

- 11- The most common cause of massive hepatic necrosis is
- a-Carbon tetrachloride poisoning
 - b-Acetominophen 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



25

(Hyperplastic polyps)

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

(Gastric (b) Ulcer)

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

d) Ulcers rarely multiply number of epithelial cells all.

c) Acid secretion is necessary for its development.

b) Gastric curtain is the most common site.

a) Single and larger than three times ulcers

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

(i) Commerce at night colon to colon and distally

for resultants the following except:

16. Ulcerative colitis, as chronic form chronic disease.

ulcers, rectal and anal

10 c) Plummer-vinson syndrome and esophageal obstruction

b) Squamous cell carcinoma is most frequent upper one third

a) Achalasia significantly lower esophageal sphincter relaxation

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

~~multiple types of Barrett's, Barrett's in Barrett's, Barrett's disease~~

(Hyperplasia)

(14) The second most common gastric malignancy is:

(H-pylori)

duodenal carcinoma

(13) Which of the following is not 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 \neq 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 than to cellular polymerase.
 - e. ACV has no effect on host DNA replicationchoose the best combination in these statements.
 - a. Cidovir \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

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

GIT

Gastro

1-Pilimmer Vinsom 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 right diaphragmatic hiatus
D-obesity and increase in the abdominal pressure aggravate symptoms
E-lower esophagus presenting in the upper abdomen

3-Causally related to Barrett esophagus is/are:
A-reflux esophagitis
B-esophageal adenocarcinoma
C-acute erosive hemorrhagic gastritis (worsening)
D-myo 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
Dadenocarcinoma
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-Autonomic chronic gastritis features the following except:
A-tendency to affect antrum
B-chronic infection plays a role in gastric malignant etiology
C-causally related to chronic antrectitis
D-incidence increases with age
E-no relation to duodenal peptic ulcer

7-The following condition with H-pylori in elementary tract except:
A-infection is attained during childhood
B-chronic infection plays a rule in gastric malignant etiology
C-causally related to chronic antrectitis
D-incidence increases with age
E-no relation to duodenal peptic ulcer

- 1 → 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. -- JIGW
- 9- Achalasia -- JIGW

F. y. C

- As gene therapy vectors, adenoviruses have the following advantages over retroviruses:
- They are less likely to produce an immune response
 - They can insert DNA into cells that are not actively dividing

- What is the advantage of using a lentivirus vector?*
- Undergo VDJ recombination
 - Undergo somatic hypermutation
 - Produce circulating antibodies
 - Mature in the thymus
 - A, B, and C
- B Lymphocytes**
- Undergo VDJ recombination
 - Undergo somatic hypermutation
 - Destroy cells that are infected by a pathogen
 - Have receptors that recognize foreign antigen bound by class II MHC molecules
 - All of the above

- Cytotoxic ("Killer") T lymphocytes**
- Can be caused by mutations in the LDL receptor gene
 - Is more severe in homozygotes than in heterozygotes
 - Is a subject of somatic cell gene therapy trials
 - Sometimes causes xanthomas
 - All of the above

- Familial hypercholesterolemia**
- Percutaneous umbilical blood sampling (PUBS)
 - In vitro fertilization diagnosis
 - Chorionic villus sampling
 - Alpha-fetoprotein testing
 - Amniocentesis

- Which of the following techniques is the best example of a population screening procedure?*
- Hemochromatosis
 - Maternal serum alpha-fetoprotein testing
 - Amniocentesis
 - Alpha-fetoprotein deficiency
 - Alpha-fetoprotein deficiency

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)?

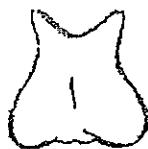
- a. It is caused by mutations in mismatch repair genes
- b. Mutations in the APC gene are seen in most colon cancers
- c. Most APC mutations result in a truncated protein product
- d. Most colon cancers are not caused by inherited APC mutations
- e. The gene product can modulate Beta-catenin, a cell 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 duodenal less in stomach)

(12) Acute gastritis ulceration, all true except:

(Non-Specific lesions)

(14) All the following are characteristic of chronic disease:

(15) (Is a congenital dis.) ✓

(16) According to Barritt's esophagitis all true except:

(Ventricular most common caused by partial bypassing)

(a) Chronic the cause of esophagitis :-

(Milk, diuretic)

(15) (8) Most common congenital disorder: P

(Congenital. Polyuria syndrome is predominant in female)

(E) Gastric esophageal reflux, all true except:

Hyperemia

(6) The second most gastric malady

(10) (d) duodenum) (first part of duodenum)

(5) Most common side of peptic ulcers :-

(Hyperemia)

(H) Autoimmune dis. except:

(cirrhosis)

(3) The most common cause of esophageal ulcers.

(Rapid swallowing)

(2) The following are complication of achalasia except:

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

Disease - 2

Q1

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

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

#* الأسباب التي تؤدي إلى انتشار المرض في المريض #*

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

a) Achalasia signifies lower esophageal sphincter relaxation. X

b) squamous cell ~~Carcinoma~~ is least frequent at upper one third. X

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 cecum 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.

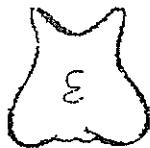
(جيبي (H) سوچ بباب)

٢٣

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

25





25

卷之三

$$\text{L.T.} \leftarrow \text{S.M.P.} \leftarrow \text{V.V.}$$

20

لَا يَأْتِي مُنْكَرٌ وَمَوْلَانَا رَبُّ الْعِزَّةِ إِنَّهُ لَغَنِيٌّ عَنِّي

Each party to the most or least common of the first three.

० इन्हीं विधियों का अध्ययन करने से हमें उनकी विशेषताएँ जान सकते हैं।

• an in this Field , Mid-ELT, 2012 - IDG •

Refiled Appeal by Plaintiff, Referred to Clerk.

11 Grand QsD

1

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

• ۷۰۰ میلیون نفر

c) geashri's old meadow at greater curve.

(d) Secrecy of Hydrogen's dis. in all GIT.

- appear disorderly tip

b) Academic environment in which and adjacent colon 1

a) Hypothetical in positive body

Common sites of GIST malignancy except GIST

(19). The following case correct regarding the use

- Which of the following Mechanism that cause edema not related :- **Filariasis**
- which of the following mechanism that cause shock
not Related :- **burn**.
- Burgers disease differ from (AS) in all except
* Female more affected
- Regarding polyarteritis nodosa :-
10 * affect lung
- most affected by (AS) in the following :-
Coronary Artery.
- Pulmonary Embolism is Most Common Cause :-
* DVT
- 15 * homosiderin - laden macrophage seen in lung in
* It. heart failure
- all of the following true except :-
ecchymosis is smallest hemorrhage
- 20 Hyaline Arteriosclerosis true :-
malignant hypertension
- all of the following increase thrombosis except :-
Hemodialysis
- 25 Postmortum F differs From thrombosis in all of the following except :- Postmortum is firmly attached.



(2)

15 JH

in some cases

shops may

pull over passengers and cargo

wood lumber

big log & wood

medication by weight change

(3)

(4)

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

13. most common cause of ...
thrombosis.

5

14. Concerning to renal nephritis except :-

Pulmonary Edema happen in RT heart failure
occurs.

15. Active Hyperemia caused :-

venous thrombosis ...

15

20

25



In

⑧

Hypothalamic
shock & / or

Posterior pituitary
secretion of vasopressin 29.5500

⑨

- / secret -
Thyroid

⑩

Hypothalamic
secretion -

⑪

Thyroid

↑ RP

hypothalamic

⑫

most common cause of hypothyroidism

XCS

In add

⑬

which is due to (hypothyroidism)

old symbol

⑭

decreased aldosterone leading to bone destruction

hypothalamic & pituitary stimulation of the thyroid

⑮

- : secretion - SSS X

pituitary malnutrition

⑯

decreased plasma accumulation

were changes about edema

6. The most common cause of nephritic syndrome in children is :

- a. Minimal change disease
- b. Membranoproliferative G.N.
- c. Membranous G.N.
- d. Berger's 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

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

17. The most common cause of abdominal mass in a new born is :

- a. Renal cystic dysplasia
- b. Mediullary sponge kidney
- c. Juvenile nephronophthisis
- d. Polygyric kidney, infantile type
- e. Wilms tumor

The most common form of lupus nephritis is :

- a. Acute drug induced interstitial nephritis
- b. Crescending G.N.
- c. Acute tubular necrosis
- d. Polyarteritis nodosa → IgM 3 Classific G.N.
- e. Minimal change disease, IgE 1

15. Which of the following is NOT associated with features of acute

- a. Red blood cells in urine
- b. White blood cells in urine
- c. Red blood casts in urine
- d. Bacteria in urine
- e. None of the above

14. Which of the following findings indicates lesion at the level of

- a. Class I
- b. Class II
- c. Class III
- d. Class IV
- e. Class V

13. The most unfavorable prognosis is seen with which class of lupus

- a. IgA nephropathy
- b. Crescentic G.N. of pauci-immune type
- c. Goodpasture syndrome
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

12. Which of the following is characterized by linear pattern in immunofluorescence studies by LF microscope?

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

- a. Von - Hippel - landau syndrome
- b. Polysystic 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 spong kidney
- e. None of the above

Chronic Pyelonephritis
is the most common
cause
then

GOOD LUCK

I.N. 23/3/2004

MONDAY

اٹھتیں

SUNDAY

اٹھتے

30 Dhul-Qadra 1428 H

۳۰ ذوالقدر ۱۴۲۸ھ

۳۰ ذوالقدر ۱۴۲۸ھ

(۱۵) Catalyst -



a = Heat

b = Redness

c = Swelling

(۱۶) White's Parade Unions

P-Salacia

(۱۷) Transmigration:

PECAN.

(۱۸) One of the following is not a chemo-attractant agent:

Chemotaxis

Phagocytosis

Opsonization

Adhesion

Aggregation

Opsonins

Protein

Plasminogen

Tryptophan

Kallikrein

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 50

2007

2007

2007

2007

DAMUKUAY

السبعين

26 Dhul-Qada 1428 H

- (22) one of the following is not of disease
of nose & throat ?
- Fever
 - Loss appetite
 - Near-sightedness
 - Malaria
- (23) hyper-tension

- (23) All of the following are except
- No time required except
 - Short - lived (in seconds)
 - reduction of oxygen requirement
 - Induces pain & irritation.
 - act as microbial agent
 - vasodilation
- (24) fibrosis pericarditis / connective tissue disorder

- (24) fibrosis pericarditis / connective tissue disorder
- Note: (25) Most radiotherapy
- tests

- Note: (26) Histamine release test
- Plaque test

JNUKDAY

السبعين

26 Dhul-Qada 1428 H

- (26) one of the following is not of disease
of nose & throat ?
- Fever
 - Loss appetite
 - Near-sightedness
 - Malaria

- (27) All of the following are except
- NO time required except
 - Short - lived (in seconds)
 - reduction of oxygen requirement
 - Induces pain & irritation.
 - act as microbial agent
 - vasodilation

- (27) All of the following are except
- NO time required except
 - Short - lived (in seconds)
 - reduction of oxygen requirement
 - Induces pain & irritation.
 - act as microbial agent
 - vasodilation
- (28) fibrosis pericarditis / connective tissue disorder

- (28) fibrosis pericarditis / connective tissue disorder
- Note: (29) Histamine release test
- Plaque test

- Note: (29) Histamine release test
- Plaque test

WEEK 40	2007
6 9 M T W T F S S M T W T F 8 8 M T W T F 8 8 M T W T F 8 8 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 2007	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

B B M T W T F S S M T W T F 8 8 M T W T F 8 8 M T W T F 8 8 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 2007 WEEK 41 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

(30) Lipoxin function is
inhibitor of leukotriens.

(31) One of the following is characteristic
agent used in
LTB4.

* (32) The gene that suppresses apoptosis
is BCL-2.

(33) NSAID (Non-steroidal Anti-
inflam. drugs) is

~~COX~~

(34) Glutathione Peroxidase
Selenium.

(35) According to chronological order
which one will be the step #3?
Notes: Decrease in pH.

Notes

D. DNA
E. Lipid peroxidation
F. PPT

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
JAN - 2007

(5) Detachment of ribosomes.

* (36) Apoptosis (which one is wrong)
~~Hyperthyroidism~~ \rightarrow death

* (37) Pyknosis is characterized by
Condensation of Shrunken nucleus

(38) Hyperthyroidism is
hypocalcaemic.

10

Q T. Capitis path except :-

- a. meningitis in children
- b. Endo/ Exothrix
- c. blastomycosis
- d. Trichophyton
- e. rare in adults.

answer (c)

Ataxoxins - all except :-

- a. peanuts
- b. Peanuts, grains
- c. Liver toxicity
- d. Histoplasma capsulatum.
- e. none of the above.

answer (d)

Q

① ~~multiple choice~~ The following disease is not related to Atherosclerosis

- (1) 1 of the following deposit occur in Atherosclerotic
- atherosclerotic vessels decrease in size.

(2)

- (2) Russell & Esophageus :-
- squamous epith. area is replaced by metaplastic columns.

(3)

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

(4)

- (4) aggregates of soft represent ?
- protein hemisidrin (I think)

(5)

- (5) which of the following can develop dyslipidemic classification?
- damaged heart valves.

(6)

- (6) Which of the following is not related to atherosclerosis?
- a. ectopic PTH secretion
- b. plasma monocyte transff.
- c. Vit - D deficiency.

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 46

2007

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 47

2007

e. non of the above.

- (7) One of the following is not related to intimal hyperplasia?
- a) Atherosclerosis
- b) Inactive inflammation
- c) Vascularization
- d) Plaque
- Answers are: Vascularization, inactive inflammation etc.
- (8) I of the following induces cell contraction is:
- a) Leukotrienes
- b) Adhesion glycoproteins
- c) Angiotensin II
- d) Angiotensin III
- (9) MIF is a:
- a) Cytokine
- b) Growth factor
- c) Prostaglandin
- d) Neurokinin
- (10) Chronic granulomatous disease is due to deficiency of:
- a) Neutrophilic phagocytosis
- b) Macrophage phagocytosis
- c) T-lymphocyte phagocytosis
- d)巨噬细胞吞噬作用
- (11) Which of the following induces adhesion?
- a) Intercellular junctions
- b) Desmosomes
- c) Hemidesmosomes
- d) Microvilli
- (12) Which of the following is not a chemotactic agent?
- a) Chemoattractant
- b) Chemotactic factor
- c) Chemotactic agent
- d) Chemotactic factor
- (13) Spleen is a:
- a) Primary lymphoid organ
- b) Secondary lymphoid organ
- c) Primary lymphoid tissue
- d) Secondary lymphoid tissue
- (14) Pus contains all the following except:
- a) White blood cells
- b) Dead bacteria
- c) Fluid protein effusion
- d) Newly formed vessels
- (15) Kallekert's disease is:
- a) Hyperacute rejection
- b) Acute rejection
- c) Chronic rejection
- d) Hyperacute rejection
- (16) Wegener's granulomatosis is:
- a) Granuloma
- b) Granuloma
- c) Granuloma
- d) Granuloma
- (17) Which of the following is not involved in complement system?
- a) Opsonins
- b) Lysozyme
- c) Protein C
- d) Protein D
- (18) Macrophages are:
- a) Monocytes
- b) Plasmacytoid dendritic cells
- c) Dendritic cells
- d) Plasmacytoid monocytes
- (19) Thrombin converts fibrinogen to:
- a) Fibrin
- b) Fibrinogen
- c) Fibrin
- d) Fibrinogen
- (20) Leukotactic factor is:
- a) Chemotactic factor
- b) Chemotactic factor
- c) Chemotactic factor
- d) Chemotactic factor
- (21) Opsonins are:
- a) Antibodies
- b) Antibodies
- c) Antibodies
- d) Antibodies

S	S	U	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

20.07

- (15) $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$
- (16) RS Function
- a) Heat
- b) Redness
- c) Swelling
- d) Loss
- (17) Wheeler-Palade bodies contains:
- a) Proteoglycan
- b) Proteins
- c) Proteoglycan
- d) Proteins
- (18) Transmigration
- a) PECAM
- b) PECAM
- c) PECAM
- d) PECAM
- (19) One of the following is not a chemoattractant agent:
- a) Chemotactic factor
- b) Chemotactic factor
- c) Chemotactic factor
- d) Chemotactic factor
- (20) Pus after contains all the following except:
- a) White blood cells
- b) Dead bacteria
- c) Fluid protein effusion
- d) Newly formed vessels
- (21) Opsonins are:
- a) Antibodies
- b) Antibodies
- c) Antibodies
- d) Antibodies
- | 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 |

20.07

- (22) one of the following is not of climate -
- a - fever
 - b - less appetite.
 - c - Newborns
 - d - Malaise
 - e - Hypertension

- (26) Lymphoactive necessis is in
- a - brain
 - b - liver
 - c - spleen
 - d - lymph nodes
 - e - bone marrow
- (27) Not Reticuloendothelial cells
- a - Kupffer
 - b - splenic & LN
 - c - plasma cells
 - d - Macrophages
 - e -巨噬细胞
- (28) December FRIDAY
- (29) All of the following are related except
- a - short - lived (a second)
 - b - destruction of defective, deficient or induced part (cachexia)
 - c - lack of microbial agent
 - d - vascularization
 - e - fibrosis
- (30) Fibrosis Periarditis / Cardiac
- (31) Testes
- (32) Most Radio sensitivity

S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	WEEK 49

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

<tbl_r cells="13" ix="2" maxcspan

(A) Liver is child hood



- 1) Liver is child hood
- 2) most cases will have
- 3) Neutrophilic infiltration
- 4) Mallory bodies
- 5) Alcohol Alcohols liver disease can cause

25

31

liver disease

- 1) Alcohol Alcohols liver disease can cause
- 2) Hepatitis
- 3) Hepatome

20

4) Assume liver disease is most commonly

Hepatitis C Virus

15

- 1) Hepatitis virus that is associated with the liver
- 2) cause of chronic hepatitis

Rey syndrome

10

- 3) esophageal varices (B) Hernorrhoids
- 4) Asthenes - (B) Splenomegaly

5) parallel hypertension or orthostatic only all of the following except

retained bilirubin metabolite

5

as result of

- 1) Fatty liver appearance of the hepatocyte due to excess

Liver

liver

hemochromatosis

(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

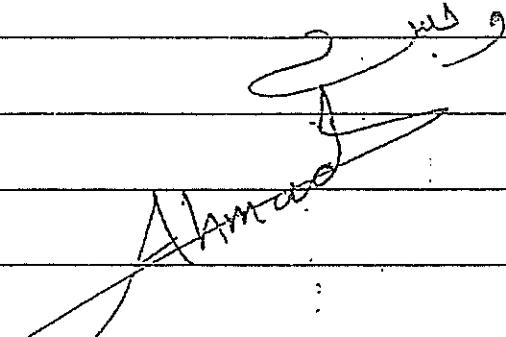
10 (8) most common benign tumor of the Liver
cavernous hemangioma

(9) Ijins except
Rey syndrome

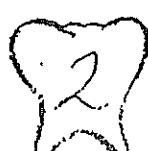
15

Meckles diverticulum

20



25.





प्राणी + विद्युत

(C) 11

(11) Baroreflex esophageus is indirectly released by

Reflux esophagus

5

(12) One of the following is true about pulmonary vasoconstriction

→ which is due to effect of endothelin-1 → iron deficiency anemia

+ Glucocorticoids

→ which is due to effect of endothelin-1 → iron deficiency anemia

→ which is due to effect of endothelin-1 → iron deficiency anemia

→ which is due to effect of endothelin-1 → iron deficiency anemia

→ which is due to effect of endothelin-1 → iron deficiency anemia

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→ which is due to effect of endothelin-1 → iron deficiency anemia

→ which is due to effect of endothelin-1 → iron deficiency anemia

10

(13) All of the following is true about chronic peptic ulcer

except:

(A) as a result of H.pylori infection

(B) most commonly in the duodenum

(C) has greater potential for malignant transformation

15

(14) The commonest cause of chronic gastritis is

gastric pernicious anemia :

Allison-Gastritis

(15) Most common cause in the elderly is (this is highlighted)

Hyperplastic gastritis

20

(16) Most common poly in the bowel is

Hyperplastic polyps

25

(7) polyps that have agreed potential for malignancy

FAP ((^{most} Familial adenomatous polyposis) Villus adenoma)

(8) 2 questions about Hirschsprung disease

5 (a) Choose the true sentence :-

X A. result from neangiionic segment ←

X B. affect female > male.

X C. ~~causes~~ cause sever diarrhea

No 2 gives → aganglionic rectum ↗

10

(10) The most common cause of ~~transmural intestinal~~
Arterial thrombosis Transmural intestinal
Infarction

15 (11) All of the following about celiac disease are true except

(A) malabsorption disease

(B) Gluten-sensitive Antibodies

(C) destruction of villi

(D) ~~malabsorption~~

20 (12) Intestinal mucosa laden with distended ~~PAS~~ PAS +ve macrovilli

In the lamina propria ←

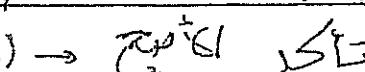
(13) All of the following are true about crohn disease except

(A) Mucosal inflammation

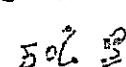
(B) bowel stenosis

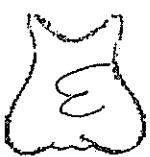
25 (14) presence of fistula

(15) Fissure ulceration

(A) → 



(B) All → 



25

பீடுகள் கால்கள்

20

அறைகள்

15

பீடு

Left Colon Cancer

(15) most common bowel cancer :-

10

adequate carcinoma

(14) most common colo rectal carcinoma :-

~~colorectal~~

(13) most common carcinoma of the colon is due to presence of

5

skip lesions

colitis

export

(13) All of the following are true about ulcerative

(7) polyps that have a great potential for malignancy
FAP (Familial adenomatous polyposis)

(80%)

Villus adenoma

(8) 2 questions about Hirschsprung disease

A choose the true sentence =

• megacolon

X A. result from aganglionic segment

X B. affect female > male

X C. cause severe diarrhea

مغارفون

→ Ganglionic rectum

(10) The most common cause of Transmural intestinal Infarction

Arterial thrombosis

i) All of the following about celiac disease are true except

malabsorption disease

Glute - sensitive antibodies

distortion of villi

Intestinal mucosa lesion with distorted PAS +ve markings
in the lamina propria

II of the following is true about crohn disease except

local inflammation

severe fistula

Crohn's

تاك

(B) bowel stenosis



(D) Fissure ulceration

Granuloma

bullous

follicle



(6) विषय के बारे में चर्चा करें।

- (5) Alcohol Alcoholic liver disease (all type except D)
 (4) Hepatic fibrosis
 (3) Mallory bodies
 (2) Nodules of cirrhosis
 (1) Alcohol causing liver disease (all type except D)

- (1) Alcohol causing liver disease (all type except D)
 (2) Alcoholic liver disease
 (3) Hepatomegaly
 (4) Alcoholic hepatitis

- (5) Chronic liver dysfunction is most commonly associated with
 (6) Acute liver dysfunction is associated with hepatitis C virus

- (7) Hepatitis virus that is associated with the largest
 (8) Hepatitis of / chronic乙型肝炎
 (9) Acute hepatitis

- (10) Ascites (B) Spontaneous
 (C) esophageal varices (D) Hemorrhoids
 (E) fatty infiltration

- (11) Portal hypertension is caused by all of
 (12) The following except -

Defined by clinical presentation

as a result of

- (1) Fatty liver appearance of the hepatic capsule occurs

3. शैलेश

LIVER

N. Omer

2^o(PATH III)

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

Name CJ
 +
G.I

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 ✓ *co. 2*

- 2- One of the following has no influence on the development of cholangiocarcinoma
 - a-Primary sciarosing cholangitis
 - b-Thorotrast exposure
 - c-Biliary parasitic infestation
 - d>Aflatoxin exposure ✓ *co. 2*
 - 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 → *portac. hyper.*
 - e-Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglopinuria

- 4- Non-suppurative granulomatous destruction of intrahepatic bile ducts is characteristic of one of the following liver diseases
 - a-Sclerosing cholangitis
 - b-Billary cirrhosis *primary*
 - c-Ascending cholangitis
 - d-Billary atresia
 - e-Neonatal hepatitis

- 5- Intracytoplasmic red, PAS diastase resistant granules are characteristic of which of the following diseases
- a-Riley syndrome
 - b-Alph-a-I-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-I-antitrypsin deficiency
 - c-Hereditary hemochromatosis
 - d-Galactosemia
 - e-Tyrosinosis
- 9- Prussian blue stain is a stain for
- a-Copper
 - b-Iron
 - c-Fat
 - d-a-I-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

N. Omer

(PATH III)

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

30/4/2005

new C1
+
AI

STUDENT NAME

STUDENT NUMBER

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c-Hepatic adenoma
d-Wilson disease
e-Hepatocellular carcinoma

GIT 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 appear as a response to esophageal distension.
- 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 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.

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.

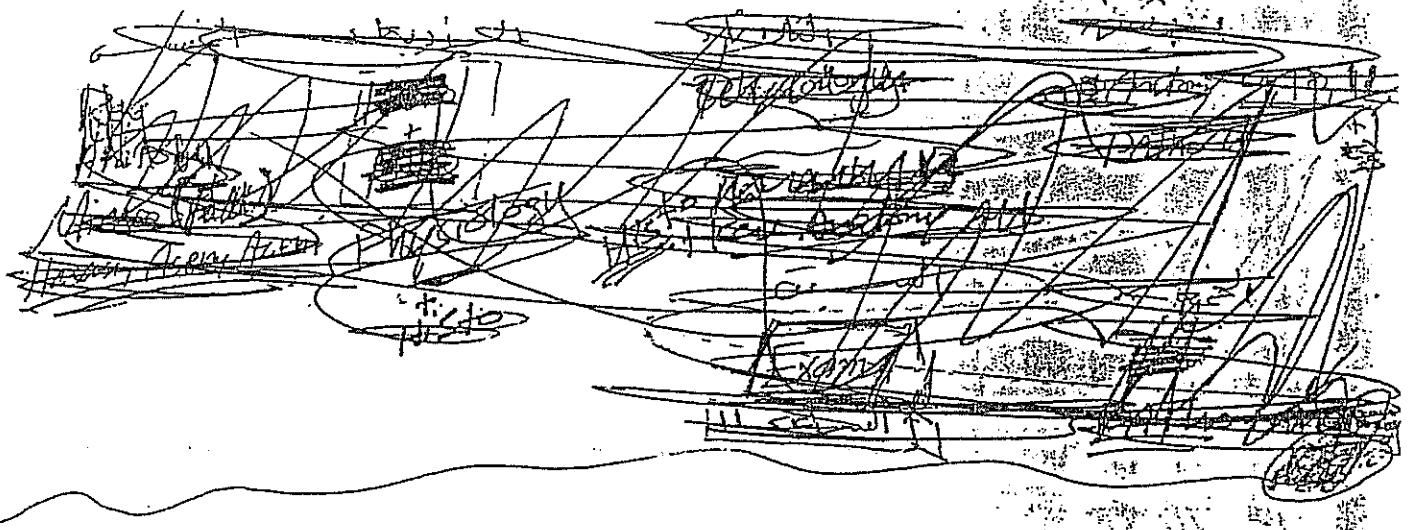
One of the following decreases the metabolic rate of the body:

- 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 mucus content, it facilitates slippage of food bolus along the esophagus.

Done JBL92 Abu QafeYYa



$$45 \times \frac{40}{60} = 30$$

Appreciably

Circumferential curve

reduce outside gashous → X tube minute

(After gashous the best nozzle)



- * 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 100% Benign E) Increase incidence of H. pylori with aging.

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

- A) Acute stress ulcer frequently ate multiple. B) Peptic ulcer doesn't occur in Achalasia. C) The smallest ulcer is malignant at the time of diagnosis. D) Acute peptic ulcer might complicate severe burns. E) Malignant Ulcer.

~~Answers to questions of stomach~~

- * Q. 8. The following conform 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 Distillation syndrome?

- A) Excessive sweating. B) Resulted from sleeplessness. C) Disorganization of the information. D) Discovered by students. E) UJ university. F) All of the above is True.

The End

- * ↓ movement = NO ↓ in ABSOPHOR -
- * ext in blood
- * hepatic → feed intake
- * sleep ← homeostatic note
- * fat ← blood border
- * particulate → CCK
- * gastro-intestinal tract I -
- * Defecation → par. intestinal cellular
* Bile excretion & de-novo synthesis
- * Amylase (inactive)
- * Chord Cells ←
- * pancreas secret enzymes in the luminal space
- * active form

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 & 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- Polycythemis vera is a common predisposing factor
 - d- Centrilobular congestion & necrosis in hepatic parenchyma
 - e- Hepatocellular carcinoma can be an underlying cause
11. PAS-digestase 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:
- bilirubin
 - glycerol molecules
 - bilirubin salts
 - carriers at the luminal membrane.
20. One of the following statements about leptin is true:
- more than one of the above.
 - genetic defect that produces a nonnutritional leptin hormone can induce obesity.
 - its concentration in blood is low in thin people.
 - condition and with a body surface area of $1.7m^2$, was 3 liters of Oxygen in 45 minutes. And the energy equivalent of O₂ is 4.8 Cal/liter.
21. The measured oxygen consumption for an adult, who has respiration all basal conditions and with a body surface area of $1.7m^2$, was 3 liters of Oxygen in 22. A 70 years-old female has become increasingly jaundiced. Her total serum bilirubin is 10.2 mg/dl with direct bilirubin of 6.5 mg/dl. Her serum alkaline phosphatase is elevated to 250 IU/L. The AST and ALT are normal. These findings suggest that she has:
- hemolysis
 - liver cirrhosis
 - extrahepatic biliary obstruction
 - glibenclamide syndrome
 - thyrotoxicosis
 - gigantism
 - acromegaly
 - glibenclamide syndrome
 - synthesizes proteins.
23. Which of the following is considered as a marker for the ability of the liver to detoxify poisons?
- albumin
 - hemoglobin
 - collagen
 - immunoglobulins
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?
- increase the activity of UDP-glucuronyl transferase
 - decrease the activity of sulfotransferase
 - decrease the activity of CYP2E1
 - induce the production of glutathione

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

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 increases 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

47. All of the following are late signs of colorectal carcinoma EXCEPT:

- a. Abdominal mass
- b. Asciites
- c. Recurrent effusion
- d. Rectal bleeding
- e. It has a short incubation period

46. All of the following statements about the pathogenesis of rotavirus infection

- a. Viruses adsorbs to columnar epithelial cells of the small intestine
- b. Ischerning 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

45. Spread of hepatitis C virus infection via blood supply was promoted

- a. It is highly infectious
- b. Envelope 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

44. As compared to all other human viruses, hepatitis B virus is unique in that

- a. It has all of the following features except:
- b. The virus replicates the liver via the common bile duct
- c. Viremia precedes fecal shedding and continues beyond it
- d. Peak elevation of serum antibodies coincides with antibody detection
- e. The virus is responsible for most pathologic changes

43. Which of the following statements about the pathogenesis of hepatitis

المستقبل...للاسلام

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

كتابتها ((للمحة)).^{٢٤٣} إذا كانت هناك جملة غير ماضية وغير منتهية، فخذلها بـ((ين)).
حضر الصوت ..

Ques. Malabsorption syndrome is due to impairment of assembly of chylomicrons. ~~it will cause~~

- A disease B. Pernicious anemia C. Lactose Intolerance
D. Celiac disease E. Abetalipoproteinemia

Q2: The following characterize Crohn disease EXCEPT: (skip pg 10)

- A) Leopring of healthy alternating with ab. disease intestinal segment ✓
 B) Kerkingen radiological signs: C) Transmural intestinal involvement ✓
 D) No specific age: D) Granuloma in all cases.....
 50 - 60% only

Q.3.: Among the following, the most common site of chronic peptic ulcer disease is:

- disease is:-
[A] Gastric Fundus..... [B] Cardia..... [C] 3rd Part of duodenum.....
[D] Pyloric Antrum..... [E] Esophageal.....

Q.4: 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 hyperganglionoma. [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?

(Q7)

obesity and abdominal pressure

causes related to esophagus

(reflux esophagitis + esophageal adenocarcinoma).

most common tumor of esophagus \Leftarrow squamous

type of peptic ulcer \Leftarrow pyloric antrum

Plummer Vinson syndrome \Leftarrow iron def. anemia + glossitis + esophageal webs

the following common with H-pylori in GIT, except
esophageal webs

* no relation to duodenal peptic ulcer.

adults with chronic gastritis has following features, except
* bleeding to affect antrum

8. Crohn's disease. - - DISEASE

9. Atherosclerosis DISEASE

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 (stretch)
- 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
- 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

37. All of the following are important during history taking from the patient 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. Hinderling disease
39. All of the following can be elicited during abdominal inspection except:
a. Liver size
b. Distention 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 Meleena; all of the following 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. Located below ligament of Treitz
e. Endoscopy is helpful in evaluating and treating such problem

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.
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 - Obstructing large bowel tumor with incompetent ileocecal.
 - Intussusception.
 - Some cases of adhesive obstruction.
28. The worst prognosis in colorectal carcinoma is expected in :
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 - Tumor involving muscularis propria.
 - Tumor extending to serosa and adjacent small bowel.
 - Tumor associated with obstruction.
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 - Deep Epigastric tenderness.
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30. All are intra peritoneal structures except:
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 - Ileum.
 - Transverse Colon.
 - Second Part of the Duodenum.
 - Stomach.

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- a. It commences at right colon to extend distally
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 - d. The serosa escapes inflammation in most cases
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- a. Single and larger than stress ulcers
 - 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
15. The following are correct regarding the more common sites of g.i. tract malignancy EXCEPT:
- a. Lymphoma in gastric body
 - b. Adenocarcinoma in rectum & adjacent colon
 - c. Carcinoid at appendicular tip
 - d. Gastric adenocarcinoma at greater curve
 - e. Gastric carcinoma in all gut
16. All the following may describe the contractions that appear along the small intestine EXCEPT:
- a. Segments have the same rate as basic electrical rhythm of that segment
 - b. Both segments and peristaltic contractions propel chyme in unopposed direction
 - c. Coordinated movements during peristaltic reflex need intact neural activities of myenteric plexus.
 - d. Increased velocity of chyme propulsion may lead to an increased intestinal absorption
 - e. Contractions are controlled by the activity of autonomic nervous system as well as by hormones secreted along the gastrointestinal tract.
17. Decreased production of enterokinase by duodenal mucosa will affect:
- a. Gastric digestion
 - b. Protein digestion
 - c. Carbohydrate digestion
 - d. Calcium absorption
 - e. More than one of the above
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 glycosidases.

Patient's Cut starting in Post. Part of the bone, base

of mandible from Post. N.

a) Buccal branch:

b) Lingual branch N.

c) Lingual branch of -

Which you think is adjacent to patient's bone
is deviated to RT, the injured vein is:

a) Left Hypoglossal N.

b) Left Hypoglossal N.

c) Left Glossopharyngeal N.

d) Left Recurrent laryngeal N.

Patient have a serology for HBV & serology don't do
Anti-HBc -ve Hb = Ag -ve

Anti-HBs -ve

HbsAg +ve

The Patient has:-

a) Acute HBV Infection

b) Chronic HBV

C) Chronic Hepatitis

d) Chronic Liver Disease

a protrusion of viscera in Ant Abd. Wall

Post. Abdominal Canal & Left Sc. Triglycerase

Visceral pain with increased stool

Diarrhoea & Vomiting

Jaundice & Ascites

Low grade fever

Leukopenia

- Q. 5: The following are TRUE regarding sequential memory, EXCEPT
 A) Squares, cell, rectangles, outlines other types, Upper 1/3 is the most common size.
 B) Packed quantity in PCP is its most frequent.
 C) Consist mostly be isolations. PCP incidence at middle age or older.
- Q. 6: Each of the following conditions are correct, EXCEPT
 A) Aeholism/Espousal abuse. Perineum, anomalies, auto immune gastritis
 B) Causality. Acute peritic ulcer. Malignant/adenocarcinoma
 C) The following conditions are correct, EXCEPT, GIT
- Q. 7: The following are true regarding upper GIT, EXCEPT
 A) Acute peritic ulcer. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, NSAID
 B) Chronic peritic ulcer. Smallest lesion is malignant if there are dysplasias
 C) Acute peritic ulcer. Most common cause
- Q. 8: The following conditions are correct, EXCEPT
 A) Autoimmune gastritis. appears at anytime. Esophagus, fundus, body
 B) Chronic gastritis. most common cause. nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, NSAID
 C) Examples acute ulcer. Helicobacter infection. Body, fundus, esophagus
 D) Chronic gastritis. most common cause. steroids, alcohol, smoking, NSAID
- Q. 9: Which of the following characteristics is NOT present in幽门螺旋菌
 A) Gram negative
 B) Reinforced capsule
 C) Organization of the intestinal flora
 D) All of the above
- The End

2

2

Gastroenterology

GI

GI

1) The most common benign tumor of the liver is

- a. hepatoma
- b. metastatic tumors
- c. focal nodular hyperplasia
- d. liver cell adenoma
- e. carvenous hemangoma

2) All of the following features are seen in wilson disease except

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

3) The following are features of hemochromatosis

except

- (A) ~~Oral Ulcer~~
- b. Iron deficiency anemia (in late stage)
 - c. Small cell carcinoma : 10%
 - d.
 - e. Squamous cell carcinoma : 50%

3 - 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 pneumoniae (pneumococcus)

5) bronchial asthma is frequently triggered by

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

6) The most common cause of esophagitis is

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

7) The most common cause of acute gastritis

- a. impropriety treated active gastritis
- b. b. helicobacter bylory
- c. anti partial cell
- d. pernicious anemia
- e. non of the above

8) All the following can induce active gastritis except

- a. salmonellosis
- b. sever burns
- c. excessive alcohol consumption
- d. non steroidial anti inflammatory drug
- e. Autoimmune mechanisme

9) The most common cause of ischemia of the bowel

- a. atheroma
- b. thrombosis
- c. embolisim
- d. occlusion of gastric veins
- e.

10) The most important testes used in pneumonia

- A. gram positive
- B. gram negative
- C. fungi
- D. parazit
- E. viruses

11) in the timer listed below which type had the

a. adenocarcinoma

b. neomococcis

12) top respiratory infection most common caused by

the following are complication of achalasia except:-

② Rapid swallowing.

r's reflexes

2. The most common cause of esophageal perforation

is:-

⇒ Cirrhosis.)

3. Barrett esophagus except:-

Congenital disease not any

4. Stress ulcer :-

upper GI

severe pain
abdominal

5. Autoimmune except :- Hyper acidity

6. 1-most Common site of peptic ulcer?

1st part of duodenum.

7. the second most gastric Malignancy is :-

Lymphoma

8. Gastroesophageal reflux disease except:-

Congenital pulmonic stenosis is predominant
in female (in male)





କୁଳାଙ୍ଗ ପରିମାଣ - ଲୁହ ପରିମାଣ ଏବଂ

10. Choose the correct answer \leftarrow
varicose most common cause by portal hypertension

11. Least common site of carcinoma \rightarrow Appendix

12. Which of the following is not a cause of ascites \rightarrow Portal hypertension

13. Large total volume of ascites is due to \rightarrow Liver failure

14. Granular disease - except \rightarrow Nodules

15. Which of the following is most common in a patient with ascites \rightarrow Portal hypertension

16. Which of the following is most common cause of ascites \rightarrow Portal hypertension

17. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

18. Which of the following is false \rightarrow Ascites

19. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

20. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

21. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

22. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

23. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

24. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

25. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

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27. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

28. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

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35. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

36. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

37. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

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43. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

44. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

45. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

46. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

47. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

48. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

49. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

50. Which of the following is true \rightarrow Ascites

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 major cell injury
- b- The most common cause of acute pancreatitis is ethanol intoxication &
- 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- Uncommonly 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- None of the above

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- Hepatocellular carcinoma can be an underlying cause

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- Polythemia 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- Alpha-one-antitrypsin deficiency
- b- Hemochromatosis
- c- Reye syndrome
- d- Budd-Chiari syndrome
- e- Hepatic cell adenoma

12. One of the following is true regarding esophagogastric pathology

- a- Incidence of hiatus hernia decreases with age
- b- Achalasia signifies lower esophagogastric sphincter relaxation
- c- The most common cause of esophagogastric varices is portal hypertension
- d- Squamous cell carcinoma is least frequent at upper one third
- e- Plummer-Vinson syndrome encompasses all of esophagogastric webs, polyps & anemia

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- d-Scarcity of Hodgkin's disease in all g.i.t ✓
- e-Gastric adenocarcinoma at greater curve

16. All the followings may describe the contractions that appear along the small intestine EXCEPT:

- a. contractions have the same rate as basic electrical rhythm of that segment ✓
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- e. contractions are controlled by the activity of autonomic nervous system as well as by hormones secreted along the gastrointestinal tract.

17. Decreased production of enterokinase by duodenal mucosa will affect:

- a- fat digestion.
- b- protein digestion.
- c. carbohydrate digestion.
- d. Ca++ absorption.
- e. more than one of the above.

18. One of the followings 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.

19. For lipid digestion and absorption, there is a need of:
- glycerol molecules.
 - bilirubin.
 - bile salts.
 - carriers at the luminal membrane.
 - more than one of the above.
20. One of the following about leptin is true:
- high fat content in adipose cells is stimulatory factor for its secretion.
 - it acts on hypothalamic centres to decrease food intake.
 - its concentration in blood is low in thin people.
 - gene defect that produces a nonfunctional leptin hormone can induce obesity.
 - 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 litres of Oxygen in 15 minutes. And the energy equivalent of O₂ is 4.8 Cal/litre.
- The calculated Basal Metabolic Rate for that person is about:
- 28 Cal/hour.m⁻²
 - 34 Cal/hour.m⁻²
 - 40 Cal/hour.m⁻²
 - 58 Cal/hour.m⁻²
 - 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 U/L. The AST and ALT are normal. These findings suggest that she has:
- hemolysis
 - liver cirrhosis
 - extrahepatic biliary obstruction
 - gliben syruprome
 - grigler-najjar syndrome
23. Which of the following is considered as a marker for the ability of the liver to synthesize proteins:
- immunoglobulins
 - alkaline phosphatase
 - collagen
 - hemoglobin
 - 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?
- increase the activity of UDP-glucuronyl transferase
 - decrease the activity of sulfotransferase
 - decrease the activity of CYP2E1
 - induce the production of glutathione
 - a & c.

abdominal signs

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- 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

34. Regarding Crohn's disease all of the following 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

33. Regarding Ulcerative Colitis, all of the following are true except:

- a. Involves stratified squamous 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.

32. A right inferior fossa (Right Lower quadrant) mass can arise from all of the following, EXCEPT:

- a. Liver
- b. Spleen
- c. Pancreas
- d. Kidney
- e. Transverse colon

31. An abdominal mass that moves on respiration can originate from any of the following organs / structures, EXCEPT:

- a. Lung
- b. Heart
- c. Liver
- d. Spleen
- e. Kidney

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

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 Treitz
- e. Endoscopy is helpful in evaluating and treating such problem

43. Which of the following statements about the pathogenesis of hepatitis 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 antibodies coincides with antibody detection
e. The virus is responsible for most pathological 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. Inadequacy of screening tests
e. Sequence diversity of envelope glycoproteins

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. Prolonged viremia
c. Late seroconversion
d. Sequence diversity of envelope glycoproteins
e. It has a short incubation period

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:

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
- 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
- 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

- 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 drains its lymph in part to jugulodigastric lymph
 - 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 X
 - d. thoracic esophagus passes 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 insertions → 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 → forms 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

- 59: Select the wrong statement concerning the small intestine
- a. superior mesenteric vessels course anterior to third part of duodenum
 - b. root of mesentery extends 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

J46

- 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)
- ⑤ Most common side of peptic ulcers:-
10 (duodenum) (first part of duodenum)
- ⑥ The second most gastric malignancy
- ⑦ Gastroesophageal pathology, all true except:
(congenital pyloris stenosis is predominant in female)
- 15 ⑧ Most common congenital dis.?
(Mikle diverticulum)
- (a) Choose the correct answer:-
(Varices most common caused by portal hypertension)
- ⑩ According to Barrett esophagus all true except:
20 (Is a congenital dis.)
- ⑪ All the following are characteristic of Crohn dis. except:
(non-skip lesions)
- ⑫ Acute gastric ulceration, all true except:
(most common in duodenum less in stomach)
- 25



is TRUE :.....

(A) Market's driven column is the most rare anomaly in small firms.
(B) Hirsch's pricing basis is a highly fragmented economy.
(C) Marginality is the most common outcome of market's drive.
(D) Different price distributions in common culture of market's driven economy.
(E) Price fluctuation is a possible mechanism.

Q. 44: Concerning... its establishment. Configuration... can... all... the following

discase is:
 (A) Gastric fundus (B) Cardia (C) 3rd Part of
 (D) Esophagus (E) Antrum

Q.3 : Among the following, which most commonly site of chronic peripheral ulcer...

Q2 : The following characteristic of C.R.H. disease EXCEPT :

(A) Acute onset of heralding afternoon. withof disease. interstitial. segment.

(B) Localized lymphadenopathy also called Sjögren.

(C) Transmucosal interfaces involved in all cases.

(D) No specific angle.

Chylomicrons — ~~will carry~~ will carry

Q7: What is the significance of assembly of students in school?

.....
.....

* 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 Achalasia.
- * 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 conform 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 "Labatation 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

Ch 11 → Pharma. Final exam

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

5

Megadnate

6. GnRH From where it is released ?

7. "Kallmans syndrome"

8. Ganirelix (2) لے ایجسٹریڈ

9. all of the following hormone excreted by pituitary gland except :-

10. Alcohol → will ↓ the secretion of ADH

11. Acne is a side effect of → ACTH

12. the drug that have a glassy taste is : ۱۵

13. what is the 2nd messenger of

14. EP3 (پنوسیکسیکو ۳) لے ایجسٹریڈ

15. Felypressin (فیلیپرسین) لے ایجسٹریڈ

16. Liothyronine sodium → T₃

17. L-thyroxine Sodium → T₄

18. Lithium Carbonate (لیٹھیوم کربونیٹ) لے ایجسٹریڈ

19. T₄ will decrease in presence of Aspirin

Aspirin + T₄ → اسپرین میں سے T₄ نہیں جاتا

جیسا کہ اسپرین میں تیار کیا جاتا ہے

20. drug interaction

Meditation

The effect of α on the minimum and fibre sizes.

~~15-10-07 10:30 am~~

Hillside Inn

Zafar Khan

Side effect : \rightarrow facial palsy

ISOPreferebel Mekapratebernel

ISOPRENEIC
Methylpropionate

ISCP reference

12H

Amédi

Highly effective in the management of disease and
complaints induced by psychotic drugs and irradiation

13. Salt receives rainfall. And dense lemons.

Giving post or preoperatively

Antipsychotic bulimophenolics
Zyprexa Zolinza

Final effect \downarrow C2

15. * Syrup of ipéca "Ipecacuanha" has local +

about the centrally acting emetics:

24. pleural effusion and fibrosis:-

Bromocriptine.

25 preanesthetic medication \leftarrow "as d"

Non depolarizing muscle relaxant.

26. Non d. M. R \rightarrow Metabolize by liver.

D.M.R \rightarrow 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. insulin IV \rightarrow regular insulin
Abdomen \rightarrow liver \rightarrow L.A.

④ Placental \rightarrow liver \rightarrow spleen

Lung \rightarrow

liver

the name of the drugs that decrease the incidence of vomiting.

Stevon

Metoclopramide

Selective Gastrokinetic Ketotifen

Flixetine

Selective Serotonins - Inhibitors

Hi sedatives - know the most and least stimulating activity

Acetaminophen \rightarrow Sedative Syndrome

Hypnotic Releasing inhibitor

Antidepressants Glutamate

Lidocaine - the most widely used anesthetic

Cocaine - Good vasodilator

It is a local anaesthetic

Local cocaine less toxic than lidocaine

of application and clinical uses

Heated \rightarrow Local use

Bridvocaine

Conticosteroid \rightarrow \uparrow Catabolism in Protein.

\rightarrow have Aldosterone-like effect.

Ques. abt the Clinical uses of Conticosteroid

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

Dexamethasone.

Danazol :-

Ans. drug-drug interaction of Conticosteroid. Know everything
Tamoxifen for Breast Cancer.

Lifepitone :- Antiprogestines

Flutamide $\sim \sim \sim$ Antiandrogens.

Selective COX2 inhibitor \rightarrow Meloxicam.

Non-selective \rightarrow Aspirin, Ibuprofen.

Abortifacient, Labor inducer \rightarrow dinoprost.

Infertility & drugs used:-

1. GnRH

2. Flutamide

3.

All of the above.

९३

02

51

卷八

二

By Endgame Rules

1. GABA
2. Mifeprostone
3. Dexamethasone

5. All of the above.

drug for sulfanile-pesipartum hetero-oxifecine

Contraceptive warts; decrease ovary cancer.

a. Hypoosm. b. Hypovolemia. c. Hyperchloremia

Different insipidus → desint → H_2O_2 (3%) → properly exist in all Gout, ecthymic

name like John Smith

3. अमृतांकुरी का नियम-

... 17 May ...

~~1971-1980~~ 92/9/90

ପ୍ରମାଣିତ ହେଲାକିମ୍ବା

~~most~~

Used widely in Cardiovascular

Syn

Oxitide

Histamine sedating drug

Action of the above

Specific Serotonin Uptake Inhibitor
Fluox.

[Least anticholinergic] antihistaminic

Tribenamine & ~~some~~

cromycin sodium mechanism:

a) inhibit stabilization of mast cell by

inhibit cap influx to cell

b) ~~blocks~~ broncoconstriction by ~~histamine~~

c) cure Asthma that cause by exercise

A + C

Dr.

12. draw the curve for $H \propto C$ where

$H = B_0 \cdot Cm$

as inside is all the way made of

but all of them can control & handle parts

the control unit is mostly

in series - circuit, G4, CP, & generator.

push switches.

q. At the following is effect from there is

each cell & source & A.L.

g. After selection insulator will be what happens

the cell.

If's comes preparation of substances like

7. is a net control.

terminal + all others.

f. ~~is~~ at the falling is common for insulation & aquide.

progressive

therefore size of fall is \rightarrow electrode like - shadow

5. is of the fall is increase of sensitivity

General topics.

classical topics.

4. After this minimum energy, all of the form - we know

maximum class.

3. is of the falling is not required for protection.

1. during E.C.E.

2. After number of P.T. G. all of the falling will be stopped?

in the E.C.E.

most of the time it is fully controllable.

1. choose the correct determine:

Endocrine exam (midterm)

midterm

endocrinology of all

1) ask abt Hirschprung's disease

Rem : J₁ > M > F

J₁ > Rectum the 1st phase

← ابتداء

5. ④ dilatation of the infected site.

2) Alcoholic liver → ^{injury} ~~Alcoholic Steatosi~~.

7) the wtf 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 transmto by the mother is in

abt the viruses which DNA & which RNA

⑦ Peine Kyym Hyperplension → pheochromat.

⑧ the disease that have the ↑ chance to convert to tumor is a

→ Familial Polyposis Syndrome

25

villous



3336475 : 1336 20/11/2015 Friday

- 2015/11/20 13:33:11 - 1336 20/11/2015 Friday



25

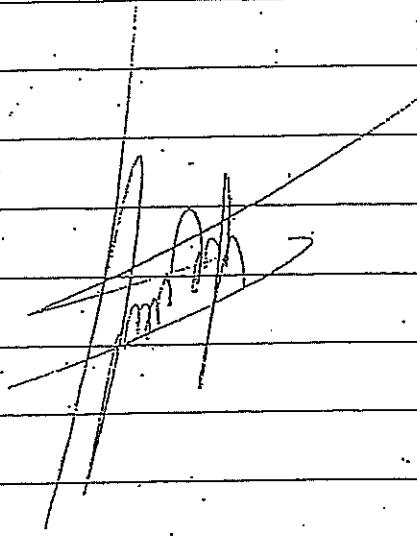
20

15

10

5

11



glutin. \Rightarrow sensibility to
(Glia) disease (ce)

Ammonia D -- -- - help for diffuse

(Inflammation b+d ulcerative colitis and

the abd lymphoma

ask abt Adeno cancer immunotherapy

Endocrine exam I (midterm)

Endocrine exam I (midterm)

1. choose the correct statement:-

most of bone Ca^{++} is poorly exchangeable
to the ECF.

2. After removal of PTG all of the following will be correct?

1. lutein P 36%

3. w of the following is not required for prolactin:
myelophth. cells.

4. After radioimmunoassay, collect the normal vs tumor
classification:

Gonadotrophes

5. w of the following is incorrect combination:
thyroglottal duct \rightarrow elevated while swallowing
Fistrosis.

6. w of the following is common for farnazine & -amide.
Treatment of allergies.

7. w is not correct.

IP_3 causes phosphorylation of substrate rich
in cell.

8. After exogenous insulin injection what happens:-
cortisol \uparrow glucose \uparrow ADH.

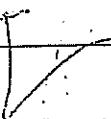
9. w of the following is different from others in
* Protein synthesis.

10. In insulin, cortisol, GH, CPI \rightarrow glucagon.
the const. one is insulin.

bcz all of them can catabolic & Anabolic Pts
But insulin is all the way anabolic.

10. * Bio. chm.

10. draw the curve for H & R relation



11. In countries found subtropical zone
PKC.
12. If we move appropriate from 9 hours
what happens?
13. What causes EF band
secretion & when this is removed
14. What is control about ADH.
ADH will increase ADH
15. Pitressin turns there a lot glucose control makes it rise
more blood vessels
16. It is very soft control of insulin
commonly known as insulinoma
17. It is many about pitressin
more secret due to hypersecretion
↑
18. It's parathyroid disease due to
secretion and insufficiency
19. What happens in diabetes
if D. thymectomized
↑ insulin

20. what's comt abt IGF.

↑ bind to protein

21. Somatostatin produced by S cells.
inhibit secretion of L cells.

22. TSH is

hormone from hypothalamus. X

Short peptide ✓

23. Pitiwi Somant. ~~secretion~~

24. what is not common b/w Thyroxine, Methimazole
inhibit T4 conversion to T3.

25. w is responsible for the heat in the belly.

Thyroid hormone

will increase

26. w withdrawal in hypothyroidism.

cholesterol.

27. w of the following is not administered as PTH.

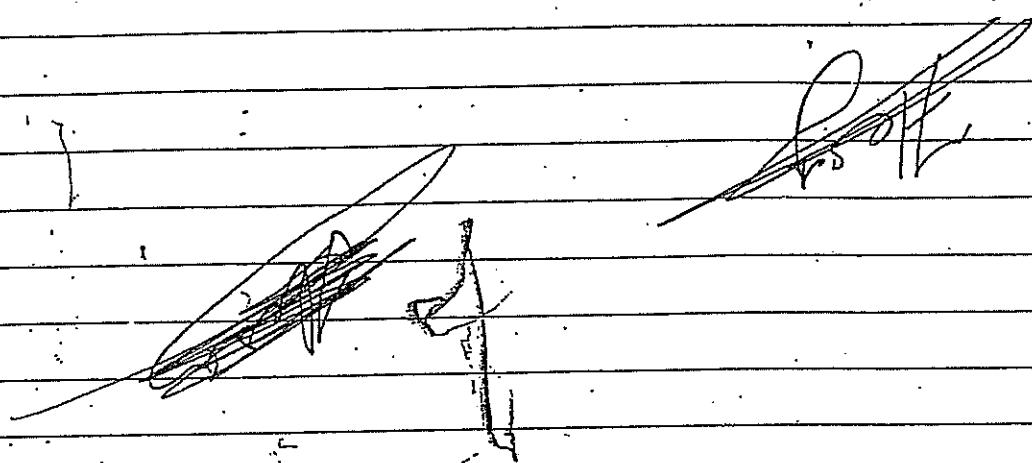
acetylaminofatty acid equivalent to 25 hydroxy calcitriol.

28. w is not correct about the belly.

oxytocin → used to induce labour.

29. radioactive iodine is used to foliccept.
used in pregnancy ~~and the fetus~~

30. in ACTH ↓ ~~that is~~ the foliccept.
hyperthyroidism hyperplasia of the fasciculator.



33.

Thick & thin film blood
will not result in clotting.
At the middle border of scutellum
light & subclot seen.

33. ~~It~~ ~~is~~ true.

→ T34. X

32. Thick solutes r always clot with.
Invertin. X
① always assist in clotting &
Invertin.

31. ~~It~~ is wrong

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 distension.
- 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 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.

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 mucus content, it facilitates slippage of food bolus along the esophagus.

GOOD LUCK IN YOUR FINAL EXAMS

One of the following regarding the pancreatic secretion is true:

- A- It has neural regulation.
- B- Water and electrolytes secretion is promoted.
- C- Secret CCK.
- D- Secretion is voluntary in regulation.
- E- All of the above.

One of the following with regards to defecation reflex is not true:

- A- The relaxation of external sphincter is induced by intrinsic reflex.
- B- Relaxation of internal sphincter is induced by intrinsic reflex.
- C- Defecation reflex is not true.

ENT DISEASES

• Anatomy → the wings of the nose
Micro & Pathology

Patient Post partum in Post Part of the bony base.

Ex. Cervix of:

a) Corda Tympani from Facial N.

~~b) glossopharyngeal~~

c) Greater palatine N.

d) Lingual branch of

→ When you ask a patient to protrude his tongue it deviate to Rt., the injured N. is

~~a) Lt. hypoglossal N.~~

b) Lt. hypoglossal N.

c) Rt. glossopharyngeal N.

d) Lt. glossopharyngeal N.

Patient have a history for HBV

IgM +ve

HbsAg -ve

IgG = +ve

The Patient has:-

~~a) Acute HBV Infection~~

b) Chronic HbsV

c) Immunized Against HbV

D) A Indirect Patient

a) protrude of viscera in Ant Abd. Wall

above the inguinal Canal & Let the Inf. epigastric vessels, It's most Commonly fibular A.

c) direct inguinal hernia

~~b) Indirect inguinal hernia~~

c) femoral hernia

d) umbilical hernia

Ques 1

A+C

Ques 2

A+C

Ques 3

A+C

Ques 4

A+C

Ques 5

A+C

Ques 6

A+C

Ques 7

A+C

Ques 8

A+C

Ques 9

A+C

Ques 10

A+C

Ques 11

A+C

Ques 12

A+C

Ques 13

A+C

Ques 14

A+C

Ques 15

A+C

Ques 16

A+C

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 ✓

④ ??

→ 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 fundus of stomach)

Regarding to chronic disease all of the following
is True EXCEPT:

- a) String sign ✓
- b) All associated with granulomas

Acute stress ulcer are true EXCEPT:

- a) frequently multiple lesions
- b) patient feel severe pain ✓
- c) Small ulcer when diagnosed are malignant
- 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
True EXCEPT:

- a) Associated with Achalasia ✓
- b) most common type
- c) first appearance of cancer 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. carcinous benignoma

2) All of the following features are seen in

wild diseases except Cu

a. High erythropoietin level

b. Increase urinary level

c. Increase liver copper content

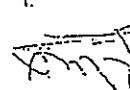
d. Nodular abscesses

e. Chitosis

3) The following are features hemochromatosis

except

A. Excessive



b. Excessive iron沉积 in the liver

c. Small cell carcinoma

d. Sclerotic changes

e. Hyperthyroidism

- 4) A 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 esophageal reflux is
- a. radiation
 - b. uremia
 - c. gastric intubation
 - d. reflux
 - e. chemotherapy

10) The most interstesual 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) Tuberculosis is most common caused by

- a. neomococcus

(most common in duodenitis less in stomach)

(2) Acute gastritis ulceration, all rule except:

(non-specific lesions)

(11) All the following are characteristic of chronic disease:

(Is a congenital dis.)

(10) According to Barritt's syndrome all rule except:

(varice's most common cause by portal hypertension)

(a) Choose the correct answer:-

(Mild diffuse diarrhea)

(8) Most common congenital dis.: P

(congenital pyloris stenosis is predominant if it fails)

(E) gastritis esp helicobacter, all true except:

(6) The second most gastric modality

(d uodenitis) (first part of duodenum)

(5) most common side of peptic ulcers:-

(Hyperacidity)

(H) Autoimmune dis. except:

(cirrhosis)

(3) The most common cause of esophagitis

(Rapid swallowing)

(2) The following are complications of achalasia: a. except:

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

ANSWER

151

31. w is wrong:

internalization of the Receptor

is always associated with degradation &
inactivation. X

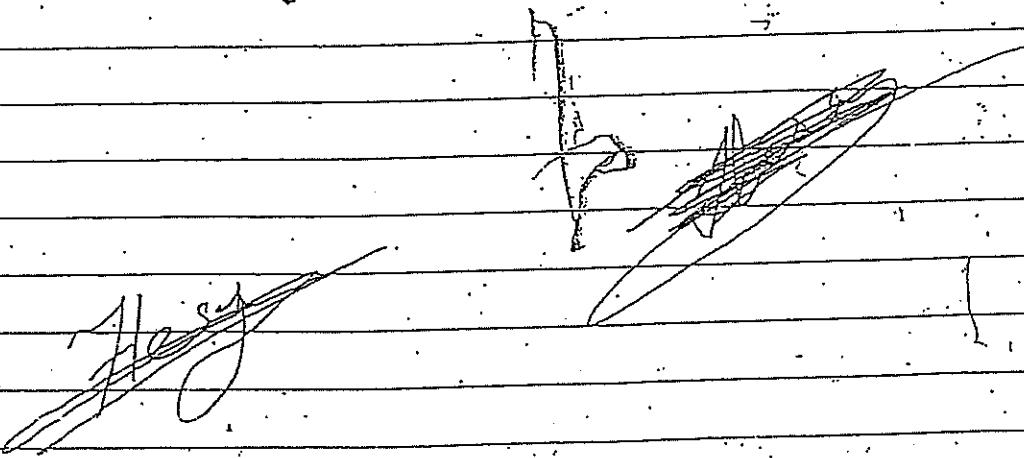
32. Thyroid wastes r always associated with
 \uparrow TSH. X

33. E w is true.

Ligation of subclavian A.

At the medial border of scalenus Ant
will not result in preventing
thyroid & drain from blood.

33



(most common is a duodenitis less in stomach)

(12) Acute gastritis ulceration all true except:

(non-specific lesions)

(11) All the following are characteristics of chronic disease except:

(Is a congenital dis.)

(10) According to Barret's esophagus all true except:

(Ulcer is most common caused by partial bypassing)

(a) Choose the correct answer:-

(Mild diverticulitis)

(8) Most common congenital dis. P

(congenital pyloris stenosis is predominant in female)

(7) Gas troesophageal refluxology, all true except:

(The second most gastric motility anomaly)

(d) modicum (first part of duodenum)

(5) Most common site of peptic ulcers:-

(Hypertrophic)

(4) Autoimmune dis. except:

(cirrhosis)

(3) The most common cause of esophageal:

(Rapid swallowing)

(2) The following are complication of achalasia except:

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

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

(H-pylori)

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

٤٩) أي من الآتي ليس عامل خطير في انتشار سرطان المعدة؟

(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 one third

c) plummer-vinson syndrome encompasses all of esophageal webs, proctitis and anemia

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

(it commences at right colon to colon 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.

(جواب b) مرض بارون-

(18) Most common (Gastric polyps) is:-

(hyperplastic polyps)



1. Female: (विवाहित)
अमरुक्त प्रिया श्रीमति
श्रीपद

2. Male: (विवाहित)
लिपुमा

3. Female: (विवाहित)
ती. सेकंड नोट ग्राही राजीनामा

4. Male: (विवाहित)
प्रिया लिला

5. Male: (विवाहित)
हाइपर प्रिया

6. Female: (विवाहित)
सेवा दाना

7. Male: (विवाहित)
स्लेस इलेक्ट्रो

8. Female: (विवाहित)
बाली फैला असेस

9. Male: (विवाहित)
सारथी एक्टिंग्स एक्टिंग्स

10. Female: (विवाहित)
सिरोसि

11. Male: (विवाहित)
एसोशिएशन प्रिया

12. Male: (विवाहित)
राधा सुवाली दाना

13. Male: (विवाहित)
जी. फॉलायिं एवं कंपनीज़न ऑफ ऑलाइन एक्टिंग्स

31. w is wrong:

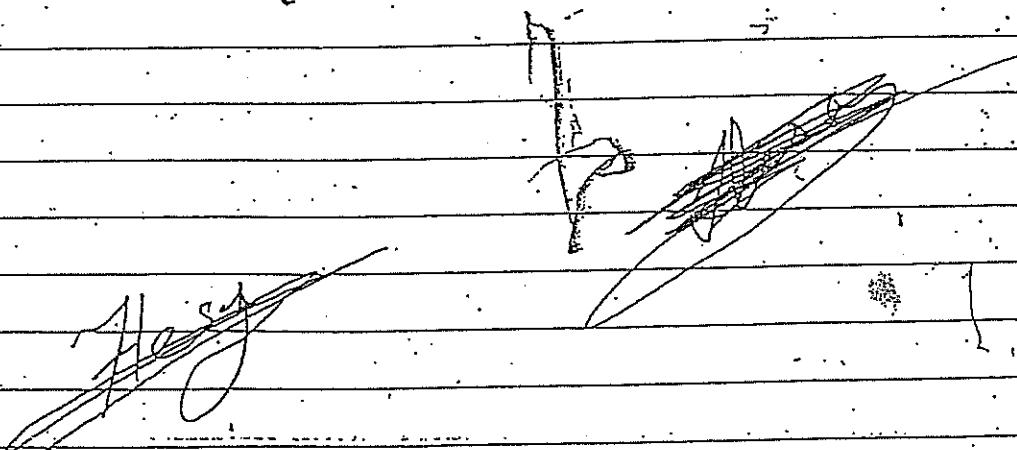
- internalization of the Receptor
- * is always associated with degradation & inactivation. X

32. Thyroid goiters r always associated with:
 \uparrow TSH. X

33. ~~E~~ w is true:

Ligation of subclavian A.
At its medial border of scalenus Ant.
will not result in preventing
thyroid & brain from blood.

33



30. In ~~A~~ \uparrow ~~the first~~ \rightarrow the first class
use \exists ~~present~~ \forall ~~the first~~

29. $\forall x \forall y \forall z \forall u$ is sound for FOL_{ext} .

$\forall x \forall y \rightarrow$ $\exists z \forall u$ is sound for $\text{L}(\text{FO})$.

$\exists z \forall u$ is not correct above the bars.

28. $\exists z \forall u$ is correct according to 25 FOL_{ext} class

27. $\exists z \forall u$ is not valid. as \exists

~~exists~~ exists.

26. $\exists z$ ~~is~~ $\forall u$ ~~is~~ in hypothesis

will increase

25. $\exists z \forall u$ ~~is~~ $\forall u$ $\exists z$ for the last \exists $\forall u$

is valid $\forall u$ $\exists z$ to T3.

24. $\exists z \forall u$ ~~is~~ $\forall u$ $\exists z$ ~~is~~ commutable. This is true if $\exists z$ is the last

23. $\exists z \forall u$ ~~is~~ $\forall u$ $\exists z$

Shake ~~middle~~ middle

from your hypothesis.

22. $\exists z \forall u$ ~~is~~

is valid $\forall u$ $\exists z$ $\forall u$.

21. $\exists z \forall u$ $\exists z$ $\forall u$ $\forall u$ is valid.

\downarrow valid to $\forall u$

20. $\exists z \forall u$ $\exists z$ $\forall u$ $\forall u$.

(19) The following are correct regarding the info.

Common sites of GI Tract malignancy except:

a) Lymphoma in gastric body

b) Adenocarcinoma in rectum and adjacent colon

5 c) carcinoid at appendicular tip

d) scarcity of Hodgkin's dis in all GIT

c) gastric adenocarcinoma at greater curve

منطقة العصارة في المعدة

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

10 تلف الأمعاء بسبب التهاب المريء

: هي مشكلة اصحاب المدخنة

* نادرة بغيرها في الاشخاص الآخرين

15 * اللكتر بحسب كل ما ذكر تمثل كثافة

* تاريت 50% لا ينتهي قاتعة ولا متواترة لذا يسمى بـ

celiac axis & COORD Robbins

idiosyncratic inflammatory
Barrett dis

* بالمرتبة و سادسة انتيورون

20

25





15. ~~Diagram showing a cross-section of a rock formation with various layers and structures.~~
16. ~~Geological Survey of India logo.~~
17. Which of the following is not a feature of H-P belt?
18. ~~Diagram showing a cross-section of a rock formation with various layers and structures.~~
19. ~~Diagram showing a cross-section of a rock formation with various layers and structures.~~
20. Choose the correct answer \Rightarrow ~~Question about metamorphic grade and pressure gradient.~~
21. ~~Diagram showing a cross-section of a rock formation with various layers and structures.~~
22. ~~Diagram showing a cross-section of a rock formation with various layers and structures.~~
23. ~~Diagram showing a cross-section of a rock formation with various layers and structures.~~
24. ~~Diagram showing a cross-section of a rock formation with various layers and structures.~~
25. Last common site of accretion :- ~~Question about the last common site of accretion.~~

(13) All of the following is true about ulcerative colitis
except

No

Goblets

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

(15) most common colorectal carcinoma :-
~~adenocarcinoma~~

(16) most common bowel cancer :-

~~left colon cancer~~

~~recto sigmoid~~

Ahmad

بابا عاصي





Chauri : फैसला - नया विकास के लिए आवश्यक

25) तरहां प्रतिक्रियाएँ भवित्वाचारिता के बिषय में विवरण।

(D) ... इसे

(E)

Hyperactive Hyperactive

20

(F) → प्रतिक्रिया प्रतिक्रिया विवरण।

जीव

निरन्तरीकरण करना है

15 (G) अद्वितीय विवरण इस सरोकारी विधि

(C)

(D)

(A) डिपेल्स (विवरण) - (B) कामना वाला

(3) All of the following are associated with Shere Khan except

10

कामना

लाल

एकपा

अद्वितीय

विवरण विवरण विवरण विवरण

(2) All of the following are true about Gauri Khan

5

(1) All of the above subjects (विवरण) विवरण

possibly occur after pregnancy

गर्भधारा

विवरण विवरण विवरण

विवरण विवरण

विवरण

Liver

إلا في ...

(1) Feathery appearance of the hepatocyte occurs as a 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

15 // (E) Reg syndrome

(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:

(A) Tetraacycline

(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 infiltration

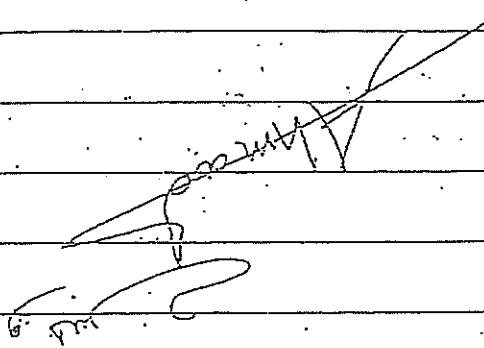
(D) most cases with chronic

Alcoholism



(E) liver in childhood

مكتبة تراث الفن - شارع الجامعة - الدوحة - قطر



Q2

Mechanical diathermy

Electro diathermy

Q3

Electro

Electro

(a)

Cavernoous : Hemangioma

(8) Most common tumor of the liver

Q4

High pressure carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Electro spray →

All of the following are seen in Wilson's disease (2)

Q5

Giant negative deflection of ECG

Electro

All of the following are true about hemodialysis

Q6

Hypertension

GET

I do it less

- (1) Barrett esophagus is indirectly related to
Reflux esophagitis

- 5 (2) one of the following is true about plummer vinson syndrome
which webs that affect female & male & iron deficiency anemia
→ Web Anemia
→ ↓ iron
infl.
Glossitis

+ Glossitis

Part 1c

- 10 (3) all of the following is 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 at

most common in pernicious anemia

Autoimmune Gastritis

- 20 (5) most common polyp in the Gastrointestinal tract

Hyperplastic polyps 80% 85%

- (6) most common polyp in the bowel?

Hyperplastic polyps 75%



56

Gastric juice

Gastric juice

25) presence of Fizal in Fizalpresence of Fizal in Fizalpresence of Fizal in Fizalpresence of Fizal in Fizal

(12) All of the following are alike except

In the following pairs, which one is different?

In the following pairs, which one is different?

In the following pairs, which one is different?

(13) Gull - seagull Anhinga - crocodile(14) alligator - crocodile ape - monkey

(15) All of the following pairs of cities are alike except

(16) The most common cause of Acute hepatitis is infection by hepatitis virus(17) Chloroform is used as a local anaesthetic(18) Affect female male is caused by testosterone(19) Chloroform is used as a local anaesthetic(20) The most common cause of acute hepatitis is infection by hepatitis virus(21) Gull - seagull Anhinga - crocodile(22) All of the following pairs of cities are alike except(23) Acute hepatitis is caused by testosterone(24) Chloroform is used as a local anaesthetic(25) All of the following pairs of cities are alike except(26) Acute hepatitis is caused by testosterone(27) Chloroform is used as a local anaesthetic(28) All of the following pairs of cities are alike except(29) Acute hepatitis is caused by testosterone(30) Chloroform is used as a local anaesthetic(31) All of the following pairs of cities are alike except(32) Acute hepatitis is caused by testosterone(33) Chloroform is used as a local anaesthetic

1) The most common benign tumor of the liver is.

- a. hepatoma
- b. metastatic tumors
- c. focal nodular hyperplasia
- d. liver cell adenoma

(e) carvenous hemangoma

2) All of the following features are seen in

wilson disease except

Cu

- (a) High serum plasmin level
- b. Increase urinary level
- c. Increase liver copper content
- d. Neurologic abnormalities
- e. Cirrosis

3) The following are features of hemochromatosis

except

(A) ~~Reflux~~

b. Iron overloading causing the heart drop 15.

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

d. ~~2~~ Squamous cell cancer 20%

e. Adenocarcinoma 20%

f. Large cell cancer 20%

4) Aspergilloma 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

e. exercise

6) The most common cause of espargmites is

~~Exercise~~
~~Exercise~~
Exercise is

e. chemotherapy

d. reflux

c. gastric intubation

b. uremia

a. radiation

7) The most common cause of acute gastritis

- a. improperly treated active gastritis
- b. helicobacter pylory
- c. anti partial cell
- d. pernicious anemia
- e. none of the above

8) All the following can induce active gastritis except

- a. salmonellosis
- b. sever burns
- c. excessive alcohol consumption
- d. non steroid anti inflammatory drug
- e. Autoimmune mechanism

9) The most common cause of ischemia of the bowel

- a. atheroma
- b. thrombosis
- c. embolism
- d. occlusion of gastric veins
- e.

7) The most common cause of acute gastritis

- a. Improperty treated active gastritis

b. helicobacter pylori

c. anti partial cell

d. pemectous annula

e. none of the above

8) All the following can induce active gastritis except

a. salmonellosis

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c. excessive alcohol consumption

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e. autoimmune mechanism

9) The most common cause of ischemia of the bowel

a. atherosoma

b. thrombosis

c. embolism

d. occlusion of gastric veins

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 béd, all are related except:
a. posterior belly of digastric
b. last 4 cranial nerves

a. parietal cells show intracellular canaliculi during their activity
13. stomach, all correct except:

- wall)
answer: d (anterior not posterior, epigastric vessels separate rectus from posterior
e. in males, the ilioinguinal nerves enter the inguinal canal
d. the tendinous insertion of rectus abdominis are attached to the posterior wall of inguinal canal
c. the internal oblique muscle forms part of the anterior wall of inguinal canal
b. the superior and inferior epigastric vessels are in the rectus sheath
a. neuromuscular lesions lie deep to internal oblique muscles

12. anterior abdominal wall, all correct except:

- answer: e (by facial artery)
e. groove is related posteriorly by lingual artery
d. separated from the submandibular fossa by mylohyoid nerve and vessels
c. receives parasympathetic innervation from the facial nerve
b. separated from the parotid gland by the stylomandibular ligament
a. lies in the digastric triangle overlying the boundaries

11. submandibular gland, all of the following statements are correct except:

- answer: e
e. asking the patient to clench his teeth firmly
d. asking the patient to show his teeth
c. closure of the eye
b. whistling
a. blowing of air

10. malignant tumor of the parotid gland damages the branches of the facial nerve.

- answer: d (venous drainage not arterial supply in case you don't know)
e. receives blood supply from tonsilar branch of facial artery
d. the source of bleeding after tonsillectomy is usually the arterial blood supply
c. has lymphatic drainage to the jugulodigastric lymph nodes
b. has sensory innervation from the lesser palatine and glossopharyngeal nerves
a. lies in the tonsilar sinus

9. the palatine tonsils:

- answer: b
e. they open into intervillous spaces
d. contains paneth cells at the base
c. lined by simple columnar epithelium
b. it has striated border
a. it is simple tubular gland

following, except:

8. crypts of Lieberkuhn in the small intestine are characterized by all of the

- answer: e
e. medial pterygoid muscle
d. internal carotid artery
c. internal jugular vein

- b. cut of the nerves of latarjet does not impair emptying of the stomach
- c. blood supply are through the brances 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 the considered the left posterior subphrenic space
- e. ligament of treitz connects the duodeno jujenal junction with left crus of diaphragm

answer: e

16. doudenum, all correct except:

- a. is retro pertonial 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 messenteric vessels
- e. submucosa contains bruner'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 nodule and crypts of lieberkuhn
- d. it's 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:

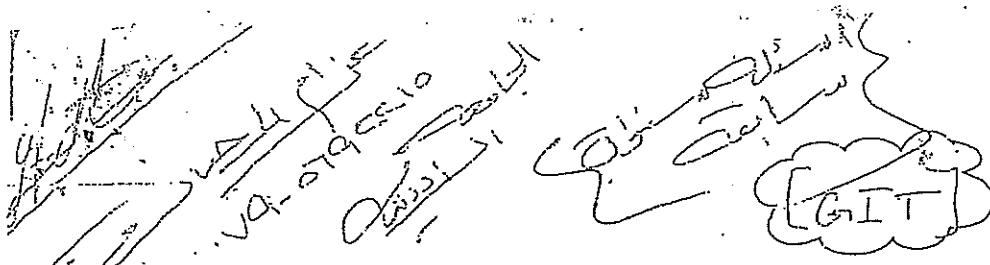
- a. tributaries of the hepatic vein are found on the center of the hepatic lobes
- b. caudate lobe drains into the right hepatic branch
- c. liver can reach up to the left intercostal space
- d. ligature of the structers in the free edge of the lesser omentum prevents liver bleeding
- e. hepatocyte do not come into contact with blood sinusoids

answer: b

GOOD LUCK!

ANSWER: E

- 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



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

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

E-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

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

I-Phenylketonuria syndrome iron deficiency anemia + glossitis + esophageal webs trial step by steps

2-One of the following is true for the hiatus hernia:

- X A-rolling type outlet numbers sliding type X
- X B-can not be associated with reflux esophagitis X
- X C-due commonly to right diaphragmatic hiatus X
- X D-ebesity and increase in the abdominal pressure aggravate symptoms X
- X E-lower esophagus presenting in the upper abdomen X
- D-true of the above are true
- C-acute erosive hemorrhagic gastritis (warning)
- B-esophageal adenocarcinoma
- A-reflux esophagitis
- 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-mucosal diaphragmum
- C-third part duodenum
- D-gastric heterotopia in rectum
- E-duodenal antrum

7-The following condition with H-pylori in elementally tract except:

- 6-Autonomic chronic gastritis features the following except:

- E-no relation to duodenal peptic ulcer
- D-helicobacter increases with age
- C-causality related to chronic antacid gastritis
- B-chronic infection plays a role in gastric malignant etiology
- A-infection is limited during childhood

- 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 & 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 X
 - b- Achalasia signifies lower esophageal sphincter relaxation X
 - 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

15 correct

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c- Duodenal plugs are characteristic of chronic pancreatitis
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25. The typical pain of mechanical small bowel obstruction is :
- a. Central abdominal and constant.
 - b. Central abdominal and colicky.
 - c. Hypo-gastric and continuous.
 - d. Hypo-gastric and colicky.
 - e. Epigastric and colicky.
26. Paralytic ileus differs from mechanical small obstruction in :
- a. X-ray findings.
 - b. Peristaltic sounds.
 - c. Absence of constipation.
 - d. Abdominal distension.
 - e. Fluid loss.
27. All of the following are closed loop obstruction of the bowel with risk of strangulation EXCEPT :
- a. Hernia.
 - b. Volvulus.
 - c. Obstructing large bowel tumor with incompetent ileocecal.
 - d. Intussusception
 - e. Some cases of adhesive obstruction.
28. The worst prognosis in colorectal carcinoma is expected in :
- a. Tumor involving mucosa and sub-mucosa.
 - b. Tumor involving muscularis propria.
 - c. Tumor extending to serosa and adjacent small bowel.
 - d. Tumor associated with obstruction.
 - e. Tumor associated with liver metastasis
29. One is not a peritoneal irritation sign:
- a. Rebound tenderness.
 - b. Rovsing sign.
 - c. Rigid abdomen.
 - d. Deep Epigastric tenderness
 - e. Percussion tenderness.
30. All are intra peritoneal structures except:
- a. Jejunum.
 - b. Ileum.
 - c. Transverse Colon.
 - d. Second Part of the Duodenum.
 - e. Stomach.

strangulation

is.

al distension.

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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

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 Treitz
- e. Endoscopy is helpful in evaluating and treating such problem

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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 ✓
- 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 ✓

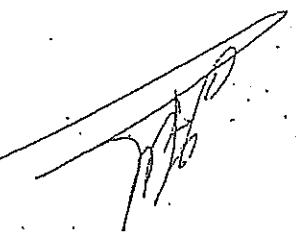
53: Space of Disse; all of the following are correct except:

- 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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