

Pre-years
questions of
the 1st week of
GI system

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QUESTION TEAM:

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ATYAF
GROUP

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Yield Attractive Future

Pathology:

1) which of the following statement is/are wrong concerning Barret's esophagus:

a- is a dysplastic change

b- can contain small intestinal-type epithelium

c- can be complicated by benign esophageal stricture

d- increases with frequency with increased duration of gastro-esophageal reflux symptoms

E. A+C are wrong

2) regarding salivary gland tumors:

a- pleomorphic adenomas have a 20% risk of malignant transformation

b- facial nerve impairment is an ominous sign

c- adenoid cystic carcinoma has a good long-term prognosis

d- Enucleation of pleomorphic adenoma is appropriate treatment

3) the most common outcome of reflux esophagitis is :

A. a peptic ulceration of the esophageal mucosa

B. development of squamous cell carcinoma

- C. gastric metaplasia of affected portion
- D. stricture and scarring of the esophagus
- E. healing with complete recovery

4) oral leucoplakia (white mucosal patches) can be caused by:

- A. candida albican
- B. epithelial dysplasia
- C. Ill fitting features
- D. smoking
- E. all of the above

5) Which of the following is false?

- A. presence of Kaposi sarcoma is always associated with HIV infection.
- B. presence of hairy leukoplakia caused by EBV is specific for HIV infection.
- C. there is strong association between tobacco and leukoplakia.
- D. carcinomas do not arise in hairy leukoplakias.
- E. erythroplakia is more significant clinically than usual leukoplakia because it carries on a higher malignant transformation rate.

6) Mark the wrong statement regarding squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity:

- A. the most common site for squamous cell carcinoma is the vermillion border of lips.
- B. these tumors may be exophytic (nodular) or endophytic (ulcerating).
- C. human papilloma virus may be associated.
- D. lymphatic spread usually has no effect on prognosis.
- E. these tumors may cause local pain and difficulty in chewing.

7) Which of the following does not characterize achalasia?

- A. its pathogenesis is related to swallowing.
- B. manometric studies are usually used in the diagnosis of achalasia.
- C. dilation of esophagus above the level of the LES is not common.
- D. it may be present in a patient with acquired megacolon.
- E. it predisposes to esophageal squamous cell carcinoma.

8) concerning squamous cell carcinoma of the mouth , which of the following sentences are wrong:

- A. the incidence is higher in the far east than the UK
- B. prognosis is best for anterior tumors
- C. there is an association with sun exposure

D. the tumor rarely spreads beyond the oral cavity

E. erythroplakia is a high risk factor

9) Which of the following is true about Mallory-Weiss esophageal laceration?

A. they develop during swallowing.

B. they are not associated with alcohol.

C. they are not associated with hiatal hernias.

D. they are major contributors to GI bleeding.

E. squamous cell carcinoma is a common complication.

10) Esophageal varices are complication of.

A. Congestive heart failure.

B. Hepatomegaly.

C. Barrett's esophagus.

D. Liver cirrhosis.

E. Esophagitis

11) Which of the following association is false?

- A. Reflux esophagitis and sliding hiatal hernia.
- B. Reflux esophagitis and Barrett's esophagus.
- C. Achalasia and esophageal squamous cell carcinoma.
- D. Mallory-Weiss lacerations and nocturnal regurgitation and aspiration.
- E. Achalasia and diabetes

12) The single most etiologic agent for adenocarcinoma is:

- A. Reflux esophagitis.
- B. Barrett's esophagus.
- C. Achalasia.
- D. Hiatal hernia.
- E. Mallory-Weiss lacerations.

13) what is the most important cause of leucoplakia?

- A. candida albican
- B. epithelial dysplasia
- C. tobacco smoking
- D. non of the above

14) Mark the wrong statement regarding squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus.

- A. More common in male blacks older than age of 50 years.
- B. Tobacco, alcohol abuse and dietary factors contribute to its pathogenesis.
- C. The highest proportion of cases occurs in the proximal third of the esophagus.
- D. Associated with a low 5-year survival rate.
- E. Higher incidence is seen in countries like Iran and China.

15) Which of the following is false regarding chronic gastritis?

- A. The most common cause is H.pylori infection.
- B. Glands loss and mucosal atrophy are characteristic features.
- C. It is associated with intestinal metaplasia.
- D. It may predispose to gastric carcinoma.
- E. It is not associated with gastric lymphoma.

16) Which of the following association is not very commonly encountered in acute gastritis?

- A. NSAIDS
- B. Alcohol and smoking.

C. Acute erosive gastritis.

D. H.pylori infection.

E. Hematemesis.

17) predisposing conditions for esophageal carcinoma include each of the following EXCEPT:

a) Achalasia.

b) Barrett esophagus

c) Herpetic esophagitis

d) Cigarette smoking

e) Fungal contamination of food

18) Barret esophagus refers to:

a) Type of esophageal diverticulum

b) Glandular metaplasia of the esophageal mucosa

c) congenital presence of glandular epithelium in esophageal mucosa

d) lesion which give rise to esophageal varies

e) lesion which once established is not reversible

physiology

19) which of the following is incorrect:

- a) chief cells are found in the pylorus.
- b) Chief cells can secrete lipase.
- c) Zymogenic cells can secrete pepsinogen.
- d) D cells are located at the fundus.
- e) A+D are false.

20) when salivary glands are stimulated and the rate of the flow is high, the concentration of:

- a- Sodium ions in saliva will decrease
- b- Chloride ions in saliva will decrease
- c- K ions in saliva will increase
- d- HCO_3 in saliva will decrease
- e- mucins content in saliva will decrease

21) when a bolus of food is stuck in esophagus:

- a- a rapid movement of peristalsis are triggered pushing it down into stomach
- b- the esophageal wall relaxes to allow the bolus to pass down into stomach
- c- large amount of mucus is secreted to facilitate entry of bolus into stomach

d- a secondary strong peristalsis waves are generated to force the bolus into stomach

e- the bolus is removed by vomiting

22) gastric acid secretion is enhanced by all of the following, Except:

a) anger and excitation

b) parasympathetic stimulation

c) fear and depression

d) peptide in the antrum

e) gastric hormone

23) which of the following sentence is false about saliva.

A) it contains the enzyme lysosyme.

B) Brain stem has a role in controlling saliva secretion.

C) In the sub mandibular gland Na is actively absorbed.

D) In the submandibular gland K actively absorbed

E) Cl is passively absorbed

THE ANSWERS:

1	A	9	D	17	C
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2	C	10	D	18	B
3	E	11	D	19	E
4	E	12	B	20	D
5	A	13	C	21	D
6	D	14	C	22	C
7	C	15	E	23	D
8	D	16	D		

Anatomy:

1) Foliate papillae are commonly found at the:

- a) Anterior 2/3 of the tongue
- b) Posterior 1/3 of the tongue
- c) Tip of the tongue
- d) Sides of the tongue
- e) Dorsum of the tongue

2) The muscle that protrudes the tongue is:

- a) Longitudinal intrinsic muscle of tongue.
- b) Genioglossus.
- c) Hypoglossus muscle.
- d) Styloglossus muscle.
- e) Palatoglossus muscle.

3) the false statement about the salivary gland is:

- A. The glenoid process of the parotid lies behind the temporal mandibular joint.
- B. The sublingual gland is the largest.
- C. The submandibular glands have large superficial parts and smaller deep part.
- D. The sublingual gland has 8–10 ducts.
- E. The submandibular glands open at the side of tongue frenulum.

4) Which of the following is TRUE:

- a) the esophagus enters the abdominal cavity through the left crus of Diaphragm.
- b) Part of the stomach is located posterior to the left lung.
- c) The esophagus is supplied by branches from the right gastric.
- d) The left paracolic Gutter is continuous with left posterior sub phrenic space.

5) All of the following concerning the salivary glands are true except:

- a) the parotid is largest gland.
- b) The submandibular is mainly mucous acini.
- c) Facial palsy is common with parotid surgery.
- d) Some of the sublingual ducts open into the submandibular duct

6) One of the following arteries doesn't supply the tongue

- a) tonsillar artery.
- b) Lingual artery.
- c) Ascending pharyngeal artery.
- d) Descending pharyngeal artery.

7) Which of the following structures is present in the lateral wall of the laryngopharynx?

- a) plica fimbriata.
- b) Piriform fossa .
- c) Salpingopharyngeal fold
- d) Pharyngeal isthmus.
- e) None of the above.

8) Which of the following is false :

- a) the floor of inguinal canal is formed by lacunar and inguinal ligament.
- b) The external oblique is attached to the lumbar fascia
- c) Linea alba is more wide above the umbilicus
- d) Cremasteric fascia aterm used for both the cremaster muscle and cremaster fascia.

9) Which of the following part of stomach contains the least circular muscle :

- a) the body
- b) the pylorus

- c) the cardia
- d) the fundus

10) which of the following regarding salivary Glnds is true

- a- the submandibular is the smallest
- b- sublingual gland is mainly mucus with little serous
- c- the deep and superficial part of the submandibular gland joins at the posterior aspect of Glenioglossus
- d- parotid gland is the least affected by viral infection

11) which type of papillae doesn't contain taste buds in the tongue?

- A. fungiform
- B. filiform
- C. circumvalette
- D. A+B only
- E. A,B and C are true

THE ANSWERS:

1	D	5	B	9	D
2	B	6	D	10	B
3	B	7	B	11	B

4	B	8	B		

In the end we want to thank everyone who participated in writing the soft copy of the questions.....

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***for any suggestions ,corrections,or comments→

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