



GIT- pathology

Archive

Lecture 2

Pathology of the stomach

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patho - lecture (2)

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

- A- Nuclear and cytoplasmic inclusion in capillary endothelium andstromal 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. Which is incorrect regarding autoimmune gastritis:

- A- Antibodies to parietal cells and intrinsic factor.
- B- Antral endocrine cell hyperplasia.
- C- Impaired gastric acid production.
- D- Increased serum pepsinogen I.
- E- Vit-B12 deficiency.

Answer: D

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3. Which of the following etiologies is least likely to cause acute gastric ulcer?

- A. Intracranial disease.
- B. Allergy.
- C. Burns.
- D. Stress.
- E. Trauma.

ANSWER: B

4. All of the following describes chemical gastropathy except?

- A. Foveolar hyperplasia.
- B. Background of inflammation.
- C. Smooth muscle fiber hyperplasia.
- D. Vasodilation.
- E. Edema and congestion of capillaries.

ANSWER: B

5. Which is false matching :

- a. Stress ulcers - severe trauma.
- b. Stress ulcers - severe burns.
- c. Cushing ulcers - high incidence of perforation.

Answer: B

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اسئلة خارجية (مش من ضمن الاراشيف)

1.A 3-week-old boy is brought to the physician by his parents, who report that he vomits forcefully immediately after nursing. Physical examination reveals an "olive-like" palpable mass and visible peristaltic movements within the infant's abdomen. What is the most likely cause of projectile vomiting in this infant ?

- (A) Appendicitis
- (B) Congenital pyloric stenosis
- (C) Hirschsprung disease
- (D) Meconium ileus
- (E) Tracheoesophageal fistula

answer :a

2.A 45-year-old woman presents with a 6-month history of fatigue and swelling in her neck. Physical examination shows a goiter. A CBC discloses megaloblastic anemia and a normal reticulocyte count. Additionally, there is an elevated serum level of TSH and antithyroid antibodies. Needle aspiration of the left lobe of the thyroid reveals benign follicular cells and numerous lymphocytes. Anemia in this patient is most likely caused by antibodies directed to which of the following targets?

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- (A) Chief cells
- (B) Intrinsic factor
- (C) Paneth cells
- (D) TSH receptor
- (E) Vitamin D

Answer: b

3. A 40-year-old woman presents with a 2-month history of burning epigastric pain that usually occurs between meals. The pain can be relieved with antacids or food. The patient also reports a recent history of tarry stools. She denies taking aspirin or NSAIDs. Laboratory studies show a micro-cytic, hypochromic anemia (serum hemoglobin = 8.5 g/dL). Gastrosocopy reveals a bleeding mucosal defect in the antrum measuring 1.5 cm in diameter. An endoscopic biopsy shows that the lesion lacks mucosal lining cells and is composed of amorphous, cellular debris and numerous neutrophils. Which of the following is the most important factor in the pathogenesis of this patient's disease?

- (A) Achlorohydria
- (B) Acute ischemia
- (C) Autoimmunity
- (D) Gastrinoma
- (E) Helicobacter pylori infection

answer: e