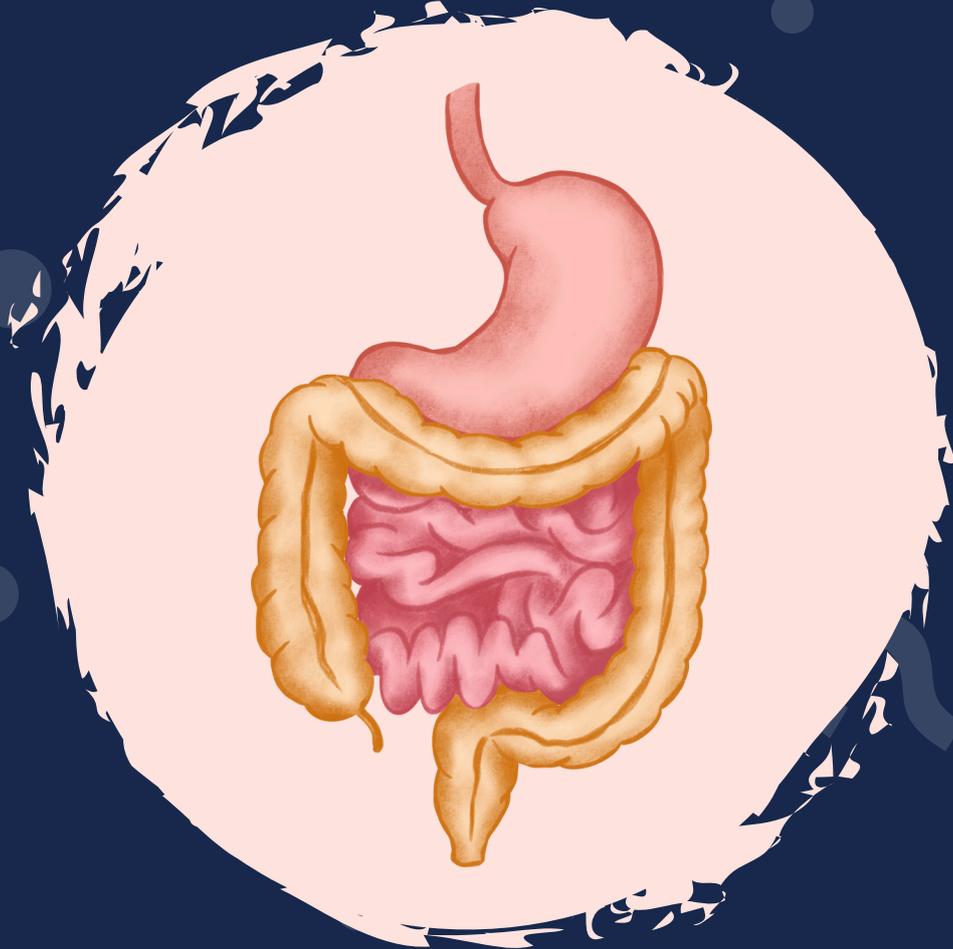


Level (3) - Semester (5)

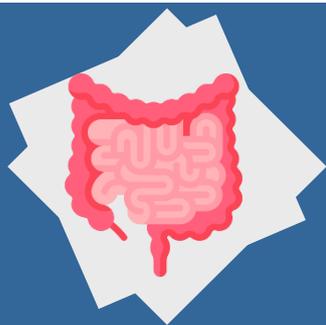
PATHOLOGY



SCAN ME

GIT - MCQ (2)

DR M. YUSUF



LECTURE 2

NON-NEOPLASTIC DISEASES OF ESOPHAGUS & STOMACH

<p>1) A 22-year old woman had multiple episodes of aspiration of food associated with difficulty swallowing during the past year. On auscultation of her chest, crackles are heard at the base of the right lung. A barium swallow shows marked esophageal dilatation above the level of the lower esophageal sphincter. A biopsy specimen from the lower esophagus shows an absence of the myenteric ganglia. What is the most likely diagnosis:-</p> <p>a) Achalasia b) Barrett esophagus c) Plummer Vinson syndrome d) Sliding hiatal hernia e) Systemic sclerosis</p>	A
<p>2) The commonest type of esophagitis is:-</p> <p>a) Bacterial esophagitis b) Chemical esophagitis c) Viral esophagitis d) Reflux esophagitis e) Fungal esophagitis</p>	D
<p>3) Concerning reflux esophagitis, which of the followings is not true:-</p> <p>a) There's lower esophageal sphincter dysfunction b) Sliding hiatal hernia may be a cause c) It's always associated with gastric peptic ulcer d) May be complicated by Barrett's esophagus e) The lower esophageal mucosa is hyperemic</p>	C
<p>4) Concerning reflux esophagitis, which of the followings is true:-</p> <p>a) May be caused by helicobacter pylori b) There is lower esophageal sphincter stenosis c) Paralysis of the diaphragm may be a cause d) May be complicated by Barrett's esophagus e) The lower esophageal mucosa shows pulsion diverticulum</p>	D





<p>5) All the followings are complications of reflux esophagitis except:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Stricture b) Esophageal varices c) Peptic ulceration d) Barrett's esophagus e) Perforation 	B
<p>6) Barrett's esophagus is a:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Hyperplastic lesion b) Metaplastic lesion c) Dysplastic lesion d) Neoplastic lesion e) Hypertrophic lesion 	B
<p>7) Barrett's esophagus is characterized by:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Hyperplasia of lower esophageal mucosa b) Hypertrophy of esophageal muscle wall c) Higher risk to develop esophageal adenocarcinoma d) Failure of relaxation of lower esophageal sphincter e) Associated with esophageal varices 	C
<p>8) Barrett's esophagus predisposes to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Esophagitis b) Esophageal varices c) Adenocarcinoma d) Squamous cell carcinoma e) Transitional cell carcinoma 	C
<p>9) Barrett's esophagus means:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Intestinal metaplasia in the lower end of the esophagus b) Esophageal varices c) Narrowing of the lower esophageal end d) Outpouching of mucosa and submucosa through the muscular layer e) Reflux esophagitis 	A
<p>10) Which of the followings is the cause of achalasia of the esophagus:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Absence of myenteric ganglion in lower esophagus b) Esophageal diverticulum c) Mechanical obstruction by foreign body d) Metaplasia of the lower third of esophagus e) Reflux of the gastric contents into the lower part of esophagus 	A





<p>11) Which of the followings is the cause of GERD in esophagus:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reflux of the gastric contents into the lower part of esophagus b) Absence of myenteric ganglion in lower esophagus c) Congenital weakness of inferior constrictor muscle d) Fibrosed mediastinal LNs e) Metaplasia of the lower third of esophagus 	A
<p>12) Which of the following is the cause of Barrett's esophagus:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mechanical obstruction by foreign body b) Absence of myenteric ganglion in lower esophagus c) Congenital weakness of inferior constrictor muscle d) Fibrosed mediastinal LNs e) Metaplasia of the lower third of esophagus 	E
<p>13) An adult male suffers from vomiting. Endoscopic biopsy shows that the squamous epithelium in the lower esophagus is replaced by glandular epithelium. This change is called:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Achalasia of lower esophagus b) Mallory Weiss syndrome c) Barrett's esophagus d) Peptic ulcer e) Plummer Vinson syndrome 	C
<p>14) Malignant transformation of Barrett's esophagus leads to which of the followings:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Adenocarcinoma b) Basal cell carcinoma c) Malignant melanoma d) Squamous cell carcinoma e) Transitional cell carcinoma 	A
<p>15) Barrett's esophagus predisposes to the development of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Squamous cell carcinoma b) Reflux esophagitis c) Adenocarcinoma d) Normal esophagus e) Esophageal varices 	C
<p>16) Reflux esophagitis can lead to which of the following complications:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Peptic ulceration and hematemesis b) Sialadenitis c) Squamous cell carcinoma d) Stomatitis e) Urothelial carcinoma 	A





<p>17) Hiatus hernia is a predisposing factor of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Achalasia b) Reflux esophagitis c) Plummer vinson syndrome d) Pulsion diverticulum e) Traction diverticulum 	B
<p>18) All of the followings are organic causes of esophageal obstruction except:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Atresia b) Stricture c) Plummer vinson syndrome d) Achalasia e) Foreign body 	D
<p>19) Mega-esophagus is characteristic finding in:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reflux esophagitis b) Pulsion diverticulum c) Achalasia d) Traction diverticulum e) Plummer vinson syndrome 	C
<p>20) Acute gastritis is characterized by:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Purulent exudate in the stomach b) Superficial multiple erosions of gastric mucosa c) A deep ulcer of the stomach with a fibrosed base d) A frequent association with gastric cancer e) Perforation is a frequent complication 	B
<p>21) The following is not a feature of chronic gastritis:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Chronic inflammation b) Glandular hypertrophy c) Metaplasia d) Dysplasia e) Fibrosis 	B
<p>22) The premalignant change in chronic gastritis is:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Atrophy of the glands b) Intestinal metaplasia c) Presence of the Helicobacter d) Superficial inflammation e) Fibrosis 	B





<p>23) Which of the following diseases is associated with pernicious anemia:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Thrombocytopenic purpura b) Intestinal colonic bilharziasis c) Chronic myeloid leukemia d) Atrophic gastritis e) Bleeding esophageal varices 	D
<p>24) The commonest site of peptic ulcer is:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Esophagus b) Duodenum c) Stomach d) Large intestine e) Meckel's diverticulum 	B
<p>25) The commonest cause of peptic ulcer is:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increased gastric acidity b) Helicobacter pylori infection c) Drugs d) Smoking e) Autoimmune reaction 	B
<p>26) The edges of peptic ulcer are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Everted b) Inverted c) Undermined d) Sharp clear cut e) Serpigenous 	D
<p>27) Characteristic gross features of peptic ulcer include all the followings except:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Occur on the lesser curvature b) Small size "less than 4 cm" c) Mucosal folds converge towards the ulcer d) Thickening of serosa opposite the ulcer e) Undermined edge 	E
<p>28) The microscopic picture of peptic ulcer includes all except:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Inflammatory cellular infiltration b) Granulation tissue c) Fibrosis d) Proliferation of smooth muscle fibers e) Fibrinoid necrosis 	D





<p>29) The most common complication of gastric ulcer is:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Penetration b) Malignancy c) Hemorrhage d) Perforation e) Pyloric stenosis 	C
<p>30) Complications of duodenal ulcers don't include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Hemorrhage b) Perforation c) Malignant transformation d) Fibrous stricture e) Diverticulum formation 	C
<p>31) A patient taking aspirin for many years. Now he is complaining of hematemesis. The most probable diagnosis is:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Peptic ulcer b) Esophageal carcinoma c) Atrophic gastritis d) Esophageal varices e) Achalasia 	A
<p>32) Which of the followings is an important association of duodenal peptic ulcer disease:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) H.pylori infection b) Evolution into carcinoma c) Barrett esophagus d) Incompetent lower esophageal sphincter e) Pernicious anemia 	A
<p>33) Which of the following is true of peptic duodenal ulcers:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Occurs in patients with achlorhydria b) Are usually multiple c) Develop into cancer d) Never cause hemorrhage e) Are usually located in the first part of the duodenum 	E
<p>34) Which of the followings is a definite precancerous lesion of stomach:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Atrophy of the glands b) Atrophy of the muscle layer c) Extensive inflammation d) Presence of fibrinoid necrosis e) Presence of intestinal metaplasia 	E





<p>35) A female patient with auto-immune chronic atrophic gastritis developed anemia. The most likely type of anemia is:-</p> <p>a) Microcytic anemia b) Autoimmune hemolytic anemia c) Pernicious anemia d) Sideroblastic anemia e) Aplastic anemia</p>	C
<p>36) Which hormone secretion leads to multiple peptic ulcers in Zollinger Ellison syndrome:-</p> <p>a) Secretin b) Somatostatin c) Motilin d) Gastrin e) Cholecystokinin</p>	D
<p>37) Hourglass stomach is characteristic complication of:-</p> <p>a) Acute gastritis b) Chronic gastritis c) Gastric carcinoma d) Acute stress ulcer e) Chronic gastric ulcer</p>	E
<p>38) The main inflammatory cell in acute gastritis:-</p> <p>a) Macrophage b) Lymphocyte c) Plasma cell d) Neutrophil e) Giant cell</p>	D
<p>39) All of the followings are features of acute gastritis except:-</p> <p>a) Edema b) Hyperemic lamina propria c) Deep ulcer d) Neutrophilic infiltration e) Superficial erosions in severe cases</p>	C
<p>40) Which of the following lesions shows autoantibodies against parietal cells:-</p> <p>a) Reflux esophagitis b) Type A chronic gastritis c) Type B chronic gastritis d) Acute gastritis e) Stress ulcer</p>	B





<p>41) Gastric carcinoma & lymphoma are mainly caused by:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Smokingb) NSAIDSc) Aflatoxind) Bilharziasise) H.pylori infection.	E
<p>42) All of the followings are true about stress ulcer except:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Multipleb) Superficialc) Smalld) Heals by fibrosise) Seen in case of shock	D
<p>43) All of the followings are common sites of peptic ulcer except:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) 1st part of duodenumb) Upper 1/3 of esophagusc) Lesser curvature at pyloric antrumd) Meckel's diverticulume) Margin of gastro-jegunostomy	B

