



# GI

## PATHOLOGY

### **FINAL PAST PAPERS (12-20)**

**INCLUDING MAKEUP EXAMS**



**Done by:**  
**Rababa'h & Firas**

**1- Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease is seen in all the following conditions EXCEPT one:**

- A. Insulin resistance.
- B. Obesity.
- C. Diabetes mellitus type 2.
- D. Dyslipidemia.
- E. Chronic anemia.

**Answer: E**

**2- A 55-year-old man with a history of chronic alcoholism diagnosed with early cirrhosis. The development of which of the following conditions is associated with high mortality rate in this patient?**

- A. Caput medusa.
- B. Upper GIT bleeding.
- C. Ascites.
- D. Hemorrhoids.
- E. Splenomegaly.

**Answer: B**

**3- One of the following regarding hepcidin is CORRECT:**

- A. Spleen is the main source.
- B. Reduced hepcidin levels associated with increased iron absorption.
- C. It enhances iron efflux from intestine into plasma.
- D. Its levels increased in hemochromatosis.
- E. It enhances copper deposition.

**Answer: B**

**4- Ceruloplasmin is copper complexed with which of the following:**

- A. Albumin.
- B. Alpha globulin.
- C. Bilirubin.
- D. Acetaldehyde.

**Answer: B**

**5- One of the followings combinations is FALSE:**

- A. liver adenoma - Acetaminophen
- B. Wilson disease - ATP7B gene mutation
- C. Budd-Chiari syndrome- Oral contraceptive
- D. Sinusoidal obstruction syndrome - Cyclophosphamide
- E. Reye syndrome - Micro vesicular fatty change.

**Answer: A**

**6- All of the following cause fatty changes in the liver except:**

- A. Sinusoidal obstruction.
- B. Obesity.
- C. DM.
- D. Reye's syndrome.
- E. Viral hepatitis.

**Answer: A**

**7- A 65-year-old man presented with malaise and weight loss. On physical examination, he was found to have enlarged abdomen and skin yellowish discoloration. An abdominal CT scan showed uniformly enlarged liver. Liver biopsy microscopically showed abundant Mallory hyaline bodies, neutrophilic infiltrates, necrosis of hepatocytes, and extensive macro vesicular steatosis. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?**

- A. Acetaminophen toxicity.
- B. Sclerosing cholangitis.
- C. Chronic hepatitis B infection.
- D. Acute hepatitis.
- E. Alcoholic hepatitis.

**Answer: E**

**8- One of the following is FALSE regarding Wilson disease:**

- A. Decreased serum ceruloplasmin.
- B. Decreased urinary copper excretion.
- C. Mallory hyaline bodies.
- D. Fatty change in liver.
- E. Kayser-Fleischer ring.

**Answer: B**

**9- All of the following are portosystemic shunts except:**

- A. Hemorrhoids.
- B. Varices.
- C. Retroperitoneum.
- D. Caput medusae.
- E. Hepatosplenic.

**Answer: E**

**10-Cholangiocarcinoma arises from which of the following:**

- A. Kupffer cells.
- B. Hepatocytes.
- C. Ito cells.
- D. Endothelial cells.
- E. Biliary duct epithelium.

**Answer: E**

**11- One of the following is NOT true about hepatic focal nodular hyperplasia:**

- A. Nodular regeneration of hepatocytes.
- B. High risk of malignant transformation.
- C. Females' predominance.
- D. Not related to cirrhosis.
- E. Can be associated with cavernous hemangioma.

**Answer: B**

**12- Liver cell adenoma is classically related to the exposure of one of the following:**

- A. Oral contraceptives
- B. Halothane
- C. Tetracycline
- D. Antineoplastic agents
- E. Carbon tetrachloride

**Answer: A**

**13- The second most common site of copper accumulation in Wilson disease is:**

- A. Brain

- B. Skin
- C. Heart
- D. Kidney
- E. Lungs

**Answer: A**

**14- A liver biopsy showed abundant Mallory hyaline bodies and extensive macro vesicular steatosis. Which of the following is the most likely underlying condition?**

- A. Sclerosing cholangitis
- B. Chronic alcoholism
- C. Acetaminophen toxicity
- D. Budd-Chiari syndrome
- E. Hemochromatosis

**Answer: B**

**15- A 65-year-old chronic alcoholic man presented with weight loss and hepatomegaly; his liver function test revealed elevated liver enzymes. What is his lifetime probability of developing liver cirrhosis?**

- A. 5-10%
- B. 50-70%
- C. 30-40%
- D. 20-25%
- E. 10-15%

**Answer: E**

**16- Most common malignancy of the liver**

- A. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- B. Metastatic tumors
- C. Adenocarcinoma
- D. Fibrolamellar carcinoma

**Answer: B**

**17- Is not associated with chronic liver disease:**

- A. Portal hypertension
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Testicular hypertrophy

**Answer: C**

**18- Wilson disease by Cu accumulation is caused by:**

- A. Increased absorption from kidneys.
- B. Decreased absorption from liver.
- C. Decreased excretion from kidneys.
- D. Increase absorption from liver.

**Answer: D**

**19- Ascites with behavior change in child is associated with:**

- A. Wilson disease.
- B. Hemochromatosis.
- C. Budd-Chiari.
- D. Hyperalbuminemia.

**Answer: A**

**20- A pathologic study of hepatic cirrhosis is performed. There is a collapse of reticulin with bridging fibrosis from deposition of collagen in the space of Disse to form fibrous septa. Which of the following cell types is activated under the influence of cytokines to give rise to collagen-producing cells?**

- A. Bile duct cell.
- B. Endothelial cell.
- C. Hepatocyte.
- D. Macrophage.
- E. Stellate cell.

**Answer: E**

**21- Mallory-hyaline bodies (damaged intermediate filaments) can be seen in which of the following conditions?**

- A. Wilson disease
- B. Primary biliary cirrhosis
- C. Alcoholic hepatitis
- D. HCC
- E. All of the above

**Answer: E**

**22- A mutation in aldehyde dehydrogenase could lead to accumulation of acetaldehyde, which of the following could be an outcome of this toxic accumulation?**

- A. Fascial flushing
- B. Hyperventilation
- C. Tachycardia
- D. B+C
- E. All of the above

**Answer: E**

**23- The most likely complication of cirrhosis that could lead to thrombocytopenia is:**

- A. Ascites
- B. Hemorrhoids
- C. Esophageal varices
- D. Splenomegaly
- E. Hepatic Encephalopathy

**Answer: D**

**24- Which of the following statements is false?**

- A. Hepatic encephalopathy caused by the increased amount of NH<sub>3</sub> in the blood because damaged hepatocytes cannot metabolize ammonia through urea cycle.
- B. High doses of rifampin and isoniazid may lead to acute liver failure.
- C. 50-60% of Fulminant hepatitis cases are caused by viral hepatitis.
- D. Chlorpromazine considers one of the causes of predictable drug induced liver disease.
- E. Acetaminophen is the most common cause of drug induced liver failure.

**Answer: D**

**25- All of the following could lead to a carrier state of hepatitis except:**

- A. Vertical transmission
- B. Immunodeficiency
- C. HCV
- D. HBV
- E. HAV

**Answer: E**

**26- A 31-year-old woman has experienced increasing malaise for the past 4 months. Physical examination yields no remarkable findings. Laboratory studies show total serum protein of 6.4 g/dL, albumin of 3.6 g/dL, total bilirubin of 1.4 mg/dL, AST of 67 U/L, ALT of 91 U/L, and alkaline phosphatase of 99 U/L. Results of serologic testing for HAV, HBV, and HCV are negative. Test results for ANA, anti-liver kidney microsome-1, and anti-smooth muscle antibody are positive. A liver biopsy is done; microscopically, there are minimal portal mononuclear cell infiltrates with minimal interface hepatitis and mild portal fibrosis. What is the most likely diagnosis?**

- A.  $\alpha$ 1-Antitrypsin deficiency
- B. Autoimmune hepatitis
- C. Chronic alcoholism
- D. HDV infection
- E. Isoniazid ingestion

**Answer: B**

**27- A longitudinal study is conducted of non-alcoholics with type 2 diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, and BMI >30. There is an increasing prevalence of liver disease in these people over time. Which of the following microscopic pathologic findings is most characteristic for the livers of these persons?**

- A. Apoptosis
- B. Cholestasis
- C. Cirrhosis
- D. Hemosiderosis
- E. Steatosis

**Answer: E**

**28- Patients with hereditary hemochromatosis have a mutation in:**

- A. MHC Class I
- B. ATP7B
- C. HFE
- D. HNF1- $\alpha$
- E. DMT1

**Answer: C**



**29- A girl come to your clinic complains of a tremor at rest, which becomes progressively worse over the next 6 months. She exhibits auditory hallucinations and is diagnosed with acute psychosis. A slit lamp examination shows corneal Kayser-Fleischer rings. Which of the following serologic test findings is most likely to be reported in this patient?**

- A. Decreased  $\alpha$ 1-antitrypsin level.
- B. Decreased ceruloplasmin level.
- C. Increased  $\alpha$ -fetoprotein level.
- D. Increased ferritin level.
- E. Positive antimitochondrial antibody.

**Answer: B**

**30- Which of the following statements is false?**

- A.  $\alpha$ -1-Antitrypsin deficiency is an AR disorder that leads to pulmonary emphysema and hepatic damage.
- B. Liver function tests (LFTs) are abnormal in Reye's syndrome.
- C. Budd–Chiari Syndrome characterized by occlusion of the portal veins.
- D. Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis caused by fibrosis and obstruction of both intra-hepatic and extra-hepatic bile ducts.
- E. Anti-mitochondrial antibodies are associated with Primary biliary cirrhosis.

**Answer: C**

**31- The most common predisposing factor of HCC is:**

- A. HBV infection.
- B. metastasis to the liver.
- C. alcohol abuse.
- D. Drugs.
- E. hereditary hemochromatosis.

**Answer: A**

**32- A 41-year-old, previously healthy woman has noted abdominal discomfort for the past month. Laboratory studies show normal serum total protein, albumin, AST, ALT, and bilirubin, but her alkaline phosphatase level is elevated. Serologic testing for hepatitis A, B, and C viruses is negative. Abdominal CT scan shows a 9-cm right hepatic lobe mass with irregular borders. The lesion is resected, and gross inspection reveals a central stellate scar with radiating fibrous septa that merge into surrounding hepatic parenchyma and there is a local vascular injury. What is the most likely diagnosis?**

- A. Metastatic adenocarcinoma
- B. Focal nodular hyperplasia
- C. Hepatic adenoma
- D. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- E. Macronodular cirrhosis

**Answer: B**

**33-True about alcoholic liver disease:**

**Answer: Mallory bodies are morphological features of the disease**

**34- Coma in liver disease due to increased level of**

**Answer: Ammonia**

**35- Wrong about fibrolamellar carcinoma:**

**Answer: Occurs in elderly**

**36- PAS positive test granules in hepatocytes:**

**Answer: Alpha antitrypsin deficiency**

**37- Wrong about hemochromatosis:**

**Answer: Increased Hepsidin**

**38- Wilson disease:**

**Answer: Decreased hepatic secretion of Liver**

**39- Wilson disease:**

**Answer: Low alpha globulin and low albumin**

**40- Most common cause of acute hepatic failure**

**Answer: Fulminant viral hepatitis**

**41- Oral contraceptive pills cause:**

**Answer: Hepatic Adenoma**

**42- A woman used to drink alcohol for 4 years then she decided to quit drink, the following will happen to her liver:**

**Answer: Complete remission**

**43- Skin pigmentation:**

**Answer: Hemochromatosis**

## **( PRACTICAL )**

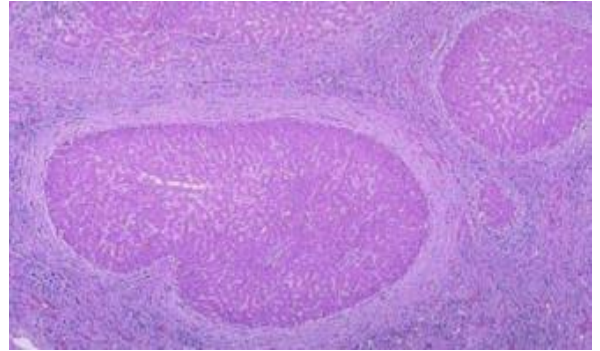
**1- This is a section from the esophagus from a 60-year-old patient with liver cirrhosis who developed massive hematemesis, what is the most likely cause of this bleeding based on the picture.**

- A. Esophagitis
- B. Gastric ulcer
- C. Gastric cancer
- D. Esophageal cancer
- E. Esophageal varices



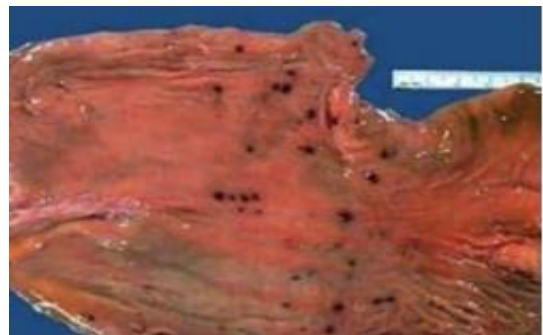
2- This represents a microscopic appearance of a condition that can result of all of the following EXCEPT one:

- A. Wilson disease
- B. Viral hepatitis
- C. Hemochromatosis
- D. Biliary diseases
- E. Reye syndrome



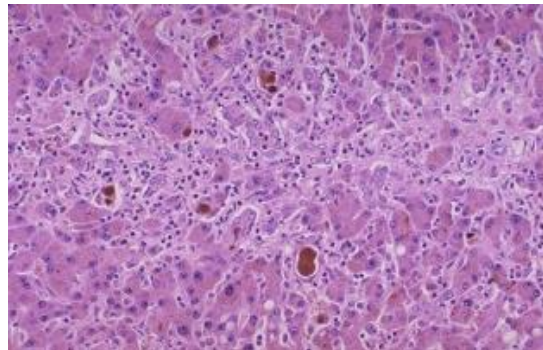
3- A 50-year-old man in the intensive care unit (ICU) after a major surgery, and suddenly developed hematemesis, based upon the picture given above from the stomach, the most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Gastric carcinoma
- B. Autoimmune gastritis
- C. Viral gastritis
- D. Stress ulcers
- E. Chronic H pylori gastritis



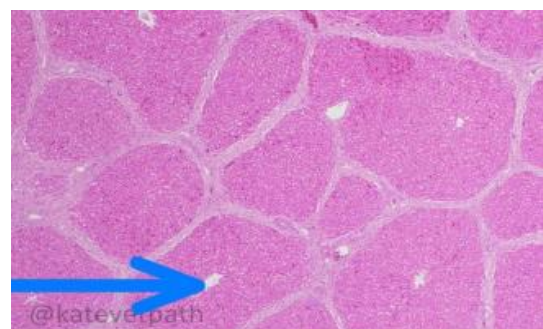
4- The intra canalicular and intracellular accumulation of this brown pigment in Liver represents:

- A. Hemochromatosis
- B. Steatosis
- C. Wilson disease
- D. Cholestasis
- E. Drug toxicity



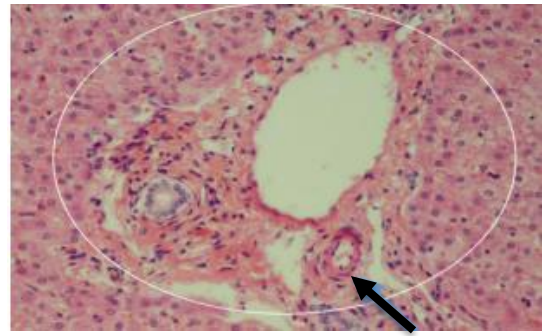
5- Identify the pointed structure in this section:

- A. Branch from portal vein
- B. Bile duct
- C. Central vein
- D. Branch from hepatic artery
- E. Blood sinusoids



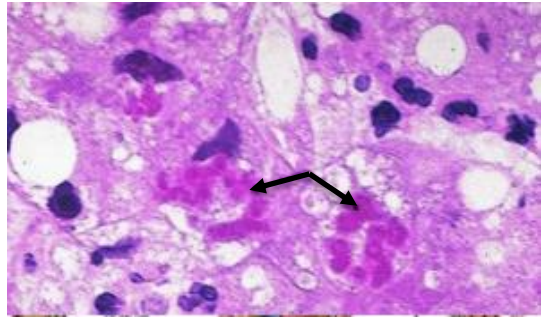
**6- The pointed structure represents:**

- A. Portal triad
- B. Portal vein
- C. Bile duct
- D. Hepatic artery



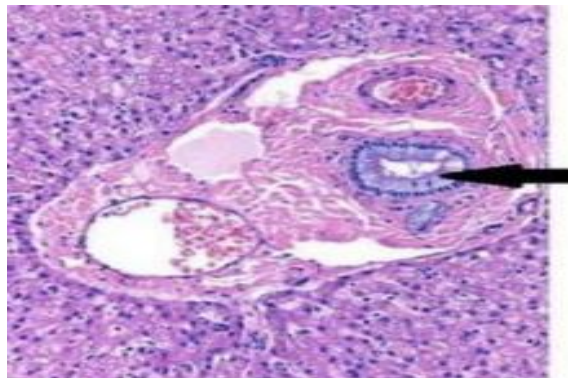
**7- the following deposited things are:**

- A. Fat
- B. Cytoskeleton
- C. Iron
- D. Copper



**8- Identify the pointed structure:**

- A. Portal Vein
- B. Hepatic Artery
- C. Porta hepatis
- D. Blood Sinusoids
- E. Bile Duct



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
E	E	D	D	C	D	B	E

**GOOD LUCK!**

