



# GIT- pathology

## Archive

### Lecture 1

DISEASE OF THE ORAL CAVITY  
AND ESOPHAGUS

## patho - lecture (1)

1. One of the following is characteristic of esophageal infection caused by CMV :

- A- Nuclear and cytoplasmic inclusion in capillary endothelium and stromal cells.
- B- Central part of ulcer deeper than peripheral part.
- C- Nuclear viral inclusion in biopsy.
- D- Coudry bodies A showing in histological pattern.
- E- Composed of matted fungal hyphae and inflammatory cells.

Answer: A

2. Esophageal stenosis occurs due to :

- A- Posterior displacement of tracheoesophageal septum.
- B- Anterior displacement of tracheoesophageal septum.
- C- Distal displacement of tracheoesophageal septum.
- D- Proximal displacement of tracheoesophageal septum.

Answer: A

## patho - lecture (1)

3. The most common malignant salivary gland tumor is?

- A. Adenoid cystic carcinoma.
- B. Warthin tumor.
- C. Pleomorphic adenoma.
- D. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma.
- E. Adenocarcinoma.

ANSWER: D

4. All of the following regarding achalasia are true except?

- A. Primary causes are more common.
- B. May result in functional esophageal obstruction.
- C. Decreased lower esophageal sphincter (LES) tone.
- D. Esophageal aperistalsis.
- E. patient could present with epigastric pain

ANSWER: C

5. Regarding tracheoesophageal fistula, which is false?

- A. Proximal part of esophagus continues with trachea and distal part ends as blind sac.
- B. Proximal and distal parts of esophagus continue with trachea by single tube.
- C. Proximal part of esophagus ends as a blind sac and distal part continues with the trachea.
- D. Proximal and distal parts of esophagus continue together.
- E. Proximal and distal parts of esophagus continue with trachea separately by double tubes.

ANSWER: D

## patho - lecture (1)

6. 55yrs man came with food impaction and dysphagia, upper endoscopy was made and there was cell hyperplasia ... and neutrophils more than 15 cells/zone, which is correct?

A. Not associated with Barrett esophagus

B. Autoimmune esophagitis

C. Respond well to PPI D. Has rings in its upper and mid esophagus

Answer: C

### اسئلة خارجية (مش من الارشيف)

1. a 50-year-old woman with long-standing rheumatoid arthritis complains of weakness and fatigue. She states that her stools have recently become black after taking a new nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Gastroscopy shows numerous superficial, bleeding mucosal defects.

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

(A) Acute erosive gastritis

(B) Early gastric cancer

(C) Helicobacter pylori gastritis

(D) Ménétrier disease

(E) Peptic ulcer disease

answer: a



## patho - lecture (1)

2. A 70-year-old woman presents with difficulty swallowing and a 9-kg (20-lb) weight loss over the past several months. Endoscopy reveals irregular narrowing of the lower third of the esophagus. A biopsy shows markedly atypical cuboidal cells lining irregular gland-like structures. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

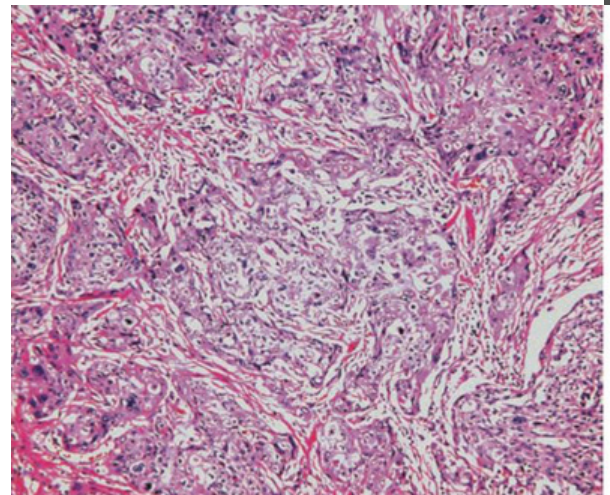
- (A) Adenocarcinoma
- (B) Esophageal stricture
- (C) leiomyosarcoma
- (D) Scleroderma
- (E) Squamous cell carcinoma

answer: a

3. A 60-year-old man presents with a 5-week history of difficulty swallowing. Physical examination is unremarkable. Upper endoscopy shows a large mass in the upper third of the esophagus. A biopsy is shown in the image. What is the appropriate histologic diagnosis for this esophageal mass?

- (A) Adenocarcinoma
- (B) Glandular metaplasia
- (C) Malignant melanoma
- (D) Squamous cell carcinoma
- (E) Transitional cell carcinoma

answer: d



## patho - lecture (1)

3. A 30-year-old man with AIDS complains of severe pain on swallowing. Upper GI endoscopy shows elevated, white plaques on a hyperemic and edematous esophageal mucosa. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- (A) Barrett esophagus
- (B) Candida esophagitis
- (C) Herpetic esophagitis
- (D) Reflux esophagitis
- (E) Squamous cell carcinoma in situ

answer : b

4. The patient described in Question 4 is at increased risk of developing which of the following diseases of the esophagus?

- (A) Achalasia
- (B) Adenocarcinoma
- (C) Candidiasis
- (D) Plummer-Vinson syndrome
- (E) Varices

answer: b

## patho - lecture (1)

5. A 35-year-old man complains of difficulty swallowing and a tendency to regurgitate his food. Endoscopy does not reveal any esophageal or gastric abnormalities. Manometric studies of the esophagus show a complete absence of peristalsis, failure of the lower esophageal sphincter to relax upon swallowing, and increased intraesophageal pressure. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- (A) Achalasia
- (B) Barrett esophagus
- (C) Esophageal stricture
- (D) Mallory-Weiss syndrome
- (E) Schatzki ring

answer: a

6. A 54-year-old man with a long history of indigestion and heartburn presents with upper abdominal pain. He was treated with proton-pump inhibitors for gastroesophageal reflux 3 years previously. An endoscopic biopsy of the lower esophagus is shown in the image. Which of the following best describes these pathologic findings?



# patho - lecture (1)

- (A) Candida esophagitis
- (B) Esophageal diverticulum
- (C) Esophageal varices
- (D) Glandular metaplasia
- (E) Schatzki ring

answer: d

