

FINAL COLLECTED QUESTIONS OF GIS

018

1. The Enteric Fever-Typhoid Fever-, one is wrong:

- a. Is highly contagious.
- b. Zoonotic disease.
- c. Carriers are a more important source of contamination.
- d. Bacteraemia.
- e. Has the capsular Vi antigen.

2. One of the followings with regard to the metabolic rate is NOT true:

- a. It represents the heat produced by a body per meter square surface area per hour.
- b. It is increased during sympathetic stimulation.
- c. To measure the BMR the tested person must be in sleep during measurement.
- d. It reflects the metabolic activities that are taking place in the body per time unit.
- e. O₂ consumption is used for indirect calorimetric measurements of metabolic rate.

3. All the following statement concerning the direct inguinal hernia are correct EXCEPT:

- a. One of the causes of the hernia is Injury to the iliohypogastric nerve.
- b. Usually it is bilateral in adults.
- c. It lies medial to inferior epigastric vessels.
- d. The hernia sac never passes through the superficial inguinal ring.
- e. Common in old age.

4. Regarding pancreatic secretions, one of the followings is NOT true:

- a. Pancreatic proteolytic enzymes are released from the pancreas as inactive enzymes.
- b. Enzyme secretion is under the control of cholecystokinin (CCK).
- c. It contains enzymes for digestion of disaccharides.
- d. HCO₃⁻ content in pancreatic juice is increased upon vagal stimulation.
- e. Secretin hormone can increase secretory activity of duct cells.

5. The drug used to treat diarrhea due to vagotomy or dumping syndrome, is:
- Alosetron.
 - Colesevelam.
 - Octreotide.
 - Loperamide.
 - Lomotil.
6. Hindgut abnormalities: which of the following results from incomplete separation of the hindgut from the urogenital sinus by urorectal septum:
- Recto vaginal fistula.
 - Hirsch sprung disease.
 - Recto anal atresia.
 - Imperforate anus.
 - Recto perineal fistula.
7. Which of the following is forming the lower part of the anal canal?
- Posterior region of the cloaca.
 - Urorectal septum.
 - Ruptures of the cloacal membrane.
 - Urogenital sinus.
 - Proctodeum.
8. The following histological changes commonly take place following viral gastroenteritis EXCEPT:
- Shortening of Microvilli.
 - Death of enterocytes in the villous epithelium.
 - Immune cell infiltration of lamina propria.
 - Blunting of villi.
 - Atrophy and shortening of crypts.
9. Regarding chronic gastritis which of the following statements is TRUE:
- Helicobacter pylori gastritis affects predominantly the gastric body.
 - Autoimmune gastritis causes marked hypergastrinemia.
 - Helicobacter pylori gastritis can be complicated by pernicious anemia.
 - Autoimmune gastritis is the most common cause.
 - Helicobacter pylori causes decrease in gastric acid production.

10. Which serologic marker if found indicates resolution of acute HBV infection?

- a. HBsAg.
- b. Anti HBc IgM.
- c. HB DNA.
- d. Anti HBeAg.
- e. Anti HbC IgD.

11. One of the following is NOT true about hepatic focal nodular hyperplasia:

- a. Nodular regeneration of hepatocytes.
- b. High risk of malignant transformation.
- c. Females predominance.
- d. Not related to cirrhosis.
- e. Can be associated with cavernous hemangioma.

12. One of the following congenital anomalies of the gastrointestinal tract results in bilious vomiting:

- a. Hiatal Hernia.
- b. Esophageal Atresia.
- c. Annular Pancreas.
- d. Pyloric Stenosis.
- e. Esophageal Stenosis.

13. Section in the pancreas showed all the followings EXCEPT one:

- a. Intercalated duct.
- b. Pancreatic acinar cells with polarity.
- c. Striated ducts.
- d. Centro acinar cells.
- e. Interlobular ducts.

14. With regard to haustral contractions at the colon, all the followings are true EXCEPT:

- a. Have propulsive effect over cecal content.
- b. Are phasic contractions.
- c. Are similar with segmentation contractions in the small intestine.
- d. Are present all the day.
- e. Initiated by activation of gastrocolic reflexes.

15. The drug of choice for treating hydatid disease and cysticercosis, is:

- a. Albendazole.
- b. Ivermectin.
- c. Piperazine.
- d. Diethylcarbamazine Citrate.
- e. Pyrantel Pamoate.

16. The definitive host for echinococcus granulosus (hydatid worm) is:

- a. Cats.
- b. Dogs.
- c. Man.
- d. Donkey.
- e. Sheep.

17. Inferior mesenteric vessels: all the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- a. The gonadal vessels cross anterior to the branches of the artery.
- b. The artery lies lateral to the inferior mesenteric vein.
- c. The artery arises from the aorta immediately posterior to the third part of duodenum.
- d. The left ureter lies posterior to the branches of the artery.
- e. The vein usually drains to the splenic vein.

18. You are revising the parasympathetic innervation of pelvic viscera, preparation for a sitting for G.I exam. Which nerves carry parasympathetic axons into the pelvic viscera?

- a. Hypogastric.
- b. Sacral splanchnic.
- c. Vagus.
- d. Pudendal.
- e. Pelvic splanchnic.

19. A 12 years old boy presents to the emergency department with rupture of the penile urethra, extravasation of urine from this injury can spread into which structure?

- a. Deep perineal pouch.
- b. Pelvic cavity.
- c. Ischioanal fossa.
- d. Thigh.

e. Scrotum.

20. The esophagus is the most common site of foreign body impaction. A child 10 years old swallowed a foreign body, all of the following sites are common to lodge the foreign body EXCEPT one:

- a. At the level of cricopharyngeus muscle.
- b. At the site where it is crossed by right bronchus.
- c. At the site where it is adherent to arch of the aorta.
- d. At the site where it is piercing the diaphragm.
- e. At the lower esophageal sphincter.

21. Which of the following indicates carrier status of HBV?

- a. HBcAg and IgG anti HBc.
- b. HBsAg and HBs antibody.
- c. HBeAg and absence of HBV DNA.
- d. HBcAg and IgM anti HBc.
- e. HBeAg after 3 months.

22. All of the following are true regarding pancreatic carcinoma EXCEPT one:

- a. Perineural invasion is common.
- b. Elevated serum CEA levels is a feature.
- c. Affects elderly.
- d. Commonly arises in the head of the pancreas.
- e. Myc gene mutation is frequent.

23. Which serologic marker is the most sensitive indicator of HCV?

- a. HCV RNA by PCR.
- b. Anti HCV.
- c. HCVsAg.
- d. Anti HCVsAg.
- e. HVC DNA by TMA (transcription mediated amplification).

24. *Ascaris lumbricoides*, which one of the following is correct?

- a. Flat, Leaf like worms.
- b. Pathology is by granuloma formation and scarring around retained eggs.
- c. Larvae may be found in sputum or gastric aspirates.

- d. The eggs are lightweight and highly infectious immediately after shedding.
- e. Larvae penetrate the skin.

25. One of the followings is NOT true with regard to the ICCs (Interstitial Cells of Cajal)

- a. Are connected by gap junctions.
- b. Are considered as pace maker cells in gastrointestinal tract.
- c. Are under the control of autonomic nervous system.
- d. Are responsible for generation of basic electrical rhythm (BER) at smooth muscle cells.
- e. Are generating action potentials.

26. Diffuse type gastric adenocarcinoma is typically associated with which of the following gene mutations:

- a. APC gene mutation.
- b. SMAD4 gene mutation.
- c. B catenin gene mutation.
- d. HER2/neu gene amplification.
- e. CDH1 (E-cadherin) gene mutation.

27. All of the followings are results of development and rotation of the stomach EXCEPT:

- a. Formation of lesser Sac.
- b. The stomach appears as a fusiform dilatation with an upper and lower opening at the third week of development.
- c. Change in the position of pylorus and cardia.
- d. The left vagus becomes anterior to the stomach.
- e. Active and rapid growth along the left border of the stomach forming the convex greater curvature of the stomach.

28. As complication of appendicitis the most common site of abscess collection is one of the following:

- a. Left iliac fossa.
- b. Morrison's pouch.
- c. Lesser sac.
- d. Perineum.
- e. Left sub phrenic space.

29. All of the following are true regarding carcinoma of gall bladder EXCEPT one:

- a. It is an adenocarcinoma.
- b. Affects mainly elderly.
- c. Female gender predominance.
- d. Gall bladder stones increases the risk.
- e. Prognosis is favorable.

30. A 32-year-old lady with ulcerative colitis, she is at greatest risk for development of which of the following conditions:

- a. Appendicitis.
- b. Acute pancreatitis.
- c. Perianal fistulas.
- d. Colonic fissures.
- e. Sclerosing cholangitis.

31. Space of Disse: all the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- a. Supported by reticular fibers.
- b. It contains Ito cells.
- c. The hepatocytes are in direct contact with blood.
- d. It houses the microvilli of the hepatocytes.
- e. It has direct contact with fenestrated endothelial cells.

32. Compared to the BASAL RATE of salivary secretion, by parasympathetic stimulation all the followings are increased in the final saliva EXCEPT:

- a. pH of saliva.
- b. K⁺ concentration.
- c. Amount of saliva.
- d. Cl⁻ concentration.
- e. Na⁺ concentration.

33. A Timed-release microgranules that release 5-ASA throughout the small intestine, is:

- a. Pentasa.
- b. Canasa.
- c. Asacol.
- d. Rowasa.
- e. Olsalazine.

34. Malignant tumors of the parotid gland destroyed (damaged) the facial nerve or its branches in the substance of the gland which of the following tests would be not helpful in diagnosis of facial nerve injury?

- a. Asking the patient to show his teeth.
- b. Closure of eye.
- c. Asking the patient to clench the teeth firmly.
- d. Blowing of air.
- e. Whistling.

35. A 1-year old baby boy presented with irritability and vomiting. Upon abdominal examination he had abdominal swelling. He passed stool with currant Jelly appearance. The most likely diagnosis for this scenario is:

- a. Infectious enterocolitis.
- b. Intussusception.
- c. Hirschsprung disease.
- d. Ischemic colitis.
- e. Inguinal hernia.

36. Mucosa of the large intestine are characterized by all the following EXCEPT:

- a. Lymphatic nodules are frequently seen in lamina propria.
- b. Mucosa is thicker than that of the small intestine it contains crypts of Lieberkühn but no villi.
- c. Muscularis mucosa is well developed.
- d. The cells of the crypts of Lieberkühn in lamina propria are the same as those of the small intestine.
- e. Lining epithelium is simple columnar absorbing cells with numerous goblet cells.

37. Concerning the development of the abdominal wall and peritoneum choose the unsuitable combination:

- a. Abdominal wall → Ectoderm + somatic mesoderm.
- b. Linea alba → Fusion of right and left mesenchyme in midline.
- c. Peritoneal cavity → Intraembryonic coelom.
- d. Visceral peritoneum → Splanchnic mesenchyme.
- e. Ventral mesentery → All ligaments of the liver.

38. Concerning the physiological herniation, all the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- a. Coiling of the small intestinal loops and complete formation of cecum occur after returning of the intestine to abdominal cavity.
- b. During the 10th week of development, the herniated intestinal loops begin to return to the abdominal cavity.
- c. The herniation occurs in the intestinal loop of the midgut due to rapid growing of the liver and kidneys.
- d. The primary intestinal loop enters the extra embryonic cavity in the umbilical cord during the 6th week of development.
- e. The total rotation of the gut occurs in the abdomen after herniation.

39. Regarding the members of the family Enterobacteriaceae, which one of the following is the most accurate?

- a. All members of the family are part of the normal microbiota.
- b. All members of the family have endotoxin.
- c. All members of the family are anaerobic.
- d. All members of the family ferment lactose.
- e. All members of the family produce enterotoxin.

40. Natalizumab is:

- a. A chimeric immunoglobulin that binds to and neutralizes TNF- α .
- b. Polyethylene glycol Fab fragment of humanized anti- TNF- α .
- c. Fully humanized IgG antibody.
- d. A humanized IgG4 monoclonal antibody against the cell adhesion molecule α 4-integrin subunit.
- e. An immunosuppressant agent.

Answers

1	B	11	B	21	B	31	C
2	C	12	C	22	E	32	B
3	D	13	C	23	A	33	A
4	C	14	E	24	C	34	C
5	C	15	A	25	C	35	B
6	A	16	B	26	E	36	D
7	E	17	B	27	B	37	E
8	E	18	B	28	B	38	E
9	B	19	E	29	E	39	B
10	D	20	B	30	E	40	D

Samia Simrin & Noor Adnan

وَكَمْ لِلَّهِ مِنْ لُطْفٍ خَفِيٍّ يَدِقُّ خَفَاهُ عَنْ فَهْمِ الذَّكِيِّ
وَكَمْ يُسِرُّ أَتَى مِنْ بَعْدِ عُسْرِ فَفَرَّجَ كَرْبَهُ الْقَلْبُ الشَّجِيَّ
-علي بن أبي طالب-