholic liver \Rightarrow ^{were-j} 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 \rightarrow phlebotom -

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

\Rightarrow Familial Polyposis Syndrome

25

It's villous \leftarrow hyperplasia



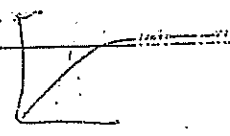


25	
20	
15	Handwritten scribble
10	<p>Colic disease → sensitivity to gluten</p> <p>Comparison bet ulcerative Colitis and Crohn's D — skip or diffuse</p> <p>ask abt lymphomas</p> <p>ask abt Adenocarcinoma</p>
5	
0	

Endocrine ~~sp~~ ^{mid} ~~exam~~

Endocrine exam (midterm)

1. choose the correct statement:-
most of bone Ca^{2+} is poorly exchangeable.
w/ the ECF.
2. After removal of PTH all of the following will ~~be~~ ^{occur} except?
1. \downarrow urine P
2. \downarrow Ca^{2+}
3. w/ of the following is not required for prolactin:
myoepith. cells.
4. After radioimmunoassay, all of the hormones ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~classified~~ ^{classified} into:
Gonadotrophs.
5. w/ of the following is incorrect combination:
thyroglossal duct \rightarrow elevated while ~~gastrocnemius~~ ^{proliferation}.
6. ~~the~~ w/ of the following is common for ~~phenylephrine~~ ^{phenylephrine} & ~~isoproterenol~~ ^{isoproterenol}.
treatment of allergy.
7. w/ is not correct.
 IP_3 causes phosphorylation of substrate ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ the cell.
8. After exogenous insulin injection what happens:-
cortisol \uparrow glucose \uparrow \downarrow \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



11. \rightarrow controls substrate cycle
P.C.

12. If we remove glucose from glucose.

what happens?

duration of action \downarrow

per glycerol required for identification

specificity & when they remove.

binding become ~~not~~ not self-stimulated.

13. what controls EF hand.

calmodulin.

14. what is control about ADH.

ADH is in regulation of ACTH

look biochemistry.

15. Pituitary tumor that ~~not~~ glucose control water in.

\uparrow Not ~~not~~

hypertension

16. \rightarrow is very about control of \rightarrow

commonly internal blood glucose \rightarrow

\rightarrow amylase

17. \rightarrow is very about production.

more occur due to hyperglycemia

18. \rightarrow Pancreatic disease due to

~~hypertension~~ and insulin \rightarrow

with Diabetic \rightarrow

19. what happens in diabetes

\rightarrow insulin resistance \rightarrow \rightarrow HFR.

20. what's comb abt IGF,

↑ bond to protein

21. Simvastatin produced by B cells.

inhibit secretion of LDL.

22. TSH is

hormone from hypothalamus. X

short peptide ✓

23. Pivotal somat. $\frac{insulin}{thio}$

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 \checkmark net ad. effect of PTH.

activated & converted to 25 hydroxy calc. \checkmark

28. is not correct about the body.

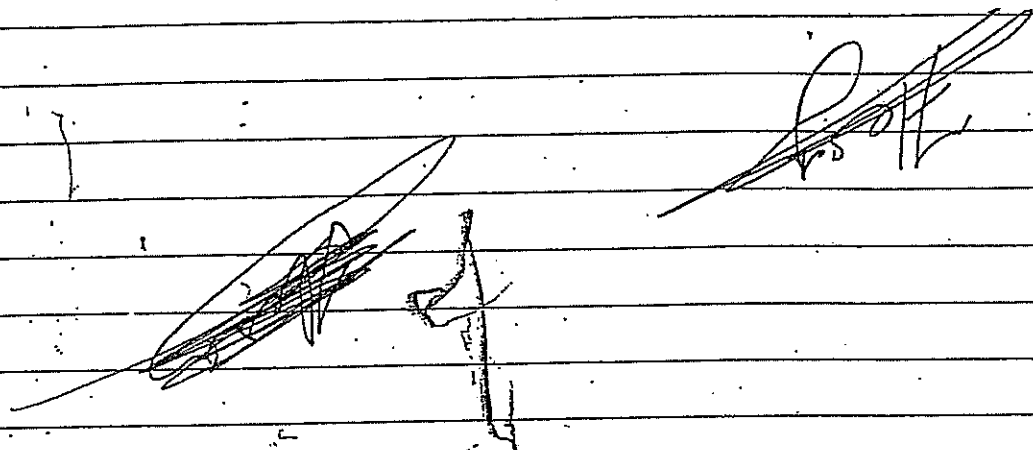
oxytocin \rightarrow used to induce labour.

29. radio active iodine is used to follow up.

used in pregnancy \checkmark ~~and~~ \checkmark ~~of~~ \checkmark ~~the~~ \checkmark ~~body~~ \checkmark

30. in ACTH \downarrow ~~what happens~~ \checkmark ~~the~~ \checkmark ~~effect~~ \checkmark

hypersecretion is hypoparathyroidism of the parathyroid.



[Handwritten signature]

33

At the medial border of scalenus Ant
 ligation of subclavian A
 will not result in preventing
 thyroid & pain from blood

33. ~~III~~ is true

32. Thyroid arteries always associated with
 ↓ TSH. X
 Inactivation X
 always associated to degradation &
 internalization of the Receptor
 ↓ is correct

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 appears as a response to esophageal distention.
- C- Esophageal phase of swallowing is voluntary.
- D- It ends with respiratory 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 parietal 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 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.

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 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.

~~_____~~

GOOD LUCK IN YOUR FINAL EXAMS

One of the following with regards to defecation reflex is not true:
A- The relaxation of external sphincter is inducing by intrinsic reflex.

- 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 regarding the pancreatic secretion is true:

GI System

Anatomy → Micro → Pathology

Patient Post tasting in Post Part of the tongue, locus

Et. Causing of:

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

→ When you asks 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 & E. coli

IgM = -ve

HIS & Ag = -ve

IgG = -ve

ELISA Ag & Ab

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 Abdom wall ~~low~~ above the inguinal canal & Lt to Inf. epigastric vessels, It's most commonly fb diet A.

- a) Direct inguinal hernia
- ~~X~~ b) Indirect inguinal hernia
- c) femoral hernia
- d) umbilical hernia

Q. The following are true about Vibrio cholerae except.

(a) Heat stable enterotoxin (its heat labile)

(b) Acid labile

(c) Not common in garden

(d) Transmitted by water contamination

(e) AHB

Q. About Vermiculite is true except.

(a) Thread worm of

(b) Diagnosed by look for eggs in stools

(c) Treated by mebendazole - Vermox, Rosava

Q. All of the following are features to differentiate between T. solium & T. saginata except

(a) Gravid Proglottid

(b) Mature Proglottid

(c) Hexacanth eggs

(d) Hook

Q. Regarding to E. histolytica it is -

(a) Wide ectoplasm

(b) Spindlers chromatid bodies

(c) Eccentric Nucleus

(d) AHC

(e) AHBEC

Q. The following are true about Vibrio cholerae except.

All of the following about Salmonella Typhi is True EXCEPT -

- a) H, O & Vi 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 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 affected part of esophagus~~

1) The most common benign tumor of the liver is

- 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's disease except
- a. High ceruloplasmin level
- b. Increase urinary level
- c. Increase liver copper content
- d. Neurologic abnormalities
- e. CITOSIS

3) The following are features of hemochromatosis

- except
- a. ~~Iron~~

- b. In primary lung carcinoma the least ~~is~~
- c. ~~X - Small cell carcinoma~~ 10/1
- d. ~~Squamous cell carcinoma~~ 10/1
- e. ~~Adenocarcinoma~~ 20/1

4 - ~~Lung = Cell carcinoma~~ 20/1

4) pneumonia is most commonly caused by

a. mycoplasma

b. legionella pneumonia

c. staphylococcus aureus

d. mycobacterium

e. streptococcus pneumoniae (pneumococcus)

5) bronchial asthma is frequently triggered by

a. bacterial infection

b. chemicals

c. home dust mites

d. bronchitis

6) The most common cause of esophagitis is

a. radiation

b. uremia

c. gastric intubation

d. reflux

e. chemotherapy

~~acute esophagitis~~
esophagitis is

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

31. w is wrong:

Internalization of the Receptor

is always associated with degradation & inactivation. X

32. Thyroid cells r always associated with

↑ TSH. X

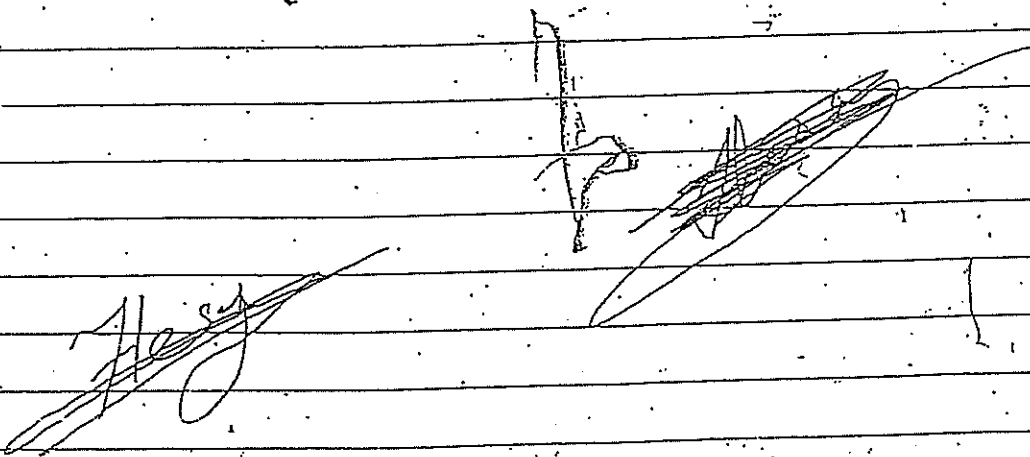
33. ~~I~~ w is true.

Ligation of subclavian A.

At the medial border of scalenus Ant

will not result in preventing
thyroid & brain from blood.

33



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 سؤال اح الجواب الصحيح هو (b) لان الالف هو الاكثر شيوعا

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

- a) Achalasia signifies lower esophageal sphincter relaxation.
- b) squamous cell carcinoma is least frequent at upper esophagus.
- 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.

(سؤال صحیح (b) هو الجواب)

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



5. Gastroesophageal reflux pathology except: gynecomastia
in female
in male

7. The second most common gastric malignancy is lymphoma.

6. Most common site of peptic ulcer is pt part of duodenum.

5. Autoimmune disease - Hyperacidity

severe pain
also present

4. stress ulcer
common

3. Barrett esophagus except: congenital disease

⇒ cirrosis

2. The most common cause of esophageal perforation

is trauma

⇒ Rapid swallowing

1. The following are complications of achalasia except: trauma

31. W is wrong:

Internalization of the Receptor

is always associated with degradation & inactivation. X

32. Thyroid cells r always associated with ↑TSH. X

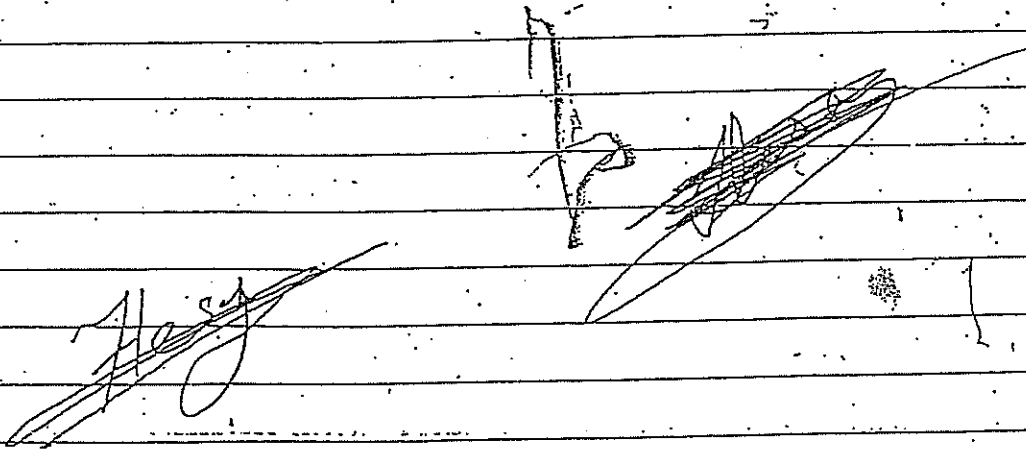
33. F is true.

Ligation of subclavian A.

At the medial border of scalenus Ant. will not result in preventing

thyroid & drain from blood.

33



20 - what's comp abt IGF₁

↓ bond to protein

21 - Somatostatin produced by δ cells

inhibs secret of δ cells

22 - TSH is

horm from hypothalamus X

short peptide ✓

23 - PIGN secreted ^{by δ cells}

24 - what's not common blood ~~in the hypothalamus~~

inhibs T4 convert to T3

25 - is responsible for the heat of the body

↑ thyroid hormones

will increase

26 - ~~is inhibited~~ in hypothalamus

~~chance~~ decreased

27 - is of the ~~same~~ not act. at δ cells or PTH

act. in δ cells related to 25 having decreased

28 - is not convert abt of the body

and main \rightarrow used to induce labor

29 - radio active iodine is stored in follicle except

used in progesterone

30 - in ACTH \uparrow ~~in the~~ in the ~~same~~

hypothalamus & hypothalamus of the ~~same~~ ~~same~~

(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 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 is:

تاسن الجوات و بردو شين لينة

* الـ 10 اسئلة من امتحانات mid Final من اكثر من سنة

* بالعادة سكر هاء الا سئلة دائيا

* الدكتور كتب كل شي most or least common و لازم تعريف كلهم

* يا ريت هاء الا سئلة ما تدخل فإجابة الامتحان للاختبار الخاصة

* تم جدول و Robbins و 2005 و دائيا كتب منه اسئلة

ادرسوا ضيق هتقولون درسته كالمو من موضوع idiopathic interstitial

Barrett dis

* وبالترتيب و ما تسيروا تدعولوا



10/11/2015
 H pylori
 duodenal ulcer
 stomach

15. Benign tumor → Germinal tumor

14. Which of the following is not a factor
 H-pylori

13. acute gastritis - most common in
 stomach

12. Gastric disease - except: nonstop

11. Most congenital disease is → Meckel diverticulum

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

9. Most common site of carcinoma is →
 Appendix

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

Skin lesions

W/O
goblets

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

(14) most common colorectal carcinoma =

adenocarcinoma

(15) most common bowel cancer =

~~left colon cancer~~
TCCs
Sigmoid

Ahmad

والله اعلم
بما كنا
على
الحق

3

Endocrine system

25.11.2013

(1) All r. has about substrate Endocrine glands mostly occur after pregnancy
of estrogen

(2) All of the following is true about Graves disease
EXCEPT
- Autoantibodies inhibit TRH Receptor
- concerns

(3) All of the following r. associated with Schickel's EXCEPT
(A) Diabetes insipidus
(B) Diabetes mellitus
(C) _____
(D) _____

(4) Addison disease is associated with
Atrophy adrenals

(5) ↑ production of PRAD1 protein is associated with
Cushing

20 Hyperparathyroidism

25 (E) Terhony Hyperthyroidism is associated with
Cholestasis Renal injury



Liver

د. شمس الدين

(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 ✓ portal HTN

(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 \rightarrow destruction

- (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

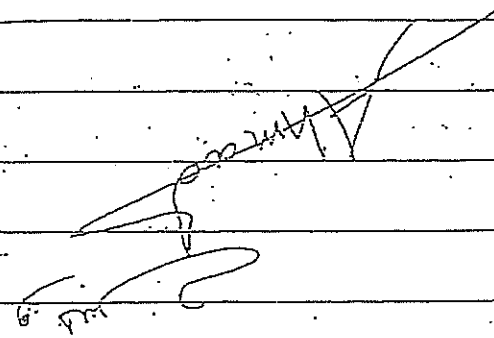
~~_____~~



(E) appears in childhood



23



15

Meckel's diverticulum

Peut Syndrome

except

(9) Wilson's

Cavernous Hemangioma

10

(8) Most common benign tumor of the ~~liver~~ Liver

High plasma ceruloplasmin level

disease except -

(7) All of the following are seen in Wilson

cause massive destruction of hepatocytes

except -

(6) All of the following are about hemochromatosis

hemochromatosis

FLI

1 Do # 10

(1) Barrett esophagus is indirectly related to
Reflux esophagitis

5

(2) one of the following is true about - ^{webs America} ^{infl.} ^{stand} ^{ome} ^{Glossitis}
~~plummer vinson~~ webs that affect female & male & iron deficiency anemia
+ Glossitis

Part 10

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 70% - 85%

25



1) The most common benign tumor of the liver is

- 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

- (a) High ceruloplasmin level
- b. Increase urinary level
- c. Increase liver copper content
- d. Neurologic abnormalities
- e. Cirrhosis

3) The following are features hemochromatosis

except

- (A) (B) Reflex
- b. In primary lung cancer the least type is
- c. ~~X~~ Small cell carcinoma: 10%
- d.
- e. ~~2~~ Squamous cell cancer: 40%
- ~~3~~ Adenocarcinoma: 25%
- ~~4~~ Large cell cancer: 25%

4) pneumonia is most commonly caused by

- a. mycoplasma
- b. legionella pneumonia
- c. staphylococcus aureus
- d. mycobacterium

e. streptococcus pneumonia (pneumococcus)

5) bronchial asthma is frequently triggered by

- a. bacterial infection
- b. chemicals
- c. home dust mites
- d. bronchitis

6) The most common cause of esophagitis is

- a. radiation
- b. uremia
- c. gastric intubation
- d. reflux
- e. chemotherapy

~~acute esophagitis~~
esophagitis is

7) The most common cause of acute gastritis

a. improperly treated active gastritis

b. 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 bowle

a. atheroma

b. thrombosis

c. embolism

d. occlusion of gastric veins

e.

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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. cheif 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 iliocecal 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 tonsillectomy 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 parasympathetic 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. ligature 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

GOOD LUCK!

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

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 ✗
- 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:

- A-reflux esophagitis ✓
- B-esophageal adenocarcinoma ✓
- C-acute erosive hemorrhagic gastritis (wrong)
- D-two of the above are true
- E-all of the above

reflux
adenocarcinoma
gastritis

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

Foveolus

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

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

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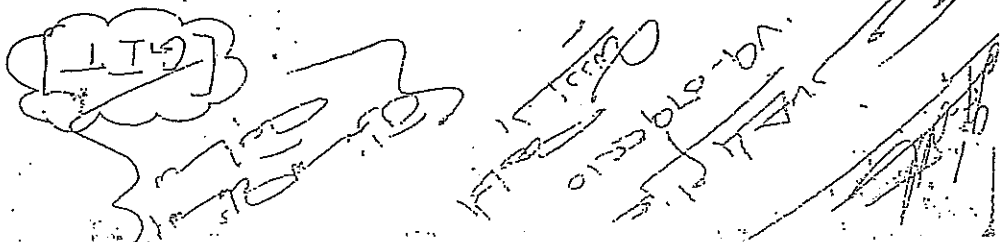
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Regarding pancreatitis one of the following is false

- 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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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.

Plain of mechanical small bowel obstruction is :

abdominal and constant
abdominal and colicky,
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It differs from mechanical small obstruction in :

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sign.

rdomen.

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peritoneal structures except:

rse Colon.

Part of the Duodenum.

strangulation

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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42. Regarding Melema, all of the followings are true except
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b. Caused by altered blood from GI tract secretions
c. Indicates significant blood loss
d. Indicates bleeding in the GI tract below ligament of Treitz
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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
- 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 *neck & isthmus*
- b. submucosa contains no glands ✓
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- 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

Handwritten signature

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- 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 ✓

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