

3rd week pre-exam

ATYAF GROUP

11/23/2009

اللهم من اعتر بك فلن يذل،
ومن اهتدى بك فلن يضل،
ومن استكثر بك فلن يقل،
ومن استقوى بك فلن يضعف،
ومن استغنى بك فلن يفتقر،
ومن استنصر بك فلن يخذل،
ومن استعان بك فلن يغلب،
ومن توكل عليك فلن يخيب،
ومن جعلك ملاذه فلن يضيع،
ومن اعتصم بك فقد هدى إلى صراط
مستقيم،
اللهم فكن لنا وليا ونصيرا، وكن لنا
معينا ومجيرا، إنك كنت بنا بصيرا
اللهم صل وسلم وبارك علي سيدنا
محمد و علي آله
و صحبه و سلم و الحمد لله رب
العالمين

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ABILITY TO YIELD ATTRACTIVE FUTURE

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Pathology :

1. which of the following can be used for differential diagnosis of crohn disease from ulcerative colitis:

- a. ulceration
- b. “skip” lesion on radiographs
- c. “crypt abscesses”
- d. granuloma
- e. toxic megacolon

2. Fibrin-coated “pseudomembrane”, secondary to bacterial superinfection is a feature of:

- A. Meckel diverticulum.
- B. Ischemic bowel disease.
- C. Hemorrhoids.
- D. Crohn disease.
- E. Ulcerative colitis.

3. Mark the wrong statement regarding hemorrhoids:

- A. Thin-walled blood vessels about the anus.
- B. Almost always they are covered by anal mucosa.
- C. They may complicate liver cirrhosis.
- D. They are usually asymptomatic.
- E. They may be internal or external.

4. A 21 year old man brought to the emergency room with symptoms of intestinal obstruction . A right lower Quadrant mass was found involving the terminal ileum and cecum is excised . Histopathological examination revealed that mass is inflammatory with epithelioid granuloma . The most likely diagnosis is :

- a) Ulcerative colitis
- b) Meckel diverticulum
- c) Celiac disease
- d) Crohn’s disease
- e) Whipple disease

5. regarding IBD choose the correct statement .

- A. familial link is more associated with ulcerative
- B. HLA – DR2 people are more prone to crohns disease .
- C. toxic megacolon is a manifaistaion of crohns disease .
- D. ulcerative colitis is associated with vertebral column defects

6. which of the following is not true regarding UC:

- a- it is more common in white
- b- it is associated with HLA-B27 when it appear with ankylosing spondilitis
- c- bloody stools is more common in UC than CD
- d- in 10% of patients the first episode is the last episode

7. which of the following types of ischemic bowl disease has the worst prognosis?

- A. mucosal infarction
- B. mural infarction
- C. transmural infarction
- D. all of the above

8. measurement of the breath hydrogen level is usually done for the diagnosis of:

- a. ischemic bowel disease
- b. lactose intolerance
- c. abetalipoproteinemia
- d. celiac disease
- e. infection with giardia lamblia

9. There is increased risk of small bowel lymphoma in:

- a) Cystic fibrosis
- b) Whipple disease
- c) Gluten-sensitive enteropathy
- d) Crohn disease
- e) Tropical sprue

10. A patient with peptic ulcer and vitamin D deficiency. Depending on these information, he is not likely to have:

- A. Duodenal ulcer.
- B. Hypocalcemia.
- C. Osteopenia.
- D. Hyperparathyroidism
- E. celiac disease.

11. Which of the following is true regarding familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP)?

- a. presence of 100 polyps at least is diagnostic
- b. an autosomal – dominant disease
- c. risk for colon cancer is 100% by the age of 30 years
- d. Gardner and Turcot syndromes share the same genetic defect as FAP
- e. all of the above

12. Villous adenomatous lesions are more commonly associated with carcinogenesis compared with the tubular lesions because:

- a. villous lesions are larger
- b. dysplasia is more severe in the villous lesion
- c. villous lesions occur in the rectum and sigmoid colon most commonly
- d. a and b
- e. all a, b and c

13. “Napkin-ring” constrictions are usually associated with colorectal carcinoma of the:

- a. cecum
- b. ascending colon
- c. transverse colon
- d. appendix
- e. sigmoid colon

14. the stage of a tumor extending to the muscularis externa but not penetrating through it without lymph node metastasis is:

- a. A or Tis N0
- b. B1 or T1N0
- c. B2 or T2N0
- d. C1 or T1N1
- e. C2 or T2N2

15. The most common site of carcinoid tumors is in the :

- A. Appendix.
- B. Ileum.
- C. Rectum.
- D. Stomach.
- E. Colon.

16. Which of the followings may cause obstructive jaundice?

- A. Juvenile polyps.
- B. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome.
- C. Adenocarcinoma of the small intestine.
- D. Carcinoid tumors of the small intestine.
- E. Intestinal lymphoma.

17. Tumors that usually appear tan-yellow:

- A. Villous adenomas.
- B. Tubular adenomas.
- C. Carcinoid tumors of the small intestine.
- D. Adenocarcinoma of the small intestine.
- E. Colorectal carcinoma.

18. The most important factor in carcinoid syndromes is:

- A. Liver metastasis.

- B. Lungs metastasis.
- C. Pancreatic metastasis.
- D. A primary tumor in the lungs.
- E. A primary tumor in the pancreas.

19. Which of the following statements is likely to be true regarding carcinoid tumors?

- A. The most common site is the ileum.
- B. A tumor in the appendix usually does not metastasize.
- C. The tumor usually extends beyond the submucosa.
- D. There is no association between a carcinoid tumor and a peptic ulcer.
- E. The 5-year survival rate of a carcinoid tumor in general is about 50%.

20. Exaggerated peristaltic contractions with increased intestinal intraluminal pressure usually leads to:

- A. Crohn disease
- B. Adenomatous polyps.
- C. Colonic diverticulosis.
- D. Meckel diverticulum.
- E. Ischemic bowel disease.

21. Which of the following tumors of the bowel is considered to be potentially malignancy?

- a) Hyperplastic polyp.
- b) Adenomatous polyp
- c) Leiomyoma
- d) Hamartomas polyp
- e) Retention polyp

22. regarding colorectal carcinoma choose the right answer ?

- A. the adenoma- carcinoma pathways forms 15% of sporadic cases

- B. in young patients UC or polyposis must be suspected
- C. aspirin is one of the drugs associated with the formation of the cancer
- D. it`s always poorly differentiated

Pharmacology :

1. Which of the following statements about acute dystonic reactions is FALSE?

- a) They can complicate the prolonged use of metoclopramide
- b) They include torticollis
- c) They do not occur with domperidone
- d) They can be treated with benztropine
- e) They are more common in males

2. which of the following drugs ENHANCES gasrtric motility and emptying

- A. lansoperazole
- B. acetylinecholine
- C. niazatidine
- D. b and c
- E. all of the above

3. A 65-year-old male patient presents to hospital complaining of epigastric pain and passage of black tarry stool (melena). He admits to chronic use of NSAID (such as diclofenac). All of the following statement regarding this case are true EXCEPT:

- a. NSAIDs inhibit both cyclooxygenase-1 (COX1) and COX-2 enzymes.

- b. NSAIDs can cause ulceration of both gastric and duodenal mucosa.
- c. The patient described has most likely developed an upper gastrointestinal bleeding.
- d. Increased production of prostaglandins in patients taking NSAIDs is a major factor in the pathogenesis of peptic ulcer disease.
- e. COX-1 is the enzyme responsible for prostaglandin production.

4.Loperamide:

- a) Decreases intestinal transit time
- b) Causes pupil constriction
- c) Increases bulk of guts contents
- d) Increases salivation and intestinal secretion
- e) Is active orally

physiology :

1. all of the following factor inhibit gastric emptying but the strongest factor is:

- a- peptide in the antrum
- b- fat in the duodenum
- c- acid in the duodenum
- d- large distention of the duodenum
- e- hypertonicity of the duodenal content

2.About enteric nervous system which of the following statement is wrong:

- a) plexus of meissner is located in the submucosa.

- b) Plexus of Auerbach is responsible for GIT motility.
- c) Plexus of Auerbach is located in muscularis layer.
- d) The myenteric mucosa is also called plexus of Meissner.

3. Which of the following is/are the major factor(s) that contribute to the neutralization of the acidic chyme coming from the stomach to the duodenum ?

- A. bicarbonate ions in pancreatic secretion
- B. bicarbonate ions in bile secretion
- C. mucus secretion by Brunner's gland
- D. mucus secretion by goblet cells

4. Which of the following substance is absorbed by special active transport mechanism found only in the terminal ileum

- a- fatty acid
- b- bile salt
- c- large protein
- d- vitamin B12
- e- Di- and Tri saccharides

5. Choose the right answer

- A. bile salts are found in few concentration in bile
- B. secretin causes constriction of gallbladder . ‘
- C. too much absorption of water from bile causes gallstones .
- D. decrease surface – tension of lipids is due to HCO_3^-

6. Which of the following is not part of the biliary secretions.

- A. lectinithine
- B. chenocolate
- C. cholesterol
- D. lipase
- E. biliverdin

7. which of the following is/are the major factor(s) that contribute to the neutralization of the acidic chyme coming from the stomach to the duodenum ?

- A. bicarbonate ions in pancreatic secretion
- B. bicarbonate ions in bile secretion
- C. mucus secretion by Brauner`s gland
- D. mucus secretion by goblet cells
- E. all of the above

8. all of the following factor inhibit gastric emptying but the strongest factor is:

- a- peptide in the antrum
- b- fat in the duodenum
- c- acid in the duodenum
- d- large distention of the duodenum
- e- hypertonicity of the duodenal content

9. Myenteric nerve plexus is found:

- a) In the mucosa
- b) Between mucosa and submucosa

- c) In the submucosa
- d) Between the submucosa and muscularis
- e) Between the two layers of muscularis

10. which of the following about the basic electrical rhythm (BER) IS FALSE:

- a. it's describes slow electrical in the wall of the GI tract
- b. It is inhibited by hunger
- c. It is generated by the myenteric nervous system
- d. It`s frequency is increased by parasympathetic stimulation
- e. It`s spikes are usually generated at the peak of BER which stimulate muscle conytraction

11. in infants, involuntary defecation often follows a meal this is caused by:

- a. the gastroileal reflex
- b. the enterogastric reflex
- c. the duodenocolic reflex
- d. the gastrocolic reflex
- e. increased circulating CCK-PZ

12. About enteric nervous system which of the following statement is wrong:

- a. plexus of meissner is located in the submucosa.
- b. Plexus of auerbach is responsible for GIT motility.
- C. Plexus of auerbach is located in muscularis layer.
- d. The myentric mucosa is also called plexus of meissner.

13. Which of the following part of stomach contains the least circular muscle :

- a) the body
- b) the pylorus
- c) the cardia
- d) the fundus

Anatomy

1. All of the following regarding the peritoneum are true except:

- a) The parietal layer is sensitive for pressure, touch.
- b) The visceral layer is supplied by ANS,
- c) The pelvic part of the parietal peritoneum is supplied by the ilioinguinal nerve.
- d) The visceral layer is only sensitive for stretch and tear.

2. All of the following are classified bone like connective tissue found in the tooth except :

- a) The enamel.
- b) The dentin.
- c) Periodontal ligament.
- d) The cementum.

3. Which of the following statements is false:

- a) the transverse colon is suspended from the pancreas by transverse mesocolon.
- b) Tenia coli is an adaptation of longitudinal muscles.
- c) Posterior to transverse colon we have third part of duodenum, head of pancreas and coils of jejunum and ileum.
- d) Transverse colon is in the umbilical region.

4. About enteric nervous system which of the following statements is wrong:

- a) plexus of Meissner is located in the submucosa.
- b) Plexus of Auerbach is responsible for GIT motility.
- c) Plexus of Auerbach is located in muscularis layer.
- d) The myenteric plexus is also called plexus of Meissner.

5. 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.

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 is used for both the cremaster muscle and cremaster fascia.

9. The oropharyngeal membrane separates between which of the two structures:

- a) foregut & proctodeum
- b) forebrain & proctodeum

- c) foregut & stomodeum
- d) midgut and stomodeum

10. Which of the following is true :

- a) the cecum is a retroperitoneal organ
- b) it's usually full of fecal material
- c) doesn't contain mesentery
- d) It is not mobile

11. The cloacal membrane is composed of :

- a) Splanchnic mesenchymal tissue of the urorectal and the cloacal endoderm
- b) Ectodermal lining of the proctodeum and cloacal endoderm
- c) The endodermal lining of the proctodeum and cloacal ectoderm
- d) Splanchnic mesenchyme surrounding the hindgut

12. Which of the following is FALSE:

- a) The Gallbladder is located anterior to the second part of duodenum
- b) The spleen is posterior to the costodiaphragmatic recess
- c) The uncinate process is anterior to the midgut artery
- d) The quadrate lobe is a functional part of the left lobe of the liver

13. Which of the following part of stomach contains the least circular muscle :

- a. the body
- b. the pylorus
- c. the cardia
- d. the fundus

14. Which of the following regarding the development of the GIT is false :

A. the epithelium of the caudal extremity of the GIT is derived from proctoderm ectoderm

B . the hepatoduodenal ligament is derived from the ventral mesogastrium

C . the main pancreatic duct is formed of the ventral duct of the distal part of the dorsal duct .

D . the gallbladder is derived from the caudal part of the hepatic bud .

15.Which of the following structures passes posterior to the intersigmoid fossa ?

- a) The left fallopian tube
- b) The left ureter
- c) The left spermatic cord or the round ligament of uterus
- d) The left urinary duct

16.All of the following regarding the Cecum are true except:

- a) It's completely covered by peritoneum
- b) Is communicated with the appendix through an orifice below the level of the ileocecal valve
- c) The circular muscles of the ileum forms the ileocecal valve
- d) The ileocecal valve prevents the reflux of cecal contents back into ileum

17.goblet cells:

a- are only found in the stomach

b- they increase in number as we go toward the ileum

c- secretes histamine in addition to mucus

d- all of the above

Micro

1. Which of the following is not associated with a carrier state?

- A. Hepatitis A virus.
 - B. Hepatitis B virus.
 - C. Hepatitis C virus.
 - D. Hepatitis D virus.
 - E. None of the above.
2. Which of the following statements is true regarding viral hepatitis?
- A. HCV carrier state is present in infants in about 90-95% of cases.
 - B. HEV is not associated with a carrier state but induces a chronic stage.
 - C. In developing countries, HBV infection is the most common risk of carcinoma.
 - D. Icteric phase is absent in about 50% of cases with HAV infection.
 - E. Cryoglobulinemia is present in half cases of chronic hepatitis with HBV.
3. In acute hepatitis, an icteric phase is characterized by all of the following except:
- A. Hyperbilirubinemia.
 - B. Dark urine.
 - C. Fever and tender hepatomegaly.
 - D. It occurs in adults more than in children.
 - E. It is absent most of the time with HCV infection.
4. "symptomatic, biochemical or serologic evidence of continuing or relapsing hepatic disease for more than 6 months", this term describes:
- A. Carrier state.
 - B. Acute hepatitis.
 - C. Chronic hepatitis
 - D. Cirrhosis
 - E. Fulminant hepatic necrosis.
5. The most important factor in chronic hepatitis is:
- A. Morphology.
 - B. Etiologic agent.
 - C. immune status.
 - D. Age

6. The best method to determine if a patient with hepatitis C is responding to treatment or not is:

- a. to examine HCV antibodies levels
- b. to perform HCV RNA test
- c. to examine levels of HCV capsid protein in blood
- d. to perform a urine HCV antigen test
- e. none of the above

7. regarding salmonella which of the following is false:

- a- gastroenteritis is the commonest type of salmonellosis
- b- salmonella looks pink in color on mckoncky agar
- c- antibiotics are not used
- d- brilliant green agar isn't used to culture salmonella typhi

8. choose the wrong answer

- A. KIA agar can differentiate between salmonella and shigilla
- B. penicillin is the drug of choice in the treatment of gastroenteritis
- C. campylobacter is a normal flora commensals
- D. family clustur is common with h pylori

9. a 24-years old women presented to the emergency room with a two-hour history of recurrent vomiting and one hour watery diarrhea . the vomiting started about 3 hours after she ate at deli restaurant . Which of the following is the most-likely causative organism of her gastrointestinal complaint?

- a. salmonella
- b. campylobacter
- c. staphylococcus aureus
- d. clostridium prefringes
- e. clostridium botulinum

The answers

pathology :

1	b	2	b	3	b
4	d	5	d	6	b
7	c	8	b	9	c
10	e	11	e	12	D
13	e	14	b	15	A
16	c	17	c	18	a
19	b	20	c	21	B
22	b				

Pharma

1	e	2	d	3	d
4	e				

Physiology :

1	b	2	d	3	c
4	b	5	c	6	D
7	c	8	b	9	E
10	b	11	d	12	D
13	d				

Anatomy

1	c	2	c	3	C
4	d	5	b	6	D
7	b	8	b	9	C
10	c	11	b	12	C
13	d	14	a	15	B
16	d	17	b		

Micro

1	a	2	c	3	C
4	c	5	b	6	b
7	b	8	b	9	c