

The last
part

November 30

2009

ATYAF GROUP.....

Ability To Yield Attractive Future

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**** these Qs include the Qs of the 4th week and those that we forget to put in the last 3 weeks****

pathology:

- 1) Which of the following does not describe oral candidiasis ?
- A. It occurs in immunocompromised or debilitated patients.
 - B. it does not extend beyond the oral cavity.
 - C. pseudohyphae characterize these fungi.
 - D. Ulceration maybe mild or very severe to involve the whole oral cavity.
 - E. Candida albicans is part of the normal flora in a high percentage of individuals.
- 2) Herpetic stomatitis.
- A. occurs more commonly on the lips.
 - B. is diagnosed by Tzanck test, which observes inclusion-containing cells and giant cells (polykaryons).
 - C. may seed the brain and cause encephalitis, the most severe complication.
 - D. is caused by HSV1 more than HSV2.
 - E. All of the above.

3) A common feature of sarcoidosis, leukemias, lymphomas and Sjogren syndrome is Mikuliez syndrome. This syndrome is characterized by the presence of:

- A. Enlargement of the salivary glands with dry mouth (xerostomia) only.
- B. Enlargement of the lacrimal glands with dry eyes (keratoconjunctivitis sicca) only.
- C. Enlargement of the salivary and lacrimal glands only without other complications.
- D. Enlargement of the salivary and lacrimal glands with xerostomia.
- E. Enlargement of the salivary and lacrimal glands with dry mouth and eyes.

4) Which of the following is matched correctly?

- A. Bacterial sialadenitis–sialolithiasis.
- B. Autoimmune sialadenitis–syogren syndrome.
- C. Viral sialadenitis –pancreatitis and orchitis in adults.
- D. Pleomorphic adenoma –encapsulated tumor on the superficial parotid foci.
- E. All of the above

5) 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

.6) 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.

7) The carcinoembryonic antigen is positive in all of the following conditions except:

- A. Carcinoma of the lung.
- B. Colorectal carcinoma.
- C. Pancreatic carcinoma.
- D. Hepatocellular carcinoma.
- E. Ulcerative colitis.

8) Which of the following can't be associated with peptic ulcer disease?

- A. H. pylori infection.
- B. Gastric heterotopias.
- C. Meckel diverticulum.
- D. Carcinoid tumors.
- E. All of the above can be associated with peptic ulceration.

9) Which of the following is not associated with a microvesicular fatty change?

- A. Tetracyclins.
- B. Salicylates.

- C. Alcohol.
- D. Rye syndrome.
- E. Diabetes type II.

10) Which of the following doesn't characterize cholestasis?

- A. Bile-filled canaliculi.
- B. Hepatocytes are swollen and foamy.
- C. Billirubin levels are normal.
- D. Skin itching is sometimes present.
- E. Elevated levels of alkaline phosphatase.

11) Which of the following is not associated with unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia?

- A. Gilbert syndrome.
- B. Autoimmune gastritis.
- C. Physiologic jaundice of the newborn.
- D. Later stages of acute hepatitis.
- E. Drug-induced canalicular membrane dysfunction.

12) "Clinical hepatic insufficiency that progresses from onset of the symptoms to hepatic encephalopathy within 2 months". This term describes.

- A. Massive hepatic necrosis.
- B. Sub-massive hepatic necrosis
- C. Cirrhosis.
- D. Chronic hepatitis

E. None of the above

13) Which of the following morphologic changes and virus more commonly causing them is not matched correctly?

- A. Hepatitis C virus – fatty change.
- B. Hepatitis C virus – reactive bile duct epithelium
- C. Hepatitis B virus – lymphoid aggregates.
- D. Hepatitis B virus – ground glass hepatocytes.
- E. Hepatitis B virus – sanded nuclei hepatocytes.

14) Which of the following causes (or exacerbates) and results from portal hypertension?

- A. Splenomegaly
- B. GI bleeding
- C. Hepatic encephalopathy.
- D. A and B
- E. All A,B and C

15) Morphologic changes of acute hepatitis include all of the following except.

- A. Interface hepatitis
- B. Mononuclear cellular infiltration of the portal tracts.
- C. Hypertrophed and hyperplastic kupffer cells .
- D. Bridging fibrosis.
- E. Lobular disarray

16) Macronodular cirrhosis is a characteristic of all of the following.

- A. Viral hepatitis-associated cirrhosis.
- B. Early alcohol cirrhosis.
- C. Late alcohol cirrhosis.
- D. Carbon tetrachloride.
- E. Acetaminophen.

17) In autoimmune hepatitis which of the following statements is false?

- A. Female predominance.
- B. Anti-nuclear antibodies may be present in the serum.
- C. Increased serum levels of IgM.
- D. May be associated with other autoimmune disease.
- E. Risk for cirrhosis is low.

18) Mallory bodies are not characteristic of:

- A. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- B. Wilson disease.
- C. Alcohol hepatitis.
- D. Alcohol cirrhosis.
- E. Chronic cholestatic syndrome.

19) "Hobnail" appearance may be seen in:

- A. Alcoholic steatosis.
- B. Alcoholic hepatitis.
- C. Alcoholic cirrhosis.
- D. Hepatocellular carcinoma.

E. Cholangiocarcinoma.

20) Which of the following is true regarding hepatorenal syndrome?

- A. Maybe related to ischemic necrosis of the renal cortex.
- B. Levels of urea and creatinine are normal.
- C. Maybe caused by carbon tetrachloride toxicity.
- D. Urine is devoid of protein but contains high levels of sodium.
- E. All of the above are false.

21) Which of the following statement is true?

- A. Focal nodular hyperplasia represents a poorly encapsulated hamartomatous lesion in the liver with a central fibrous scar.
- B. Use of oral contraceptives is a protective factor for liver cell adenoma.
- C. Liver cell adenoma is more common in males older than age of 40.
- D. Intra-abdominal bleeding when a liver cell adenoma ruptures is usually significant.
- E. Hepatoblastoma is associated with exposure to arsenic.

22) Regarding low- incidence areas of hepatocellular carcinoma , mark the wrong statement.

- A. Cirrhosis is the most common precursor.
- B. Blacks are more susceptible to hepatocellular carcinoma.
- C. usually, males are affected more than females.
- D. Hepatitis C virus infection is not common.
- E. Affects patients in the sixth and seventh decades of life most commonly.

23) Which of the following is least likely to develop a hepatocellular carcinoma?

- A. Hepatitis B viral infection
- B. Hepatitis C viral infection.
- C. Alcoholic liver disease.
- D. Hepatitis D viral infection.
- E. long – standing of β thalassemia

24) Fibrolamellar carcinoma (a variant of hepatocellular carcinoma):

- A. Occur in young adults (20–40years).
- B. Affects males and females equally.
- C. Has better prognosis than the usual cases.
- D. Represents well differentiated cells , separated by dense collagen bundles.
- E. All of the above.

25) Which of the following is not a characteristic of hepatocellular carcinoma?

- A. Early metastasis to distant sites such as the lungs.
- B. Hyaline Mallory-like eosinophilic cytoplasmic inclusions.
- C. Bile staining.
- D. multifocal and diffused forms are difficult to distinguish from Cirrhosis.

26) Which of the followings should call attention for a development of hepatocellular carcinoma in a cirrhotic patient?

- A. Fever and pain.
- B. Worsening of ascites.
- C. Presence of RBCs in the ascitic fluid.
- D. Rapid increase in liver size.

E. All of the following.

27) The X protein is a product of?

- A. Hepatitis A virus.
- B. Hepatitis B virus.
- C. Hepatitis C virus.
- D. Hepatitis D virus.
- E. hepatitis E virus.

28) Which of the following is not a risk factor for cholangiocarcinoma?

- A. infection by the *Opisthoracis sinensis*.
- B. Exposure to thorotrast.
- C. primary sclerosing cholangitis.
- D. Gallbladder carcinoma.
- E. inflammatory bowel disease.

29) All of the following maybe regarded as differences between hepatocellular carcinoma and cholangiocarcinoma except.

- A. Risk factors
- B. Bile staining
- C. Course(invasion and metastasis).
- D. Presence of Mallory bodies.
- E. cells of origin.

30) Which of the following Is false regarding Gallbladder carcinoma?

- A. Occur more commonly in seventh decade of life, with male predominance?
- B. presence of gallstones constitute a risk factor.
- C. Their prognosis is dismal.
- D. Presence of obstruction is a good sign.
- E. Jaundice is one of the symptoms.

31) Which of the following is false regarding gallbladder carcinoma?

- A. May be exophytic or infiltrating.
- B. most common type is adenocarcinoma.
- C. may be caused by infectious agent.
- D. by time of diagnosis, most of them invade the liver, through the cystic duct.
- E. Peritoneum and GI may be involved by metastasis.

32) Which of the following is true regarding cholangiocarcinoma?

- A. Distension of the gallbladder is a major presenting feature.
- B. symptoms are related to obstruction of the bile duct.
- C. Differential diagnosis with ductal is not a major clinical objective.
- D. most of these cancers are resectable at the time of the diagnosis.
- E. roughly half of them are adenocarcinoma with the other half presenting with adenosquamous features.

33) Which of the following matches is correct?

- A. klatskin tumors – easily resectable.
- B. Carcinoma at ampulla of Vater- obstructive jaundice is specific .

- C. normal pregnancy- normal levels of α - fetoprotein.
- D. Hepatitis B virus – oncogenic sequences in genome.
- E. *Aspergillus flavus* – hepatocellular and esophageal squamous cell carcinoma.

34) Diagnosis of acute pancreatitis is most distinct with.

- A. Elevated serum levels of amylase only within the first 12 hours
- B. Elevated serum levels of lipase only
- C. Elevated serum levels of both amylase and lipase within the first 12 hours
- D. Elevated serum levels of both amylase and lipase after 3 days
- E. Elevated serum levels of both amylase and lipase after 10 days

35) The cardinal symptom in acute pancreatitis is .

- A. Abdominal pain
- B. steatorrhea
- C. jaundice
- D. peritonitis
- E. Diabetes mellitus

36) Acute pancreatitis may show resemblance to (as an acute emergency or acute abdomen).

- A. Perforated peptic ulcer.
- B. Acute cholecystitis.
- C. bowel infection.
- D. A and B.
- E. All A,B and C.

37) Which of the following is false?

- A. The most common cause of acute pancreatitis are gallstones and alcoholism.
- B. Hereditary pancreatitis is associated with acute pancreatitis only.
- C. Hypercalcemia is a major contributor to chronic pancreatitis.
- D. Acute pancreatitis may lead to chronic pancreatitis.
- E. Hypocalcemia is a common result to acute pancreatitis.

38) Which of the following is the most common to be associated with chronic pancreatitis?

- A. Hyperlipoproteinemia.
- B. viral infection.
- C. Alcohol consumption.
- D. Gall stones.
- E. Hereditary pancreatitis.

39) Increased risk for carcinoma of the head of the pancreas includes.

- A. Hereditary pancreatitis.
- B. smoking.
- C. Alcohol consumption.
- D. A and B.
- E. All A,B and C.

40) which of the followings is false regarding carcinoma of the pancreas?

- A. The tumor cells arise from the ductal epithelium.

- B. A tumor arising in the head is more dangerous than one arising in the tail or body.
- C. The spleen may be involved by local extension.
- D. Involvement of nerves posterior to pancreas is the cause for the occurring pain.
- E. The lungs and bones may be involved by distant metastases.

41) The most common site of the carcinoma of pancreas is:

- A. Head.
- B. Uncinate process.
- C. Body.
- D. Tail.
- E. Whole organ.

42) Which of the following features describe(s) the histology of a pancreatic carcinoma?

- A. An adenocarcinoma.
- B. Desmoplasia (fibrous stroma).
- C. Small irregular glands, lined with anaplastic cuboidal or columnar epithelium.
- D. May be mucinous.
- E. All of the above.

43) Which of the following is the best for diagnosis of pancreatic carcinoma (despite location)?

- A. Pain.

- B. Obstructive jaundice.
- C. Trosseau sign.
- D. Carcinoembryonic or CA19-9 antigens.
- E. CT scans with precutaneous biopsy.

44) Regarding unconjugated of indirect hyperbilirubinemia, which of the following is CORRECT .

- a) It is generally caused by hemolytic anemias.
- b) It is generally caused by a stone impacted in the common bile duct.
- c) It can be generally caused by cancer of the head of the pancreas.
- d) It is generally associated with dark urine secondary to the filtration of unconjugated bilirubin in the urine.
- e) It is generally associated with pale or acholic stools.

45) A 35-year old male has stool positive for occult blood on rectal examination, colonoscopy revealed a caecal mass which was biopsied and followed by a colectomy. Molecular analysis is likely to show a mutation in which of the following gens?

- a. APC
- b. P53
- c. K-ras

d. DNA mismatch genes

e. DCC

46) In hepatorenal syndrome the kidney biopsy would show:

A. Focal necrosis of glomerular capillaries.

b. Proliferative glomerulonephritis.

c. Interstitial nephritis.

d. No histologic changes.

e. Renal tubular necrosis.

47) all of the following conditions can be complicated with steatosis of the hepatocytes, EXCEPT.

a. Alcoholic liver disease.

b. Reye syndrome . Yield Attractive Future

c. Acute fatty liver of pregnancy.

d. Diabetes mellitus.

e. Hepatitis A infection.

48) The statement that best applies to autoimmune hepatitis is:

- A. It is more frequent in males than females.
- b. It is due to infections with hepatitis C virus.
- c. It is associated with high titers of anti-nuclear antibodies.
- d. It is usually treated by interferones.
- e. It is associated with low levels serum gamma-globuline.

49) A 42-year old male underwent a liver biopsy for acuted hepatitis like illness. The liver biopsy showed fatty change, Mallory hyaline, cholestasis, and numerous neutrophils. The most likely diagnosis of this condition is;

- a. acute viral hepatitis.
- b. Chronic viral hepatitis.
- c. Autoimmune hepatitis.
- d. Alcoholic hepatitis.
- e. Budd-chian sysndrome

50) Benign tumors of the liver include all of the following EXCEPT :

- a. Hepatic adenoma.
- b. Focal nodular hyperplasia.
- c. Hemangioma.

d. Von myenburg complexes

e. hepatoma

51) All of the following etiologic characteristics are suggestive of acute pancreatitis, EXCEPT:

a. fat necrosis

b. tetracycline toxicity

c. gall stones.

d. alcoholism

e. hypocalacemia

52) 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

53) 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

54) 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

55) 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

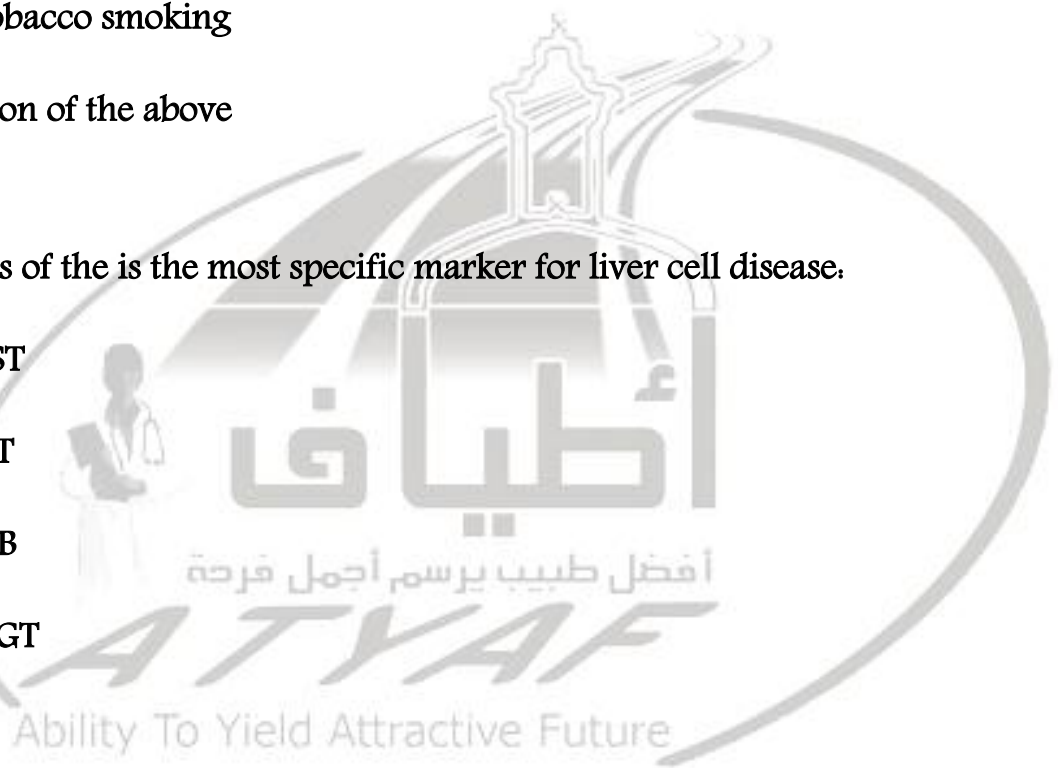
E. erythroplakia is a high risk factor

56) what is the most important cause of leucoplakia?

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

57) which is of the is the most specific marker for liver cell disease.

- A. AST
- B. ALT
- C. ALB
- D. GGT



58) 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

59) What is Quinsy?

- a) atrophy of tonsils.
- b) Peritonsillar abscess.
- c) Tumor in tonsil
- d) Hypertrophy of lymphoid tissue.

60) One of the following tumors shows heterogeneity.

- a) mixed pleomorphic adenoma
- b) Warthin's syndrome
- c) Gastric lymphoma
- d) Gastric polyps

61) Malabsorption syndrome causes which type of diarrhea .

- A. Osmotic
- B . secretory
- C . exudative
- D. deranged motility .

62) Chose the right statement

- A. mural infarction is due to block in one of the major arteries
- B. sudden acute abdominal pain and bloody diarrhea are symptoms of mural infarction
- C. hemorrhagic gastroentropathy is associated with hypoperfusion
- D. mucosal infarction is usually associated with sever symptoms

63) Which type of diarrhea results from destruction on the epithelial layer .

- A. osmotic
- B. secondary
- C. deranged motility
- D. malabsorption

64) which type of h .pylori infection stimulates acid secretion in the duodenum

- A. predominantly antral infection
- B. predominantly body infection
- C. predominantly fundic infection
- D. there can be no acid secretion stimulation in the duodinem

1	B	14	D	27	B	40	B	53	C
2	E	15	D	28	D	41	A	54	E
3	D	16	B	29	C	42	E	55	D
4	E	17	C	30	A	43	E	56	C
5	D	18	D	31	D	44	A	57	B
6	E	19	C	32	B	45	D	58	B
7	D	20	E	33	E	46	D	59	B
8	E	21	D	34	C	47	E	60	A
9	E	22	D	35	A	48	C	61	A
10	C	23	D	36	E	49	D	62	C
11	E	24	E	37	B	50	E	63	D
12	B	25	A	38	A	51	B	64	A
13	C	26	E	39	D	52	B		

Microbiology:

1) The infectious stage to humans of the parasite *Heterophyis* is.

- a- embryonated egg
- b- filariform larvae
- c- Rabditiform larvae
- d- Cercaria
- e- Metacercaria

2) All of the following parasites can be diagnosed by their characteristic egg appearance, Except.

- a- *Enterobius vermicularis*
- b- *Trichuris trichura*
- c- *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- d- *Necator americanus*
- e- *Strongyloides stercoralis*

3) Which of the following parasites can cause an autoinfection in humans?

- a) Diphylobothrium latum
- b) Strongyloides stercoralis
- c) Tinea saginata
- d) Ascaris lumbricoids
- e) Trichuris trichura

4) All of the following infectious agents can be transmitted to humans by oral-genital sex, EXCEPT:

- a) Entamoeba histolytica
- b) Giardia lamblia
- c) Cryptosporidium parvum
- d) Hepatitis A virus
- e) Ascaris lumbricoids

5) Pericarditis and cardiac tamponade are a possible complications of infestation with.

- a) Entamoeba histolytica
- b) Giardia lamblia
- c) Cryptosporidium parvum
- d) Ancylostrongylus duodenale

e) *Strongyloides stercoralis*

6) Dormancy in the trigeminal nerve ganglion and recurrent secondary infections are feature of:

a. *Candida albicans*.

b. HIV.

c. HSVI.

d. HSVS.

e. EBV.

7) Which of the following Interleukins is the most important in pathogenesis of H.Pylori Chronic Gastritis.

a- IL-2

b- IL-6

c- IL-8

d- IL- 1

8) Definitive host for *T.Sloeum* is :

A. Man

B. Cow

C. Figs

D. Fish

E. sheep

9) regarding shistosoma choose the right statement .

A. s.hematobium usually travels through the superior mesintric vain

B . the second stage of schistosomiasis always occur

C. S.mekongi is associated with Schistoma Dermatitis

D. genetourinary tract infection are common with S.mansoni

1	E	6	C
2	E	7	C
3	B	8	A
4	E	9	C
5	A		

Physiology:

1) 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

2) Receptive relaxation reflex.

a- Is triggered by the presence of food in stomach

b- allows large increase in stomach volume with little increase in gastric pressure

c- allow large increase in duodenal volume with little increase in its pressure

d- allow large increase in intestinal volume with little increase in its pressure

e- relax the pyloric sphincter during stomach emptying

3) 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

4) which of the following absorptive processes is true?

- a. glucose and amino acid are absorbed by secondary active transport in the intestine
- b. fat is absorbed by active transport from the small intestine and enters the lymph
- c. protein is absorbed primarily by pinocytosis
- d. the water soluble vitamins are carried in the micelles, which are soluble
- e. large fatty acids are absorbed from intestine by forming chylomicrons

5) choose the right statement.

- a- both sympathetic and parasympathetic increase salivation
- b- sympathetic stimulate GIT motility
- c- simple reflux is a learned response
- d- L.E.S is relaxed through intrinsic mechanism

6) choose the correct answer:

- A. limit dextrin is digested by glucoamylase and sucrose – isomaltase
- B. lingual and gastric lipase are responsible for digestion of most of TAG
- C. bile salts are major components of chylomicrons
- D. short chain fatty acids need bile salts for emulsification

1	D	4	A
2	B	5	A
3	C	6	A

pharmacology:

أفضل طبيب يرسم أجمل فرحة

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1) Which of the following statements about paracetamol-induced liver injury is TRUE?

- a) Paracetamol overdose is associated with cholestatic Jaundice
- b) The symptoms of toxicity are delayed for two weeks
- c) The antidote of choice is N-acetyl benzoquinone
- d) Toxicity occurs following a single dose of 5 gm orally

e) Toxicity is more likely to occur in alcoholics

2) Which of the following pairs of a drug and its route of administration is TRUE?

a) Methylcellulose..... Rectal

b) Bisacodyl..... Oral

c) Lactulose..... Intravenous infusion

d) Diphenoxylate HCl..... Intramuscular

e) Sucralfate..... Oral and recta

3) Prostaglandin E2 is characterized by all of the following, EXCEPT .

a) It is the principal prostaglandin synthesized in the stomach.

b) It stimulates mucus secretion.

c) Its biosynthesis is inhibited by rectal indomethacin.

d) It causes vasoconstriction of submucosal blood vessels.

e) It can be substituted by misoprostol.

1	E
2	B
3	D

Anatomy:

1) In the liver, bile conalculi begin at:

- a) Central vein
- b) Hepatic sinusoid
- c) Portal triade
- d) Liver asinus
- e) Space of Disse

2) The root of mesentery crosses the following structures, EXCEPT:

- a) Dudoneum
- b) Pancreas

- c) Right ureter
- d) Inferior vena cava
- e) Right gonadal artery

3) Injury of the glossopharyngeal nerve can lead to.

- a) Decrease of saliva secretions
- b) Loss of taste sensation from anterior 2/3 of the tongue
- c) Loss of general sensation from anterior 2/3 of the tongue
- d) Paralysis of palatopharyngeus muscle
- e) Paralysis of palatoglossus muscle

4) Failure of closure of anterior abdominal wall during the embryonic period leads to.

- a) Omphalocele
- b) Gastroschisis
- c) Umbilical hernia
- d) Inguinal hernia
- e) Femoral hernia

5) A patient which is suffering from severe liver damage is expected to show

- a. decreased levels of bilirubin .
- b. increased levels of bilirubin .
- c. increase levels of albumin.
- d. decrease level of serum ALT
- e. increase levels of bilirubin diglucuronide .

6) 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.

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) Cremastic fascia a term used for both the cremaster muscle and cremaster fascia.

9) which of the following is true.

- a- the distal 1/3 of the transverse colon is supplied by the middle colic artery
- b- Cystic duct joins the pancreatic duct
- c- The extremity of the coronary ligament is the right triangular ligament
- d- The ligamentum venosum is between the Quadrate and the left lobe

10) which of the following Recesses is not associated with cecum.

- a- superior illeocecal
- b- inferior illeocecal
- c- retrocecal
- d- paracecal

11) the fundus is mainly supplied by.

- a- right gastric
- b- left gastric
- c- right gastroepipolic
- d- short gastric

12) which of the following does not induce Plica Circularis

- a- first part of duodenum
- b- third part of duodenum
- c- jejunum
- d- ileum

13) all of the following nerves are posterior to the descending colon except:

- a- Femoral
- b- Obturator
- c- L1
- d- all of the above

14) 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

15) 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

16) before covering the jejunum and passing down to the pelvis , the peritoneum covers which part of the duodenum ?

A. first part

B. second

C. third

D. fourth

E. all of the above

17) 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.

18) which of the following regarding salivary Glands 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 Genioglossus
- d- parotid gland is the least affected by viral infection

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

biochemistry:

1) all the following are common features of cytochrome p450, EXCEPT

- a. they contain p450, reduce the substrate and oxidize oxygen.
- b. they have flavin-containing reductase that uses NADPH.
- c. they are found in smooth endoplasmic reticulum .
- d. They are bound to lipid of the membrane-phosphatidylcholine.
- e. They are inducible by their own substrate.

2) which of the following enzymes is required for the digestion of amylopectin but not required for the digestion of amylose ?

- a. Exo- 1, 4 -n- glucosidase glucoamylase
- b. Oligo -1,6- glucosidase isomaltase

- c. α -glucosidase (maltase)
- d. Sucrose- α - glucosidase (sucrase)
- e. Beta-glucosidase

3) In the metabolism of bile acids.

- a. Cholic acid as secondary bile acid is synthesized from cholesterol
- b. Cholesterol is hydroxylated at positions 3 , 7 and 12 to form cholesterol
- c. Bacterial enzymes in the intestinal cell deconjugate but not dehydroxylate cholic acid to convert it secondary bile salt
- d. Conjugation of bile acid will decrease their pKa values
- e. tauroccliolate has higher than glycocholate

4) which of the follwong sentence is false about saliva.

- A) it contains the enzyme lysosyme.
- B) Brain stem has arole 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.

1	A	3	
2	B	4	D

Community:

1) Among the various dietary Reference intake(DRI) tables, the primary type that is most applicable recommendation for nearly all healthy groups is:

- a. The estimated Average Requirments(EAR).
- b. The adequate intake (AT)
- c. The recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA).
- d. The tolerable Upper Intake Level (UL).
- e. The both EAR and RDA are equally applicable.

2) Indications for clear liquid diet do not include.

- a. Targeting at minimal stimulation of GIT function & motility.
- b. Preparation for bowel surgery.
- c. Recovery phase from abdominal surgery.
- d. Acute GIT disturbances.
- e. Gluten induced enteropathy .

1	C
2	E

THE END

THANK YOU

For any corrections , questions , suggestions >> atyafq@yahoo.com

Atyaf family

أفضل طبيب يرسم أجمل فرجة

ATYAF

Ability To Yield Attractive Future