**Infection control of norovirus outbreak in a ward includes all of the following EXCEPT**

1. Uncovered raw food should be destroyed
2. Hand washing with soap and water is important
3. Isolate the patient/s in the isolation room or in a cohort way
4. You may close the affected ward for admissions and discharge if necessary
5. The ward can be opened if no new cases have occurred for a period of 24 hours XXX

**Hepatitis A, one is WRONG**

1. It belongs to picornaviruses
2. Incubation period is approximately 2-6 weeks
3. It is transmitted by fecal oral route
4. There is a killed vaccine available to protect against the virus
5. Chronic carriers occurs in 0.1-0.2% XXX

**One is FALSE regarding hepatitis B**

1. It is the only RNA virus from all hepatitis viruses XXX
2. It can be transmitted by needle sticks, and yourself as a future doctor, is at risk and you should take the hepatitis B vaccine
3. The vaccine is given in 3 doses
4. After having the vaccine, a protective antibody titer is defined as having > 10mIU/ml
5. Those who do not respond to the vaccine should be given another course of the vaccine before being advised on their career

**Rotavirus, one is Wrong**

1. It may infect more than one host such as humans and pigs
2. It has a polymerase and segmented RNA genome which can lead to antigenic drift and shift
3. It may increases the paracellular space leading to fluids loss from intestines
4. Transmitted by faecal oral route/fomites
5. It belongs to retroviruses which have an envelope XXX

**Hepatitis C virus (HCV), one is WRONG**

1. It belongs to flaviviruses
2. It is enveloped
3. More than 80% will suffer from persistent infection
4. There is no vaccine yet
5. We accept blood donation from infected patients since the virus is transmitted focally XXX

**Hepatitis D, one is WRONG**

1. It has a high mortality rate in pregnant women XXX
2. It is a defective virus
3. Hepatitis B vaccine will indirectly protect against hepatitis D infection
4. It can super infect or co-infect with hepatitis B
5. Transmitted by blood

**One is a defective hepatitis virus**

1. Hepatitis A
2. Hepatitis B
3. Hepatitis C
4. Hepatitis D XXX
5. HepatitisE

**One is FALSE regarding hepatitis B**

1. It is an enveloped virus with a DNA polymerase and a partial DNA genome
2. It can be transmitted via needle sticks, and yourself as a future doctor, is at risk and you should take the hepatitis B vaccine
3. It is largely asymptomatic in children
4. The majority of infected people (90%) will suffer from chronic infection XXX
5. None of the above

**One is FALSE regarding hepatitis C virus (HCV)**

1. Persistence is the commonest outcome following HCV infection
2. It belongs to flaviviruses
3. Incubation period may reach 8 weeks
4. Anti HCV positive persons should donate blood XXX
5. Interferon alpha and Ribavirin are used in treatment
6. Myoepithelial cells (**one is correct):**
7. Are usually found outside the acinar basal lamina
8. Are not controlled by autonomic nervous system
9. Prevent salivary acini distension during secretion
10. Are secretory cells
11. Well defined only around serous acini
12. The fundic gland is lined by all the following **Except**:
13. Mucous neck cells
14. Paneth cells
15. Oxyntic cells
16. Chief cells
17. Neuroendocrine cells
18. M-cells is characterized by following **Except**:
19. Overly the lymphoid follicles of Peyer’s patches
20. Their basal lamina invaginations is in contact with macrophages and lymphocytes
21. They are consider as antigen- presenting cells
22. They secrete lysozyme with antibacterial activity
23. They are squamous- like cells with microfolds on their surface
24. Central in position and form about 70% of cells in islets of Langerhans:
25. Alpha cells
26. Beta cells
27. Delta cells
28. F or PP cells
29. Autonomic nerve cells

**Subject: Histology**

1. Vermilion zone is characterized by the following **Except**:
2. Highly vascular dermal connective tissue papillae
3. Devoid of sweat gland
4. Rich with hair follicles and sebaceous glands
5. Is the junction of the inner and outer surface of the lip
6. Richly supplied with free nerve endings
7. One of the following is **False** concerning the peptic cells:
8. Found in the base of fundic glands
9. Numerous smooth endoplasmic reticulum (sER)
10. Supranuclear Golgi apparatus
11. Apical secretory granules
12. Secrete rennin and pepsinogen
13. Which pairing is **Incorrect:**
14. Peyer’s patches / ileum
15. Teniae coli / large intestine
16. Column’s of Morgagni / appendix
17. Duodenum / Brunner’s gland
18. Plica circularis / small intestine
19. Which description **is true** of the bile canaliculi?
20. Are bordered directly by endothelial cells
21. Contents flow toward the central vein
22. Are surrounded by the hepatic sinusoids
23. The sides of bile canaliculi are closed by tight junctions
24. Normally contain blood plasma

The treatment of choice for a patient with C. jejuni enterocolitis is

a. Erythromycin

b. Ciprofloxacin xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

c. Ampicillin

d. Pepto-Bismol

e. Campylobacter antitoxin

Which of the following statement regarding Campylobacter jejuni is not correct

a. It is commonly cultured in antibiotic containing media

b. Incubation temperature is 42 c

c. It is cultured in an microaerophilic environment

d. It is a normal flora of intestine xxxxxxxxxxxx

e. can be cultured from stool

The best way of H. pylori transmission is

1. Inhalational
2. Oral xxxxxxxxxxxxx
3. Contact with skin
4. All of the above
5. None of the above..
6. **Concerning the lesser curvature of the stomach, the following are true except:**
7. It is directed to the right and upward
8. The left gastric artery runs along it
9. Runs along it and directed to the left
10. It has incisura angularis
11. The greatomentum is attached to it **XXX**
12. **The 3rd part of Duodenum crosses anterior to the following except:**
13. Inferior vena cava
14. Superior mesenteric artery XXX
15. Vertebral colon
16. Abdominal aorta
17. Psoas muscle
18. **Concerning the Jejunum, the following are true except:**
19. It has a thick wall
20. It is supplied by branches from superior mesenteric artery
21. It gradually changes into ileum
22. There s large number of pyer's patches(lymphoid tissue) in its wall XXX
23. Its mesentery is attached to the left of the aorta
24. **Porta hapatis of the liver contains the following except:**
25. Common bile duct XXX
26. Right and left hepatic ducts
27. Right and left branches of portal vein
28. Right and left branches of hepatic artery.
29. Lymph nodes

**GTI- 2**

1. **Concerning the rectum, one of the following statements is wrong:**
2. The peritoneum covers all of its parts XXX
3. The blood supply for the mucous membrane is from superior rectal artery
4. It has an ampulla at its distal end
5. It is curved
6. It begins at level of 3rd sacral piece
7. **The following are related to the posterior surface of the stomach except:**
8. Pancreas
9. Spleen
10. Left lobe of the liver XXX
11. Left suprarenal gland
12. Left kidney
13. **Concerning the ileum, one of the following is correct:**
14. It is derived from foregut
15. The vasa recta in its mesentery are long
16. Its mesentery is attached to the right of aorta XXX
17. It has no pyer's patches
18. It receives its blood supply from branches of Celiac trunk
19. **How to find the appendix, if you opened the abdomen and did not see it?**
20. Follow the parts of the colon
21. Look for the blood supply
22. Search for ileocecal junction
23. Follow the branches of superior mesenteric artery
24. Follow the Taeniae coli to their point of meeting XXX

1- One of the following is NOT a gastrointestinal symptom:

a- constipation

b- diarrhea

c- jaundice

d- vomiting

e- headache XXXX

2- One of the following is NOT a cause of abdominal distention:

a- fat

b- flatus

c- feces

d- fever XXXX

e- fluid

3- All of the following are a gastrointestinal cause of abdominal pain EXCEPT:

a- peptic ulcer disease

b- myocardial infarction

c- acute pancreatitis

d- biliary colic

e- esophagitis

4- Odynophagia in the gastroenterology means:

a- painful swallowing

b- difficulty in swallowing

c- dyspepsia

d- esophageal obstruction

e- esophageal varices

5- Dysphagia means:

a- painful swallowing

b- difficulty in swallowing

c- esophageal varices

d- dyspepsia

e- esophageal tear

### Which of the following pairs is mismatched?

### Food poisoning: B. cereus

### Cell invasion: Shigella

### Antibiotic associated diarrhea: C. difficile

### Watery diarrhea: V. cholera

### Bacteremia: Salmonella enteritidis

1. *One of your patients is very sick. She has recently developed watery diarrhea, and a biopsy shows signs of bacteria attaching to enterocytes with loss of microvilli. The bacteria test was positive for* E. coli*. Which strain designation would you choose in this case of diarrhea?*
2. *EIEC*
3. *EPEC*
4. *ETEC*
5. *O123:H3*
6. *None of the above*

### Cholera is characterized by all of followings except:

### High infective dose

### Direct transmission from human to human

### Rice-water diarrhea

### Cholera toxin is only produced by certain strains

### Toxin alters electrolyte balance in epithelial cells

### All of the following are true of typhoid fever except:

1. *Humans are the only source of infection.*
2. *Recovered patients may become chronic carriers.*
3. *Caused by* S. typhi
4. *Infective dose is similar to that of Shigella*
5. *Reaching the reticuloendothelial* *system using macrophages as a vehicle*

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1. *The diseases caused by* Shigella dysenteriae *and* Vibrio cholerae *are similar in that both:*
2. *involve loss of large amounts of fluids through diarrhea*
3. *involve invasion of the intestinal lining*
4. *are due entirely to the effect of an exotoxin*
5. *remain localized in the intestine*
6. *involve blood and mucous in stool*
7. *A 12 year old boy has mid-abdominal cramps and watery diarrhea followed 24 hours later by lower abdominal pain and stools with both blood and mucus. He has developed a fever to 38.7 degrees with mild chills. What do you expect the etiological agent (s)?*
	1. *EHEC*
	2. Salmonella enteritidis
	3. Shigella
	4. B. cereus
	5. *a & c*
8. *Which of the following is responsible for food spoilage even in canned foods?*
9. Clostridium perfringens
10. Clostridium botulinum
11. Clostridium tetani
12. Clostridium difficile
13. S. aureus
14. *Which of the following represents a major difference between* S. typhi *and* Shigella *infections?*
15. *mode of transmission*
16. *likelihood of septicemia*
17. *the portal of entry*
18. *presence/absence of fever and diarrhea*
19. *Gram stain*
20. *Rice water stools are characteristic of:*
21. *Salmonellosis*
22. V. cholera
23. Bacillary dysentery
24. C. perfringens *food poisoning*
25. *Typhoid fever*

### Probably the most common cause of infantile diarrhea is?       a. EPEC      b. ETEC      c. EIEC      d. EHEC      e. S. aureus

1. *All are characteristic of* S. aureus *food poisoning except.*
	1. *Ingestion of food contaminated with a preformed toxin*
	2. *Food handlers are a potential source*
	3. *toxin is a heat sensitive*
	4. *Always required Antibiotic treatment*
	5. *c & d*
2. *Bacillary dysentery:*
3. *is caused by bacteria that are part of the normal enteric microbiota.*
4. *causes "rice water" stools.*
5. *does not respond to antibiotic therapy.*
6. *occurs after ingestion of bacterial toxins present in contaminated foods.*
7. *is caused by members of the Shigella genus.*

**1. Which of the following lingual papillae does locate on the margins of the tongue near the sulcus terminalis?**

A. Fungiform

**B. Foliate**

C. Filiform

D. Vallate

**2. Which of the following lymph nodes will become enlarged and tender to palpation in tonsillitis?**

A. Jugulo-omohyoid lymph node

**B. Jugulo-digastric lymph node**

C. Submandibular lymph nodes

D. Submental lymph nodes

E. Buccal lymph nodes

**3. The epigastric region is located above the vertebral level of:**

A. L1

B. L2

**C. L3**

D. IV disc between L2-L3

E. IV disc between L3-L4

**4. Which of the following abdominal surgical incisions would the surgeon choose for a kidney transplant procedure?**

A. Median

**B. Paramedian**

C. Kocher's

D. McBurney's

E. Pfannenstiel

**5. A 25-year-old was stabbed in the abdomen in the left upper quadrant. On examination in the emergency department, it was difficult to determine whether the wound had reached the peritoneal cavity. It was decided to do a midline paracentesis below the umbilicus to see if there was any blood in the peritoneal cavity.**

**The following layers of tissue were penetrated by a needle to enter the peritoneal cavity EXCEPT:**

A. Skin

B. Camper's layer of superficial fascia

C. Scarpa's layer of superficial fascia

**D. Rectus sheath and rectus abdominis muscle**

E. Transversalis fascia

F. Extraperitoneal fat

**6. Structures pass through male inguinal canal include all of the followingEXCEPT:**

A. 3 nerves

B. 3 arteries

C. 3fascial layers

D. 3different structures (venous plexus, duct, and lymph vessel)

**E. All are contents of the canal**

**7. Which of the following parts of abdominal GIT are retroperitoneal?**

**1. Abdominal esophagus, 2. Stomach, 3. Duodenum, 4. Jejunum**

**5. Ileum, 6. Appendix, 7. Ascending colon, 8. Transverse colon**

A. 3, 6, 7

B. 1, 3, 6, 7

**C. 1, 3, 7**

D. 3, 7, 8

**8. All of the following peritoneal structures are parts of greater omentum except?**

A. Gastrophrenic

B. Gastrosplenic

C. Gastrocolic

**D. Gastrohepatic**

**9. Where does the appendicular artery usually arise directly from?**

A. Ileocolic artery

B. Anterior cecal artery

**C. Posterior cecal artery**

D. Right colic artery

E. Superior rectal artery

**10. In portal hypertension where the blood flow through the liver is impeded, blood may return to systemic circulation via all of the following EXCEPT:**

A. Esophageal veins

B. Inferior rectal vein

C. Middle rectal vein

**D. Veins associated with transverse colon**

E. Veins associated with descending colon

Makeup

**1. The lymph from medial part of anterior 2/3 of the tongue is usually drains into:**

**A. Jugulo-omohyoid lymph nodes**

B. Jugulo-digastric lymph nodes

C. Submandibular lymph nodes

D. Submental lymph nodes

E. Buccal lymph nodes

**2. Where does the Stensen's duct open in the oral cavity?**

A. Opposite to upper first molar

**B. Opposite to upper second molar**

C. Opposite to upper second premolar

D. Through the sublingual papilla beside the frenulum of the tongue

E. Through the sublingual fold into the floor of the mouth

**3. Which of the following muscles act as a superior physiologic sphincter for the esophagus?**

A. Stylopharyngeus

**B. Cricopharyngeus**

C. Thyropharyngeus

D. Palatopharyngeus

E. Salpingopharyngeus

**4. Complete the following sentence:**

**"The esophagus starts in the neck at the vertebral level of ..1.. and descends through the thorax to penetrate the diaphragm at the level of ..2.. to enter the abdomen where it terminates in the cardia of the stomach at the level of ..3.. "**

1. **1= C6, 2= T10, 3= T11**
2. 1= C6, 2= T10, 3= T12
3. 1= C5, 2= T10, 3= T11
4. 1= C5, 2= T10, 3= T12
5. 1= C6, 2= T8, 3= T10

**5. What is the best abdominal surgical incision choice for hystrectomy procedure?**

A. Kocher's incision

**B. Pfannenstiel incision**

C. McBurney's incision

D. Upper median incision

E. Paramedian incision

**6. All of the following structures are contents of rectus sheath, EXCEPT:**

A. Superior epigastric artery

B. Inferior epigastric vein

**C. Iliohypogastric nerve**

D. Rectus abdominis muscle

E. Subcostal nerve

**7. All of the following statements concerning an indirect inguinal hernia are correct EXCEPT:**

A. It is the most common form of abdominal hernia

**B. The neck of the hernial sac lies medial to the inferior epigastric artery**

C. The sac is the remains of the processusvaginalis

D. The hernial sac can extend into the scrotum

E. At the superficial inguinal ring, the hernial sac lies above and medial to the pubic tubercle

**8. Which of the following matches is incorrect regarding the boundaries of the epiploic foramen of Winslow?**

A. Anterior 🡪 hepatoduodenal ligament

B. Anterior 🡪 portal triad

**C. Superior 🡪 quadrate lobe of liver**

D. Inferior 🡪 first part of duodenum

E. Posterior 🡪 inferior vena cava

**9. Which of the following parts of gastric omenta is made up of four layers?**

A. Gastrophrenic ligament

B. Gastrosplenic ligament

C. Hepatoduodenal ligament

**D. Gastrocolic ligament**

E. Hepatogastric ligament

**10. Which of the following facts is incorrect regarding portal vein?**

A. It is formed behind the neck of pancreas by the union of splenic and superior mesenteric veins

B. It ascends behind the 1st part of duodenum

C. It passes in the free edge of the lesser omentum

D. It passes in front of the foramen of Winslow (the opening into lesser sac)

**E. It passes in front of hepatic artery and bile duct in the portal triad within the hepatoduodenal ligament**

Epdimiology

1. Dracunculiasis is a classical example of:

1. Water-borne Diseases
2. Water-washed Diseases
3. Water-based Diseases
4. Water-related Diseases
5. A+B

2. The followings are food related intrinsic factors that control food spoilage except:

1. Composition
2. pH

7Relative humidity

1. Presence and availability of water
2. Oxidation-reduction potential

3. Waterborne diseases can cause any of the followings, except:

1. Malnutrition
2. Skin infections
3. Organ damage
4. Diarrhoea
5. None of the above

MCQs GIT module final exam

1. The incubation period for Salmonella in Salmonellosis food borne illness following ingestion of contaminated food:

1. 1-2hours
2. 8-48 hours
3. 24-72 hours
4. 16-48 hours
5. 2 to 10 days

2. Amoebic dysenteryis a classical example of:

1. Water-borne Diseases
2. Water-washed Diseases
3. Water-based Diseases
4. Water-related Diseases
5. A+B

3. The following organism can lead to food borne haemorrhagic colitis:

1. Salmonella typhimurium
2. Camplybacter Jejuni
3. Escherichia coli
4. Sonnei
5. Salmonella enteritidis

MCQs GIT module Reset exam

1. Cholera is a classical example of:

1. Water-borne Diseases
2. Water-washed Diseases
3. Water-based Diseases
4. Water-related Diseases
5. A+B

2. One of the followings is contraindicated in management of diarrhoea due to gastroenteritis (food borne infections) and could lead to death:

1. Antibiotics use
2. Oral and IV fluids
3. Anti-diarrhoeal drugs
4. Anti-pyretics to lower body tempreture when necessary
5. None of the above

3. The commonest microorganism that causes food borne infectious disease associated with neurological manifestations is:

1. Clostridium botulinum
2. Yersinia enterocolitica
3. Campylobacter jejuni
4. Vibrio cholera
5. Salmonella typhimurium

**GIT- 2014 Pathology**

**Final Exam**

* + 1. **Regarding hepatocellular carcinoma, all the followings are true EXCEPT**
1. Hepatitis B virus will acts as an initiator , then aflatoxin may act as a promotor in neoplastic progression.
2. It develops on top of liver cirrhosis in about 70%-80% of cases.
3. Alcohol will act as an initiator in carcinogenesis. XX
4. It has a poor prognosis, with a median survival rate of 7 months.
5. Patients usually have an elevated serum level of alpha fetoprotein

**2- Regarding Helicobacter pylori infection, choose the correct statement:**

A-H. pylori inhance surface mucus secretion& impair epithelial regenerative capacity.

B-It provoke B-lymphocyte proliferation so predisposing to intestinal type adenocarcinoma .

C-It inhances both gastric acid secretion and duodenal bicarbonate production.

D-It secretes urease ,producing toxic ammonium chloride,protease and phospholipases leading to epithelial damage. **XX**

 E- It induces an inflammatory reaction with production of IL-6 and IL-8 leading to low acid secretion

1. Clinicly gall stones can present as one of the followings except:

 a. biliary colic

 b.pancreatitis

 c.cholecystitis

 \* d. hepatitis

 e.cholangitis

2.The risk factors in gall stone formation include the followings except :

 a.female gender

 b. increasing age

 c.terminal ilietis

 d.high calorie diet

 \* e.high fibre diet

1.Complications of gall stones include the followings except :

 a.ascending cholangitis

 b.intestinal obstruction

 \* c.ulcerative colitis

 d.empyema gall bladder

 e.mucocele

2. Stone in the common bile duct can present as one of the followings except :

 a. jaundice

 b.cholangitis

 c pancreatitis

 d.fever

 \* e.cholecystitis

1.The followings are useful in the diagnosis of gall stones except:

 a.complete blood picture

 b.plain abdominal X ray

 \* c.barium meal

 d. ultrasonography

 e. liver function test

2.One of the followings is true regarding clinical features of acute cholecystitis

 a.hypothermia

 b.generalize abdominal pain

 c.generalize abdominal rigidity

 d.generalize abdominal tenderness

 \* e.palpabla mass in the right hypochondrial area