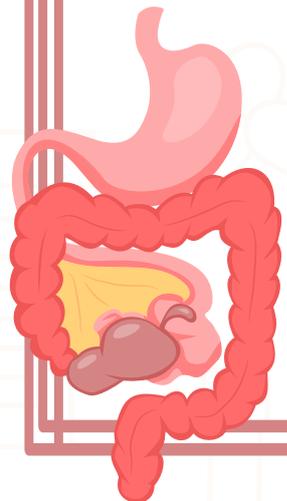


GIT

MID ARCHIVE

Done by:-

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1. The most common location for hydatid cyst is:

- A. Liver
- B. Spleen
- C. Lung
- D. Kidney

Answer: A. Liver

2. Which of the following causes flaccid paralysis?

- A. Clostridium botulinum
- B. Campylobacter jejuni
- C. Bacillus cereus
- D. Clostridium tetani

Answer: A. Clostridium botulinum

3. Which of the following is wrongly matched?

- A. Giardiasis — Ciprofloxacin
- B. Amoebiasis — Metronidazole
- C. Typhoid fever — Ciprofloxacin
- D. Cholera — Doxycycline

Answer: A. Giardiasis — Ciprofloxacin

4. Casal's necklace is seen in deficiency of:

- A. Thiamine
- B. Riboflavin
- C. Niacin
- D. Biotin
- E. Vitamin C

Answer: C. Niacin

5. Recommended vitamin K dose for infants:

- A. 1 mg IM
- B. 1 mg IV
- C. 10 mg IM
- D. 5 mg oral

Answer: A. 1 mg IM

6. At which vertebral level does the pharynx end?

- A. C6
- B. T6
- C. C7
- D. T1

Answer: A. C6

7. Which nerve is responsible for the general sensation of the anterior two-thirds of the tongue?

- A. Chorda tympani
- B. Lingual nerve
- C. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- D. Vagus
- E. Hypoglossal nerve

Answer: B. Lingual nerve

8. What lies deep to the sublingual gland?

- A. Genioglossus
- B. Mylohyoid
- C. Hyoglossus
- D. Geniohyoid
- E. Styloglossus

Answer: C. Hyoglossus

9. Which muscle has its origin from the Scaphoid fossa?

- A. Tensor palati
- B. Levator palati
- C. Palatoglossus
- D. Palatopharyngeus
- E. Musculus uvulae

Answer: A. Tensor palati

10. The parotid gland extends superiorly into which structure?

- A. Angle of mandible
- B. Masseter
- C. Sternocleidomastoid
- D. Medial pterygoid
- E. Zygomatic arch

Answer: E. Zygomatic arch



11. Which structure is related to the posterior and lateral aspects of the rectum?

- A. Median sacral nerve
- B. Glomus coccygeus
- C. Levator ani
- D. Ganglion impar
- E. Superior rectal vessels

Answer: E. Superior rectal vessels

12. Which of the following statements about the esophagus is incorrect?

- A. It receives blood supply from the right gastric artery.
- B. The esophagus is a continuation of the pharynx.
- C. It is compressed by the left main bronchus at 27.5 cm from the incisor teeth.
- D. It begins at the level of the C6 vertebra.
- E. It passes through the diaphragm at the level of T10.

Answer: A. It receives blood supply from the right gastric artery.

13. All of the following are true regarding the segmentations of the liver except:

- A. Left anterior lateral — Segment III
- B. Right anterior medial — Segment V
- C. Right posterior lateral — Segment VII
- D. Left anterior lateral — Segment II
- E. Left medial — Segment IV

Answer: D. Left anterior lateral — Segment II

14. Which of the following structures is related to the posterior surface of the body of the pancreas?

- A. Inferior vena cava (IVC)
- B. Abdominal aorta
- C. First part of duodenum
- D. Right kidney
- E. Superior mesenteric artery

Answer: E. Superior mesenteric artery

15. Which structure lies anterior to the body of the gallbladder?

- A. Stomach
- B. Cystic artery
- C. Fossa for gallbladder
- D. Duodenum
- E. Liver

Answer: C. Fossa for gallbladder

16. Which structure lies inferior to the neck of the gallbladder?

- A. First part of duodenum
- B. Transverse colon
- C. Second part of duodenum
- D. Right kidney
- E. Inferior vena cava (IVC)

Answer: A. First part of duodenum

17. Which structure lies to the left of the left subphrenic space?

- A. Lesser sac
- B. Closed above by superior layer of the coronary ligament
- C. Greater sac
- D. Splenic flexure of colon
- E. Stomach

Answer: A. Lesser sac

18. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the posterior relations of the ascending colon?

- A. Iliacus muscle
- B. Quadratus lumborum
- C. Right kidney
- D. Psoas major
- E. Lower pole of left kidney

Answer: E. Lower pole of left kidney

19. The left subhepatic space is also called:

- A. Greater sac
- B. Lesser sac
- C. Hepatorenal recess
- D. Morison's pouch
- E. Epiploic foramen

Answer: B. Lesser sac

20. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the posterior relations of the third part of the duodenum?

- A. Inferior vena cava (IVC)
- B. Abdominal aorta
- C. Right kidney and hilum
- D. Right ureter
- E. Psoas major muscle

Answer: C. Right kidney and hilum

21. A diarrheal outbreak is reported at a private school in Columbus, Ohio. Six healthy children aged 10–11 and two teachers developed acute vomiting and diarrhea within a 2-day period. They describe the diarrhea as watery and without blood or mucus. Three of those affected are febrile during their illness. None of the patients have traveled abroad recently, and all are up to date with their vaccinations. Stool test results are pending. Which of the following pathogens is the most likely cause of the illness?

- A. Adenovirus
- B. Campylobacter jejuni
- C. Clostridium difficile
- D. Norovirus
- E. Rotavirus

Answer: D. Norovirus

Note: Norovirus is highly contagious, often causes outbreaks in schools or closed communities, presents with acute-onset vomiting and watery diarrhea, and affects both children and adults.



22. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the coils of the jejunum compared to the coils of the ileum?

- A. Jejunal coils occupy the upper part of the peritoneal cavity
- B. Its mesentery is attached to the posterior abdominal wall above and to the left of the aorta
- C. Its mesenteric vessels form only one or two arcades
- D. It is wider, thicker, and redder than the ileum
- E. The fat extends from the root to the intestinal wall

Answer: E. The fat extends from the root to the intestinal wall

Note: The mesentery of the jejunum contains less fat compared to the ileum, which has more fat extending toward the intestinal wall.

23. A 35-year-old man with celiac disease complains of persistent diarrhea despite adhering to a gluten-free diet. What is the best next step?

- A. Evaluate for celiac disease again and other malabsorption diseases
- B. Put him on a high-fiber diet
- C. Perform colonoscopy to check for inflammatory bowel disease
- D. Start empirical antibiotics
- E. Increase gluten intake

Answer: A. Evaluate for celiac disease again and other malabsorption diseases

24. The most common site for Crohn's disease is:

- A. Rectum
- B. Terminal ileum
- C. Jejunum
- D. Right colon
- E. Sigmoid colon

Answer: B. Terminal ileum

25. Which of the following best differentiates Crohn's disease from ulcerative colitis?

- A. Skip lesions and transmural inflammation
- B. Crypt abscess
- C. Continuous mucosal involvement
- D. Pseudopolyps
- E. Rectal sparing

Answer: A. Skip lesions and transmural inflammation



26. A 30-year-old woman taking oral contraceptive pills develops right hypochondrial pain after several weeks. Which of the following is the most likely result?

- A. Focal nodular hyperplasia
- B. Hepatocellular adenoma
- C. Cavernous hemangioma
- D. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- E. Cholangiocarcinoma

Answer: B. Hepatocellular adenoma

27. A 40-year-old man has epigastric pain radiating to the back, edema, and elevated lipase and amylase levels, indicating acute pancreatitis. What is the most likely cause?

- A. Chronic alcohol use causing pancreatic cell damage
- B. Gallstone causing obstruction of the pancreatic duct
- C. Autoimmune disease damaging the pancreatic cells
- D. Hypertriglyceridemia
- E. Trauma

Answer: B. Gallstone causing obstruction of the pancreatic duct

28. What is the most common type of cancer in the gallbladder?

- A. Adenocarcinoma
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Cholangiocarcinoma
- D. Neuroendocrine tumor
- E. Sarcoma

Answer: A. Adenocarcinoma

29. A 55-year-old man, heavy smoker, uses NSAIDs for neck pain, and is diagnosed with a duodenal ulcer. What is the most likely cause?

- A. Helicobacter pylori infection
- B. Decreased gastric acid
- C. Increased mucus secretion
- D. Autoimmune gastritis

Answer: A. Helicobacter pylori infection (ما كان بالخيارات NSAIDs)

30. Which antigen indicates viral replication and infectivity in hepatitis B infection?

- A. HBsAg
- B. HBeAg
- C. HBcAg
- D. Anti-HBs
- E. Anti-HBc

Answer: B. HBeAg

31. Which of the following statements about the development of the tongue is incorrect?

- A. Two lateral lingual swellings proliferate and grow medially
- B. Copula of His develops from ectoderm of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th pharyngeal arches
- C. Ankyloglossia means that the tongue is adherent to the floor of the mouth
- D. Long frenulum can cause suffocation
- E. Muscles of the tongue are derived from occipital myotomes

Answer: B. Copula of His develops from ectoderm of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th pharyngeal arches

Note: The copula of His develops from mesoderm of the 2nd pharyngeal arch, not ectoderm.

32. Which of these structures prevents the entry of a large bolus and breaks it into smaller particles?

- A. Palatopharyngeal arch
- B. Soft palate
- C. Hard palate
- D. Tongue
- E. Uvula

Answer: A. Palatopharyngeal arch

33. Which of the following is correct regarding saliva?

- A. It secretes 500 ml per day
- B. Submandibular gland produces 75% of total secretion
- C. Sympathetic stimulation increases salivary secretion
- D. Saliva does not have organic compounds
- E. Parotid gland produces 90% of saliva

Answer: B. Submandibular gland produces 75% of total secretion



34. A patient comes for lab tests. Results show an increase in AST and ALT and a mild increase in ALP. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hepatocellular jaundice
- B. Obstructive jaundice
- C. Hepatitis
- D. Gallstones
- E. Alcoholic liver disease

Answer: A. Hepatocellular jaundice

35. A patient presents to the ER with umbilical pain and iron deficiency anemia. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- B. Gastrointestinal (GIT) bleeding
- C. Pancreatitis
- D. Appendicitis
- E. Peptic ulcer disease

Answer: B. Gastrointestinal (GIT) bleeding

36. Laboratory findings show a marked increase in ALP and AST, along with a sudden increase in GGT. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- B. Obstructive jaundice
- C. Hepatitis
- D. Cirrhosis
- E. Gallstones

Answer: A. Hepatocellular carcinoma

Note: In hepatocellular carcinoma, AST and ALP are often elevated due to liver cell injury, and a sudden rise in GGT can indicate cholestasis or biliary involvement.

37. **Which of the following statements about the cephalic phase of gastric secretion is incorrect?

- A. It is mediated by the vagus nerve
- B. It is triggered by the sight, smell, or thought of food
- C. It only depends on a conditioned reflex
- D. It stimulates secretion of gastric acid and pepsinogen
- E. It accounts for about 30% of total gastric secretion

Answer: C. It only depends on a conditioned reflex (same idea of question)



38. Which of the following statements about angiosarcoma is incorrect?

- A. It is a malignant tumor of blood vessels
- B. Commonly affects the liver, skin, and breast
- C. Exposure to arsenic and vinyl chloride increases risk
- D. Chloroform and carbon tetrachloride cause it
- E. It can present with liver dysfunction

Answer: D. Chloroform and carbon tetrachloride cause it

Note: Angiosarcoma of the liver is associated with arsenic, thorium dioxide, and vinyl chloride exposure, but chloroform and carbon tetrachloride are not established causes. (same idea of question)

39. What is the approximate prevalence of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)?

- A. 5%
- B. 10%
- C. 15%
- D. 25%
- E. 50%

Answer: B. 10%

40. **Which of the following statements about hepatitis B virus (HBV) is incorrect?

- A. HBsAg indicates current infection
- B. HBV is a DNA virus
- C. HBeAg indicates viral replication
- D. Adenofovir is the first-line treatment of HBV
- E. HBV can cause both acute and chronic hepatitis

Answer: D. Adenofovir is the first-line treatment of HBV

Note: The first-line treatments for chronic HBV infection are usually tenofovir and entecavir, not adenofovir.(same idea of question)

41. All of the following are posterior relations of the third part of the small intestine except:

- A. Right ureter
- B. Superior mesenteric vessels
- C. Inferior vena cava
- D. Abdominal aorta
- E. Psoas major

Answer: B. Superior mesenteric vessels

42. Which drug acts specifically on the upper GI, affecting esophageal motility, gastric emptying, and may cause abnormal facial movements?

- A. Domperidone
- B. Metoclopramide
- C. Cisapride
- D. Erythromycin
- E. Omeprazole

Answer: B. Metoclopramide

Note: Metoclopramide is a dopamine D2 receptor antagonist that enhances upper GI motility and can cross the blood-brain barrier, occasionally causing extrapyramidal side effects like abnormal facial movements.

43. A woman was using sulfasalazine to treat ulcerative colitis and developed a breakdown in her hemoglobin. What is the most likely complication?

- A. Hemolytic anemia caused by sulfasalazine
- B. Hemolytic anemia caused by sulfapyridine
- C. Impaired folate absorption
- D. Iron deficiency anemia
- E. Vitamin B12 deficiency

Answer: C. Impaired folate absorption

44. Which of the following is correct regarding salivary secretion?

- A. Submandibular gland contributes about 75% of total saliva
- B. Daily salivary secretion is 500 mg
- C. Saliva has no inorganic components
- D. Parotid gland contributes 90% of total saliva
- E. Sympathetic stimulation greatly increases saliva volume

Answer: A. Submandibular gland contributes about 75% of total saliva

45. Which of the following structures is responsible for allowing only small particles to pass and preventing the passage of large particles?

- A. Palatopharyngeal folds
- B. Upper esophageal sphincter (UES)
- C. Glottis
- D. Vocal cords
- E. Soft palate

Answer: A. Palatopharyngeal folds



46. Which of the following statements about stimulation of the chemoreceptor trigger zone (CTZ) is incorrect?

- A. Renal failure can stimulate the CTZ
- B. Diabetic ketoacidosis can stimulate the CTZ
- C. Irritation of the back of the tongue stimulates the CTZ
- D. Pregnancy can stimulate the CTZ
- E. Motion sickness can stimulate the CTZ

Answer: C. Irritation of the back of the tongue

Note: The CTZ is located in the area postrema and responds to blood-borne toxins and metabolic disturbances, not to direct mechanical irritation of the tongue. Mechanical stimulation of the tongue usually triggers the gag reflex, not the CTZ.

"LIFE IS BRIEF, BUT IMPACT IS EVERLASTING."

الحياة قصيرة، لكن الأثر طويل!