GI mid exam :

1. If a surgeon wants to excise parotid gland tumor , he has to dissect out and preserve branches of one of the following nerves :
2. Accessory nerve
3. Facial nerve
4. Vagus nerve
5. Hypoglossal nerve
6. Glossopharyngeal nerve

Answer : b

1. Which of the following drugs inhibit dopamine in the Chemoreceptor Trigger Zone and is effective at high doses against the emetogenic cisplatin ?
2. Alprazotam
3. Cyclizine
4. Scopotamine
5. Metoclopramide
6. Ondansetron

Answer : d

1. Where is the favorable location of the Helicobacter pylori bacilli in the gastric mucosa ?
2. Gastric foveolar epithelium – antral .
3. Epithelium of the deeper gastric glands – antral .
4. Acid producing areas – antral .
5. Areas of intestinal metaplasia – antral or cardiac .
6. Gastric foveolar epithelium – cardiac .

Answer : a

1. Concerning histology of the gallbladder , choose the true statement :
2. The lining cell layer of gallbladder is simple squamous epithelium .
3. The lining cells have no microvilli .
4. Submucosa contains secretory glands .
5. The adventitia is a thick layer of connective tissue containing large blood vessels , nerves and a lymphatic network .
6. There is a thick muscularis mucosae .

Answer : d

1. Pepsin functions as an active proteolytic enzyme in a highly acid medium :
2. Optimum pH 1.8 to 4.5
3. Optimum pH 2.0 to 3.5
4. Optimum pH 3.5 to 4.5
5. Optimum pH 1.8 to 3.5
6. Optimum pH 1.8 to 3.0

Answer : d

1. For neural control of pharyngeal stage ; Which of the following efferent cranial nerves is not included ?
2. 5th
3. 9th
4. 10th
5. 11th
6. 12th

Answer : d

1. What is the space between teeth and cheek called ?

Vestibule

1. Concerning the duodenum , choose the true statement :
2. It surrounds stomach .
3. The part adjacent to the pylorus is called the duodenal cap .
4. Lies in the hypogastric region of the abdomen .
5. It is an intraperitoneal organ .
6. Is about 20 cm long .

Answer : b

1. The most important hormone that stimulates the pancreas to secrete large quantity of enzymes is :
2. Motilin
3. CCK
4. Gastrin
5. Insulin
6. Secretin

Answer : b

1. The large intestine has all of the following criteria except one :
2. Presence of appendices epiploicae
3. The longitudinal muscle is restricted to three bands , taeniae coli
4. Absence of villi in the mucous membrane
5. The mucous membrane contains few mucous cells
6. Presence of saculation

Answer : d

1. All of the following veins belong to the portal system except one :
2. Splenic vein
3. Left gastric vein
4. Superior rectal vein
5. Superior mesenteric vein
6. Inferior phrenic vein

Answer : e

1. For the effect of low salivary flow rate on saliva composition ; which of the following is true ? High means higher than plasma , low means lower than plasma

Sodium ---- Chloride ---- Potassium

1. High ----low ---- high
2. High ---- low ---- low
3. High ---- high ---- low
4. Low ---- low ---- high
5. Low ---- high ---- low

Answer : d

1. The secretin is homologous to :
2. Glucagon
3. Motilin
4. VIP (vasoactive intestinal peptide)
5. GIP (glucose-dependent insulin-tropic peptide)
6. CCK (cholecystokinin)

Answer : choices a,c,d are correct .

1. Which of the following is not true concerning Campylobacter jejuni :
2. Transmitted by raw or undercooked poultry .
3. Gram negative spiral with darting motility .
4. A common cause of diarrhea in human .
5. Resistant to stomach hydrochloric acid .
6. Has a sea “Gull wing” shape .

Answer : d

1. 25 years female patient presents with soft palate , painful ulcerated shallow lesion covered with thin layer of exudate and rimmed with a zone of erythematous tissue . What is the most likely diagnosis ?
2. Aphthous ulcer
3. Herpes simplex virus
4. Erythroplakia
5. Leukoplakia
6. Candidiasis

Answer : a

1. For gastric mucosa , which of the following is not true ?
2. The luminal membranes of the gastric mucosal cells are almost impermeable to H
3. The gastric mucosa has a very high blood supply than the rest parts of GIT
4. A few stem cells rapidly divide and serve as the parent cells of all new cells of the gastric mucosa
5. The entire stomach lining is replaced every three days
6. The lateral edges of these cells are joined together near their luminal borders by tight junctions

Answer : b

1. 35 years old male presents with a long standing progressive epigastric pain , especially during meal with features of dysphagia recently noticed even for liquid material . He mentioned nausea and sometimes vomiting and a recurrent aspiration as well , after even small meals . What is the most likely diagnosis ?
2. Esophageal atresia
3. Esophageal diverticula
4. Barrett’s esophagus
5. Gastro-esophageal reflux
6. Esophageal achalasia

Answer : e

1. The composition of reflux factor into the esophagus associated with gastro-esophageal reflux ; which includes all the following factors except :
2. Pepsin
3. Salivary secretion
4. Bile acids
5. Gastric acid
6. Pancreatic enzymes

Answer : b

1. Which of the followings ; when phosphorylated affects the adhesion (intracellular junction), spreading , and migration of the cell :
2. Sialic acid-binding adhesion (SabA)
3. Blood-antigen binding protein A (BabA)
4. Type IV secretion systems (T4SS)
5. Cytotoxin-associated gene A (Cag-A)
6. Vacuolating cytotoxin A (Vac A)

Answer : d

1. Which of the following is not true ?
2. Slow waves are not action potentials
3. Slow waves membrane potential (between -65 and -45 mV)
4. Slow waves do not directly induce muscle contraction
5. Slow waves are rhythmic , wave-like fluctuations in membrane potential
6. Slow waves do not directly induce spike potential even when it reaches threshold potential

Answer : e

1. An important risk of gastric cancer is considered largely attributable to H.pylori infection with :
2. Urease positive strains
3. Vac- bearing strains
4. Mucinase producing strains
5. Cag A-bearing strains
6. Type III secretion system – bearing strains

Answer : d

1. The tumor spreading diffusely within the gastric wall without bulky mass formation is called :
2. Bulky cancer
3. Smooth cancer
4. Intestinal type cancer
5. Adenocarcinoma
6. Linitis plastica

Answer : e

1. Concerning the submandibular duct , choose the true statement :
2. It passes lateral to the sublingual salivary gland
3. It passes between the mylohyoid and digastric muscle
4. It opens in the vestibule at the level of the upper 2nd molar tooth
5. It is crossed laterally from above downwards by the lingual nerve
6. It passes forwards from the superficial part of the submandibular gland

Answer : d

1. Motor nerve supply of all of the following muscles is through the pharyngeal branch of the vagus nerve except one :
2. Salpingopharyngeus muscle
3. Superior constrictor muscle
4. Middle constrictor muscle
5. Palatopharyngeus muscle
6. Stylopharyngeus muscle

Answer : e

1. The proximal limb of primary intestinal loop of the midgut gives rise to :
2. Upper part of the ileum
3. Right 2/3 of the transverse colon
4. Ascending colon
5. Appendix
6. Caecum

Answer : a

1. Which of the following drugs is used in both triple and quadruple therapy for H.pylori eradication ?
2. Clarithromycin
3. There is more than one correct answer
4. H2-receptor blocker
5. Antacids
6. H+/K+-ATPase proton pump inhibitor

Answer : e \*the word “inhibitor” wasn’t written by the doctor \*

1. Concerning the dorsal mesentery of the primitive gut , choose the true statement :
2. It connects the lower part of the foregut , midgut and major part of hindgut to the anterior abdominal wall
3. It gives rise to the gallbladder
4. Is made of a double layer of peritoneum extending between the gut tube and the posterior abdominal wall
5. Is made of three peritoneal layers
6. It helps in development of the kidney

Answer : c

1. Concerning the ventral mesentery , one of the following statements is false :
2. Is present only in the region of the foregut
3. The liver develops in this mesentery
4. Is derived from the septum transversum
5. Contains the hepatic artery , portal vein and bile duct in its free lower margin
6. Connects the midgut to the anterior abdominal wall

Answer : e

1. Concerning the parasympathetic supply of the stomach , choose the true statement :
2. The postganglionic fibers come from the coeliac ganglion
3. The nerve fibers carry pain sensation
4. The nerve fibers are motor to the pyloric sphincter
5. The nerve fibers are secretomotor
6. The preganglionic nerve fibers come through the greater splanchnic nerve

Answer : d

1. Concerning the external oblique muscle , choose the true statement :
2. It takes origin from the inner surfaces of the lower six costal cartilages
3. Most of its fibers pass upwards and medially
4. In the lower abdomen its aponeurotic fibers pass in front of the rectus abdominis while the posterior fibers running behind that muscle leave a free edge known as the arcuate line
5. Some of its fibers form the conjoint tendon
6. The thickened lower border of the aponeurosis of this muscle is known as the inguinal ligament

Answer : e

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