

Pathology

:Esophageal web have the following features EXCEPT-1

- .a-They are found in lower esophagus
- .b-They are associated with dysphagia
- .c-They are associated with chronic atrophic gastritis
- .d-They are associated with iron deficiency anemia

Some of the common causes of hematemesis of esophageal origin as follow -2

:EXCEPT

- a-Esophageal varices
- .b-Reflux esophagitis
- .C-Mallory-weiss syndrome
- .d-Esophageal rupture

:The nature of lesion in Barrett's esophagus is-3

- .a-Congenital anomaly
- .b-Metaplastic process
- .C-Inflammatory disease. d-Neoplastic lesion

:Barrett's esophagus predisposes to development of -4

- a. Reflux esophagitis
- b. Squamous cell carcinom
- c-Esophageal varices
- d-Adenocarcinoma

The most frequent anatomic site for squamous cell carcinoma of the -5

: esophagus is

- .a-Upper third
- .b. Lower third
- .c - Middle third
- d-Gastro-esophageal junction

:Doudenal ulcer are found most commonly at-6

- .a-First part -anterior surface
- .b-First part-posterior surface. c-Second part- anterior surface
- .d- Second part- posterior surface

:The most common gross growth pattern of gastric carcinoma is-7

- .a-Scirrhous
- .b-Fungating
- .c-Ulcerative
- .d-Colloid

: Meckel's diverticulum is commonly located in-8

- .a-Mesenteric border of small intestine one meter above ileocecal valve
- .b- Mesenteric border of small intestine two meters above ileocecal valve
- c. Anti-mesenteric border of small intestine one meter above ileocecal valve
- d-Anti-mesenteric border of small intestine two meters above ileocecal valve

Following humoral factors are implicated in the etiology of inflammatory -9

:bowel disease EXCEPT

- . a-Anti-colon Ab to E coli
- .b-Decreased synthesis of Ig
- .c.Ige mediated hypersensitivity
- D- circulation immune complexes

Crohn's disease is characterized by the following histopathologic features -10

:EXCEPT

- .a -Non caseating sarcoid like granuloma
- .b-Superficial mucosal ulceration
- .c-Stricture formation in chronic cases
- .d-Widening of submucosa due to edema

:The following features characterize ulcerative colitis EXCEPT-11

- .a-Formaation of crypt abscess and cryptitis
- .b-Superficial mucosal ulceration c-Depletion of goblet cells and mucus
- .d-Stricture formation in chronic cases

Long lasting cases of Crohn's disease may develop the following -12

:complications EXCEPT

- .a-Malabsorption
- .b-Tordic megacolon
- c-Fistula
- d-Stricture formation

:Tuberculous ulcer in bowel have the following features EXCEPT -13

- a. They begin in the payer's patches
- .b-They are transverse to long axis
- c- Advanced cases may cause intestinal obstruction
- .d-Tuberculous ulcers often cause intestinal perforation

:The major complication of typhoid ulcer is-14

- .a-Intestinal obstruction
- b-Intestinal perforation c-Malabsorption
- d-Fistula formation

:The histologic hallmark of diagnosis of acute appendicitis is-15

- .a-Mucosal ulceration
- .b-Impact foreign body. C-Neutrophilic infiltrate in muscularis
- .d-Thrombosed blood vessels

:Out of various pattern of Hirschsprung's disease, the most common is-16

- .a-Total colonic a ganglionosis
- .b-Long segment disease
- .C-Short segment disease

.d-ultra short segment disease

The following type of colorectal polyps have highest malignant -17

: transformation

.a-Hyperplastic polyp

.b-Villous adenoma

.c-Adenomatous

.d-Tubulo-villous adenoma

: The most common location for primary colorectal carcinoma is-18

.a-Rectum

.b-Sigmoid & descending colon

.c-Cecum and ileocecal valve

.d-Ascending colon

:Elevation of CEA level is particularly significant in-19

.a-Early lesion of colorectal carcinoma

b-Advanced primary colorectal carcinoma

.c-Metastatic colorectal carcinoma

.d-Ulcerative colitis

H.pylori colonization of gastric mucosa is implicated in the following diseases -20

:EXCEPT

.a-Gastritis

.b-Gastric carcinoma

.c-MALT-lymphoma

.d-Intestinal metaplasia

:Which of the following is not implicated in esophageal carcinoma-21

.a-HPV

b-Mallory-weiss syndrome

.c-Plummer -Vinson syndrome

.d-Heavy smoking

Most common-22

: malignant tumor of the small intestine is

- .a-Carcinoid tumor
- .b-Lymphoma
- .c-Adenocarcinoma
- .d-Malignant GIST

:The major cause of celiac sprue is .23

- .a. Bacterial infection
- .b. Deficiency of Vitamin B12
- .c. Hypersensitivity to gliadin fraction of wheat gluten
- .d. Lymphatic obstruction

The findings of multiple, pale, yellow, hard round stones within the .24
?gallbladder is NOT associated with which of the following

- .A. Oral contraceptive
- .b. Biliary infection
- .c. Obesity
- .d. Hyperlipidemia syndromes

: Liver cells are -25 .

- .a-. Labile cells
- .b. Stable cells
- .c. Permanent cells
- .d. None of the above

:Piece- meal necrosis means necrosis of-26

- .a. Single liver cells
- .b. A limited zone of the hepatic lobule
- .c- Groups of liver cells in the hepatic lobule
- .d. Hepatocytes at the limiting plate between the parenchyma and portal tract

:The following type of viral hepatitis is transmitted by fecal oral route .27

- .a. Hepatitis A
- .b. Hepatitis B
- C. Hepatitis C
- .d. Hepatitis D
- .e. Hepatitis G

: Acidophil bodies are -28

- .à Calcium deposits
- .b. Immunoglobulin deposits
- .c. Fat droplets
- d. Apoptotic bodies. e. Amyloid deposits

:Cirrhosis is NOT -29

- .A. Achronic liver disease of progressive nature
- B. Characterized by degeneration and regeneration
- C. Reversible condition
- d- Characterized by formation of abnormal nodules

:Cause of portal hypertension in liver cirrhosis -30

- .a.Pressure of regenerating nodules on the branching of portal vein
- .b. Destruction of the branching of the portal vein by fibrous tissue
- C. Development of anastomosis between the branches of the portal vein and hepatic artery
- d-. All of the above

The following type of gallstones are generally unassoc changes in the -31

:gallbladder wall

- .a Cholesterol
- .b-Combined
- c-Mixed
- d-Pigment

Risk factors implicated in the etiology of cholesterol gall stones include the following EXCEPT

- .a-Family history
- .B-Obesity
- .C-Hemolytic anemia
- .d-Oral pills

The most common site for cancer of the gallbladder is

- .a-Fundus
- b-Body
- .c-Neck
- .d-Cystic duct

All are true for fibrolamellar hepatocellular carcinoma EXCEPT: a-Found in

- .young
- .b-Not preceded by cirrhosis. c-Encapsulated
- .d-Worse prognosis than classic HCC

Which of the following hepatotropic viruses does not cause chronic hepatitis

- .a-HEV
- .b-HCV
- .C-HDV
- .d-HBV

Which of the of the following hepatotropic viruses is not transmitted by

- .a-HAV. D-HCV. C-HGV. d-HBV

All are features of extra-hepatic biliary atresia EXCEPT

- .a Ductular proliferation
- b-Giant cells
- .c-Cholestasis

Barrett's esophagus is

- a. Hyperplastic lesion

- .b. Metaplastic lesion
- .c. Dysplastic lesion
- .d. Neoplastic lesion
- .e. None of the above

:Barrett's esophagus may predispose to-39

- .a. Esophagitis
- .b. Acid reflux
- .c. Adenocarcinoma
- .d. Squamous cell carcinoma
- .e. Esophageal varices

:Chronic atrophic gastritis is characterised by-40

- .a. Atrophy of glandular epithelium
- .b. Atrophy of the muscle layer
- .c. All of the above
- .d. None of the above

:Pathogenicity of Helicobacter pylori is due to-41

- .a. Direct cytopathic effect
- .b. Induction of cell-mediated hypersensitivity reaction
- .c. Production of urease enzyme
- .d. Production of coagulase enzyme
- .e. Production of fibrinolysin

:The commonest mesenchymal tumor of the stomach is-42

- a. Fibroma
- b. Lipoma
- c. Leiomyoma
- d. Rhabdomyoma
- e. Hemangioma

:Linitis plastica means -43

- .a. Diffuse infiltration of the gastric wall by malignancy
- .b. Non malignant lesion
- .c. Localized infiltrating carcinoma
- .d. Malignant ulcer

.e-carcinoma

: Gastric carcinoma metastasized to the ovary mainly by-44

a- direct spread

.b.Lymphatic spread

.c- blood spread

d. Transcoelomic spread

Answers

A (1)

B (2)

B (3)

D (4)

C (5)

A (6)

C (7)

C (8)

B (9)

B (10)

D (11)

B (12)

D (13)

B (14)

C (15)

C (16)

B (17)

A (18)

C (19)

D (20)

B (21

B (22

B (23

D (24

A (25

D (26

C (27

C (28

D (29

D (30

C (31

A (32

A (33

D (34

A (35

A (36

D (37

B (38