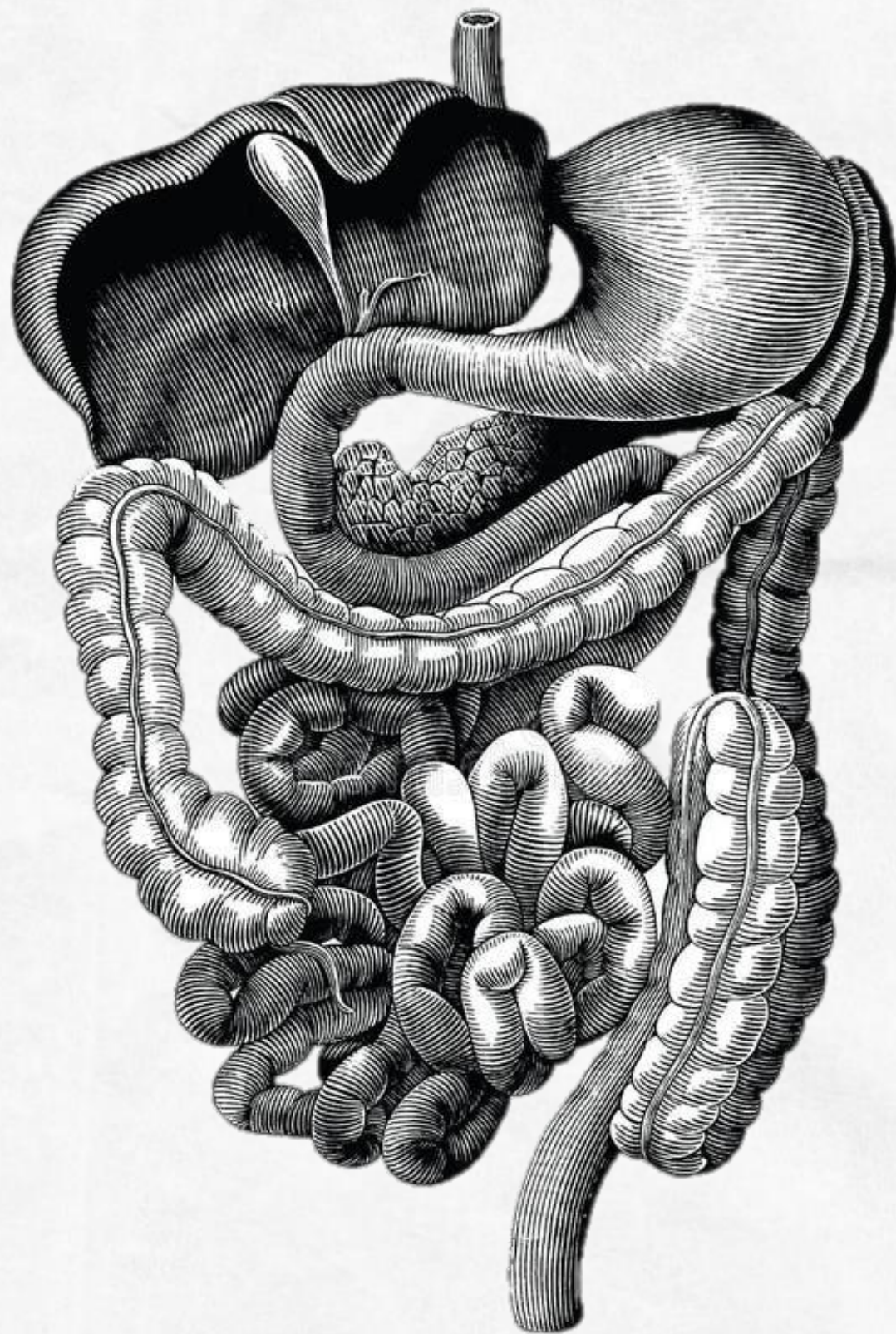


General surgery



Gastrointestinal rotation - Past papers

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-The **colored question numbers** are mentioned more than once so focus on them

Gastrointestinal rotation

1. year-old male patient complaining of rectal bleeding and change in bowel habit, on exam he was found to have a rectal lesion that is suspicious of malignancy, One of the following is CORRECT:

- A) Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) level is ordered as a baseline value to monitor treatment
- B) Surgery is usually the first step in the treatment for this patient
- C) MRI of pelvic is not essential part of investigation
- D) Colonoscopy can detect synchronous tumor in 20 % of patients
- E) Bone scan is a routine staging test for this patient

ANSWER : A

2. All the following are associated with increased incidence of gallbladder carcinoma EXCEPT:

- A) primary sclerosing cholangitis
- B) multiple small gallstones
- C) choledochal cyst.
- D) gallbladder polyps more than one cm
- E) porcelain gall bladder

ANSWER : B

3. One of the following patients require urgent investigation to malignancy

- A) A 58-year-old with anemia and low MCV
- B) A 45-year-old male with constipation of 2 weeks duration
- C) A 60-year-old Patient with anal pain and fresh rectal bleeding
- D) A 24-year-old female patient with right iliac fossa pain
- E) A 65-year-old female with full thickness rectal prolapse

ANSWER : A

4. A 70-year-old male patient is referred to the surgical clinic with Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) that reveals a 3 cm ulcerated lesion 4 cm distal to the gastroesophageal junction, the final pathology reports a poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma, and the EUS suggests a T3N0 lesion. The most appropriate next step would be:

- A) Neoadjuvant therapy
- B) Total gastrectomy
- C) Total gastrectomy with splenectomy and distal pancreatectomy
- D) d. Radiotherapy
- E) Proximal gastrectomy with negative margins (R0) only

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

5. All the followings are complications of diverticular disease of the colon EXCEPT:

- A. Carcinoma
- B. Stricture
- C. Lower gastrointestinal bleeding
- D. Paracolic abscess
- E. Fistulae

ANSWER : A

6. The most important risk factor for developing gastric adenocarcinoma is

- A) Smoking
- B) Prior gastric surgery
- C) Alcohol
- D) Obesity
- E) Helicobacter pylori infection

ANSWER : E

7. The most commonly involved organ in penetrating abdominal trauma is:

- A) Colon
- B) Stomach
- C) Small intestines
- D) Liver
- E) Spleen

ANSWER : C*

8. A 67 y/o female presents with sharp burning upper quadrant pain that radiated to her back, the patient has nausea, but no vomiting, she has chills, but no documented fever. On examination, she has normal vital signs with right upper quadrant tenderness, laboratory workup reveals normal liver function, normal electrolytes, serum amylase and normal white blood cell count, what is the best next step in this patient's scenario?

- A) RUQ ultrasound
- B) EGD
- C) Plain abd XRAY
- D) Cholecystikinin stimulated cholescintigraphy
- E) Computed tomography of the abdomen

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

9. A 30 y/o male patient with acute colitis presumed to be UC, all of the following represent an indication for urgent surgical treatment, except:

- A) Massive bleeding
- B) Perforation
- C) The presence of PSC
- D) Sepsis related colitis
- E) Toxic megacolon

ANSWER : C

10. For a patient with PUD one of the following manifestations increase the possibility of gastrinoma:

- A) jaundice
- B) constipation
- C) abdominal distention
- D) flatulence
- E) diarrhea

ANSWER : E

11. In the stomach, which of the following substances is released from the D cells:

- A) Pepsin
- B) Gastrin
- C) Histamine
- D) Ghrelin
- E) Somatostatin

ANSWER : E

12. A 22 y/o male patient, presented to the ED with right iliac fossa pain for 18 hrs, has reduced appetite, and nausea, no urinary symptoms or diarrhea, on examination, his temperature was 38.5 c and his abdomen was tender, at the RIF, with guarding, the most appropriate next step action after performing the necessary investigation is to:

- A) Admit the patient at the surgical ward to start regular IV Abx to cover G-ve and anaerobes
- B) Refer patient to the urology team for further treatment
- C) Arrange patient for theatre as a definitive treatment for his illness
- D) Discharge home and re-evaluate after 6 hrs at the outpatient clinic
- E) Book him for upper endoscopic examination next morning

ANSWER : C

Gastrointestinal rotation

13. Which of the following enzymes has been implicated in the etiology of pancreatitis:

- A) Gastrin
- B) Pepsin
- C) Trypsin
- D) Lipase
- E) Amylase

ANSWER : C

14. All of the following are risk factors for esophageal cancer except:

- A) Alcohol consumption
- B) Poor nutritional status
- C) Smoking
- D) Drinking hot beverages
- E) High intake of fruits and vegetables

ANSWER : E

15. All are correct about C difficile colitis except:

- A) Most likely affect elderly patients with comorbidities
- B) The use of cephalosporin based abx is a risk factor
- C) Surgery is the first line of management
- D) Oral but not intravenous vancomycin is of help in this case
- E) Can be diagnosed by performing flexible sigmoidoscopy

ANSWER : C

16. In order to diagnose acute pancreatitis, 2 out of three which of the following criteria are required?

- A) Epigastric pain, radiological evidence of pancreatitis, serum lipase at least 2 times normal
- B) Epigastric pain, radiological evidence of pancreatitis, serum amylase at least 3 times normal
- C) Cholelithiasis, radiological evidence of pancreatitis, serum amylase at least 3 times normal
- D) Epigastric pain, cholelithiasis, serum lipase at least 2 times normal
- E) Choledolithiasis, R/E of pancreatitis, serum lipase at least times normal

ANSWER : B

Gastrointestinal rotation

17. One of the following represents a major risk of ruptured hydatid liver cyst:

- A) rupture to bronchial tree
- B) rupture to pericardium
- C) rupture to stomach
- D) biliary rupture
- E) anaphylactic shock

ANSWER : E

18. Which of the following structures does not pass through one of the three main diaphragmatic openings?

- A) Aorta
- B) Left vagus nerve
- C) Left phrenic nerve
- D) Inferior vena cava
- E) Esophagus

ANSWER : C

19. Which of the following is not a risk factor for gastric cancer?

- A) Pernicious anemia
- B) Helicobacter pylori
- C) Partial gastrectomy
- D) Blood group O
- E) Gastric polyps

ANSWER : D

20. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- A) The adult rectum is approximately 15 cm long.
- B) The superior rectal artery arises from the internal iliac artery.
- C) Is mainly innervated via parasympathetic fibers from S2 and 3.
- D) The superior rectal veins ultimately drain into the portal system.
- E) The lymphatics drainage is to the inferior mesenteric and internal iliac groups

ANSWER : B

Gastrointestinal rotation

21. Which of the following statements regarding direct inguinal hernias is TRUE?

- A) They protrude medially to the inferior epigastric vessels
- B) They are common in women
- C) They commonly reach the scrotal sac in men
- D) They obstruct more commonly than indirect hernias
- E) They are more common than indirect inguinal hernias in men

ANSWER : A

22. What is the most commonly associated risk factor for pancreatic adenocarcinoma? تكرر

23. One of the followings is TRUE about diverticular disease:

- A) Most of patients will have complications during their life
- B) Young age is a good prognostic sign for the disease course
- C) Bleeding is the most common complication
- D) Colonoscopy should be done during the acute attack to exclude concomitant colon

24. The most common location of large bowel lymphoma is:

- A) Rectum
- B) Sigmoid
- C) Descending colon
- D) Transverse colon
- E) Cecum

ANSWER : E

Gastrointestinal rotation

25. All true about colorectal cancer EXCEPT:

- A) More common in young age group
- B) the stage can predict the survival
- C) Colonoscopy is crucial in the diagnosis
- D) Staging of colorectal cancer does not include checking for bone metastasis
- E) Tenesmus as a symptom can occur in benign diseases as well as rectal cancer

ANSWER : A

26. One of the following does not increase the risk of colorectal cancer:

- A) Ulcerative colitis for 15 years
- B) A 2 cm Villous adenoma in the rectum
- C) 10 polyps in the colon two of them more than 1 cm in size
- D) Hyperplastic polyp
- E) 20 years of Crohn's colitis

ANSWER : D

27. Which is true regarding fibrolamellar variant of hepatocellular carcinoma?

- A) The tumor is small in size.
- B) It is usually a degeneration of focal nodular hyperplasia.
- C) The underlying liver is usually healthy.
- D) Resection is more difficult than the standard hepatocellular type.
- E) Alpha-fetoprotein is usually raised.

ANSWER : C

28. One is true in regarding trauma of the spleen:

- A) This organ is rarely involved in blunt trauma.
- B) Splenic preservation should be the rule when there are associated significant injuries.
- C) Immunization against encapsulated bacteria is indicated in splenectomy patients.
- D) Overwhelming postsplenectomy sepsis (OPSS) is more than 10%. (it's about 1%)
- E) Non-operative management is limited to grades 1&2

ANSWER : C

Gastrointestinal rotation

29. Barrett's esophagus is characterized by which of the following epithelial lining?

- A) Gastric columnar epithelium
- B) Stratified squamous epithelium non keratinized
- C) Stratified squamous keratinized
- D) Pseudostratified columnar epithelium
- E) Intestinal columnar epithelium

ANSWER : E

30. Which is false regarding Barrett's esophagus?

- A) Asymptomatic Barrett's requires annual follow up
- B) Symptomatic Barrett's requires medical therapy with PPI
- C) Anti-reflux surgery can reverse metaplasia in 35% and improve symptoms
- D) Bleeding, ulceration, and stricture can complicate the disease
- E) Patients with mild dysplasia need more frequent screening

ANSWER : A

31. A major problem in nutritional support is identifying patients at risk. All of the following can identify the patient at risk, EXCEPT:

- A) Weight loss of greater than 15% over 2 to 4 months.
- B) Serum albumin.
- C) Malnutrition as identified by Physical examination.
- D) Serum transferrin.
- E) Hemoglobin Level.

ANSWER : E

32. Activation of trypsinogen as an initial step in acute pancreatitis is conducted by:

- A) Lipase
- B) Amylase
- C) Enteropeptidase
- D) Phospholipase
- E) Elastase

ANSWER : C

Gastrointestinal rotation

33. Wrong about GERD:

- A) 90% will have esophagitis on endoscopy due to reflux (60% will show normal mucosa on endoscopy).
- B) Not all types of reflux are diagnosed by PH monitoring
- C) Barium swallow > hiatal hernia

ANSWER : A

34. Genetic defect associated with HNPCC:

- A) APC
- B) MLH1/MSH2
- C) P53

ANSWER : B

35. Wrong about anal fissures:

- A) Anterior fissures are more common than posterior fissures
- B) Sentinel pile >> chronic fissure
- C) Usually hyperactive internal sphincter
- D) Acutely managed by bulking agents, sitz baths and good hygiene.

ANSWER : A

36. Best test for diagnosis of gastrinoma is:

- A) 24 hour urine gastrin
- B) Acidity of the stomach
- C) fasting gastrin

ANSWER : C

Gastrointestinal rotation

37. Regarding appendicitis, all of the following statements are true EXCEPT:

- A) The risk of developing the illness is greatest in childhood
- B) Mortality increases with age and is greatest in the elderly
- C) 20% of appendices are extraperitoneal in a retrocecal position
- D) Fecaliths are present in the majority of resected specimens
- E) CT has a diagnostic accuracy > 90%

ANSWER : A

38. Regarding the anatomy of the anorectum all the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- A) The anorectal angle is usually obtuse in females
- B) The anal glands are mostly located in the intersphincteric space
- C) The anoderm is devoid of sweat glands
- D) The dentate line is the true embryologic squamocolumnar junction
- E) The internal sphincter is involuntary

ANSWER : D

39. A 35 year old male patient, admitted with abdominal pain, distension and excessive vomiting. He had previous history of appendectomy at the age of 18. The most likely cause for this illness is:

- A) Internal hernia
- B) Right colon cancer
- C) Volvulus
- D) Adhesions
- E) Acute mesenteric ischaemia

ANSWER : D

40. With regard to Crohn's disease, all of the following statements are true, EXCEPT:

- A) Bloody diarrhea is a frequent symptom
- B) The absence of granulomas does not exclude the diagnosis
- C) Intestinal obstruction is the commonest indication for surgery
- D) Malignancy occurs less frequently in comparison with ulcerative colitis
- E) Crypt abscess is not characteristic for Crohn's disease

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

41. The pathogenesis of benign type I gastric ulcers is predominantly which one of the following?

- A) Hypersecretion of acid as a result of increased parietal cell mass
- B) Hypergastrinemia as a result of gastric stasis
- C) Antral stasis
- D) Defective gastric mucosal barrier
- E) Hyperpepsinobemia

ANSWER : D

42. All of the following statements regarding laparoscopic adjustable gastric band (LAGB) are true; except:

- A) LAGB is not a good option for sweet eaters
- B) Long term excess weight loss after band surgery is comparable to sleeve gastrectomy
- C) Reoperation rate in band surgery is more than other bariatric procedures
- D) Dumping syndrome is not a significant concern after LAGB
- E) Leak rate after LAGB is less than other procedures

ANSWER : B

43. Concerning perforated peptic ulcer (PPU), all of the following statements are true EXCEPT:

- A) Perforation represents the most frequent indication for emergency surgery in patients with peptic ulcer disease.
- B) In patients with perforated peptic ulcer, peritonitis resulting from acid exposure may present as abdominal "board-like rigidity".
- C) Only one third of patients with PPU have a previous history of or current known ulcer at time of diagnosis of perforation.
- D) Compared to open surgery, laparoscopic repair of PPU is associated with lower rates in mortality and in clinically relevant postoperative complications.
- E) In patients with PPU, sepsis is frequently present on arrival to the operating theatre and is the leading cause of death

ANSWER : D

44. Which of the following structures is NOT retroperitoneal?

- A) Ascending colon.
- B) Seminal vesicles.
- C) Descending colon.
- D) Duodenum (D2).
- E) Ovaries.

ANSWER : E

Gastrointestinal rotation

45. Concerning lower gastrointestinal bleeding (LGIB), all of the following statements are true EXCEPT:

- A) If the bleeding is brisk and massive, upper GI bleeding and right sided colonic bleeding may present with bright red blood per rectum.
- B) Resuscitation and initial assessment should be followed by localization of the bleeding site.
- C) Radionuclide scanning is associated with a very low false localization rate for the bleeding site.
- D) In addition to its success in identifying the site of severe LGIB (in $\geq 70\%$ of patients), colonoscopy
- E) Selective mesenteric angiography can detect bleeding at a rate of more than 0.5mL/min.

ANSWER : C

46. Which of the following statements about achalasia is CORRECT?

- A) In most cases the cause is a parasitic infestation by *Trypanosoma cruzi*.
- B) Chest pain and regurgitation are the usual symptoms.
- C) Distal-third esophageal adenocarcinomas may occur in as many as 20% of patients within 10 years of diagnosis.
- D) Manometry demonstrates failure of LES relaxation on swallowing and absent or weak simultaneous contractions in the esophageal body after swallowing.
- E) Endoscopic botulinum toxin injection of the LES, pneumatic dilatation, and esophagomyotomy provide highly effective curative therapy for achalasia.

ANSWER : D

47. The most common neuroendocrine tumor of the pancreas is:

- A) Insulinoma
- B) Glucagonoma
- C) Gastrinoma
- D) VIPoma
- E) Somatostatinoma

ANSWER : A

48. Absorption of the majority of nutrients takes place in which part of the gastrointestinal tract?

- A) Stomach
- B) Duodenum
- C) Jejunum
- D) Ileum
- E) Colon

ANSWER : C

Gastrointestinal rotation

49. The enzyme that's auto activated to its active form is:

- A) Enterokinase
- B) CCK
- C) Chemotrypsin
- D) Gastrin
- E) Trypsin

ANSWER : E

50. Regarding Small intestinal tumors, all are true except:

- A) Younger age group
- B) Malignant tumors have symptoms of pain and weight loss
- C) Benign lesion usually found incidentally
- D) Celiac disease predisposes for small intestinal lymphoma
- E) Ultrasound not useful in small intestinal tumors

ANSWER : A

51. The best diagnostic test of achalasia is:

- A) EGD and biopsy
- B) Barium swallow
- C) Manometry
- D) 24-h pH monitoring

ANSWER : C

52. All true about hepatocellular adenoma except:

- A) More associated with complications than hemangiomas
- B) Associated with the use of OCP
- C) The mass may regress with pregnancy (wrong, increases with steroid hormones)
- D) holds the risk of malignant transformation
- E) size of adenoma is an important player in risk assessment

ANSWER : C

Gastrointestinal rotation

53. The highest environmental risk factor for pancreatic cancer is:

- A) Alcohol
- B) Smoking
- C) Radon exposure
- D) Organophosphorus exposure
- E) High fat diet

ANSWER : B

54. A young man presented with a lump in the anal region for 2 weeks, continuous throbbing pain, not related to defecation, fever and chills, most likely dx is:

- A) Perianal abscess
- B) Fistula in ano
- C) Haemorrhoids
- D) Tumor
- E) Diverticulum

ANSWER : A

55. All are true about spleen except:

- A) It spans intercostals 9-10-11
- B) Palpation started in the right iliac fossa
- C) CML is an established cause of splenomegaly
- D) Most important risk post splenectomy is hemorrhage

ANSWER : D

56. One of the following can't be candidate for fundoplication

- A) Young patient
- B) Patient with paraesophageal hernia
- C) Patient with esophageal dysmotility
- D) Patient with less pressure 8mmhg
- E) Patient with lateral sliding hernia

ANSWER : C

Gastrointestinal rotation

57. All of the following are formed by external oblique and its aponeurosis except:

- A) Inguinal (poupart's) ligament
- B) External spermatic fascia
- C) Conjoint tendon
- D) Superficial ring
- E) Deep ring

ANSWER : C+E

58. Bile salts are maximally absorbed in:

- A) Duodenum
- B) Jejunum
- C) Ileum
- D) Right colon
- E) Left colon

ANSWER : C

59. Regarding GERD, all of the following are true except:

- A) Triad of heartburn, regurgitation and dysphagia are the usual presentation
- B) Improvement on PPI is one of the diagnostic criteria
- C) Ambulatory pH monitoring is used to assess GERD in patients with persistent symptoms
- D) Esophageal manometry is used to evaluate esophageal peristalsis before anti-reflux surgery
- E) Lap. nissen fundoplication is indicated for patients with normal length esophagus

ANSWER : A*

60. All of the following can be considered as investigations for suspected pancreatitis except:

- A) abdominal U/S
- B) abdominal lavage
- C) abdominal CT
- D) neck U/S

ANSWER : D

Gastrointestinal rotation

61. All of the following are risk factors for C. difficile, except :

- A) PPI
- B) Cigar smoking
- C) steroids
- D) Comorbidities
- E) Broad-spectrum antibiotics

ANSWER : B

62. All of the following are associated with increased formation of cholesterol gallstones except:

- A) Exogenous estrogen
- B) High calorie diet
- C) Obesity
- D) Prolonged TPN
- E) Rapid weight loss

ANSWER : B

63. All of the following are on the transpyloric plane except:

- A) Fundus of the gallbladder
- B) Termination of the spinal cord
- C) Duodeno-jejunal flexure
- D) Neck of the pancreas
- E) Origin of inferior mesenteric artery

ANSWER : E

64. Regarding Gastrin all are true except:

- A) Secreted by G cells in antrum
- B) Decreased by PPI (PPI results in hypogastrenemia)
- C) Responsible for gastric phase of acid secretion
- D) Increased in Zollinger-Ellison
- E) When elevated causes gastric carcinoid

ANSWER : B

Gastrointestinal rotation

65. Manometry can show all except:

- A) Length of intraabdominal esophagus -length of LES
- B) Pressure in the esophagus
- C) Peristaltic contractions
- D) Degree of gastric reflux

ANSWER : D

66. HCC (hepatocellular carcinoma) all are true except:

- A) It follows geographical distribution of HBV
- B) Increased by Alcohol
- C) Commonly metastasizes to lung, bone and peritoneum
- D) Percutaneous biopsy is done for suspected lesion if operative intervention will be done
- E) Main tumor marker is alpha feto protein

ANSWER : D

67. All are risk factors for stomach cancer except:

- A) High vegetables and citrus diet
- B) Poor socioeconomic status
- C) H pylori infection
- D) Adenomatous polyps
- E) Foods with high nitrates content

ANSWER : A

68. Wrong about zenker's diverticulum:

- A) Barium is not diagnostic and esophagoscopy is needed
- B) Almost all esophageal diverticula are acquired
- C) Treatment is surgical resection
- D) Herniation between the upper oblique and lower transverse muscles of the UES
- E) It presents with difficulty initiating swallowing (transfer dysphagia) and halitosis

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

69. All true about pancreatic cysts except;

- A) Solid pseudopapillary occurs in middle aged men and is aggressive
- B) Pancreatic pseudocysts are distinguished from other pancreatic cysts by lack of epithelial lining
- C) Ct scan is the investigation of choice for pancreatic pseudocysts
- D) Pancreatic pseudocysts don't require treatment, in most cases they resolve on their own

ANSWER : A

70. Wrong about peritonitis:

- A) Is inflammation of peritoneum
- B) Most common surgical cause is secondary bacterial contamination
- C) Can be septic or aseptic
- D) Primary peritonitis is more common in adults than in children
- E) TB peritonitis can be with or without ascitis

ANSWER : D

71. Peutz-jeghers syndrome, which is not true:

- A) Associated with mucocutaneous lesions and hyperpigmentation
- B) Autosomal dominant
- C) Associated with anemia
- D) Small bowel contains adenomatous polyps

ANSWER : D

72. Not dangerous in intestinal obstruction:

- A) Crampy abdominal pain
- B) Fever
- C) Rigidity
- D) Absent bowel sounds
- E) Feculent vomitus

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

73. Rectal prolapse, all are true except:

- A) More common in elderly
- B) More common in females
- C) Can be associated with constipation or incontinence
- D) Abdominal operation is associated with higher recurrence rate
- E) Endoscopy should be done for patients

ANSWER : E

74. Wrong about anal fissures:

- A) In males, it's most commonly anterior median
- B) Multiple fissures are associated with crohn's disease
- C) Primary fissures underlying pathophysiology is increased internal sphincteric tone
- D) It's equally prevalent in males and females

ANSWER : A

75. Most common cause of death in acute pancereatitis:

- A) Hemorrhage
- B) Hypovolemia
- C) Pseudocyst rupture
- D) Infection

ANSWER : B

76. Most common extraintestinal in crohn's:

- A) Ankylosing spondylitis
- B) Arthritis
- C) Erythema nodosum
- D) Iritis

ANSWER : B

Gastrointestinal rotation

77. Regarding esophageal cancer, which is wrong:

- A) Around 80% present with dysphagia
- B) Dysphagia causes weight loss
- C) All adult pts with dysphasia should undergo esophugscopy to rule out malignancy
- D) Screening for esophageal cancer in jordan, is not cost effective

ANSWER : D*

78. Regarding FAP, which is wrong:

- A) Polyps are adenomatous
- B) All patient will have cancer at some point
- C) Autosomal dominant, APC gene on chromosome five mutation
- D) Clinically present in teens
- E) Mostly the surgery is, colectomy with ileorectalanastmosis

ANSWER : D

79. Obstructive jaundice, all are true except:

- A) High Bilirubin in urine
- B) High urobiliogen in urine
- C) Normal AST
- D) High ALP

ANSWER : B

80. A 60 y/o female patient with known history of HTN and A.fib presented to the ED with acute generalized abdominal pain that isn't backed up by the physical findings on her abdomen, what would be top on your Ddx list?

- A) Acute embolic mesenteric Ischemia
- B) Chronic mesenteric Ischemia
- C) Acute thrombotic mesenteric Ischemia
- D) Acute pancreatitis

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

81. All of the following are causes of conjugated hyperbilirubinemia except:

- A) Hemolysis
- B) Obstructive CBD stone
- C) Biliary stricture
- D) Pancreatic head tumor

ANSWER : A

82. Crohn's disease associated fistula all are true except:

- A) colovesical is associated with acute UTI caused by single organism
- B) colovesical is associated with pneumaturia
- C) colointestinal may be asymptomatic
- D) colovaginal associated with feces and flatus through vagina
- E) colocutaneous associated with secretion to the skin

ANSWER : A

83. All are true about GIT lymphoma except:

- A) Gastric lymphoma is the most common extra nodal site
- B) Burkitt's presentation is usually bleeding from proximal jejunum
- C) H.pylori associated with MALT
- D) Celiac associated with T lymphoma
- E) Surgical excision of stomach is reserved for those with perforation and bleeding

ANSWER : B

84. About GIST, which of the following is wrong:

- A) Stomach is most common site
- B) Most common site is the antrum
- C) Better prognosis in stomach than small intestine
- D) Surgical resection when size >2 cm
- E) Large size tumor and high proliferation index have relative risk of malignancy

ANSWER : B

Gastrointestinal rotation

85. All of the following statements about hemorrhoids are true, EXCEPT:

- A) Hemorrhoids are specialized “cushions” present in everyone that aid continence.
- B) External hemorrhoids are covered by skin whereas internal hemorrhoids are covered by mucosa.
- C) Pain is the most common presentation.
- D) Hemorrhoidectomy is reserved for third and fourth degree hemorrhoids.
- E) Peak incidence is in the 50-60 years of age.

ANSWER : C

86. Regarding the pathology of ulcerative colitis, one is TRUE:

- A) Is characterized by mesenteric creeping
- B) The rectum is rarely involved
- C) 10% patients have terminal ileal disease
- D) Enterocutaneous or intestinal fistulae are common
- E) Pseudopolyps are premalignant

ANSWER : C

87. Regarding colonic polyps, one is TRUE:

- A) Hyperplastic polyps are usually large sessile polyps (>2 cm)
- B) Adenomatous polyps are most commonly sessile
- C) Villous adenomas are more common than tubular adenomas
- D) Genetic mutations can result in epithelial metaplasia
- E) Almost all carcinomas arise in pre-existing adenomatous polyps

ANSWER : E

88. Which of the following organisms is not a gastrointestinal source of peritonitis?

- A) Bacteroids
- B) Chlamydia
- C) Escherichia coli
- D) Clostridium
- E) Streptococci

ANSWER : B

Gastrointestinal rotation

89. A 60-year-old TPN-dependent male with short gut syndrome and diarrhea presents with non-healing leg wound. Which trace element he may need supplementation with?

- A) Manganese.
- B) Fluorine.
- C) Selenium.
- D) Copper.
- E) Zinc.

ANSWER : E

90. Metastatic disease to the stomach can occur with the following tumors. Which one is the most common?

- A) Melanoma
- B) Breast cancer
- C) Testicular cancer
- D) Colon cancer
- E) Prostate cancer

ANSWER : B

91. All of the following are indications for postoperative chemotherapy after anterior resection for upper rectal adenocarcinoma EXCEPT:

- A) Node positive
- B) Lympho-vascular invasion
- C) T4 stage
- D) Tumour size above 3 cm
- E) Bi-lobar liver metastasis

ANSWER : D

92. A 45-year-old male patient presented to the accident and emergency department with painful groin swelling that was reducible before. Exam showed stable vital signs. His abdominal exam was unremarkable apart from a tender swelling at the right groin and absent cough impulse. The most appropriate next step in his management is:

- A) CT scan to look for the cause of this swelling
- B) Start IV antibiotics and observe in surgical ward for 8 hours
- C) Apply a truss gently and observe
- D) Arrange for Ultrasound scan
- E) Arrange for exploration

ANSWER : E

Gastrointestinal rotation

93. All of the following are associated with increased likelihood of surgical site of infection after major elective surgery, EXCEPT:

- A) Age over 70 years.
- B) Chronic malnutrition.
- C) Controlled diabetes mellitus.
- D) Long-term steroid use.
- E) Infection at a remote body site.

ANSWER : C

94. All of the following statements are true regarding colonic polyp EXCEPT:

- A) Hyperplastic polyps are the most common non-neoplastic polyps in the colon.
- B) Villous histology, increasing polyp size, and high-grade dysplasia are risk factors for focal cancer within an adenoma.
- C) Distal small hyperplastic polyps rarely, if ever, develop into colorectal cancers.
- D) Hamartomatous polyps are polyps that are made up of tissue elements normally found at that site, but which are growing in a disorganized mass.
- E) Aspirin increases the incidence of metachronous adenomas and probably cancer.

ANSWER : E

95. Regarding abdominal surface anatomy, all of the following are true EXCEPT:

- A) The abdomen can be divided into 4 quadrants.
- B) The trans pyloric plane is at the level of L1
- C) The deep inguinal ring is 1.25cm below the mid inguinal point
- D) McBurney's point is located one third distance between anterior superior iliac spine and the umbilicus
- E) The umbilicus is normally situated mid way between the xyphoid process and the symphysis pubis

ANSWER : C

96. Sequence of return of gastrointestinal motility after abdominal surgery is:

- A) Intestine, stomach, colon
- B) Stomach, intestine, colon
- C) Colon, intestine, stomach
- D) Colon, stomach, intestine
- E) Stomach, colon, intestine

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

97. Staging of gastric cancer involves all of the following methods EXCEPT:

- A) CT scanning of chest and abdomen
- B) Endoscopic ultrasonography
- C) PET scanning
- D) Laparoscopy
- E) Exploratory laparotomy

ANSWER : E

98. The most common arrhythmia seen during laparoscopy is:

- A) Sinus bradycardia.
- B) Sinus tachycardia.
- C) Premature ventricular contraction.
- D) Atrial fibrillation.
- E) Ventricular tachycardia.

ANSWER : A

99. Regarding the intestinal type of gastric cancer according to Lauren, all the following statements are true EXCEPT:

- A) Dominant type in areas in which gastric cancer is epidemic.
- B) Associated with blood type A and familial cases suggesting genetic etiology
- C) More common in men
- D) Typically arises in the presence of a precancerous condition gastric atrophy or intestinal metaplasia.
- E) Usually well differentiated and spread haematogenously to distant organs

ANSWER : B

100. One of the following is correct about groin hernia:

- A) Femoral hernia is more common in males.
- B) The inguinal hernia appears medial and below to the pubic tubercle.
- C) Direct inguinal hernia is lateral to the inferior epigastric artery.
- D) Hernioplasty is the surgical treatment for inguinal hernia in adult men.
- E) The risk of strangulation is more common in inguinal compared to femoral hernia

ANSWER : D

Gastrointestinal rotation

101. Simple intestinal obstruction may be associated with all the following EXCEPT:

- A) Oliguria.
- B) Edema of the intestinal wall.
- C) Bacterial translocation.
- D) Abdominal rigidity.
- E) Leukocytosis.

ANSWER : E*

102. Which of the following is false regarding emphysematous cholecystitis?

- A) Typical age 50 – 70 years old
- B) It is caused most commonly by *Klebsiella pneumoniae*
- C) More common in diabetics
- D) More common in males

ANSWER : B

103. In acute abdomen, one of the following statements is INCORRECT:

- A) Vomiting is a common symptom.
- B) Board-like rigidity is typically seen in perforated peptic ulcers.
- C) The abdomen is characteristically silent on auscultation.
- D) Continuous pain is typical of inflammatory conditions.
- E) Colicky pain indicates obstruction of a hollow viscus.

ANSWER : C

104. A 72-year-old man collapses with sudden onset abdominal pain. He has been suffering from back pain recently and has been taking ibuprofen. What is the most likely cause?

- A) Bleeding Dieulafoy lesion
- B) Ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysm
- C) Peritonitis due to peptic ulcer disease
- D) Acute mesenteric artery embolus
- E) Pancreatitis

ANSWER : B

Gastrointestinal rotation

105. One of the following is correct about familial adenomatous polyposis syndrome:

- A) Screening start at the teenage
- B) Presence of hamartomatous polyps in colon and rectum
- C) Is due to mutation at APC gene at chromosome number 8
- D) Hemicolectomy is the gold standard operation.
- E) The risk of malignancy in small bowel is 100%

ANSWER : A

106. What's the best bariatric intervention for a patient with BMI 50, sweet eater, diabetic, hypertensive, with reflux:

- A) laparoscopic gastric bypass
- B) jejunioileal bypass
- C) gastric band
- D) sleeve

ANSWER : A

107. One is right about esophageal anatomy:

- A) It deviates anterior and to the left at diaphragm
- B) It's 15 cm in length
- C) It starts at the level of C5
- D) It passes anterior to the aorta in the mediastinum
- E) It's composed of somatic muscle fibers in the lower third

ANSWER : A

108. Case of acute cholangitis, which is wrong:

- A) Hematogenous spread of the organism via portal vein
- B) Classical presentation is abdominal pain, fever and jaundice
- C) Treat by antibiotics, monitoring sepsis, and biliary drainage
- D) If suppurative could also present with hypotension and altered mental status
- E) Most commonly caused by biliary stasis and obstruction

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

109. In achalasia, most sensitive test:

- A) Bird peak on Barium swallow
- B) Manometry showing failure of relaxation of LES with swallowing
- C) Biopsy
- D) Aperistalsis of cervical esophagus

ANSWER : B

110. Gallbladder function all true except:

- A) Absorption of water
- B) Absorption of H
- C) Absorption of Na
- D) Absorption of Cl
- E) Secretion of glycoprotein

ANSWER : B

111. About acute pancreatitis what is wrong:

- A) Gall bladder stones including microlithiasis is MCC worldwide
- B) Alcohol is responsible for 30% of cases in Jordan
- C) Incidence following ERCP is 6%

ANSWER : B

112. Narrowest part of the esophagus:

- A) At the level of the aortic arch
- B) Junction between second and third parts
- C) Cricopharyngeus

ANSWER : C

Gastrointestinal rotation

113. Correct about gas used in lap cholecystectomy?

- A) Low water content
- B) It's mainly composed of O₂
- C) It has high nitrogen content
- D) It's loaded with topical antibiotics

ANSWER : A

114. Wrong about fibrolamellar liver CA :

- A) elevates alpha fetoprotein in 90% of cases
- B) Doesn't have male predominance
- C) Happens in ages 5-35
- D) Cirrhosis isn't an identified risk factor

ANSWER : A

115. Wrong about gallstones:

- A) Black stones are associated with hemolysis
- B) Black stones occur exclusively in the gallbladder
- C) Brown stones associated with biliary tract infections
- D) Pure cholesterol stones = solitary
- E) Brown stones associated with increased calcium bilirubinate

ANSWER : E

116. About diverticular disease which is wrong:

- A) 60% develop diverticulitis
- B) Most common cause of LGI bleeding

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

117. wrong about hemorrhoids:

- A) Peak at age 45-65
- B) Most common symptom is pain
- C) Hemorrhoids are normally cushions found in everyone and aid in continence
- D) Internal are covered by mucosa, external by skin
- E) Stage 3 and 4 corrected surgically

ANSWER : B

118. 55 male patient with inguinal pain, he has had a swelling that was reducible .. Now there's absent cough impulse what to do:

- A) Exploration
- B) U/S
- C) CT scan
- D) Iv antibiotics in the surgical ward

ANSWER : A

119. Wrong about bariatric surgery:

- A) Gastric bypass is restrictive not malabsorptive
- B) bypass is good for sweat eaters
- C) banding is number one in children

ANSWER : A

120. Bleeding artery in duodenal ulcer is:

- A) Gastroduodenal artery
- B) Right gastroepiploic artery
- C) Hepatic artery
- D) Right gastric artery
- E) Splenic artery

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

121. True about type one benign gastric ulcer:

- A) Associated with hypergastrinemia
- B) Increased with increased parietal cell activity
- C) Decreased mucosal defenses
- D) Underlying etiology includes vagal over stimulation

ANSWER : C

122. Pancreatic adeno carcinoma, which is false:

- A) 70% in the head
- B) 90% ductal
- C) In resectable, 20% 5-yr survival
- D) P16 mutation is found in more than 90%
- E) Papillary and mucinous cystadenocarcinoma are worse prognosis

ANSWER : E

123. All the followings are complications of diverticular disease of the colon EXCEPT:

- A) Carcinoma
- B) Stricture
- C) Lower gastrointestinal bleeding
- D) Paracolic abscess
- E) Fistulae

ANSWER : A

124. One of the following is the most important prognostic factor of carcinoid tumor of the appendix:

- A) Age of the patient
- B) Lymphatic involvement
- C) Size of the tumor
- D) Location of the tumor
- E) Mesoappendix involvement

ANSWER : C

Gastrointestinal rotation

125. Surgeon resects a portion of the liver to the left of the attachment of the falciform ligament. The segments that have been resected are:

- A) segment two and three
- B) segment one and 4b
- C) seg 4a and 4b
- D) segment one and three
- E) segment one and four

ANSWER : A

126. The most common microorganism causing liver abscess is:

- A) Klebsiella
- B) Staphylococcus
- C) proteus
- D) Pseudomonas
- E) E-coli

ANSWER : E

127. One of the following is a bulk forming laxative:

- A) Fiber
- B) Castor oil
- C) Polyethylene glycol
- D) Lactulose
- E) Bisacodyl

ANSWER : A

128. A 25 y/o female patient presented with right iliac fossa pain, which of the following is the least possible differential diagnosis?

- A) Ovarian cyst
- B) Crohn's disease
- C) Ectopic pregnancy
- D) Mid-menstrual cycle pain
- E) Pancreatitis

ANSWER : E

Gastrointestinal rotation

129. All the following are Ranson's prognostic tests useful in the early evaluation of a patient with acute pancreatitis EXCEPT:

- A) Serum lactic dehydrogenase (LDH) greater than 350 IU per dl
- B) Leukocytosis
- C) Amylase value greater than 1000 U per dl
- D) Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) greater than 250 U per dl
- E) Elevated blood glucose

ANSWER : C

130. Follow up endoscopy was done for a patient with known Barrett's esophagitis, biopsy was taken and it showed metaplasia with high grade dysplasia, the best next step in management of this patient is:

- A) Esophagectomy
- B) Increase dose of PPI
- C) Increase frequency of follow up endoscopy
- D) Anti reflux surgical procedure (Nissen fundoplication)
- E) H pylori eradication therapy

ANSWER : A

131. Which of the following is the most common cause of mechanical small bowel obstruction:

- A) GBS
- B) Adhesions
- C) Hernias
- D) Strictures
- E) Tumors

ANSWER : B

132. Which of the following bariatric procedures is known to reduce appetite and weight by affecting the hunger hormone:

- A) Laparoscopic Roux – en – Y gastric bypass
- B) Laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy
- C) Biliopancreatic diversion
- D) Laparoscopic adjustable gastric banding
- E) Intra-gastric balloon

ANSWER : B

Gastrointestinal rotation

133. You were assisting the senior surgeon in appendectomy for twenty years old patient, at the end of the procedure the nurse in charge gave you the specimen, you should:

- A) Refuse the action by the nurse and ask her to keep it
- B) Carefully label it and send it for histological examination
- C) Send it to the surgical pathology museum
- D) Give it back to the nurse to put it in the medical disposable
- E) Give it to the patient to keep it

ANSWER : B

134. Which of the following is not a physiologic barrier contributing in prevention of gastroesophageal reflux:

- A) Diaphragmatic crura
- B) Angle of his
- C) Intraabdominal portion of the esophagus
- D) Delayed gastric emptying
- E) Tonic pressure of the LES

ANSWER : D

135. Which of the following is not a symptom of esophageal cancer:

- A) Tumor related anorexia
- B) Weight loss
- C) Early satiety
- D) Aspiration pneumonia
- E) Dysphagia

ANSWER : C

136. The most important risk factor for developing gastric cancer is:

- A) Smoking
- B) Prior gastric surgery
- C) Alcohol
- D) Obesity
- E) H pylori infection

ANSWER : E

Gastrointestinal rotation

137. The modality of choice to diagnose a patient with gastric cancer is:

- A) Flexible endoscopy with multiple biopsy
- B) Diagnostic laparoscopy
- C) Double contrast barium swallow
- D) Ct
- E) Endoscopic ultra sound

ANSWER : A

138. The most common risk factor for developing adenocarcinoma of the esophagus, is:

- A) Alcohol
- B) H pylori infection
- C) Obesity
- D) Barrit's metaplasia
- E) Smoking

ANSWER : D

139. Which of the following statements is true regarding the appendix?

- A) The appendicular artery arises from the right colic artery.
- B) The commonest position of the appendix is pelvic.
- C) The position of the base of the appendix is variable.
- D) The submucosa is rich in lymphoid follicles.
- E) Argentaffin cells are found in the apex of the crypts

ANSWER : D

140. A 72-year-old man, a long-standing smoker, complains of progressive dysphagia with food sticking behind his mid-sternum for 3 months. The problem started with solids, but now he has difficulty with liquids. He has lost 14 kg of weight during this time. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A) Achalasia of cardia
- B) Carcinoma of esophagus
- C) Diffuse esophageal spasm
- D) Gastro-esophageal reflux disease (GERD)
- E) Pharyngeal diverticulum

ANSWER : B

Gastrointestinal rotation

141. Which of the following statements is FALSE of gastrointestinal (GI) secretions?

- A) Pancreatic fluid is alkaline.
- B) The chloride content of gastric fluid is around 110 mmol/L.
- C) Gastric fluid has a high concentration of potassium.
- D) Bile has a pH of 7.2.
- E) Most losses can be replaced with normal saline with or without potassium

ANSWER : C

142. Which of the following statements about hemorrhoids is TRUE?

- A) Primary hemorrhoids are typically 2 on the left and one right.
- B) External hemorrhoids are a sort of erectile tissue.
- C) The internal hemorrhoidal plexus extends from the anorectal ring to the dentate line.
- D) Stapled hemorrhoidectomy has an extremely low recurrence rate.
- E) Hemorrhoidectomy is indicated for failed medical treatment of 2nd-degree hemorrhoids.

ANSWER : C

143. Which one of the followings is a good predictor for spontaneous closure of enterocutaneous fistula?

- A) Previous radiation therapy
- B) Presence of underlying abscess
- C) Long fistula tract
- D) Short fistula tract
- E) Presence of foreign body in the fistula tract

ANSWER : C

144. What is the initial test for evaluation of patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease?

- A) 24-pH manometry
- B) Upper endoscopy
- C) Esophageal manometry
- D) Barium swallow
- E) Gastric emptying study

ANSWER : B

Gastrointestinal rotation

145. Which one of the following types of cholecystitis may mimic gall bladder adenocarcinoma?

- A) Emphysematous cholecystitis
- B) Xanthogranulomatous cholecystitis
- C) Acute calculous cholecystitis
- D) Acute acalculous cholecystitis
- E) Chronic cholecystitis

ANSWER : B

146. The least effective bariatric procedure in term of excess weight loss (EWL) is:

- A) Laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy
- B) Laparoscopic adjustable gastric band
- C) Laparoscopic gastric bypass
- D) Laparoscopic minigastric bypass
- E) Laparoscopic biliopancreatic diversion with duodenal switch

ANSWER : B

147. One is correct about familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP):

- A) It is a mutation at chromosome number 8
- B) Screening for colonic polyps should start at the age of 25
- C) The risk of adenocarcinoma is near 75%
- D) Left hemicolectomy is the operation of choice in affected patients
- E) Osteoma is a recognized extra intestinal manifestation

ANSWER : E

148. The commonest complication of a liver hydatid cyst is (among the choices):

- A) Biliary communication.
- B) Free rupture to the peritoneal cavity.
- C) Cyst infection.
- D) Compression of the hepatic veins.
- E) Fistulization to a hollow viscus.

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

149. The most serious complication of portal hypertension is?

- A) Bleeding hemorrhoids.
- B) Infection of ascites.
- C) Ruptured esophageal varices.
- D) Encephalopathy.
- E) Hypersplenism.

ANSWER : C

150. The vascularized ligament of the spleen is:

- A) Lienorenal.
- B) Phrenosplenic.
- C) Splenocolic.
- D) Gastrosplenic.
- E) Pancreaticosplenic.

ANSWER : A

151. In upper GI bleeding due to gastric ulcer, it is not recommended to do which of the following?

- A) History and physical exam
- B) IV fluids resuscitation
- C) IV Proton pump inhibitor
- D) Gastric lavage with Nasogastric tube
- E) Serial Hb monitoring

ANSWER : D

152. A 38-year-old woman presents to the emergency department with a 12 hour history of severe pain over the right upper quadrant and vomiting. On examination, her pulse rate is 90/min and her temperature is 37.6o C. There is tenderness over the right hypochondrium but a soft abdomen. She says that she gets colicky pain over this region following fatty meals. Select the most likely diagnosis:

- A) Acute cholecystitis
- B) Acute pancreatitis
- C) Acute hepatitis
- D) Perforated duodenal ulcer
- E) Renal colic

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

153. Which finding suggests the diagnosis of chronic ulcerative colitis as opposed to Crohn's colitis?

- A) Endoscopic evidence of backwash ileitis.
- B) Granulomas on biopsy.
- C) Anal fistula.
- D) Rectal sparing.
- E) Cobblestone appearance on barium enema

ANSWER : A

154. Pseudo-obstruction syndrome (Ogilvie's), all true except:

- A) Increased sympathetic tone and decreased parasympathetic tone.
- B) More on the left side
- C) Risk of perforation is 15%

ANSWER : B

155. All of the following statements about diverticular disease are true, EXCEPT:

- A) It is more common in the West than in Asia and Africa.
- B) A low-fiber diet may predispose to development of diverticulosis.
- C) It involves sigmoid colon in more than 90% of patients.
- D) Sixty per cent develop diverticulitis sometime during their lifetime.
- E) It is the most common cause of massive lower gastrointestinal hemorrhage.

ANSWER : D

156. Wrong about hemorrhoids:

- A) 2 right hemorrhoid quadrants and 1 left
- B) Mainly in young adult
- C) Grade III > surgery
- D) Grade II refractory to medical treatment >> banding

ANSWER : B

Gastrointestinal rotation

157. Wrong about fistula:

- A) Intersphincteric > most common
- B) Seton is associated with negligible incontinence
- C) External opening usually can be seen as a red elevation of granulation tissue with purulent serosanguinous discharge on compression
- D) An external opening adjacent to the anal margin may suggest an intersphincteric tract
- E) More common in males than females

ANSWER : B

158. All of the following statements are true about cholecystitis, except:

- A) Emphysematous cholecystitis should be treated conservatively
- B) Acalculous cholecystitis is associated with poor outcome comparing to calculus cholecystitis
- C) Golden period cholecystectomy is superior to interval cholecystectomy
- D) Xanthogranulomatous cholecystitis is difficult to differentiate from gall bladder carcinoma
- E) Cholecystostomy is an option for treatment in some cases

ANSWER : A

159. All of the following is correct about Femoral hernia EXCEPT:

- A) More common in women
- B) The risk of strangulation is more as compared with inguinal hernia
- C) It presents as a swelling below and medial to Pubic tubercle
- D) The sac may contain omentum
- E) Can be a cause of small bowel obstruction

ANSWER : C

160. Regarding anal fissures, all of the following statements are true EXCEPT:

- A) 10% occur in the posterior midline
- B) Multiple fissures suggest a diagnosis of Crohn's Disease
- C) Fifty percent of acute fissures heal with the use of a bulking agent
- D) Sphincterotomy has a success rate of over 90%
- E) Sphincterotomy is associated with minor incontinence in 15% of patients

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

161. A 45 year old male patient arrived to the Accident and Emergency department at Jordan University Hospital complaining of upper abdominal pain that radiate straight to the back with vomiting. He had unremarkable past medical illness; his vital signs were stable, examination of the abdomen showed only tenderness at the epigastrium. The most likely cause of his illness is:

- A) Perforated peptic ulcer disease
- B) Acute pyelonephritis
- C) Acute diverticulitis
- D) Early acute pancreatitis
- E) Viral hepatitis

ANSWER : D

162. All of the following parameters influence the risk of metastatic spread after resection of colorectal cancer, except

- A) Degree of differentiation
- B) Lymphovascular invasion
- C) Positive circumferential margin
- D) Lymph node positivity
- E) T stage

ANSWER : E

163.. A 40-year-old male with cecal mass diagnosed by colonoscopy, his father, paternal grandmother, and paternal uncle all developed colon cancer by their fifth decade. Mutation of which of the following genes is associated with this disease?

- A) APC
- B) BRCA1
- C) BRCA2
- D) hMSH2
- E) K-Ras

ANSWER : D

164. The cell of origin of gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) is:

- A) Goblet cell
- B) Submucosal fibroblast
- C) Interstitial cell of Cajal
- D) Smooth muscle cell
- E) Kulchitsky cell

ANSWER : C

Gastrointestinal rotation

165. All of the followings are variables of Child-Pugh classification for the assessment of patients with chronic liver disease, EXCEPT:

- A) Encephalopathy
- B) Partial thromboplastin time
- C) Total bilirubin
- D) Serum albumin
- E) Ascites

ANSWER : B

166. A 34-year-old man presents with fresh painless rectal bleeding, he is constipated, his weight is steady, and his appetite is normal, he has no family history of large bowel cancer. The most likely diagnosis is?

- A) Anal fissure.
- B) Haemorrhoids.
- C) Diverticulosis.
- D) Thrombosed piles.
- E) Colon cancer

ANSWER : B

167. The clinical picture of gallstone ileus includes all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) Air in the biliary tree.
- B) Small bowel obstruction.
- C) A stone at the terminal ileum.
- D) Acholic stools.
- E) Bouts of cholangitis.

ANSWER : D

168. Concerning management of upper gastrointestinal bleeding (UGIB), all of the following statements are true EXCEPT:

- A) There is a need to insert bilateral, 16-gauge (minimum), upper extremity peripheral intravenous lines.
- B) Once the maneuvers to resuscitate are underway, a nasogastric tube should be inserted, and then aspiration and lavage performed.
- C) If the nasogastric aspirate reveals clear gastric fluid and contains no bile, the gastrointestinal bleeding is emanating from below the ligament of Treitz.
- D) Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy should be performed initially after endotracheal intubation (if indicated), hemodynamic stabilization, and adequate monitoring.
- E) The indication for patients in patients with bleeding peptic ulcer includes failure of medical therapy and endoscopic hemostasis with persistent recurrent bleeding

ANSWER : C

Gastrointestinal rotation

169. The most useful circulating marker for patients with hepatocellular carcinoma is:

- A) CA 15.3
- B) Levels of vitamin B 12
- C) CEA
- D) Alpha fetoprotein
- E) hCG

ANSWER : D

170. Krukenberg tumour results from which of the following methods of metastasis?

- A) Direct spread
- B) Transcoelomic spread
- C) Lymphatic spread
- D) Hematogenous spread
- E) Neurogenic spread

ANSWER : B

171. Not a manifestation of Zollinger-Ellison syndrome:

- A) Migratory rash
- B) Diarrhea
- C) Multiple peptic ulcerations
- D) Vomiting

ANSWER : A

172. Wrong about Crohn's disease:

- A) Bloody diarrhea is a common presentation
- B) Most common indication of surgery is obstruction
- C) The absence of granuloma doesn't exclude dx
- D) Crypt abscesses is not pathognomonic

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

173. Wrong about cholecystitis:

- A) U/S is the practical diagnostic test
- B) U/S can't differentiate between calculus and acalculus
- C) Ischemia is the cause of calculus cholecystitis
- D) We use antibiotics in all patients
- E) Emphysematous cholecystitis needs emergent intervention

ANSWER : C

174. A patient has difficulty in swallowing solid food, what is the diagnostic test?

- A) Barium swallow - first step
- B) Manometry
- C) 24-h pH monitoring
- D) EGD with biopsy

ANSWER : A*

175. All are true diverticula except:

- A) Esophageal traction diverticulum
- B) Secondary duodenal diverticulum
- C) Solitary caecal diverticulum
- D) Meckel's diverticulum
- E) Zenker's diverticulum

ANSWER : E

176. Not an indicative symptom of pancreatic head cancer:

- A) Weight loss
- B) Clay-colored stool
- C) Dark urine
- D) Abdominal pain
- E) Diabetes insipidus

ANSWER : E

Gastrointestinal rotation

177. A patient with acute perianal fissure, all are accepted lines of treatment except:

- A) Lidocaine
- B) Topical calcium channel blocker
- C) Lateral internal sphincterotomy
- D) Glyceryl nitrate
- E) Stool softener

ANSWER : C

178. What is the metabolic change associated with excessive vomiting?

- A) Hypochloremic hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis
- B) Hyperchloremic hyperkalemic metabolic alkalosis
- C) Hyperchloremic hyperkalemic metabolic acidosis
- D) Hypochloremic hypokalemic metabolic acidosis

ANSWER : A

179. Regarding small intestinal tumors what's wrong :

- A) Celiac disease is associated with SI lymphoma
- B) Crohn's is associated with SI adenocarcinoma
- C) Adenocarcinomas are more common to happen distally
- D) Segmental resection with regional LN removal is best surgical choice for ileal and jejunal adenocarcinoma
- E) GIST size correlates with the risk of malignancy

ANSWER : C

180. Tumor marker of pancreatic CA :

- A) CA 19-9
- B) CA 15-3
- C) Alpha-FP
- D) hCG
- E) CEA

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

181. Patient involved in a road traffic accident, he was showing signs of hemodynamic instability, FAST assessment revealed hypoechoic rim around the spleen, the patient was taken to the operating room and he underwent a splenectomy, all are possible complications post splenectomy except:

- A) Postoperative bleeding
- B) Gastric perforation
- C) Pancreatic fistula
- D) Jaundice
- E) Pulmonary infection

ANSWER : D

182. Which of the following isn't considered a cause of stress ulcer:

- A) Steroid
- B) Burn
- C) Head injury
- D) IV antibiotics

ANSWER : D

183. Regarding gallstones, all are correct except:

- A) Black stones occur due to cirrhosis
- B) Brown stones found in bile duct
- C) Primary gallstones occur in one year postcholecystectomy
- D) Small stones are associated with increased risk of acute pancreatitis
- E) Large stones are associated with increased risk mirizzi syndrome

ANSWER : C

184. 32 y/o Female patient was evaluated was found to have hepatic adenoma > 7cm, she is on OCPs, what to do:

- A) Stop OCPs and reevaluate in six months
- B) Observe and follow up in the next month
- C) Excision of adenoma
- D) Start her on chemotherapy

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

185. Appendicitis is most difficult to be diagnosed in which one of the following:

- A) Infant 1 year old
- B) Pregnant woman
- C) Woman between 18-35
- D) Patient on anti-inflammatory drugs

ANSWER : B

186. All are true regarding carcinoids except:

- A) Most common site is the appendix
- B) Ileal carcinoids are rarely multicentric
- C) Usually associated with other tumors of the GI of differing histology
- D) Tumor originates from enterochromaffin cells
- E) Ileal carcinoid follow a more malignant course (more mets)

ANSWER : A

187. A patient u/w a GI surgery in which the Ileum was resected, one of the following is affected:

- A) Fe
- B) B12
- C) Calcium
- D) Intrinsic factor
- E) Tryptophan

ANSWER : A

188. Wrong about the physiology of pancreas:

- A) Acid in the duodenum and bile secretion stimulates pancreatic secretion
- B) CCK stimulates enzyme release from the pancreas
- C) pancreatic secretions neutralize the acid in duodenum
- D) Amylase is secreted in its active form from the pancreas
- E) Electrolyte and fluids in pancreatic juice are secreted from acinar cells

ANSWER : E

Gastrointestinal rotation

189. True about esophagus:

- A) Starts at the upper limit of thyroid cartilage
- B) Starts at c6
- C) 35 cm in length
- D) Infra abdominal part is not covered with peritoneum
- E) Pass the diaphragm at t8

ANSWER : B

190. Wrong about diverticular disease:

- A) Barium is diagnostic in acute diverticulitis
- B) It's not premalignant
- C) Surgery is indicated after the 2nd uncomplicated diverticulitis attack
- D) 10-25% of patients will develop diverticulitis
- E) Diverticulosis is the most common cause of lower GI bleeding

ANSWER : A

191. Wrong about colorectal cancer:

- A) Mutations in tumor suppressor genes or DNA repairing genes are observed in familial colorectal cancer and NOT the sporadic
- B) Risk factors concerning life style include: obesity, smoking, high red meat intake
- C) The most common site of hematologic metastasis is the liver
- D) Surgical goal is to achieve a free margin locally, remove local LNs and establish safe anastomosis
- E) 5 years survival rate of patients diagnosed in the first stage is 90%

ANSWER : A

192. Wrong about pancreatitis:

- A) Amylase levels does correlate with the severity of the infection
- B) Biliary and alcoholic causes account for 90% of the cases
- C) Pathophysiology includes cell injury that activates neutrophils which in turn activates zymogens of the pancreas by releasing proteolytic enzymes
- D) The cardinal symptom is epigastric abdominal pain radiating to the back
- E) The best test to see in a patient presenting 36 hrs from onset is lipase

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

193. Patient presented with cardiogenic shock due to MI , resuscitated, admitted to the ICU and he was having sinus rhythm then, on the second day, he had abdominal pain, dx:

- A) Mesenteric artery thrombosis
- B) Non-occlusive mesenteric ischemia
- C) Occlusive mesenteric ischemia
- D) Mesenteric embolus
- E) Venous mesenteric obstruction

ANSWER : B

194. Which of the following touches the hilum of the spleen;

- A) Tail of pancreas
- B) Splenic flexure of colon
- C) Superior mesenteric artery
- D) Jejunal coils
- E) Gastric cardia

ANSWER : A

195. About the esophagus, all are true except :

- A) Primary peristalsis propels food to the stomach, occurs in progressive way
- B) 2ry peristalsis is initiated voluntarily
- C) 3ry peristalsis is simultaneous, non peristaltic contractions
- D) Abdominal part of the esophagus is covered by peritoneum
- E) LES is not an anatomical sphincter and it is a zone of high pressure measuring 3-5 cm in length

ANSWER : B

196. Diagnosis of acute diverticulitis (to exclude it):

- A) U/s
- B) Ct
- C) Colonoscopy
- D) Barium

ANSWER : B

Gastrointestinal rotation

197. A Not a risk factor in gastric cancer:

- A) Female sex
- B) Smoking
- C) H. Pylori
- D) You know the rest

ANSWER : A

198. Not an indication for surgery in UC:

- A) Toxic mega colon
- B) Massive gl hemorrhage
- C) Refractory to medical
- D) Responsive to medical but persisted more than 7 years.

ANSWER : D

199. Wrong about acute cholecystitis:

- A) Open cholecystectomy is the 1st line of treatment
- B) Physical examination shows positive murphy's sign
- C) U/S is the diagnostic tool of choice
- D) IV antibiotics are given to all patients

ANSWER : A

200. PUD perforation, which is Wrong:

- A) Mostly in the ant. Wall of duodenum
- B) Massively bleeding ulcers are most common to be on the posterior wall of the duodenum
- C) 20% present with pneumoperitoneum
- D) Omental patching is an effective surgical treatment

ANSWER : C

Gastrointestinal rotation

201. About black pigmented gall bladder stones, which is WRONG:

- A) Associated with hemolysis
- B) Associated with cirrhosis
- C) Associated with infected bile
- D) Contain mainly calcium carbonate and less calcium palmitate

ANSWER : C

202. Not a stimuli for visceral pain:

- A) Infarction
- B) Inflammation
- C) Heat
- D) Stretch
- E) Distention

ANSWER : C

203. Patient with obstructive jaundice, initial diagnostic step:

- A) U/S
- B) ERCP
- C) MRCP
- D) PTC

ANSWER : A

204. Wrong about ERCP:

- A) 1/3 of patients get pancreatitis
- B) It's a diagnostic and therapeutic procedure
- C) Could be used to perform stone extractions
- D) Can be used for biliary stenting

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

205. Hydatid cyst indication for surgery include all of the following except:

- A) >10cm
- B) Infected cyst
- C) Calcified cyst
- D) Open to biliary tree with no symptoms
- E) Open to biliary tree with symptoms

ANSWER : C

206. All increase gastrin secretion except:

- A) Antrectomy
- B) Vagotomy
- C) Z-E syndrome
- D) Atrophic gastritis
- E) Achlorhydria

ANSWER : A

207. The hepatoduodenal ligament contain the common bile duct (CBD), hepatic artery and the portal vein in which of the following arrangement:

- A) Artery right of CBD and vein posterior.
- B) Artery right of vein and CBD posterior.
- C) CBD right of artery and vein posterior.
- D) CBD right of vein and artery posterior.
- E) Portal vein right of artery and CBD posterior.

ANSWER : C

208. Regarding abdominal wall hernias:

- A) Are 2nd to adhesions as a cause of strangulated intestinal obstruction
- B) 20% of inguinal hernias are indirect
- C) In women inguinal hernias are less common than femoral hernias
- D) The mortality associated with bowel strangulation is over 10%
- E) Trial reduction of pediatric inguinal hernias is not recommended

ANSWER : D

Gastrointestinal rotation

209. Familial adenomatous polyposis, one is TRUE:

- A) Is inherited as an autosomal recessive condition
- B) Is characterized by polyp formation in late adulthood
- C) Is best treated by total proctocolectomy and ileal pouch construction
- D) Is due to a mutation on the short arm of chromosome 15
- E) Malignant transformation occurs in 75% of untreated patients

ANSWER : C

210. Regarding the femoral canal, all of the following statements are true EXCEPT:

- A) Lies medial to the femoral vein
- B) Has the inguinal ligament as its anterior border
- C) Has the lacunar ligament as its lateral border
- D) Has the pectineal ligament as its posterior border
- E) Contains the lymph node of Cloquet

ANSWER : C

211. All of the followings are true about bariatric operations, EXCEPT:

- A) Laparoscopic gastric bypass (LGBP) is a good option for sweet eater patients.
- B) The main factor for weight reduction in standard LGBP is restrictive not malabsorptive.
- C) The ideal procedure for pediatric age group is laparoscopic adjustable gastric band (LAGB).
- D) Laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy (LSG) is associated with decrease in hunger hormone.
- E) Laparoscopic gastric plication is associated with high failure rate.

ANSWER : B

212. With regard to gall bladder stones (GBS), all of the following statements are true, EXCEPT:

- A) Pure cholesterol stones are usually solitary
- B) Black pigmented stones occur mostly in the gall bladder
- C) The main component of brown pigmented stones is calcium bilirubinate
- D) Black pigmented stones are associated with hemolysis
- E) Brown pigmented stones are related to biliary tract infection

ANSWER : C

Gastrointestinal rotation

213. Which of the following environmental risk factors contributes most to the pathogenesis of pancreatic cancer?

- A) Alcohol use
- B) Chronic steroid use
- C) High dietary fat intake
- D) Radon exposure
- E) Tobacco use

ANSWER : E

214. All of the following are risk factors for developing clostridium difficile colitis, except.

- A) Prolonged intravenous antibiotics
- B) Contraceptive pills
- C) Mal-nutrition
- D) Steroids
- E) Proton pump inhibitor

ANSWER : B

215. Regarding sigmoid volvulus, all of the following statements are true EXCEPT:

- A) Sigmoid colon is the most common site of volvulus in the gastrointestinal tract.
- B) Suggested pathogenesis includes a redundant sigmoid colon that has a narrow mesenteric attachment and the presence of colonic dysmotility.
- C) Abdominal CT can be done to establish the diagnosis of sigmoid volvulus and to rule out other causes of abdominal pain and intestinal obstruction.
- D) Immediate laparotomy is done in patients with signs and symptoms suggestive of bowel necrosis.
- E) Surgery is not recommended after successful endoscopic detorsion

ANSWER : E

216. The best medical treatment for hydatid disease is:

- A) Mebendazole
- B) Albendazole
- C) Ketoconazole
- D) Metronidazole
- E) Steroids

ANSWER : B

Gastrointestinal rotation

217. A 34 years old lady presented with RUQ pain. She has been on oral contraceptive pills for 10 years. CT abdomen shows a 4 cm hypervascular lesion in the right lobe of the liver. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A) Hepatocellular carcinoma
- B) Focal nodular hyperplasia
- C) Cholangiocarcinoma
- D) Adenoma
- E) Metastatic breast carcinoma

ANSWER : D

218. 45-year-old male, non diabetic scheduled for laparoscopic cholecystectomy, the best antimicrobial prophylaxis that have significantly lower overall infectious complications is:

- A) Cephazolin
- B) Cefuroximesodium
- C) Ceftriaxone
- D) Gentamycin
- E) Metronidazole

ANSWER : A

219. The diffuse type of gastric cancer:

- A) Is well differentiated
- B) Has Good prognosis
- C) Is more common in men
- D) Its incidence increases with age
- E) Is associated with blood type A and familial cases suggesting genetic etiology

ANSWER : E

220. The most common neuroendocrine tumor of the pancreas is:

- A) Insulinoma
- B) Glucagonoma
- C) Gastrinoma
- D) VIPoma
- E) Somatostatinoma

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

221. All of the following statements about diagnostic studies for the colon and rectum are true, EXCEPT:

- A) Acetylcholinesterase staining of rectal biopsies is unreliable for the diagnosis of Hirschsprung's disease.
- B) Defecography is useful for detecting "hidden" prolapse or rectal intussusception.
- C) A negative osmotic gap in stool is indicative of secretory diarrhea.
- D) A colonic transit time study involves serial abdominal x-rays after ingestion of radiopaque markers.
- E) Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) is useful for monitoring patients after resection for colon cancer.

ANSWER : A

222. The most common malignant tumor of the liver is:

- A) Angiosarcoma.
- B) Lymphomas.
- C) Cholangiocarcinoma.
- D) Metastatic deposits.
- E) Hepatocellular carcinoma.

ANSWER : D

223. All are true regarding the pathogenesis of brown stones except?

- A) They are formed mainly in the bile ducts.
- B) They are related to infections.
- C) Their content of cholesterol is less than 20%.
- D) They contain little amount of calcium palmitate.
- E) The calcium bilirubinate they contain is a monomer form

ANSWER : D

224. A 50-year-old man presents with a complaint of a 1-cm moderately painful, tender mass situated one-third of the way between the xiphisternum and the umbilicus. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Fat necrosis
- B) Omphalocele
- C) Epigastric hernia
- D) Spigelian hernia
- E) Fibrosarcoma of the abdominal wall

ANSWER : C

Gastrointestinal rotation

225. The most common complication of hepatic hydatid disease is:

- A) Fever and urticaria.
- B) Rupture into biliary channel.
- C) Rupture into peritoneal cavity.
- D) Anaphylactic shock.
- E) Suppuration

ANSWER : A

226. Which of the following is the most common cause of pyogenic liver abscess?

- A) Iatrogenic
- B) biliary tract infection
- C) Colonic diverticulitis
- D) Appendicitis
- E) Trauma

ANSWER : B

227. Gallstone ileus most commonly caused by:

- A) Gallbladder to second part of duodenum
- B) CBD to duodenum
- C) CBD to gastric
- D) Gallbladder to gastric
- E) CBD to jejunal

ANSWER : A

228. All of the following are associated with malignant transformation in small intestine except:

- A) Scleroderma
- B) Crohn's disease
- C) FAP
- D) Peutz-Jeghers syndrome

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

229. Gastric cancer a, what is wrong:

- A) CEA and some other tumor marker are used as diagnostic tests
- B) Stage 3 is potentially resectable
- C) Proximal gastric tumor might present with dysphasia

ANSWER : A

230. Hepatocellular carcinoma tumor marker:

- A) AFP
- B) CA19-9
- C) BCL2
- D) b-HCG

ANSWER : A

231. Bariatric surgery, Band ligation, what is wrong:

- A) Banding shows comparable results with bypass in relation to the extent of weight loss
- B) Dumping syndrome is not a significant complication
- C) Poor choice for sweet eaters
- D) Results in less leak complications

ANSWER : A

232. About meckel's diverticulum, which is wrong:

- A) Fresh bleeding
- B) Causes Painful hematemesis
- C) Contains gastric mucosa
- D) Contains pancreatic mucosa

ANSWER : B

Gastrointestinal rotation

233. Most common cause of colovesical fistula?

- A) Diverticulitis
- B) Colonic abscess
- C) Crohn's disease
- D) Vesical squamous cell carcinoma
- E) Urethral obstruction

ANSWER : A

234. One of the following is given in post splenectomy vaccination:

- A) Strep. Pneumonia
- B) VZV
- C) BCG
- D) Tetanus

ANSWER : A

235. Not a complication of sleeve?

- A) anastomosis leak
- B) stenosis
- C) nutritional imbalances

ANSWER : A

236. Regarding squamous cell carcinoma of the anal canal, which is true??

- A) Related to HPV
- B) Most common in teenage
- C) More common in males

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

237. Not part of gastric CA evaluation:

- A) CT
- B) Endoscopic u/s
- C) Laparoscopy
- D) Laparotomy

ANSWER : D

238. One is true regarding the orientation of CBD , hepatic artery and portal vein

- A) CBD right , hepatic artery left . portal vein posterior
- B) CBD left , hepatic artery and portal vein posterior
- C) CBD right, hepatic artery and portal vein posterior
- D) CBD right, hepatic artery left, portal vein posterior

ANSWER : A

239. Which is true about Familial adenomatous polyposis:

- A) Problem on ch15
- B) 75% will develop into malignancy
- C) Polyps in late adulthood
- D) Panproctocolectomy with pouch is curative

ANSWER : D

240. Carcinoid syndrome, what is wrong:

- A) Comes with neuroendocrine tumors
- B) Can be with MEN1
- C) The syndrome is associated with 5-HIAA
- D) Tumors originate from fibrous cells

ANSWER : D

Gastrointestinal rotation

241. Abdominal Anatomy, all of the following are true except:

- A) Pancreas is related to medial side of duodenum
- B) Liver and gb cover 1st part of duodenum
- C) The portal vein is created by the splenic vein and SMV
- D) The gastroduodenal artery originates from the common hepatic artery

ANSWER : B

242. A patient with BMI above 50, sweet eater, comorbidities, best bariatric surgery in this case is:

- A) Laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy
- B) Laparoscopic gastric bypass
- C) Vertical banded gastroplasty
- D) Lap adjustable gastric band

ANSWER : B

243. All seen with crohn's disease except:

- A) Leap pipe appearance on barium enema
- B) Serosal involvement
- C) Skipped lesions
- D) Cobblestone
- E) Cryptitis

ANSWER : A

244. Which of the following is true about adhesive mechanical small bowel obstruction:

- A) associated with colicky upper abdominal pain
- B) sepsis can occur without frank ischemia
- C) diffuse abdominal tenderness is a common finding

ANSWER : B+C

Gastrointestinal rotation

245. 60-years old Patient presented with dyspepsia and weight loss, the best initial test to diagnose is?

- A) CT scan
- B) Upper endoscopy
- C) Barium swallow
- D) Ultrasound

ANSWER : B

246. Which of the following locations is the most common to have acute diverticulitis in adults?

- A) Sigmoid
- B) Left splenic flexure
- C) Cecum
- D) hepatic flexure
- E) Rectum

ANSWER : A

247. which of the following doesn't cause HCC?

- A) HAV
- B) HBV
- C) HCV
- D) Liver cirrhosis
- E) Hemochromatosis

ANSWER : A

248. Removal of hepatic metastasis is proven to have benefit to which cancer?

- A) Lung
- B) Stomach
- C) Colon
- D) Breast
- E) Pancreas

ANSWER : C

Gastrointestinal rotation

249. Regarding Tumor lysis syndrome, which of the following is True?

- A) Hypercalcemia
- B) Hyperuricemia
- C) Hyponatremia
- D) Hypokalemia

ANSWER : B

250. True about hepatic hemangiomas?

- A) asymptomatic mostly
- B) best to obtain biopsy
- C) has malignant transformation risk
- D) Most common symptom is jaundice
- E) Is the second most common benign liver tumor

ANSWER : A

251. Which of the following is Not found in Child Pugh score for liver cirrhosis?

- A) Bilirubin
- B) Prothrombin test
- C) ALT
- D) Ascites
- E) Hepatic encephalopathy

ANSWER : C

252. Regarding abdominal wall hernias: -

- A) Trial reduction of inguinal hernia in adults is recommended
- B) Most inguinal hernias are direct
- C) Defect in direct inguinal hernia is in the posterior wall of the inguinal canal
- D) They are not a risk for strangulation of hernia
- E) Direct more common than femoral in female

ANSWER : C

Gastrointestinal rotation

253. which of the following is the most important factor in development of gastric Cancer?

- A) H. Pylori
- B) Obesity
- C) Alcohol
- D) Smoking

ANSWER : A

254. True about cholangiocarcinoma:

- A) liver is the most common primary site
- B) if involved intrahepatic biliary tree, jaundice is the key symptom
- C) resection is associated with good prognosis
- D) confluence of the bile duct is the main site
- E) Liver isn't required to be resected to have R0 free margin

ANSWER : D

255. All of the following are signs of unresectability of gastric cancer except:

- A) liver mets
- B) Malignant ascites
- C) para-aortic lymph node involvement
- D) left gastric artery lymph node involvement
- E) peritoneal deposits in upper abdomen

ANSWER : D

256. True diverticulum:

- A) Zenker
- B) jejunal
- C) epiphrenic
- D) traction esophageal
- E) Sigmoidal

ANSWER : D

Gastrointestinal rotation

257. A 56-year-old man presented with acute onset upper abdominal pain that is relieved by leaning forward, lipase was 1300, what is the most likely etiology of his presentation:

- A)cholethiasis
- B)Alcohol ingestion
- C)triglyceride level>1000
- D)Tumor in the head of pancreas

ANSWER : A

258. 18-year-old male presented to the ED with acute upper abdominal pain that radiates to the back, vital signs are stable, the only site of pain is epigastric, diagnosis?

- A)Perforated peptic ulcer
- B)Acute pyelonephritis
- C)Acute diverticulitis
- D)Acute pancreatitis
- E)Viral hepatitis

ANSWER : D

259. which of the following is not from Charcot triad?

- A)Abdominal pain
- B)Jaundice
- C)Fever>24 h
- D)Hypotensive and confused
- E)Sensitivity and specificity of acute cholangitis 79.8%,82.6%

ANSWER : D

260. Unconjugated bilirubin?

- A)Hemolysis
- B)Rotor syndrome
- C)Pancreatic tumor
- D)Dubin Johnson syndrome

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

261. In contrast to ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease:

- A) less incidence of perineal fistula
- B) may cause bowel obstruction
- C) is segmental rather than continuous
- D) Cause heavy lower GI bleeding

ANSWER : C

262. Which of the following is a cause of conjugated hyperbilirubinemia?

- A) Gilberts syndrome
- B) physiological jaundice
- C) Cholestasis
- D) Increased formation of bilirubin
- E) Decreased absorption of bilirubin

ANSWER : C

263. A patient has noticed painless left groin swelling 1 week after he had right inguinal hernia repair, there were no signs of hernia recurrence, which of the following is the next step:

- A) US guided drainage
- B) IV antibiotics
- C) Conservative management
- D) surgical exploration

ANSWER : D

264. Patient with abdominal pain presented with large amount of bilious nonmalodorous vomiting and minimal abdominal distention, he was found to have gastric outlet obstruction, which of the following is the most likely site of obstruction:

- A) proximal small intestine
- B) distal small intestine
- C) large intestine with competent ileocecal valve
- D) large intestine with incompetent ileocecal valve

ANSWER : A

Gastrointestinal rotation

265. In order to diagnose acute pancreatitis, 2 out of three which of the following criteria are required?

- A) Epigastric pain, radiological evidence of pancreatitis, serum lipase at least 2 times normal
- B) Epigastric pain, radiological evidence of pancreatitis, serum amylase at least 3 times normal
- C) Cholelithiasis, radiological evidence of pancreatitis, serum amylase at least 3 times normal
- D) Epigastric pain, cholelithiasis, serum lipase at least 2 times normal
- E) Cholelithiasis, R/E of pancreatitis, serum lipase at least times normal

ANSWER : B

266. Not a risk factor for adenocarcinoma of the esophagus?

- A) Alcohol
- B) Smoking
- C) Obesity
- D) GERD
- E) Caustic injury

ANSWER : E

267. The modality of choice to diagnose a patient with gastric cancer is:

- A) Flexible endoscopy with multiple biopsies
- B) Diagnostic laparoscopy
- C) Double contrast barium swallow
- D) CT
- E) Endoscopic ultra sound

ANSWER : A

268. True about internal hemorrhoids

- A) usually present with heavy bleeding
- B) both internal and external hemorrhoids are composed of venous blood
- C) usually, internal hemorrhoids are not palpable
- D) blood is sometimes mixed with stool

ANSWER : C

Gastrointestinal rotation

269. True about gallbladder stones:

- A) 50% of stones are cholesterol stones
- B) 50% of stones are symptomatic
- C) Caucasian women are 2 folds more likely to develop gallstones compared to men

ANSWER : C

270. Which of the following is NOT true about Anal fissure?

- A) anterior midline fissures are most common
- B) Multiple lateral fissures are usually from Crohn disease
- C) most acute anal fissures heal conservatively
- D) sphincterotomy is successful in 90% of anal fissures

ANSWER : A

271. The most common indication for surgery in Crohn's disease is:

- A) ileal stricture
- B) ileal perforation peritonitis
- C) Enterovesical fistula
- D) GI bleeding
- E) Enterocolonic fistula

ANSWER : E

272. The polyp with higher malignant potential is?

- A) Tubular
- B) Tubulovillous
- C) Hyperplastic
- D) Hamartomata's
- E) Pseudo polyp

ANSWER : B

Gastrointestinal rotation

273. Which of the following doesn't create zone of high pressure in lower esophagus

- A) Crus of diaphragm
- B) Tonic contraction in lower esophageal muscles
- C) Sling fibers of the cardia
- D) Transmitted pressure from the abdomen
- E) Primary peristalsis

ANSWER : E*

274. A 35-year-old patient came to ED with fresh painless rectal bleeding and constipation. His weight is steady, his appetite is normal. Which of the following is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- A) Right colon cancer
- B) Hemorrhoids
- C) Anal fissure
- D) Diverticulosis
- E) Volvulus

ANSWER : B

275. All of the following is correct about Femoral hernia EXCEPT:

- A) More common in women
- B) The risk of strangulation is more as compared with inguinal hernia
- C) It presents as a swelling below and medial to Pubic tubercle
- D) The sac may contain omentum
- E) Can be a cause of small bowel obstruction

ANSWER : C

276. Abdominal Anatomy, all of the following are true except:

- A) Pancreas is related to medial side of duodenum
- B) Liver and gallbladder lie anteriorly to 2nd part of duodenum
- C) The portal vein is created by the splenic vein and Inferior Mesenteric Vein
- D) The gastroduodenal artery originates from the common hepatic artery
- E) The portal vein wall appears hyperechoic on US

ANSWER : C

Gastrointestinal rotation

277. The best scolical agent for removal of hepatic hydatid cyst is?

- A) Hydrogen peroxide 10%
- B) Hypertonic saline 3%
- C) Chlorhexidine
- D) Chlorhexidine 0.15% with cetrimide 1.5%

ANSWER : A+D

278. All of the following are associated with increased formation of cholesterol gallstones except:

- A) Obesity
- B) Rapid weight loss
- C) OCPs
- D) Female gender
- E) Crohn's disease

ANSWER : E

279. Not a cause of acute abdomen:

ANSWER : Hyperthyroidism

280. Not complication of diverticular disease:

ANSWER : carcinoma

Gastrointestinal rotation

281. Most common cause of lower GI bleeding?

ANSWER : Diverticular disease

282. Hinchy 1 treatment?

ANSWER : Antibiotics

283. Not a protective factor for GERD?

ANSWER : Delayed gastric emptying

284. Not indication of IBD surgery?

ANSWER : CRP of 50 after 4 days of steroids

Gastrointestinal rotation

285. Crohn's over UC?

ANSWER : Seldom causes hematochezia

286. Wrong about appendicitis?

ANSWER : Most commonly in children

287. Mode of transmission of hydatid cyst?

ANSWER : Fecal-oral

288. Hydatid cyst of 5cm treatment?

ANSWER : Albendazole

Gastrointestinal rotation

289. Wrong about small intestinal cancer?

ANSWER : More proximal benign

290. Most common benign liver tumor?

ANSWER : Hemangioma

291. True about hemangioma?

ANSWER : Asymptomatic

292. Most common type of gallstones?

ANSWER : Mixed

Gastrointestinal rotation

293. Most common complication of gallstones?

ANSWER : Cholecystitis

294. Not in the steps of formation of cholesterol stones?

ANSWER : Biliary infection

295. Most common liver malignancy?

ANSWER : Metastatic cancer

296. Most common site of pancreatic cancer?

ANSWER : Head

Gastrointestinal rotation

297. Most common type of pancreatic cancer?

ANSWER : Ductal adenocarcinoma

298. Most common of cause of pancreatitis in Jordan?

ANSWER : Biliary

299. All of the following are true regarding sigmoid and cecal volvulus except:

ANSWER : Narrow mesentery is a risk factor for sigmoid volvulus

300. The cause of indirect hyperbilirubinemia?

ANSWER : Rapid absorption of large hematoma

Gastrointestinal rotation

301. Not in early Ranson criteria?

ANSWER : Amylase

302. Not a cause of acute pancreatitis?

ANSWER : Hypermagnesemia

303. Presentation of acute budd-chiari syndrome?

ANSWER : Hepatomegaly, ascites and abdominal pain

304. Resection of liver mets will improve which cancer?

ANSWER : Colon

Gastrointestinal rotation

305. Esophagus cancer T staging is done using?

ANSWER : Endoscopic ultrasound

306. Acid-base case?

ANSWER : Metabolic acidosis with respiratory compensation

307. High risk of colon CA?

ANSWER : Unexplained anemia

308. High risk of malignancy on histology?

ANSWER : Villous

Gastrointestinal rotation

309. Does not cause gastric mucosal damage?

ANSWER : (Bile or E.coli), probably E.coli

310. Main oxygenation of the liver?

ANSWER : Portal vein and hepatic artery (BOTH)

311. Segments to the right of the falciform ligament?

ANSWER : 4a and 4b

312. Not a branch of the celiac trunk?

ANSWER : Anterior inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery

Gastrointestinal rotation

313. Blood supply of the caudate lobe?

ANSWER : Right and left hepatic

314. Wrong about portal vein?

ANSWER : Formed by IMV and splenic vein

315. Wrong about hemorrhoids?

ANSWER : Rectal prolapse

316. Which of the following is considered a stimulant laxative?

ANSWER : Bisacodyl

اللهم سلم غزاة وأهلها من كل سوء وشر، اللهم انصرهم وثبت أقدامهم وكن لهم ناصراً ومعيناً

لا تنسوني من صالح دعائكم

Malek Abu Rahma

The End
Good Luck シ