

TEST BANK



Subject:

FINAL GIS

-019

Collected

by

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1-Which of the following preganglionic sympathetic fibers synapse in inferior mesenteric ganglia?

- a.S2 S3 S4 spinal nerves.
- b.Greater splanchnic nerves.
- c.Lesser splanchnic nerves.
- d.Lumber splanchnic nerves.
- e.Lowest splanchnic nerves.

2-The clinically proved treatment for preventing bleeding in stress – related Gastritis is by nasogastric tube, of:

- a.Omeprazole.
- b.Misoprostol.
- c.Famotidine.
- d.Bismuth subsalicylate.
- e.Cimetidine.

3-Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease is seen in all of the following conditions EXCEPT one:

- a.Insulin resistance
- b.Obesity
- c.Diabetes mellitus type 2
- d.Dyslipidemia
- e.Chronic anemia

4-Liver sinusoids, all of the followings are correct EXCEPT:

- a.Separated from the underlying hepatocytes by space of Disse.

- b. Hepatocytes are in direct contact with blood stream.
- c. Supported by reticular fibers.
- d. Contain mixed blood.
- e. Lined by endothelial cells and Kupffer cells.

5- Which of the following is deemed a hepatitis B carrier? (Ag=antigen, AB=antibody)

- a. HbSAg (+) HbSAb (-) HbEAB(+) HbCIgM AB (+) HbCIgG AB(+).
- b. HbSAg (+) HbSAb (+) HbEAB(-) HbCIgM AB (+) HbCIgG AB(+).
- c. HbSAg (+) HbSAb (-) HbEAB(+) HbCIgM AB (-) HbCIgG AB(+).
- d. HbSAg (+) HbSAb (+) HbEAB(-) HbCIgM AB (-) HbCIgG AB(+).
- e. HbSAg (-) HbSAb (-) HbEAB(+) HbCIgM AB (+) HbCIgG AB(+).

6- *Vibrio cholera*, one is WRONG:

- a. Cholera toxin cause Increase of intracellular cGMP.
- b. Non- O1, O139 *Vibrio* causes acute gastroenteritis.
- c. Have endotoxin.
- d. Motile curved bacilli.
- e. Are halotolerant.

7- A 47-year-old male is diagnosed with peptic ulcer disease. Treatment includes antibiotics for infection of the stomach with *Helicobacter pylori*. Which enzyme is secreted by this organism and enables it to survive in the acid environment of the stomach?

- a. Transpeptidase.
- b. Oxidase.

- c.Catalase.
- d.Urease.
- e.Protease.

8-The definitive host for *Entamoeba histolytica* is:

- a.Dogs.
- b.Pigs.
- c.Rats.
- d.Sheep.
- e.Man.

9-Which of the following abnormalities results from incomplete separation of the hindgut from the urogenital sinus by urorectal septum?

- a.Rectovaginal fistula.
- b.Rectoperineal fistula.
- c.Imperforate anus.
- d.Hirschsprung disease.
- e.Rectoanal atresia.

10-*Ascaris lumbricoides*, one is WRONG:

- a.Humid environment is needed for infectivity.
- b.Reinfection is possible.
- c.Eggs become infective 2 to 6 weeks following deposition.
- d.Larvae may be found in sputum or gastric aspirates.

e. Unembryonated egg is the infective stage.

11-All of the following statements concerning the sigmoid colon are correct EXCEPT:

- a. It has parasympathetic innervations from sacral nerves.
- b. The medial limb of its mesentery contains left colic artery.
- c. It ends in front of the mid of sacrum.
- d. It has inverted V shape mesentery.
- e. The blood supply from inferior mesenteric artery.

12-During development, the midgut artery appears markedly narrowed at its origin. Which one of the following organ is derive from midgut and may receive inadequate blood supply?

- a. Gallbladder.
- b. Stomach.
- c. Ascending colon.
- d. Descending colon.
- e. Rectum.

13-Human transmission of Brucella can occur by any of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Inhalation.
- b. Ingestion of contaminated meat.
- c. Ingestion of infected milk.
- d. Direct contact with animal tissues.
- e. Person to person.

14-Which of the following is forming the lower part of the anal canal?

- a.Urorectal septum.
- b.Urogenital sinus.
- c.Proctodeum.
- d.Posterior part of the cloaca.
- e.Ruptures of the cloacal membrane.

15-A brown pigmentation of the colon known as "melanosis coli." is a side effect caused by the use of:

- a.Senna.
- b.Docusate.
- c.Lactulose.
- d.Bisacodyl.
- e.Methylcellulose.

16-Inferior mesenteric vessels , all the following are correct EXCEPT:

- a.The vein drains to the splenic vein.
- b.The artery arises from the aorta immediately behind the 3rd part of duodenum.
- c.The gonadal vessels crosses anterior to the branches of the artery.
- d.The branches of the artery lie anterior to the left ureter.
- e.The artery lies lateral to the inferior mesenteric vein.

17-The drug of choice for treating filariasis and loiasis is:

- a.Diethylcarbamazepine citrate.

- b. Mebendazole.
- c. Albendazole.
- d. Iodoquinol.
- e. Bithionol.

18-All the following are correct statements concerning the clinical uses of H-2 blockers EXCEPT:

- a. Heals peptic ulcers in the presence of NSAIDs.
- b. Used to treat non-ulcer dyspepsia.
- c. Cimetidine and ranitidine inhibit cytochrome P450 enzymes.
- d. They decrease both basal and meal-stimulated acid secretion.
- e. Used before meals to treat gastroesophageal reflux.

19-All the following are true about pringle maneuver (application of clamp at the free edge of the lesser omentum) EXCEPT:

- a. The secretion of bile through the common bile duct reach the duodenum without interruption.
- b. The hepatic artery and portal vein is occluded in such maneuver.
- c. It help to reduce the bleeding during liver injury.
- d. The blood flow to the spleen not interrupted.
- e. The inferior vena cava not occluded in such maneuver.

20-A 55 year old man with a history of chronic alcoholism diagnosed with early cirrhosis. The development of which of the following conditions is associated with high mortality rate in this patient?

- a. Caput medosa.

b.Upper GIT bleeding.

c.Ascitis.

d.Hemorrhoids.

e.Splenomegaly.

21-One of the following regarding hepcidin is CORRECT:

a.Spleen is the main source.

b.Reduced hepcidin levels associated with increased iron absorption.

c.It enhances iron efflux from intestine into plasma.

d.Its levels increased in hemochromatosis.

e.It enhances copper deposition.

22-All are true regarding hepatitis A virus(HAV) infection, EXCEPT:

a.HAV vaccine can be given to selected group of patients.

b.Diagnosis is done by a positive HAV IgM SEROLOGY.

c.It is transmitted via feco oral route.

d.Can cause acute liver failure.

e.Usually causes chronic infection.

23-A neonate has a small a reducible protrusion through a defined ring at the umbilicus. The doctor indicates to the parents that this will likely close spontaneously. Which of the following congenital malformation is present?

a.Umbilical hernia.

b.Gastroschisis.

c.Patent omphalomesenteric duct.

d. Omphalocele.

e. Symptomatic patent urachus.

24-A 65-year-old man presented with malaise and weight loss. On physical examination, he was found to have enlarged abdomen and skin yellowish discoloration. An abdominal CT scan showed uniformly enlarged liver. Liver biopsy microscopically showed abundant Mallory hyaline bodies, neutrophilic infiltrates, necrosis of hepatocytes, and extensive macrovesicular steatosis. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Acetaminophen toxicity.

b. Sclerosing cholangitis.

c. Chronic hepatitis B infection.

d. Acute hepatitis.

e. Alcoholic hepatitis.

25-A 34-year-old woman presents with fever, nausea, severe abdominal cramping, and bloody diarrhea that was fecal leukocyte-positive. A few days previously, she had eaten undercooked chicken. Of the following, which is the most likely etiologic agent?

a. *Salmonella typhi*.

b. *Shigella dysenteriae*.

c. *Clostridium perfringens*.

d. *Campylobacter jejuni*.

e. *Yersinia enterocolitica*.

26-A neonate baby was born with diabetes mellitus due to an inadequate production of insulin. Which one of the following is the origin of the cells of pancreas, which produce the insulin?

- a. Proctodeum.
- b. Septum transversum.
- c. Ectoderm.
- d. Mesoderm.
- e. Endoderm.

27-An opioid receptor antagonists for a short-term use for postoperative ileus in hospitalized patients is:

- a. Diphenoxylate.
- b. Metoclopramide.
- c. Alvimopan.
- d. Octreotide.
- e. Colestipol.

28-The drug that inhibits dihydrofolate reductase is:

- a. Budesonide.
- b. Azathioprine.
- c. Sulfasalazi
- d. Methotrexate.
- e. Infliximab.

29-Which one of the following drugs is a neurokinin receptor antagonist:

- a. Nabilone.

- b. Diphenhydramine.
- c. Aprepitant.
- d. Ondansetron.
- e. Alosterone.

30-One of the following is FALSE regarding Wilson disease:

- a. Decreased serum ceruloplasmin.
- b. Decreased urinary copper excretion.
- c. Mallory hyaline bodies.
- d. Fatty change in liver.
- e. Kayser-Fleischer ring.

31-A 32 years old man undergoes vasectomy for birth control. The surgeon made an incision on each side of the scrotum. In this case choose the correct statement concerning the scrotum?

- a. Lymphatic drainage into the pre aortic lymph nodes.
- b. Venous drainage into the inferior vena cava.
- c. The blood supply is primarily from the testicular artery.
- d. It has innervation from ilioinguinal and genitofemoral nerves.
- e. Its dartos tunic is the continuation of the scarpas fascia.

32-Which of the following serologic markers indicate HBV clearance?

- a. HbCAg IgG antibody.
- b. HbSAg Antibody.
- c. HbCAg.

- d. HbCAg IgM antibody.
- e. HbSAg.

33-Domperidone may cause all the following effects EXCEPT:

- a. It enhances gastric emptying.
- b. It is used to treat post surgical gastroparesis.
- c. It inhibits chemoreceptor trigger zone causing antiemetic effect.
- d. It may cause extrapyramidal symptoms.
- e. It increases esophageal peristalsis and lower esophageal pressure.

34- A 39-year-old man comes to the physician because of anorexia, malaise, dark urine and upper abdominal discomfort. His temperature is 37.9°C (100.2°F). Physical examination shows scleral icterus and moderate right upper quadrant tenderness. The liver is palpable below the right costal margin. Laboratory studies show:

- HBsAg: positive
- HBsAb: negative
- Anti-HBc IgM: positive
- HBeAg: positive

Which of the following will most likely change in his serologic findings when this patient enters the window period? (USMLE q.)

- a. He will become HBsAb positive
- b. He will become HBeAg negative
- c. He will become HBsAg negative
- d. He will become HBcAg positive
- e. He will become HBc IgG positive

35-The anal canal above the pectinate line characterized by all of the following EXCEPT one

- a. The external hemorrhoids is common in it.
- b. The lining epithelium is simple columnar with mucous cells.
- c. Venous drainage into the portal vein.
- d. It has visceral sensation.
- e. Lymphatic drainage into the pre-aortic lymph nodes.

36-One of the followings combinations is FALSE:

- a. liver adenoma - Acetaminophen.
- b. Wilson disease -ATP7B gene mutation.
- c. Budd-Chiari syndrome- Oral contraceptive.
- d. Sinusoidal obstruction syndrome-Cyclophosphamide.
- e. Reye syndrome-Microvesicular fatty change.

37-The pudendal canal; all of the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- a. Located on the lateral wall of ischiorectal fossa.
- b. It begins at the lesser sciatic foramen close to ischial spine.
- c. Transmits the pudendal nerve and nerve to obturator internus.
- d. Formed by splitting of obturator externus fascia.
- e. Ends by opening into the deep perineal pouch.

38-Patient has laceration of his superior mesenteric artery immediately distal to the origin of middle colic artery. Which one of the following organs may become ischemic?

- a. Ascending colon.
- b. Duodenum.
- c. Descending colon.
- d. Transverse colon.
- e. Pancreas.

39-A healthy 25-year-old male is asking for advice regarding his case of vomiting and watery diarrhea, that is accompanied by mild abdominal cramps since the morning. He reports being unable to intake hard food but can keep soft foods and water. His temperature is slightly elevated. Which of the following is correct advice?

- a. Purchase and use antivirals to manage the disease.
- b. Start antibiotics promptly to decrease disease duration.
- c. Immediately visit the emergency department to seek medical help.
- d. Stay hydrated and stay at home to prevent disease spread.
- e. Avoid painkillers like paracetamol

40-Which of the following is true of Rotaviruses gastroenteritis?

- a. Causes a distinct set of clinical symptoms that is different from other viral gastroenteritis.
- b. Has a high mortality rate even with hydration therapy.
- c. Most infections occur in the elderly.
- d. Infections in neonates often cause very few or no symptoms at all.
- e. Presence of antibodies against Rotaviruses is rare worldwide.

ANSWERS:

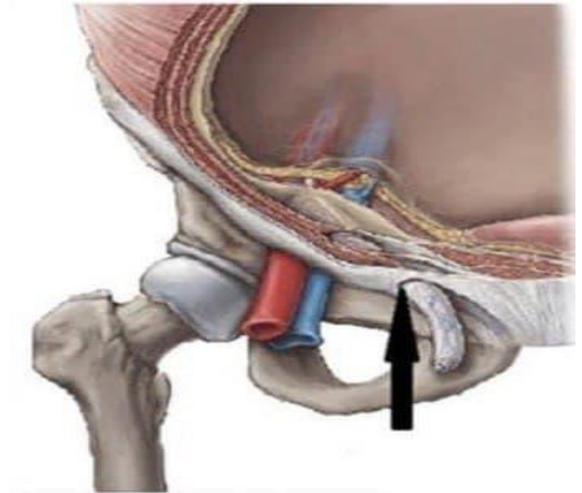
1-D	8-E	15-A	22-E	29-C	36-A
2-A	9-A	16-E	23-A	30-B	37-D
3-E	10-E	17-A	24-E	31-B	38-D
4-B	11-B	18-A	25-D	32-B	39-D
5-D	12-C	19-A	26-E	33-D	40-D
6-A	13-E	20-B	27-C	34-C	
7-D	14-C	21-B	28-D	35-A	

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<PRACTICAL>

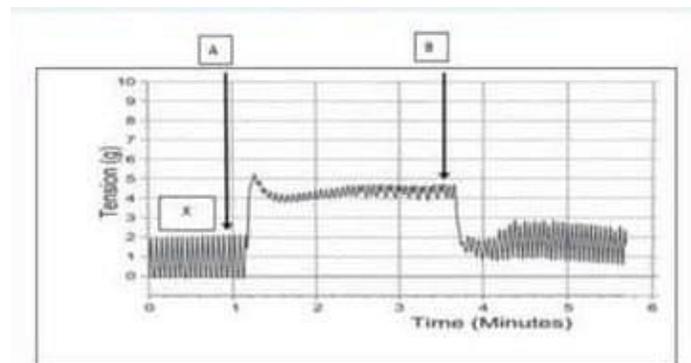
1-The pointed structure is reinforced by which one of the following:

- a. Conjoint tendon.
- b. Internal oblique aponeurosis.
- c. Transversals fascia.
- d. Inguinal ligament.
- e. External oblique aponeurosis.



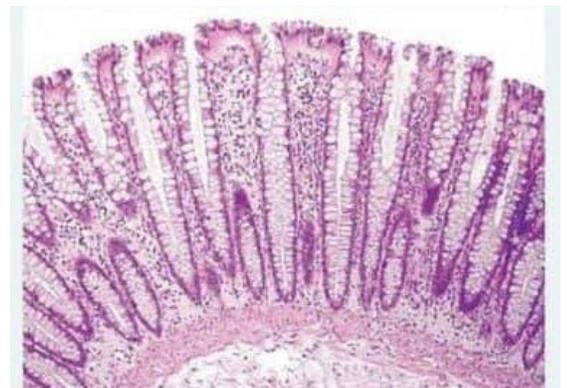
2-The graph below represents the rat's small intestinal motility as shown in the physiology lab, before and after adding substance A and substance B. All the following sentences are true, EXCEPT.

- a. Substance A mimics the effect of acetylcholine.
- b. The effects of substance A could be mediated via muscarinic receptors.
- c. The part of the graph labelled as X represents slow waves.
- d. Substance A has increased tonic contraction.
- e. Substance B could be a competitive antagonist for substance A.



3-Identify this section:

- a. Appendix.
- b. Colon.
- c. Gallbladder.



d. Duodenum.

e. Jejunum.

4-Identify the pointed structure:

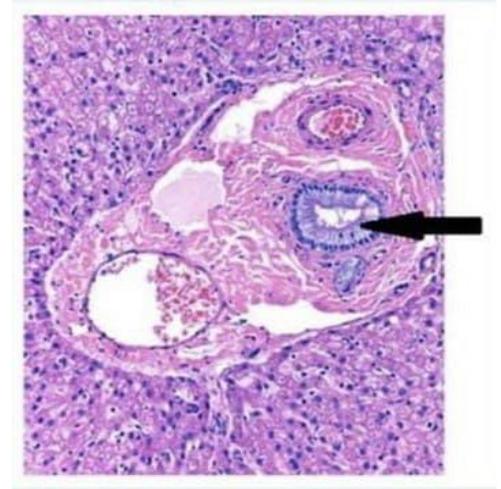
a. Portal Vein.

b. Hepatic Artery.

c. Porta hepatis.

d. Blood Sinusoids.

e. Bile Duct.



5-This is a section from the esophagus from a 60 year old patient with liver cirrhosis who developed massive hematemesis, what is the most likely cause of this bleeding based on the picture?

a. Esophagitis.

b. Gastric ulcer.

c. Gastric cancer.

d. Esophageal cancer.

e. Esophageal varices.



6-Patient presents with a history of watery diarrhea of several weeks' duration and the microscopic examination of stool sample showing as the picture. Which of the following is the cause?

a. Entamoeba histolytica.

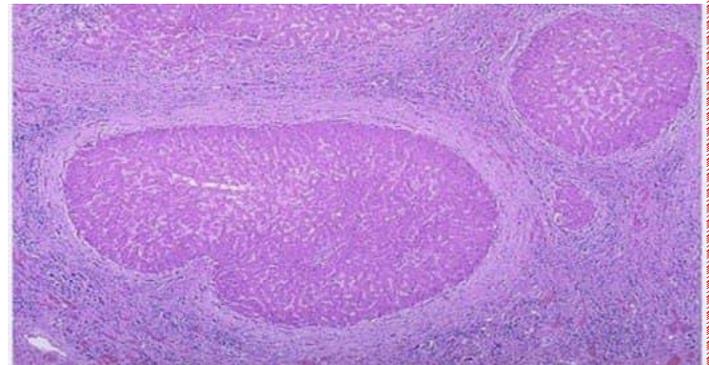
b. Clostridium difficile.



- c. *Yersinia enterocolitica*.
- d. Enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli*.
- e. *Giardia lamblia*.

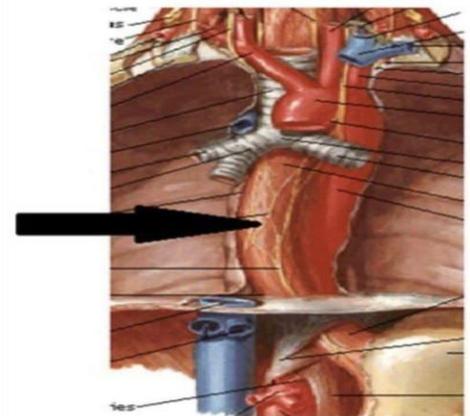
7-This represents a microscopic appearance of a condition that can result of all of the following EXCEPT one:

- a. Wilson disease.
- b. Viral hepatitis.
- c. Hemochromatosis.
- d. Biliary diseases.
- e. Rey syndrome.



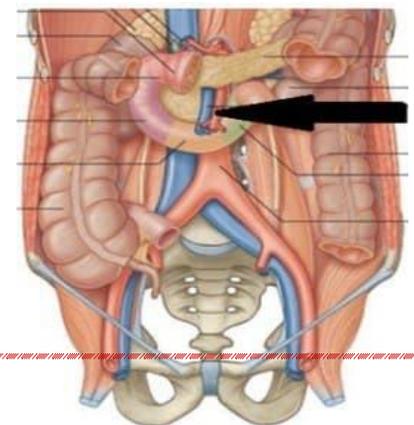
8-structure is lodge in all of the following sites EXCEPT:

- a. Pressure by arch of the aorta.
- b. Crossing by left bronchus.
- c. Passing through the diaphragm.
- d. At the beginning.
- e. Crossing by descending thoracic aorta



9-The pointed structure supplies all of the following organs EXCEPT:

- a. Duodenum.
- b. Ilium.
- c. Pancreas.



d. Appendix.

e. Spleen.

10-One of the followings with regard to the metabolic rate is NOT true:

a. Energy equivalent of O₂ is needed to calculate metabolic rate by indirect calorimetry..

b. It is higher in a person on a diet of fat than on protein diet.

c. It represents the heat produced by a body per hour per meter square surface area.

d. It is lower in a person during starvation and malnutrition.

e. O₂ consumption is used for indirect calorimetric measurements of metabolic rate.

11-The pointed structure characterized by all of the following EXCEPT one:

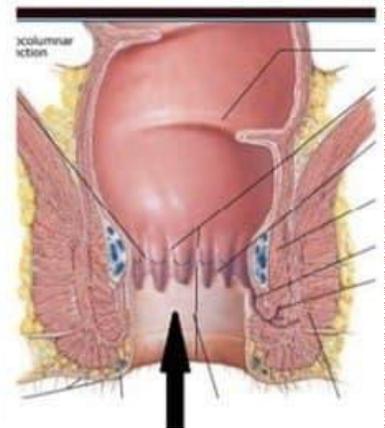
a. The blood supply from internal iliac artery.

b. The veins drainage to the inferior vena cava.

c. It has visceral sensation.

d. The Lymphatic drainage to the inguinal lymph nodes.

e. The lining epithelium is stratified sqamous epithelium nonkeratinized.

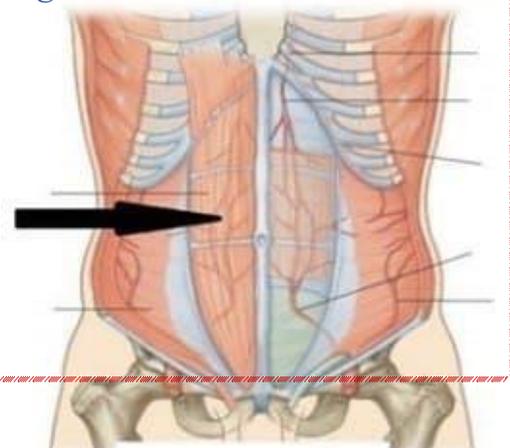


12-The pointed structure contains all of the following EXCEPT:

a. Two muscles.

b. L1 spinal nerves.

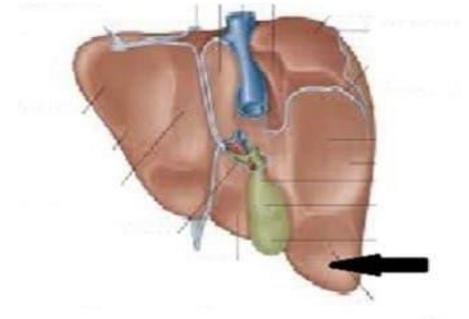
c. Two arteries.



- d. Lymphatic vessels.
- e. Intercostals nerves.

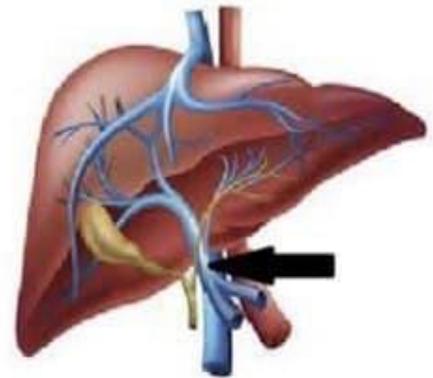
13-Identify the pointed impression:

- a. Renal.
- b. Duodenal.
- c. Gastric.
- d. Colic.
- e. Pyloric.



14-All of the following organs drain into the pointed structure EXCEPT one:

- a. Liver.
- b. Stomach.
- c. Pancreas.
- d. Gallbladder.
- e. Duodenum.

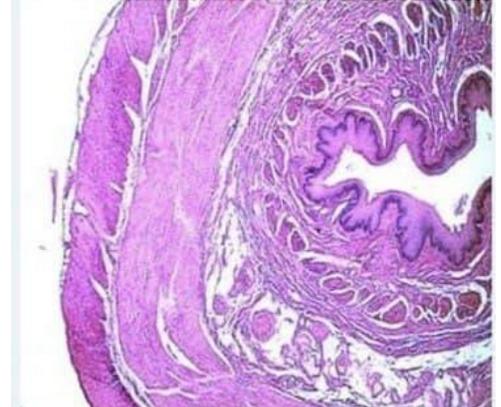


15-What is the identity of the organism on S-S agar with forming Black spots (H₂S production) of the colonies?

- a. Shigella.
- b. E. coli
- c. Staphylococcus Spp.
- d. Streptococcus pyogenes.
- e. Salmonella.

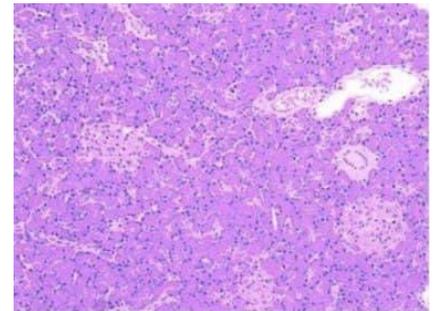
16-Identify this section:

- a. Gallbladder.
- b. Esophagus.
- c. Ileum.
- d. Duodenum.
- e. Stomach.



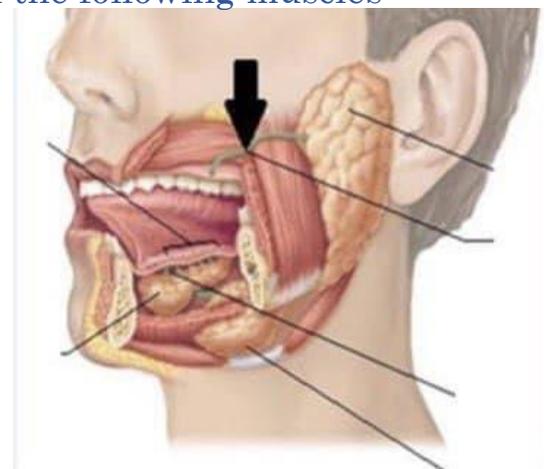
17-Identify this section:

- a. Parotid gland.
- b. Sublingual gland.
- c. Pancreas.
- d. Liver.
- e. Submandibular gland.



18-The pointed structure piercing which one of the following muscles:

- a. Lateral pterygoid.
- b. Buccinator.
- c. Mylohyoid.
- d. Medial pterygoid.
- e. Masseter.



19-A 50 year old man in the intensive care unit (ICU) after a major surgery, and suddenly developed hematemesis, based upon the picture given above from the stomach, the most likely diagnosis is:

- a. Gastric carcinoma.
- b. Autoimmune gastritis.
- c. Viral gastritis.
- d. Stress ulcers.
- e. Chronic H pylori gastritis.



20-For selective isolation of which specific intestinal pathogen is TCBS media recommended?

- a. Shigella Spp.
- b. E.coli.
- c. Entamoeba histolytica.
- d. Vibrio cholera.
- e. Salmonella spp.

ANSWERS:

1-A	5-E	9-E	13-D	17-C
2-C	6-E	10-B	14-A	18-B
3-B	7-E	11-C	15-E	19-D
4-E	8-E	12-B	16-B	20-D

أَلَا إِنَّ نَصْرَ اللَّهِ قَرِيبٌ