

# Gastrointestinal system

## Pathology

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**All of the following are risk factors for esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, EXCEPT:**

- A. Caustic esophageal injury.
- B. Achalasia.
- C. Plummer-Vinson syndrome.
- D. previous radiation therapy.
- E. Barrett's esophagus.

**Answer: E**

**One of the following best describes CMV esophagitis:**

- A. Nuclear viral inclusions usually seen at the ulcer edge.
- B. Viral inclusions usually seen in endothelial and stromal cells.
- C. Upper endoscopy typically shows punched-out ulcers.
- D. Upper endoscopy typically shows pseudomembranes.
- E. Histology: inflammation, basal cell hyperplasia, and papillomatosis

**Answer: B**

**Which mutation is mostly associated with hereditary diffuse gastric cancer?**

- A. BRCA2.
- B. CDH1.
- C. NF1.
- D. SMARCA4.
- E. P53.

**Answer: B**

**What is the classic distribution of the inflammatory pattern typically seen in autoimmune gastritis?**

- A. Oxyntic predominant gastritis with atrophic changes and intestinal metaplasia.
- B. Antral predominant gastritis with mildly inflamed oxyntic mucosa.
- C. Cardiac lymphoid aggregates and normal antral/oxyntic mucosa.
- D. Diffuse antral and oxyntic gastritis with intestinal metaplasia of antral mucosa.
- E. Cardiac predominant gastritis with atrophic changes and intestinal metaplasia.

**Answer: A**

**A 52-year-old man was found to have several gastric polyps in the body, ranging in size from 1 to 4 mm. On histology, the polyp is composed of cystically dilated, irregular glands lined by flattened parietal and chief cells. The background mucosa is not inflamed. One of the following statements is TRUE about this type of polyp.**

- A. If dysplasia is present, it usually transforms to malignancy.
- B. It is associated with Lynch syndrome.
- C. It is usually associated with H. Pylori infection.
- D. It is associated with PPI use.
- E. They are the most common type of gastric polyps.

**Answer: A**

**A 60 year old female patient, known case of cancer on her 8<sup>th</sup> cycle of chemo therapy, presented with mild dysphagia. Endoscopy revealed patches of adherence, gray white pseudomembranous. The most likely diagnosis is**

- A. GERD
- B. early squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Infectious esophagitis by candidiasis
- D. Infectious esophagitis by HSV
- E. Infectious esophagitis by CMV

**Answer : C**

**Which of the following conditions results in steatorrhea?**

- A. Deficiency of vitamin B12.
- B. Malabsorption of proteins.
- C. Lactase deficiency.
- D. Maldigestion of lipids.
- E. Decreased secretion of intrinsic factor.

**Answer: D**

**A 60-year-old man with long standing portal hypertension, developed severe Hematemesis, followed by severe hypotension and shock then admitted to intensive Care unit (ICU), the most likely cause of his bleeding is:**

- A. Gastric ulcer.
- B. Viral esophagitis.
- C. Gastroesophageal reflux disease.
- D. Achalasia.
- E. Esophageal varices.

**Answer: E**

**The best management plan for Mallory Weiss tear of the esophagus is:**

- A. Endoscopy with cautery.
- B. Will heal spontaneously with no intervention.
- C. Surgical correction.
- D. Proton pump inhibitors.
- E. Antibiotic treatment.

**Answer: B**

**A healthy lady gives birth to an infant. Upon start of feeding the baby developed frequent regurgitation with bouts of suffocation and cyanosis. After investigations, this baby's most likely diagnosis will be:**

- A. Esophageal stenosis.
- B. Hirschsprung disease.
- C. Intussusception.
- D. Achalasia.
- E. Esophageal atresia and tracheoesophageal fistula.

**Answer : E**

**One of the following is TRUE regarding gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) and reflux esophagitis:**

- A. Cannot be seen in infants.
- B. Rings in the esophagus wall are characteristic.
- C. Elevated lower esophageal sphincter tone is the basic mechanism.
- D. Alcohol, smoking and obesity are considered risk factors.
- E. Neutrophilic infiltration of squamous epithelium is the earliest histologic Finding.

**Answer: D**

**A 60-year-old man, who is debilitated, HIV positive and bed ridden, complained of dysphagia and odynophagia. Upon endoscopy whitish adherent membranes are seen all over the esophagus, the most likely diagnosis:**

- A. Esophageal reflux disease.
- B. Barrett esophagus.
- C. Candida esophagitis.
- D. Cytomegalovirus esophagitis.
- E. Herpes simplex esophagitis.

**Answer : C**

**All of the following are true regarding peptic ulcer disease (PUD), EXCEPT:**

- A. Duodenal ulcers are less associated with helicobacter pylori infection than Gastric ulcers.
- B. NSAIDS can cause peptic ulcer disease.
- C. Upper gastric endoscopy should be done in patients with suspected bleeding PUD.
- D. Proton pump inhibitors are of the treatment options in patients with peptic Ulcer disease.
- E. Stress gastric ulcers can occur in patients with extensive burn patients.

**Answer: A**

**Regarding chronic gastritis which of the following statements is TRUE:**

- A. Helicobacter pylori gastritis affects predominantly the gastric body.
- B. Autoimmune gastritis causes marked hypergastrinemia.
- C. Helicobacter pylori gastritis can be complicated by pernicious anemia.
- D. Autoimmune gastritis is the most common cause.
- E. Helicobacter pylori causes decrease in gastric acid production.

**Answer: B**

**A 32-year-old lady with ulcerative colitis, she is at greatest risk for development of which of the following conditions:**

- A. Appendicitis.
- B. Acute pancreatitis.
- C. Perianal fistulas.
- D. Colonic fissures.
- E. Sclerosing cholangitis.

**Answer : E**

**A 22-year-old woman has had multiple episodes of aspiration of food associated with Difficulty swallowing during the past year. A barium swallow shows marked esophageal Dilation above the level of the lower esophageal sphincter. A biopsy specimen from the Lower esophagus shows an absence of the myenteric ganglia. What is the most likely diagnosis?**

- A. Achalasia**
- B. Barrett esophagus**
- C. Plummer-Vinson syndrome**
- D. Pyloric stenosis**
- E. Esophageal varices.**

**Answer: A**

**All of the following statements regarding the esophageal diseases is true except:**

- A. stenosis is more commonly acquired.**
- B. Atresia occurs most frequently at or near the tracheal bifurcation**
- C. Esophageal stenosis is caused by fibrous thickening of the mucosa**
- D. Achalasia-like disease is most commonly caused by Diabetic autonomic neuropathy**
- E. esophageal varices can be caused duo to parasitic infection in the liver and it represents a fatal condition**

**Answer : C**

**A patient has had pain for 1 week when he swallows food. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy shows punched out ulcers in the region of the mid to lower esophagus. The ulcers are round and sharply demarcated, and have an erythematous base, a biopsy is taken and shows multinucleated giant cells. Which of the following is most likely to produce these findings?**

- A. Reflex esophagitis**
- B. esophageal candidiasis**
- C. CMV esophagitis**
- D. Herpes simplex esophagitis**
- E. All of the following can cause these features.**

**Answer: D**

**Which of the following statements is true?**

- A. squamous cell carcinoma has a very high association with alcohol and smoking, and it commonly occurs in the lower third of esophagus.**
- B. Adenocarcinoma doesn't Arise from a background of Barrett.**
- C. The most important management of Barrett esophagus is to do Periodic endoscopy with biopsy to screen for dysplasia.**
- D. CMV infects the squamous cells of esophagus.**
- E. patients with eosinophilic esophagitis don't respond to steroids therapy.**

**Answer : C**



**A 72-year-old man takes large quantities of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) because of chronic degenerative arthritis of the hips and knees. Over the past 2 weeks, he has had epigastric pain with nausea and vomiting and an episode of hematemesis. A gastric biopsy specimen is most likely to show which of the following lesions?**

- A. Acute gastritis**
- B. Adenocarcinoma**
- C. Epithelial dysplasia**
- D. Helicobacter pylori infection**
- E. Gastric Adenoma**

**Answer: A**

**All of the following statements regarding the chronic gastritis are true except:**

- A. H.pylori is the most common cause**
- B. carcinoid tumor could be a secondary outcome of autoimmune gastritis**
- C. H.pylori associated gastritis increases the risk of MALToma**
- D. Autoimmune gastritis is mediated by type 4 hypersensitivity reaction and it's highly Associated with other autoimmune diseases.**
- E. There is high acid production in H.pylori associated pangastritis**

**Answer : E**

**A 67-year-old woman has experienced severe nausea, vomiting, early satiety, and a 9-kg weight loss over the past 4 months. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy shows that the entire gastric mucosa is eroded and the wall of the stomach is rigid and thickened. Under microscopic examination the cells are discohesive. Which of the following is most likely to be found on histologic examination of a gastric biopsy specimen?**

- A. Chronic atrophic gastritis**
- B. Primary gastric lymphoma**
- C. intestinal type adenocarcinoma**
- D. Granulomatous inflammation**
- E. Signet ring cell adenocarcinoma**

**Answer : E**

**The most common tumor in the stomach is :**

- A. MALToma
- B. Adenocarcinoma
- C. Carcinoid tumor
- D. T-cell lymphoma
- E. Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor.

**Answer: B**

**Which of the following conditions that cause intestinal obstruction has been incorrectly described?**

- A. Volvulus is a congenital disease that can be complicated by infarction to the bowel.
- B. Intussusception is the most common cause of intestinal obstruction in children younger than 2 years and is characterized by a currant jelly stool.
- C. The presence of intussusception in adults is highly suggestive of intraluminal mass or tumor.
- D. Hirschsprung Disease is a defect in colonic innervation. It tends to be more severe in males and more common in females.
- E. Hernia is a protrusion of bowel segment and its mesentery through a defect in abdominal wall.

**Answer: D**

A 34-year-old woman is bothered by a low-volume, mostly watery diarrhea associated with flatulence. She has experienced a 4-kg weight loss. She has no fever, nausea, vomiting, or abdominal pain. A stool sample is negative for occult blood, ova, and parasites, and a stool culture yields no pathogens. An upper gastrointestinal endoscopy is performed and a biopsy specimen from the upper part of the small bowel shows severe diffuse blunting of villi and a chronic inflammatory infiltrate in the lamina propria. Which of the following statements is correctly describes this disease?

- A. Anti-endomysial antibody is the most sensitive serological test.
- B. The biopsy should be obtained from the proximal duodenum
- C. The main treatment of choice is corticosteroids
- D. 50% of patients will develop skin lesions called dermatitis herpetiformis
- E. people with HLA-DQ2 and HLA-DQ8 have more genetic predisposition

Answer : E

A clinical study of adult patients with chronic bloody diarrhea is performed. One group of these patients is found to have a statistically increased likelihood for the following: antibodies to *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, NOD2 gene polymorphisms, TH1 and TH17 immune cell activation, vitamin K deficiency, megaloblastic anemia, and gallstones. Which of the following diseases in this group of patients most likely to have?

- A. Angiodysplasia
- B. Crohn disease
- C. Diverticulitis
- D. Ischemic enteritis
- E. Ulcerative colitis

Answer: B

**Which of the following is a feature of both UC and crohn disease?**

- A. The presence of non-caseating granuloma in 35% of cases
- B. stenosis and narrowing of the lumen duo to fibrosis in the bowel wall
- C. There is a recurrence after surgery
- D. They have a risk of a perianal fissure development
- E. In colonic involvement, they carry a risk for malignant transformation

**Answer : E**

**Eosinophilic esophagitis is related to:**

- A. Pre malignant condition
- B. Viral infection
- C. Allergy to certain food
- D. Congenital disease
- E. Chronic reflux disease

**Answer : C**

**Autoimmune gastritis is associated with:**

- A. male predominance
- B. History of NSAIDS intake
- C. Pan-gastritis
- D. Low gastrin level
- E. Vitamin B12 deficiency

**Answer : E**

**Esophageal atresia is commonly associated with a fistula between esophagus and:**

- A. Stomach
- B. Diaphragm
- C. Bronchus
- D. Spleen
- E. Lung

**Answer : C**

**All of the following are features of celiac disease except:**

- A. Associated with HLA-DQ2
- B. Luten hypersensitivity
- C. Increased risk for small bowel cancer
- D. Onset in children or adult
- E. Microscopically shows increased intraepithelial neutrophils and villous atrophy

**Answer : E**

**The most common cause of acute appendicitis is:**

- A. Worms
- B. Crohn disease
- C. Mucocele
- D. Carcinoid
- E. Fcolith impaction

**Answer : E**

**The most common site for Hirschprung disease is:**

- A. Right colon
- B. Anus
- C. Left colon
- D. Sigmoid
- E. Rectum

**Answer : E**

**The presence of goblet cells in the esophagus is seen in:**

- A. Barrett esophagus
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Candida esophagitis
- D. Early reflux esophagitis
- E. Caustic injury

**Answer: A**

**All of the following are features of diverticulitis except:**

- A. Flask shape outpouches
- B. Associated with low-fiber diet
- C. Irregular distribution
- D. Predispose to fibrosis and segment stenosis

**Answer: C**

**The most important risk for malignancy in large bowel adenoma is:**

- A. Duration of the lesion
- B. Architecture
- C. Size
- D. Anatomic location
- E. Number of polyps

**Answer : C**

**All of the following favor the diagnosis of ulcerative colitis over Crohn disease except:**

- A. Presence of non-caseating granulomas
- B. Continuous inflammation
- C. Superficial mucosal inflammation
- D. Toxic megacolon
- E. Absence of fistula

**Answer: A**

**Gastritis is commonly associated with all of the following except:**

- A. NSAIDS
- B. Chemotherapy
- C. Steroid
- D. Alcohol
- E. Iron

**Answer : E**

**The End**

**Good Luck シ**