

QUIZZES COLLECTED QUESTIONS OF GIS 018

Quiz 1

1-Section in the parotid gland, one of the following structures is not present in the section.

- a. Serous acinus.
- b. Striated duct.
- c. Intercalated duct.
- d. Serous Demilune.
- e. Interlobular duct.

2-The covering and lining epithelium of the following organs are para-keratinized or non-keratinized or modified skin EXCEPT one.

- a. Vermilion zone of lip.
- b. Tongue.
- c. Vestibule of the mouth.
- d. Upper surface of soft palate.
- e. Oropharynx.

3-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.

4-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. Esophageal varices.
- b. Viral esophagitis.
- d. Gastroesophageal reflux disease.
- e. Achalasia.

5-Which of the following bacteria grow well at 42°C in a microaerophilic environment?

- a. Vibrio cholera.
- b. Yersinia Pseudotuberculosis.
- c. Campylobacter coli.
- d. Helicobacter pylori.
- e. None of the above.

6–Intrinsic factor is required for:

- a. Reabsorption of bile salts.
- b. Digestion of fat.
- c. Absorption of vitamin B12.
- d. Absorption of vitamin K.
- e. Absorption of Fe⁺⁺.

7–The absorption of which of the following is blocked at the mucosa by absorptive cells and transported toward interstitial fluids when needed by the body?

- a. Mg⁺⁺.
- b. Ca⁺⁺.
- c. Fe⁺⁺.
- d. Vitamin B12.
- e. Vitamin K.

8–Which one of the following blood vessels usually causes post-operative bleeding after tonsillectomy:

- a. External palatine vein.
- b. Tonsillar branch of facial artery.
- c. Tonsillar branch of lingual artery.
- d. Tonsillar vein.
- e. Pharyngeal plexus of vein.

9–The primary reservoir for Helicobacter pylori is:

- a. Dog.
- b. Cat.
- b. Aquatic water.
- d. Rat.
- e. Human.

10–The site where we have the highest absorption of fluids is:

- a. Stomach.
- b. Duodenum.
- c. Jejunum.
- d. Ileum.
- e. Colon.

11–One of the following nerves pierces the wall of the pharynx between the middle and inferior constrictor muscles.

- a. Glossopharyngeal nerve.
- b. Internal laryngeal nerve.
- c. External laryngeal nerve.
- d. Recurrent laryngeal nerve.
- e. Superior laryngeal nerve.

12–The characteristic ‘rice water stool’ diarrhea is associated with infection by:

- a. Campylobacter jejuni.
- b. Vibrio cholera.
- c. Salmonella typhimurium.
- d. Shigella sonni.
- e. Coxiella burnetii.

13–One of the following muscles is forming the palatine aponeurosis.

- a. Levator veli palatini muscle.
- b. Tensor veli palatini muscle.
- c. Musculus uvula.
- d. Palato-pharyngeus.
- e. Glosso-pharyngeus.

14–Which one of the following tongue muscles its action is diagnostic for hypoglossal nerve injury:

- a. Styloglossal muscle.
- b. Genioglossal muscle.
- c. Hyoglossal muscle.
- d. Palatoglossal muscle.
- e. Intrinsic muscles of the tongue.

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

- a. Endoscopy with cauterization.
- b. Will heal spontaneously with no intervention.
- c. Surgical correction.
- d. Proton pump inhibitors.
- e. Antibiotic treatment.

16–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.

17-The final digestion of protein is taking place in (at):

- a. Stomach.
- b. Lumen of duodenum.
- c. Brush border of jejunum mucosa.
- d. Inside absorptive cells.
- e. Lumen of ileum.

18-One of the following structures is not lie between the mylohyoid and hyoglossus muscles:

- a. Submandibular duct.
- b. Submandibular ganglion.
- c. Submandibular gland superficial part.
- d. Hypoglossal nerve.
- e. Lingual nerve.

19-Which one of the following nerves is sensory and secretomotor to the parotid gland:

- a. Lesser petrosal nerve.
- b. Glossopharyngeal nerve.
- c. Facial nerve.
- d. Greater petrosal nerve.
- e. Auriculotemporal nerve.

20-Which of the following does NOT depend on Na⁺/K⁺ pump activity for absorption?

- a. Glucose.
- b. Water.
- c. Small peptides.
- d. Na⁺.
- e. Vitamin D.

ANSWERS

1	D	8	A	15	B
2	D	9	E	16	E
3	D	10	D	17	D
4	B	11	B	18	C
5	C	12	B	19	E
6	C	13	B	20	E
7	C	14	C	-	-

Quiz 2

1-The term is used to describe the community of bacteria that live in digestive tract?

- a. Human gut microbiome.
- b. Immunoglobulin.
- c. Mammalian gut microbiome.
- d. Intestinal colony.
- e. GI tract microbial colony.

2-The pyloric sphincter which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- a. The nerve of laterjet of vagus nerve is responsible of drainage of stomach.
- b. Sphincter is a thickening of the most inner oblique smooth muscle.
- c. It lies on the transpyloric line at the level of first lumber vertebra.
- d. It lies one inch to the right of midline.
- e. Closure of the sphincter by the action of sympathetic fibers.

3-Lowest respiratory quotient can be in.

- a. Vegetarians.
- b. High carbohydrate diet.
- c. High protein diet.
- d. Diabetics with crisis of hyperglycemia.
- e. Sleeping person.

4-All the following organs lies posterior to the third part of duodenum EXCEPT:

- a. Right testicular artery.
- b. Right psoas muscle.
- c. Inferior vena cava.
- d. Superior mesenteric artery.
- e. Inferior mesenteric artery.

5-Prebiotics are:

- a. Dairy pathogens.
- b. Live bacteria.
- c. Bacterial nutrition.
- d. Dead bacteria.
- e. Microbes.

6-Which one of the following organs is not found in the stomach bed?

- a. Splenic vein.
- b. Spleen.
- c. Left kidney.
- d. Lesser sac of peritoneum.
- e. Body of pancreas.

7-Mallory hyaline bodies can be seen in hepatocytes in all the following conditions EXCEPT:

- a. Hepatocellular carcinoma.
- b. Submassive hepatic necrosis.
- c. Alcoholic cirrhosis.
- d. Primary biliary cirrhosis.
- e. Wilson disease.

8-The lesser omentum contains all the following structures EXCEPT:

- a. The left gastric artery.
- b. The hepatic artery.
- c. Common bile duct.
- d. Branches of the vagus nerves.
- e. The right gastroepiploic artery.

9-One of the followings is true during starvation.

- a. The last depletion is for carbohydrate deposits.
- b. The body is in a positive balance.
- c. Their metabolic rate is higher than before starting starvation.
- d. The first depletion of body nutrient stores is for fat.
- e. The rate of protein depletion between weeks 1-6 is slower than for fat.

10-The portal vein receives tributaries from the following organs EXCEPT:

- a. Pancreas.
- b. Liver.
- c. Duodenum.
- d. Stomach.
- e. Spleen.

11-Which of the following is TRUE regarding esophageal carcinomas?

- a. Alcohol and smoking are risk factors for squamous cell carcinoma.
- b. Achalasia is a risk factor for adenocarcinoma.
- c. Adenocarcinoma is more common in the middle third of the esophagus.
- d. Barrett esophagus increases the risk for squamous cell carcinoma.
- e. Females are more commonly affected.

12-Feeding behaviors can be inhibited in all the following conditions EXCEPT:

- a. Increased leptin level in blood.
- b. Increased metabolic rate in the body.
- c. Increased Insulin level.
- d. Defect in OB gene.
- e. Increased fat deposits.

13-Which of the followings is wrongly matched?

- a. *Cl. perfringens* - food poisoning.
- b. *Cl. perfringens* - gas gangrene.
- c. *B. cereus* - food poisoning.
- d. *Cl. botulinum* - rigid paralysis.
- e. *Cl. difficile* – pseudomembranous colitis.

14-Which food item is most frequently associated with – the emetic type – of *Bacillus cereus* food poisoning?

- a. Meat dishes and sauces.
- b. Canned alkaline foods.
- c. Honey.
- d. O Lettuce, spinach.
- e. Rice and other cereals.

15–The primary faeces inhabitants shortly after birth are:

- a. Bifidobacterium.
- b. Cl. difficil.
- c. Cl. tetani.
- d. Cl. botulinium.
- e. Cl. Perfringens.

16–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.

17–The most common form of alcoholic liver disease is

- a. Massive necrosis.
- b. Hepatic steatosis.
- c. Ductular proliferation.
- d. Cirrhosis.
- e. Alcoholic hepatitis.

18–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.

19–The most common cause of massive hepatic necrosis is:

- a. Wilson disease.
- b. Acute fatty liver of pregnancy.
- c. Autoimmune hepatitis.
- d. Viral hepatitis.
- e. Drugs and chemicals.

20-The virulence factor associated with *B. cereus* is:

- a. Theta toxin.
- b. Enterotoxin.
- c. Edema toxin.
- d. Lethal toxin.
- e. Protective antigen.

21-All the following statements concerning the jejunum are correct EXCEPT:

- a. The mucosa has prominent plicae circularis.
- b. The mesentery contains simple arcades and long vasa recta.
- c. The submucosa contains brunners gland.
- d. The villi contains blood capillaries and lacteals.
- e. It is suspended from the posterior abdominal wall by mesentery.

ANSWERS

1	A	8	E	15	A
2	B	9	E	16	D
3	D	10	B	17	B
4	D	11	A	18	C
5	B	12	D	19	D
6	A	13	D	20	B
7	B	14	E	21	C

Quiz 3

1-The anal canal, all of the following are correct EXCEPT:

- a. The part which lies above the pectinate line is endoderm in origin.
- b. The internal hemorrhoids are varicosities the tributaries of the middle rectal vein.
- c. The mucous membrane of the upper part is sensitive to stretch.
- d. The lower part drains to superficial inguinal lymph nodes.
- e. The external anal sphincter is painful.

2-All are true regarding hepatitis A virus (HAV) infection, EXCEPT:

- a. Usually causes chronic infection.
- b. It is transmitted via feco-oral route.
- c. Can cause acute liver failure.
- d. HAV vaccine can be given to selected group of patients.
- e. Diagnosis is done by a positive HAV IgM SEROLOGY.

3-The bile duct (common bile duct) all the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- a. It runs anterior to the head of pancreas.
- b. It opens into the second part of duodenum independent of the pancreatic duct.
- c. It is 3-4 inches long.
- d. Descends through the free edge of the lesser omentum.
- e. It runs posterior to the first part of duodenum.

4-Young surgeon operating on a patient to drain an abscess in the region of the ano - rectal junction, three days later he was surprised to learn that the patient was incontinent, which of the following structure is severely damaged and responsible for incontinence.

- a. Internal anal sphincter.
- b. Superficial part of external anal sphincter.
- c. Puborectalis muscle.
- d. Pubococcygeus muscle.
- e. Subcutaneous part of external anal sphincter.

5-Drug of choice in hepatic encephalopathy to trap NH₃ is:

- a. Sucralfate.
- b. Sodium bicarbonate.
- a. C. Bisacodyl.
- c. Lactulose.
- d. Bismuth subcitrate.

6-Liver: all the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- a. Caudate lobe drains into left hepatic duct.
- b. Clamping of the structures in the free edge of the lesser omentum may prevents liver bleeding.
- c. It may reach up to the fifth intercostal space.
- d. It is larger relatively in newborn infants than adults.
- e. Caudate process forms the posterior boundary of the epiploic foramen.

7-The pancreas: all the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- a. The splenic artery runs on its upper (superior) border.
- b. The splenic vein runs on its posterior surface.
- c. Left psoas muscle lies posterior to it.
- d. The uncinata process lies between the aorta and the superior mesenteric vessels.
- e. The transverse mesocolon is attached to its inferior border.

8-All are true clinical manifestations of chronic liver disease, EXCEPT:

- a. Finger clubbing.
- b. Dupuytren contracture.
- c. Breast atrophy in males.
- d. Jaundice.
- e. Spider angiomas.

9-The outstanding feature of chronic hepatitis is:

- a. Portal lymphocytic infiltrate.
- b. Councilman bodies.
- c. Steatosis.
- d. Fibrosis.
- e. Bile duct damage.

10-The most common drug that cause acute liver failure is:

- a. Isoniazid.
- b. Carbon tetrachloride.
- c. Rifampin.
- d. Halothane.
- e. Acetaminophen.

11-Portosystemic shunt is not known to occur in this site:

- a. Within the rectum.
- b. Gastroesophageal junction.
- c. Splenic hilum.
- d. Retroperitoneum.
- e. Falciform ligament of the liver.

12-Which one of the following drugs should not be given during pregnancy?

- a. Bismuth subsalicylate.
- b. Omeprazole.
- c. Misoprostol.
- d. Sucralfate.
- e. Cimetidine.

13-Human transmission of Brucella can occur by any of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Ingestion of infected milk.
- b. Ingestion of contaminated meat.
- c. Person to person.
- d. Inhalation.
- e. Direct contact with animal tissues.

14-Regarding H2 antagonists, which one of the following statements is NOT true:

- a. They inhibit 60-70% of total 24-h acid secretion.
- b. Taken prophylactically before meals in erosive esophagitis.
- c. Not effective in the presence of H. pylori.
- d. IV PPI are preferable over IV H2 antagonists in prevention of Bleeding from Stress-Related Gastritis.
- e. Not effective if NSAID is continued.

15-Leptospirosis, one is wrong:

- a. Varying from asymptomatic to fatal disease.
- b. Feco-oral transmission.
- c. Caused by Leptospira interrogans.
- d. Zoonosis.
- e. Hepatitis is frequent.

16-Chronic use of one of the following drugs leads to a brown pigmentation of the colon known as "melanosis coli." The drug is:

- a. Senna.
- b. Sucralfate.
- c. Bisacodyl.
- d. Alvimopan.
- e. Bismuth subsalicylate.

17-Gastrointestinal Tuberculosis, one is wrong:

- a. Direct spread to the peritoneum from infected adjacent foci.
- b. Hematogenous or lymphatic spread.
- c. Extra-pulmonary TB.
- d. Ingestion of infected milk or sputum.
- e. Common.

18-All the following statements regarding Metoclopramide are correct, EXCEPT:

- a. It increases lower esophageal sphincter pressure.
- b. It increases esophageal peristaltic amplitude.
- c. It has no effect on small intestine or colonic motility.
- d. It does not cross the BBB, so does not cause CNS effects.

- e. It enhances gastric emptying.

19–Chronic inflammation in gastric body due to increased serum gastrin levels is a side effect of chronic administration of:

- a. Omeprazole.
- b. Misoprostol.
- c. Ranitidine.
- d. Metclopromide.
- e. Sodium bicarbonate.

20–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.

21–13. A 58–year–old man was admitted to the hospital with vomiting of blood. On examination several enlarged superficial veins were seen around the umbilicus. The diagnosis was cirrhosis of the liver secondary to chronic alcoholism. Concerning the above case, all the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- a. In this condition the patient may have hemorrhoids.
- b. At the lower end of esophagus, a branch from the right gastric vein anastomosis with esophageal tributary of the azygos vein.
- c. Vomiting of blood is due to esophageal varices.
- d. The normal blood flow of the portal vein is impaired by cirrhosis of the liver.
- e. Enlarged superficial veins around the umbilicus is due to link between the paraumbilical veins and epigastric.

ANSWERS

1	B	8	C	15	B
2	A	9	D	16	A
3	A*	10	E	17	E
4	C	11	C	18	D
5	D	12	C	19	A
6	E	13	C	20	A
7	E	14	D	21	B

فَكَابِدْ إِلَى أَنْ تَبْلُغَ النَّفْسُ عُدْرَهَا وَكُنْ فِي اقْتِبَاسِ الْعِلْمِ طَلَّاعٌ أَنْجِدُ، وَلَا يَذْهَبَنَّ
الْعُمُرُ مِنْكَ سَبَهْلًا وَلَا تُغْبِنَنَّ فِي النِّعَمَتَيْنِ بَلَّ اجْهَدِ.

Samia Simrin ✨

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