

2nd
week
pre-
exam
GIT
system

2nd week

2009

Qs team

Atyaf group

1) a patient with autoimmune gastritis. He is not likely to develop:

- A. H.pylori colonization.
- B. pernicious anemia.
- C. peripheral neuropathy
- D. peptic ulcer.
- E. gastric carcinoma

2) an intestinal type gastric carcinoma:

- A. has better prognosis than the other type.
- B. usually affects males older than 50 years old.
- C. origin form gastric glands
- D. associated with risk factors, like chronic gastritis and diet
- e. all of the above.

3) stage is the most common parameter in gastric carcinoma. This is determined by:

- a. depth of invasion (confined to the mucosa and submucosa or not)
- b. local lymph nodes involvement
- c. interperitoneal metastasis(to the ovaries – krukenberg tumor)
- d. virchow's (supraclavicular) node
- e. all of the above

4) which of the following is not correct regarding the diffuse gastric carcinoma:

- a. “signet-ring” cells are the origin
- b. no glandular structure
- c. infiltrative pattern
- d. linitis plastica is not characteristic
- e. incidence was constant in the past few years

5) Abnormal rotation of gut tube during development may lead to all of the following, EXCEPT:

- a. Meckel's diverticulum.
- b. Volvulus formation
- c. left sided appendix
- d. obstruction of transverse colon

6) the most common site of origin of a gastric carcinoma in the stomach is:

- a. cardia
- b. fundus
- c. body
- d. greater curvature
- e. antrum and pylorus

7) in which type of gastric carcinoma H.pylori infection is more frequently encountered?

- A. intestinal type
- B. diffuse type

8) all of the following are associated with duodenal peptic ulcer except:

- A. high acid output
- B. H.pylori associated antral gastritis
- C. gastric metaplasia og duodenal mucosa
- D. eradication of H.pylori infection
- E. genetic predisposition

9) all of the following are characteristic of gastric lymphoma except:

- a. most commonly associated with chronic gastritis induced by h.pylori infection
- b. most common type is MALT lymphoma, with the characteristic lymphoepithelial
- c. clinical feature depend on type, grade and stage
- d. most of them are of t cell origin
- e. their prognosis is better than secondary lymphomas involving the stomach

10) “stercoral” ulcers are characteristic of:

- a. meckel diverticulum
- b. hisrchsprung disease
- c. mucosal ischemic bowel disease
- d. tropical sprue
- e. ulcerative colitis

11) which of the following is the most common congenital intestinal abnormality?

- A. Hirschsprung disease.
- B. Malrotation
- C. Duplication
- D. Meckel's diverticulum

12) regarding hirschsprung disease which of the following is false .

- A. results from the failure of development of submucosal and aurbach plexuse
- B. there will be destination of the agangilonic colon
- C. usually associated with other anomalies like meckel's diverticulam
- D. affects males more than females
- E. can be surgically treated

13) regarding GIT tumors, choose the right answer :

- a-gastric lymphoma has a poor prognosis
- b- linia plastica is a characteristic of diffuse type carcinoma
- c- fundic gland polyps is commonly associated with transformation
- d- all of the above

14) which of the following is considered to be the most important cause of Acute Gastritis:

- a- shock
- b- Nasogastric Intubation

c- Liver Cirrhosis

d- Aspirin

15) Atrophic Gastritis:

a- is Endemic in Japan

b- usually associated with Achlorhydria and Pernicious anemia

c- is auto-immune

d- all of the above

16) Zollinger-Elison syndrome is associated with increased secretion of which of the following:

a- Secretion

b- mucus

c- bicarbonate

d- gastrin

17) Helicobacter infection in the stomach is associated with all of the following, Except

a- gastric carcinoma

b- acute gastric ulceration

c- chronic duodenal ulceration

d- intestinal metaplasia

e- gastric lymphoma

18) concerning gastric cancer which sentence is true:

A. diffuse type (signet- ring) adenocarcinoma is decreasing in incidence

B. many cancers arise from pre- existing benign peptic ulcer

C. overall 5 year survival is 25%

D. histological type is the most important prognostic factor

E. non of the above

19) which of the following is Chief complication of peptic ulcer:

a- perforation

b- hemorrhage and bleeding

c- pyloric obstruction

d- none of the above

20) acute gastric ulcers are characterized by all of the following except:

A. are often multiple

B. are common in severely ill patients

C. are usually > 25mm in diameter

D. usually heal without scarring

E. C+D

21) concerning chronic gastritis , which of the following sentences are true:

A. autoantibodies to gastrin- producing cells are presented in autoimmune

B. squamous metaplasia is often seen on biopsy

- C. chemical gastritis can be secondary to bile reflux
- D. it confers a high risk of development of gastric cancer
- E. it is frequently seen in patients taking long- term steroids

22) which of the following is not matched correctly

- a. vitamin D deficiency- skin petechiae
- b. vitamin K deficiency- skin petechiae
- c. calcium deficiency- osteopenia
- d. vitamin B12 deficiency- peripheral neuropathy
- e. vitamin A deficiency- dermatitis

23) which of the following matches is not correct

- a. secretory diarrhea- enterotoxin mediated damage to surface epithelium
- b. osmotic diarrhea- lactose intolerance and Mg salt
- c. exudative diarrhea- dysentery and inflammatory bowel disease
- d. exudative diarrhea – vibrio cholera and E.coli

24) Chronic autoimmune gastritis is associated with all EXCEPT:

- a) Auto antibodies to parietal cells
- b) Pernicious anemia
- c) Intestinal Metaplasia
- d) Hyperacidity or hyperchlorhydria

e) Dysplasia and malignancy

25) Regarding duodenal peptic ulceration , all of the following are prerequisites , EXCEPT:

- A) High acidic output
- b) Helicobacter associated antral gastritis
- c) Autoimmune gastritis
- d) Gastric metaplasia of the first part of duodenum
- e) Helicobacter colonization of the duodenum

26) A gastrin –secreting carcinoid tumor is likely to cause:

- a) Hyperplasia of pancreatic islet cells.
- b) Multiple peptic ulcer
- c) Pernicious anemia
- d) Intestinal metaplasia of the gastric mucosa
- e) Esophageal carcinoma

27) Which of the following sentences is not true:

- a) The genetic factors are usually associated with the diffuse type of gastric carcinoma.
- b) In the diffuse type of gastric carcinoma there is proliferation of signet cells.
- c) Lymph node involvement is not important in determining the stage of gastric carcinoma.
- d) The diffuse type usually affects young with male predominance.
- e) Lymphoepithelial lesions are characteristic of MALT lymphoma

28) Which of the following is not a characteristic of acute gastritis:

- a) Abdominal discomfort.
- b) Nausea and vomiting.
- c) Heartburn.

- d) Hematemesis.
- e) Melena

29) Which form of acute Gastritis is associated with both Hemorrhage and Erosion?

- a) Acute simple gastritis.
- b) Acute Hemorrhagic
- c) Acute Erosive
- d) Acute Stressful

30) A gastric ulcer due to increased intracranial pressure is called:

- a) Curling's ulcer.
- b) Cushing's ulcer.
- c) Peutz-Jeghers syndrome.
- d) Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.
- e) Menetrier's disease.

31) Which of the following concerning GIT Tumors is TRUE :

- a) pleomorphic adenoma is usually non-encapsulated.
- b) Esophageal adenocarcinoma occurs usually in middle 1/3 of esophagus.
- c) Failure of lower esophageal sphincter to relax can increase the risk of Warthin's tumor.
- d) Usually surgical excision isn't used as curative treatment when cancer reach the serosa.
- e) All the above.

Pharma

1) Prolonged cimetidine therapy can be associated with all of the following, EXCEPT:

- a) Transient increase in serum prolactin
- b) Mental confusion in the elderly
- c) Irreversible gynecomastia
- d) Headache
- e) Inhibition of cytochrome P450 activity

anatomy

1) Which of the following cells are found at the bottom of the intestinal gland?

- a) G-cells
- b) M-cells
- c) Paneth cells
- d) Stem cells
- e) Goblet cells

2) Large and small intestines have all of the following in general, EXCEPT:

- a) Goblet cells
- b) Villi
- c) Crypt of Lieberkühn
- d) Simple columnar epithelium
- e) Circular muscle layer

3) All of the following organs form a part of stomach bed, EXCEPT:

- a) Liver

- b) Spleen
- c) Pancreas
- d) Left kidney
- e) splenic artery

4) Ligament of Trietz is:

- a) the remnant of fetal allantois.
- b) Connects the left colic flexure with Diaphragm.
- c) Connect the right colic flexure with the right lobe of liver.
- d) Held the Doudenojejunal flexure in position.

5) what is located posterior to the epipolic foramen??

- A. descending aorta
- B. portal vein
- C. inferior vena cava
- D. non of the above

Microbiology

1) a major difference in epidemiology between Norwalk virus and rota virus is:

- a. Norwalk is widely speared all over the world , and rota virus is limited to the developing world
- b. Norwalk is transmitted by food , and rota virus is transmitted by water
- c. Norwalk causes diseases only in immunocompromised, and rota virus can strike otherwise healthy people :

d. Norwalk causes disease at any age group, and Rota virus can strike mainly children.

e. The Epidemiology between these virus is essentially identical
physiology

1) What is the role of the somatostatin

- a) inhibit pancreatic lipase
- b) inhibit gastrin secretion
- c) stimulation gastrin secretion
- d) a+b

2) All can increase gastric secretion EXCEPT:

- a) Chemoreceptor activation
- b) Alcohol
- c) first seconds of chime entrance to the duodenam .
- D) CCK

3) regarding HCL secretion, choose the right statement:

- a- carbonic anhydrase has no role
- b- H^+ is secreted to the lumen through co-transport
- c- K^+ is accumulated in the cell by the H^+/K^+ ATPase
- d- HCO_3^- is a toxic metabolite for the cell

For any comments please contact us at

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The answers:

patho

1	d	2	e	3	a
4	d	5	a	6	e
7	a	8	d	9	D
10	b	11	d	12	b
13	b	14	d	15	d
16	d	17	b	18	C
19	b	20	c	21	
22	a	23	d	24	D
25	c	26	b	27	d
28	c	29	b	30	b
31	d				

pharma

1	c
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anatomy

1	c	2	b	3	a
4	d	5	c		

micro

1	d
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physiology

1	d	2	d	3	c
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