

Which histological feature is most common in celiac disease?

Select one:

- a. Crypt hyperplasia.
- b. Granulomas.
- c. Intraepithelial lymphocytosis.
- d. Mucosal eosinophilia.
- e. Villous atrophy.

Which of the following findings has the highest risk for carcinoma?

Select one:

a. 1 cm tubular adenoma with high grade dysplasia.

b. 1 cm villous adenoma with high grade features.

c. 4 tubular adenomas each less than 1 cm in size and with low grade features.

d. Tubular adenoma with a size of 0.5 cm with high grade features.

e. 5 inflammatory polyps each have a size 3cm.

عالم نواب

Each of the following applies to Hirschsprung's disease EXCEPT?

Select one:

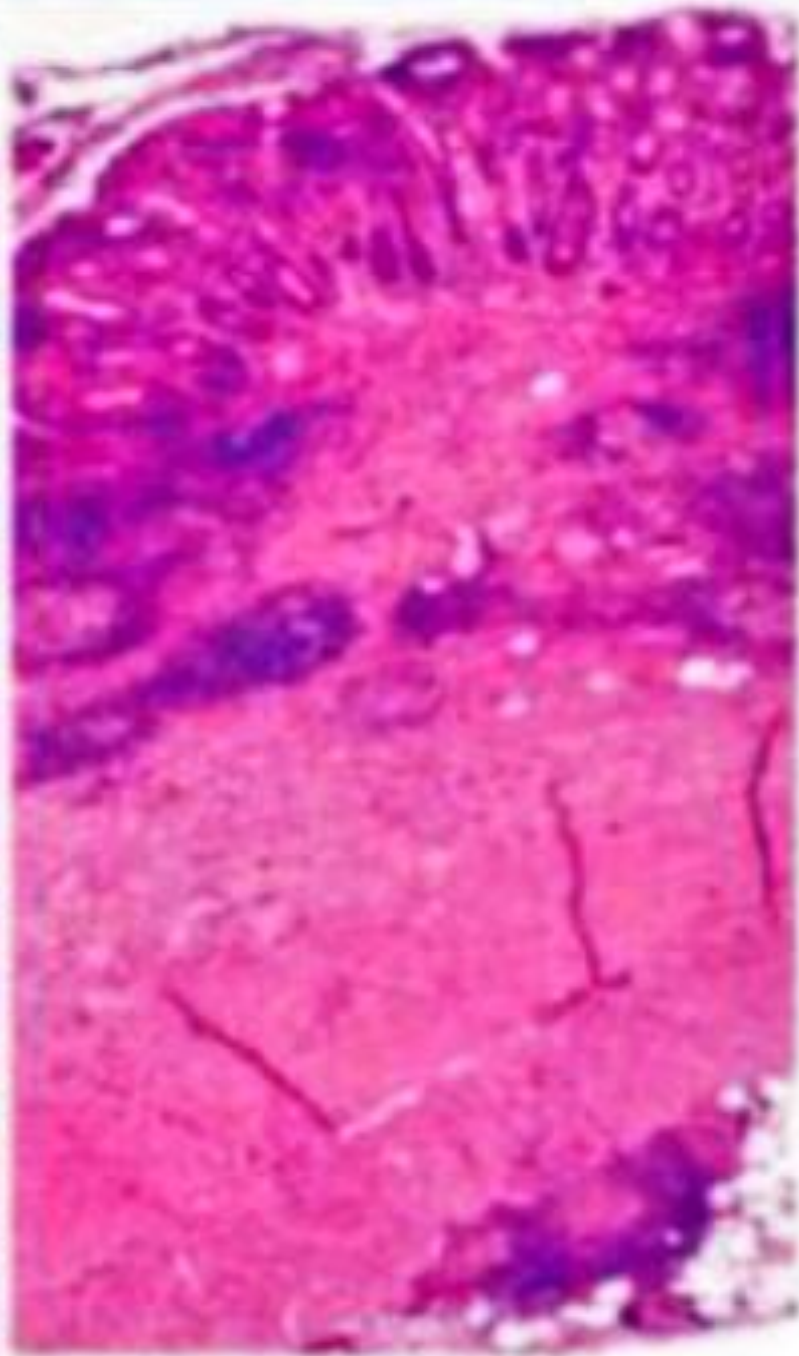
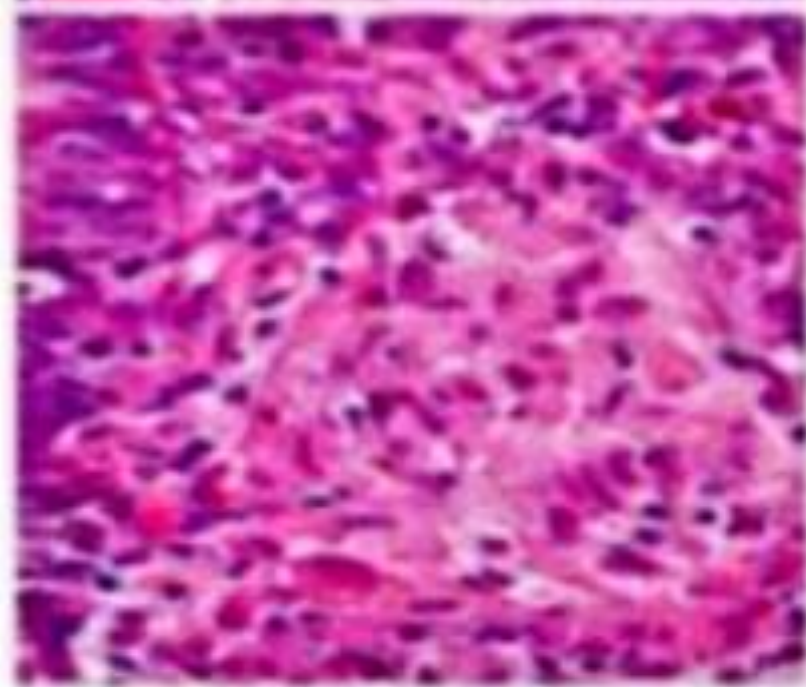
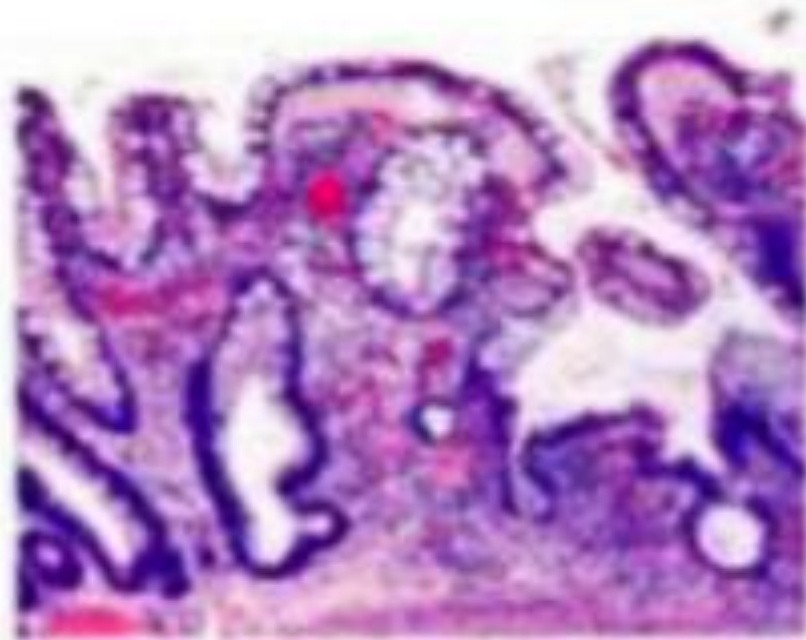
a. Intestinal obstruction.

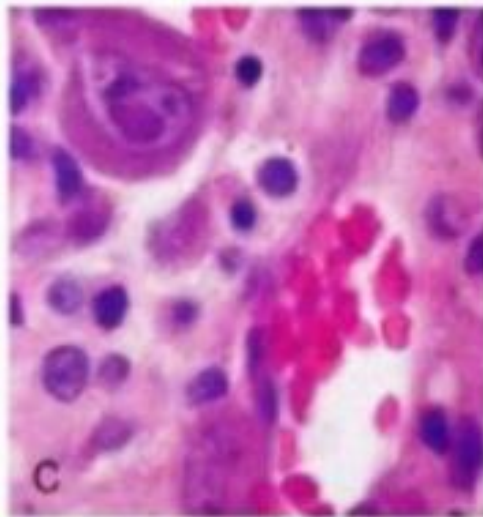
b. Absence of ganglion cells in myenteric plexus.

c. Treated by removal of dilated segment of bowel.

d. Toxic megacolon as complication.

e. Narrow, more distal segment exhibits characteristic deficiency of development.





patient presents with heartburn and dysphagia, what is the final diagnosis in correlation with these pictures?

Select one:

- a. Barrett esophagus.
- b. Cytomegalovirus infection.
- c. Candidiasis.
- d. Herpesvirus infection.
- e. Eosinophilic esophagitis.

b

2. Acute pancreatitis may result from

A) Trauma ✓

B) Alcohol abuse ✓

C) Gallstones ✓

D) Viral infections ✓

E) All of the above

3. All of the following statements are true regarding carcinoma of the pancreas EXCEPT:

- A) Among the five top causes of death in U.S. ✓
- B) Five-year survival rate is 2%
- C) More common in smokers
- D) **Associated with Helicobacter pylori infection**


16. Which disease is most commonly associated with the development of hepatocellular carcinoma?

- A) Autoimmune hepatitis
- B) Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- C) Hepatitis B**
- D) Primary biliary cirrhosis

18. Which malignant tumor in the liver is the most frequent?

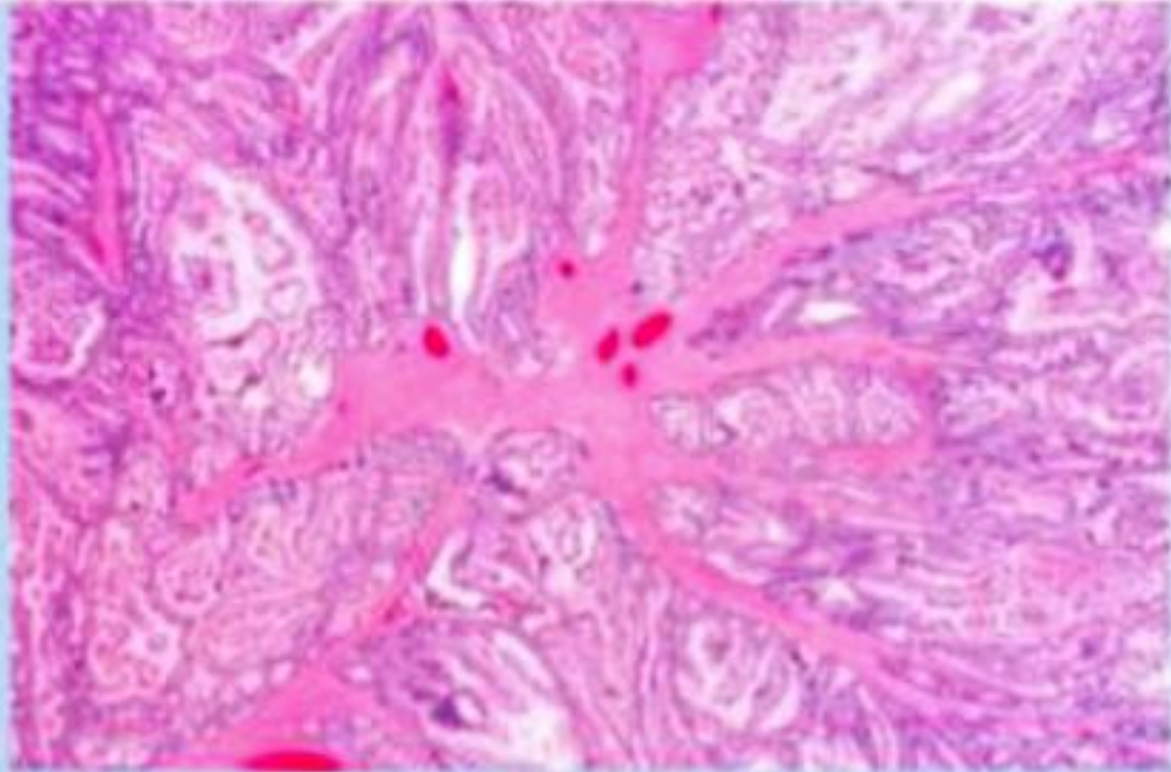
- A) Metastatic carcinoma**
- B) Clear cell hepatocellular carcinoma
- C) Cholangiocarcinoma
- D) Fibrolamellar hepatoma
- E) All of the above

8. Hepatocellular carcinoma is

- 
- A) A relatively frequent tumor in the U.S. population
 - B) Associated with cirrhosis**
 - C) Associated with ulcerative colitis
 - D) Associated with gallstones

1- Regarding hepatocellular carcinoma, all the followings are true EXCEPT

- A. Hepatitis B virus will acts as an initiator , then aflatoxin may act as a promotor in neoplastic progression.
- B. It develops on top of liver cirrhosis in about 70%-80% of cases.
- C. Alcohol will act as an initiator in carcinogenesis. XX
- D. It has a poor prognosis, with a median survival rate of 7 months.
- E. Patients usually have an elevated serum level of alpha fetoprotein



A 14 year old boy undergone resection of polypoid mass shown in figure. Which genetic mutation is associated with this condition?

Select one:

- a. APC.
- b. KRAS.
- c. PTEN.
- d. SMAD4
- e. STK11.

26. The type of colonic polyp carrying the greatest risk of malignancy is the

- A) **Villous adenoma**
- B) Hyperplastic polyp
- C) Juvenile retention polyp
- D) Hamartomatous polyp
- E) None of the above

28. All of the following are prognostic factors in carcinoma of the colon EXCEPT:

- A) **Association with a preexisting neoplastic polyp**
- B) Histological subtype of tumor
- C) Presence of vascular invasion
- D) Depth of invasion of the tumor

11. The most common precursor lesion for the development of colonic adenocarcinoma is

- A) Ulcerative colitis
- B) Neoplastic polyp (adenoma)**
- C) Hyperplastic polyp
- D) Crohn's disease

16. All of the following are true regarding adenomatous polyps of the colon EXCEPT:

- A) The most common form of polyps in adults**
- B) Can contain foci of villous growth
- C) Carcinomatous transformation is likely to be found in villous areas
- D) The likelihood of carcinoma increases with size
- E) Frequently discovered accidentally

4. Cystic fibrosis is associated with

A) Jaundice

B) Liver cirrhosis

C) Proteolytic destruction of pancreatic parenchyma

D) Elevation in sweat, sodium and chlorine levels

29. All of the following are prognostic factors in colorectal adenocarcinoma EXCEPT:

- A) Depth of tumor invasion
- B) Vascular invasion
- C) Stage (for example Duke's stage)
- D) **Location of tumor in the colon**

30. Risk factors for colon adenocarcinoma include all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) Familial adenomatous polyposis
- B) **History of hyperplastic polyps on colonoscopy**
- C) Long standing ulcerative colitis
- D) Residence in the U.S. or Northern Europe, with consumption of a high fat, meat rich, low-fiber diet.

Which of the following hepatitis viruses has a higher case fatality rate particularly in pregnant women?

Select one:

- a. Hepatitis A.
- b. Hepatitis B.
- c. Hepatitis C.
- d. Hepatitis D.
- e. Hepatitis E.

Each of the following applies to Hirschsprung's disease EXCEPT?

Select one:

a. Intestinal obstruction.

b. Absence of ganglion cells in myenteric plexus.

c. Treated by removal of dilated segment of bowel.

d. Toxic megacolon as complication.

e. Narrow, more distal segment exhibits characteristic deficiency of development.

9. All of the following cause chronic hepatitis EXCEPT:

- A) **Hepatitis A virus**
- B) Hepatitis C virus
- C) Hepatitis B virus
- D) Drugs
- E) Autoimmune hepatitis

7. Alcoholic hepatitis is characterized by all EXCEPT:

- A) Fatty change
- B) Accumulation of keratin in hepatocytes
- C) A neutrophilic infiltrate in the lobule
- D) **Intranuclear inclusions**

17. Steatohepatitis (fatty liver) is usually caused by which of the following injuries?

- A) Obstruction to extrahepatic bile ducts
- B) Alcohol abuse**
- C) Hemochromatosis
- D) Hepatitis C
- E) Superinfection with Hepatitis D virus

14. Alcoholic liver disease is characterized by

- A) Mallory bodies**
- B) Piecemeal necrosis
- C) Granuloma formation
- D) Ground glass cells

3. The most frequent result of infection with hepatitis A virus is

- A) Chronic active hepatitis
- B) Massive hepatic necrosis
- C) Hepatocellular carcinoma
- D) Acute self-limited hepatitis**

All the following regarding Ulcerative Colitis are correct, EXCEPT?

Select one:

- a. The inflammation generally is limited to the mucosa and superficial submucosal.
- b. Ulcers are aligned along the long axis of the colon but typically replicate the serpentine ulcers
- c. The transition between diseased and uninvolved colon can be abrupt.
- d. In ulcerative colitis, Granulomas are not present.
- e. Colonic dilation and toxic megacolon are complication of ulcerative colitis.

(B)

14. Ulcerative colitis is characterized by

- A) Granulomatous inflammation ~~✗~~
- B) Increased risk of colorectal cancer ✓**
- C) Both ~~✗~~
- D) Neither ~~✗~~

15. Which of the following features is characteristically present in ulcerative colitis but not in Crohn's disease?

- A) Granulomas
- B) Rectal sparing
- C) Segmental distribution of the inflammatory changes
- D) Sinus tracts
- E) **Superficial inflammation (mucositis)**

12. Crohn's disease is characterized by

- A) Superficial involvement (mucosa, submucosa)
- B) **Skip lesions ??????????**
- C) Both
- D) Neither

All the following regarding Crohn disease are correct, EXCEPT?

Select one:

- a. The most common site involved by Crohn disease at presentation is the terminal ileum. ✓
- b. The presence of multiple, separate, sharply delineated areas of disease, is characteristic of Crohn disease.
- c. Primary sclerosing cholangitis is one of the most extraintestinal manifestations of Crohn disease.
- d. Fissures frequently develop between mucosal folds and may extend deeply.
- e. The intestinal wall is thickened.

(C)

All the following regarding Pyogenic granulomas are correct, EXCEPT?



Select one:

- a. Pyogenic granulomas are pedunculated masses usually found on the gingiva.
- b. These lesions are richly vascular and typically are ulcerated.
- c. Complete surgical excision is the definitive treatment.
- d. Recurrence rates approach 25% after simple enucleation of the tumor. but are only 4% after wider resection.
- e. Pyogenic granulomas also call pregnant tumor.

(D)

Regarding hepatocellular carcinoma, all the followings are -1

true EXCEPT

Hepatitis B virus will acts as an initiator , then aflatoxin may act as a .A
promotor in neoplastic progression.

It develops on top of liver cirrhosis in about 70%-80% of cases. .B

Alcohol will act as an initiator in carcinogenesis. XX .C

It has a poor prognosis, with a median survival rate of 7 months. .D

Patients usually have an elevated serum level of alpha fetoprotein .E

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

A-H.pyloriinhance 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