

END COURSE

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

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

Hepatitis A, one is WRONG

- A. It belongs to picornaviruses
- B. Incubation period is approximately 2-6 weeks
- C. It is transmitted by fecal oral route
- D. There is a killed vaccine available to protect against the virus
- E. Chronic carriers occurs in 0.1-0.2% **XXX**

One is FALSE regarding hepatitis B

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

- Normal • Bold, L Times New Roman 12
1. Concerning the rectum, one of the following statements is wrong:
 - A. The peritoneum covers all of its parts XXX
 - B. The blood supply for the mucous membrane is from superior rectal artery
 - C. It has an ampulla at its distal end
 - D. It is curved
 - E. It begins at level of 3rd sacral piece
 2. The following are related to the posterior surface of the stomach except:
 - A. Pancreas
 - B. Spleen
 - C. Left lobe of the liver XXX
 - D. Left suprarenal gland
 - E. Left kidney
 3. Concerning the ileum, one of the following is correct:
 - A. It is derived from foregut
 - B. The vasa recta in its mesentery are long
 - C. Its mesentery is attached to the right of aorta XXX
 - D. It has no peyer's patches
 - E. It receives its blood supply from branches of Celiac trunk
 4. How to find the appendix, if you opened the abdomen and did not see it?
 - A. Follow the parts of the colon
 - B. Look for the blood supply
 - C. Search for ileocecal junction
 - D. Follow the branches of superior mesenteric artery
 - E. Follow the Taeniae coli to their point of meeting XXX
- Sec 1 2/2 English (U.S.)
- CamScanner

MCQs GIT module:

1. Dracunculiasis is a classical example of:

- A. Water-borne Diseases
- B. Water-washed Diseases
- C. Water-based Diseases**
- D. Water-related Diseases
- E. A+B

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

- A. Composition
- B. pH
- C. Relative humidity**
- D. Presence and availability of water
- E. Oxidation-reduction potential

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

a- constipation

b- diarrhea

c- jaundice

d- vomiting

e- headache XXXX

KEY: e

- D- Chief cells
- C- Oxyntic cells
- D- Chief cells
- E- Neuroendocrine cells

3- M-cells is characterized by following Except:

- A- Overly the lymphoid follicles of Peyer's patches
- B- Their basal lamina invaginations is in contact with macrophages and lymphocytes
- C- They are consider as antigen- presenting cells
- D- They secrete lysozyme with antibacterial activity
- E- They are squamous- like cells with microfolds on their surface

4- Central in position and form about 70% of cells in islets of Langerhans:

- A- Alpha cells
- B- Beta cells
- C- Delta cells
- D- F or PP cells
- E- Autonomic nerve cells

- 10ml O/ml
- E. Those who do not respond to the vaccine should be given another course of the vaccine before being advised on their career

FINAL

Rotavirus, one is Wrong

- A. It may infect more than one host such as humans and pigs
- B. It has a polymerase and segmented RNA genome which can lead to antigenic drift and shift
- C. It may increase the paracellular space leading to fluids loss from intestines
- D. Transmitted by faecal oral route/fomites
- E. It belongs to retroviruses which have an envelope **XXX**

Hepatitis C virus (HCV), one is WRONG

- A. It belongs to flaviviruses
- B. It is enveloped
- C. More than 80% will suffer from persistent infection
- D. There is no vaccine yet
- E. We accept blood donation from infected patients since the virus is transmitted focally **XXX**

1. Concerning the lesser curvature of the stomach, the following are true except:

- A. It is directed to the right and upward
- B. The left gastric artery runs along it
- C. Runs along it and directed to the left
- D. It has incisura angularis
- E. The great omentum is attached to it XXX

2. The 3rd part of Duodenum crosses anterior to the following except:

- A. Inferior vena cava
- B. Superior mesenteric artery XXX
- C. Vertebral colon
- D. Abdominal aorta
- E. Psoas muscle

3. Concerning the Jejunum, the following are true except:

- A. It has a thick wall
- B. It is supplied by branches from superior mesenteric artery
- C. It gradually changes into ileum
- D. There s large number of pyer's patches(lymphoid tissue) in its wall XXX
- E. Its mesentery is attached to the left of the aorta

4. Porta hepatis of the liver contains the following except:

- A. Common bile duct XXX
- B. Right and left hepatic ducts
- C. Right and left branches of portal vein
- D. Right and left branches of hepatic artery.
- E. Lymph nodes

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

- a. Erythromycin
- b. Ciprofloxacin xxxxxxxxxxxx
- 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

- a. Inhalational
- b. Oral xxxxxxxxxxxx
- c. Contact with skin
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above.

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

- A. 1-2hours
- B. 8-48 hours**
- C. 24-72 hours
- D. 16-48 hours
- E. 2 to 10 days

5. Amoebic dysentery is a classical example of:

- A. Water-borne Diseases**
- B. Water-washed Diseases
- C. Water-based Diseases
- D. Water-related Diseases
- E. A+B

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

- A. Salmonella typhimurium
- B. Campylobacter Jejuni
- C. Escherichia coli**
- D. Sonnei
- E. Salmonella enteritidis

1. Dracunculiasis is a classical example of:

- A. Water-borne Diseases
- B. Water-washed Diseases
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2. The followings are food related intrinsic factors that control food spoilage except:

- A. Composition
- B. pH
- C. Relative humidity
- D. Presence and availability of water
- E. Oxidation-reduction potential

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

- A. Malnutrition
- B. Skin infections
- C. Organ damage
- D. Diarrhea
- E. None of the above

7. Cholera is a classical example of:

- A. Water-borne Diseases
- B. Water-washed Diseases
- C. Water-based Diseases
- D. Water-related Diseases
- E. A+B

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

- A. Antibiotics use
- B. Oral and IV fluids
- C. Anti-diarrheal drugs
- D. Anti-pyretics to lower body temperature when necessary
- E. None of the above

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

- A. Clostridium botulinum
- B. Yersinia enterocolitica
- C. Campylobacter jejuni
- D. Vibrio cholera
- E. Salmonella typhimurium

5. 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

6. One of the followings is true regarding clinical features of acute Cholecystitis:

A. hypothermia

B. generalized abdominal pain

C. generalized abdominal rigidity

D. generalized abdominal tenderness

E. Palpable mass in the right hypochondrial area

3. Complications of gall stones include the followings except:

- A. ascending cholangitis
- B. intestinal obstruction
- C. Ulcerative colitis
- D. empyema gall bladder
- E. mucocele

4. 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. Clinically 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 ileitis

D. high calorie diet

E. high fiber diet

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

A. constipation

B. diarrhea

C. jaundice

D. vomiting

E. headache

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

A. fat

B. flatus

C. feces

D. fever

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