

Drug of choice

- 62. A 46-year-old man recently diagnosed with a duodenal ulcer started a treatment that includes ranitidine. Which of the following mechanisms most likely mediates the therapeutic efficacy of the drug in the patient's disease?
  - a. Acting as a barrier to acid by binding to necrotic ulcer tissue
  - b. Exerting a bactericidal effect against Helicobacter Pylori
  - c. Inhibiting hydrochloric acid secretion
  - d. Reaction with gastric hydrochloric acid to form salt and water
  - e. Stimulating bicarbonate secretion by antral parietal cells
- 63. A 45-year-old woman presented to her physician because of a 2-week history of painless diarrhea usually occurred during meals. After physical examination, lab tests, and colonoscopy, a diagnosis of irritable bowel syndrome was made, and the woman was prescribed an appropriate therapy that included loperamide. Direct activation of which of the following receptors most likely mediated the therapeutic effect of the drug in this patient?
  - a. 5-HT3 serotonergic
  - b. Alpha-2 adrenergic
  - c. M3 cholinergic
  - d. Mu opioid
  - e. Nn cholinergic
- 64. A 51-year-old male presents with dysphagia and diagnosed with achalasia. Endoscopy shows a mass located in the middle third of the esophagus that extends into adjacent lung tissue. What would the biopsy most likely reveal?
  - a. A mass composed of benign cartilage
  - b. A mass composed of benign smooth-muscle cells
  - c. Infiltrating groups of cells forming glandular structures
  - d. Infiltrating sheets of atypical squamous cells forming keratin pearls
  - e. Sheets of lymphoid cells
- 65. A 35-year-old lady visits the OPD complaining of pain on upper right side of her abdomen. Recently she was dieting and had rapidly lost weight. Which type of gall stones are found in such patients commonly?
  - a. Pigment stone
  - b. Calcium stones
  - c. Cholesterol stones
  - d. Mixed stones
  - e. Bilirubin stones
- 66. A 70-year-old male patient was admitted with severe abdominal pain. He is hypertensive and suffered myocardial infarction 4 years ago. What is the cause the most likely cause of ischemic bowel disease in this patient?
  - a. Angiodysplasia
  - b. Atherosclerosis
  - c. Hypercoagulable states
  - d. Radiation
  - e. Thrombosis
- 67. A 45-year-old lady visits the OPD with complaints of pain in the upper abdomen on and off for the last 2 years. She was previously diagnosed with Hashimoto's Thyroiditis. Endoscopy reveals an antral sparing gastritis. Which morphological lesion is suggestive of this disease?
  - a. Cryptitis
  - b. Diffuse mucosal atrophy
  - c. Hyperplastic gland
  - d. Intestinal metaplasia
  - e. Lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate in lamina propria
- 68. A 22-year-old female presents with frequent episodes of diarrhea with symptoms free interval of 3 to 4 weeks. Colonoscopy reveals ulcerations and cobblestone appearance of the ascending colon. Which microscopic feature is diagnostic of this disease?
  - a. Aphthous ulcers
  - b. Cryptitis
  - c. Crypt abscess
  - d. Granuloma
  - e. Lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate
- 69. A 65-year-old man with a history of alcohol abuse has had hematemesis for the past day. Physical examination reveals mild jaundice, spider angiomas, and gynecomastia. He has mild pedal edema and a massively distended abdomen. Which of the following factors is most likely to be responsible for hematemesis in this man?
  - a. Congestive heart failure
  - b. Hepatopulmonary syndrome
  - c. Hyperbilirubinemia
  - d. Portosystemic shunts
  - e. Splanchnic arterial vasodilation
- 70. A patient presented with fever, vomiting and pain in right upper quadrant. His liver function tests are elevated and has high WBC count. Ultrasound shows a 2 cm round, echogenic lesion in right lobe of liver. What is the most likely diagnosis?
  - a. Bacterial hepatitis
  - b. Cholangiocarcinoma
  - c. Focal nodular hyperplasia
  - d. Hepatoma
  - e. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- 71. Your patient is a 10 year old boy with bloody diarrhea for the past 2 days accompanied by fever upto 40°C and vomiting. Blood culture and stool culture from the boy revealed Gram-negative rod that formed colorless colonies on EMB agar. Which one of the following bacteria is the most likely cause of this infection?
  - a. Helicobacter pylori
  - b. Proteus mirabilis
  - c. Salmonella enterica
  - d. Shigella dysenteriae
  - e. Vibrio cholera
- 72. The larvae of certain nematodes migrate through the lungs and cause pneumonitis characterized by cough or wheezing. Infection by which one of the following nematodes is most likely to cause this clinical picture?
  - a. A. simplex
  - b. A. lumbricoides
  - c. E. vermicularis
  - d. T. spiralis
  - e. T. trichura
- 73. A 7 years old child complaining of itching in the perianal area at night for the last few days. He is suspected to have infection with,
  - a. Entamoeba histolytica
  - b. Giardia lamblia
  - c. Schistosoma mansoni
  - d. Enterobius vermicularis
  - e. Diphyllbothrium latum
- 74. A 53-year-old man visits emergency department with complaint of hematemesis for last 3 hours. On physical examination, he has a temperature of 35.9°C, pulse of 112/min, respirations of 26/min, and blood pressure of 90/45 mm Hg. He has a distended abdomen with a fluid wave, and the spleen tip is palpable. What liver disease is most likely to be present in this patient?
  - a. Cholangiocarcinoma
  - b. Cirrhosis
  - c. Fulminant hepatitis
  - d. Hepatitis A infection
  - e. Wilson disease
- 75. Amongst diseases causing inflammatory bowel disease, Which of the following feature is associated with only Chron's disease?
  - a. Bloody diarrhea
  - b. Ulcer formation
  - c. Stricture formation
  - d. Involvement of colon
  - e. Anemia
- 76. Which of the following condition is most commonly associated with adenocarcinoma of the esophagus?
  - a. Alcoholism
  - b. Barrett's esophagus
  - c. Nitrosamines
  - d. Plummer Vinson syndrome
  - e. Smoking
- 77. Which of the following viral infections can result in chronic carrier state?
  - a. HAV
  - b. HCV
  - c. HDV
  - d. HEV
  - e. HGV
- 78. A 32-year-old male was admitted with the complaints of loss of appetite, low grade fever and fatigue for the past one month. There was history of a dental procedure at a local clinic few months back. Serology for Hepatitis B surface antigen was negative, but his Liver function tests were markedly deranged. Keeping in mind the window period for Hepatitis B virus

Pharma

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- 1) clarithromycin
- 2) ondansetron
- 3) Triple therapy
- 4) Sulfasalazine + rifampin
- 5) Pyrantel pamoate

7) Ranitidine → Nocturnal

8) Ketoconazole → Low pH

9) Magnesium → diarrhea

10) Metronidazole → Liver Abscess

PAPER CODE D

✓ infection, which out of the following serological markers if positive will help you in diagnosis?

- a. Hepatitis B surface antibody      b. Hepatitis B e antigen      c. Hepatitis B e antibody  
 d. Hepatitis B core antigen      e. **Hepatitis B core antibody**

79. A 9-year-old girl presented with extremely foul smelling, watery diarrhea for the past 3 days, preceded by severe nausea and abdominal bloating. Stool sent for routine examination revealed pear shaped flagellated motile organisms. Which out of the following features will help you diagnose the trophozoite on stool routine examination?

- a. **Falling leaf motility**      b. Four nuclei      c. Ingested Food matter      d. Ingested RBCs      e. None of the above

80. Which out of the following is the tape worm having freshwater fish as the second intermediate host in their life cycle?

- a. Taenia solium      b. Taenia saginata      c. **Diphyllobothrium latum**      d. Echinococcus granulosus

81. A 40 years male presented to OPD with complaints of malaise, lethargy and loss of appetite for the last 8 months. He has history of dental extraction from a road side quack. On examination the patient has yellow sclera and slight tenderness in the right hypochondrium. Lab investigation shows that the patient has viral hepatitis. Which of the following morphological features on liver biopsy will confirm chronic hepatitis

- a. Apoptotic hepatocytes      b. Balloon cells      c. Cellular blebs      d. Councilman bodies      e. **Ground glass hepatocytes**

82. A 24 years old male college student presented to emergency department with complaint of right upper quadrant pain. On examination the patient has pallor and is tender in right hypochondrium. There is a history of heavy alcohol intake. Alcoholic hepatitis is the most probable diagnosis in this case. Which one of following morphological feature is the most likely in this case?

- a. Apoptotic hepatocytes      b. **Ground glass hepatocytes**      c. Lobular disarray  
 d. Lymphocytes in the portal tract      e. **Mallory bodies**

83. A 45 year old fisherman presented with abdominal pain and chronic diarrhea. His peripheral blood smear revealed megaloblastic anaemia and stool R/E revealed characteristic oval shaped eggs with a lid like operculum at one end. What is the most likely parasite responsible for this condition?

- a. **Diphyllobothrium latum**      b. Echinococcus granulosus      c. Echinococcus multilocularis  
 d. Hymenolepis nana      e. Taenia Saginata

84. A 23 year old man with a history of travel in forest area has chronic abdominal discomfort and diarrhea. Stool examination reveal motile pear shaped organisms. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Amebiasis      b. Bacterial dysentery      c. Cholera      d. **Giardiasis**      e. Irritable bowel syndrome

85. A histopathologist received the specimen of intestinal biopsy of a 56 years old patient who was operated for acute abdomen. The Histopathologist observes that there is atrophy and sloughing of surface epithelium and coagulative necrosis of muscularis propria. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Mucosal ischemic infarction      b. **Mural ischemic infarction**      c. Subserosal ulcers      d. Submucosal ischemia  
 e. Transmucosal ischemic infarct

86. In Peutz Jeghers syndrome, there are hundreds of polyps lining the intestinal mucosa. They are composed of fibromuscular network enclosing glands lined by normal intestinal epithelium with numerous goblet cells. Which of the following is the most apt description for these lesions?

- a. Fibromuscular adenoma      b. **Hamartomas**      c. Mucinous cyst adenoma      d. Tubular adenoma      e. **Villous adenoma**

87. A 30 year old patient complaints of sudden onset severe epigastric pain which radiates to the back. The pain is relieved by leaning forwards. Laboratory investigations show elevated levels of serum bilirubin, Alaine transaminase, amylase and lipase. Leukocyte count is also increased. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Acute Cholecystitis      b. **Acute pancreatitis**      c. Acute Viral Hepatitis      d. Chronic cholecystitis      e. Pancreatic pseudocyst

88. A 12 years old female patient was brought to OPD with complaint of abdominal pain and diarrhoea for one day. On examination, the patient was anemic and had tenderness in abdomen. Stool examination by routine microscopy revealed segmented eggs and eggs with actively motile Rhabditiform larvae within the egg shell membrane. What is the most probable cause?

- a. **Ancylostoma duodenale**      b. Ascaris lumbricoides      c. Hymenolepis nana      d. Taeniasis      e. Trichuris trichiura

89. A 44 years patient with a BMI of 28 Kg/m<sup>2</sup> who is a known patient of Hepatitis C and Diabetes Mellitus has following LFTs:

Total Bilirubin	0.7 mg/dl	(<1.1)
ALT	94 U/L	(< 42)
ALP	145 U/L	(85- 307)
Albumin	46 g/L	(35-50)

What is the most likely explanation for these changes?

- a. Primary Biliary Cirrhosis      b. **Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis**      c. Hemochromatosis  
 d. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease      e. Wilsons disease

90. A 58-year-old female has experienced gradually increasing malaise, icterus, and loss of appetite for the last 6 months. She has a total bilirubin concentration of 7.8 rag/dL, AST of 19U/L, ALT of 220 U/L, and alkaline phosphatase of 26 U/L. A liver biopsy shows piecemeal necrosis of hepatocytes at the limiting plate with portal fibrosis and a mononuclear infiltrate in the portal tracts. These findings are most typical for?

- a. Congestive heart failure      b. Choledocholithiasis      c. HAV infection      d. Hemochromatosis      e. **HCV infection**

→ Diphyllo  
 → Diphyllo  
 → T. Saginata

↳ Coarct intentional

91. A 54-year-old woman has had colicky right upper quadrant pain and nausea for the past week. On physical examination, she is afebrile. There is marked tenderness of the right upper quadrant. The liver span is normal. Her body mass index is 33. An abdominal ultrasound scan shows calculi within the lumen of the gallbladder, and the gallbladder wall appears thickened. The patient's gallbladder is removed by laparoscopic cholecystectomy; and shows faceted yellow colored calculi. Which of the following mechanisms is responsible in development of her disease?
- a. Antibody-mediated RBC lysis    b. Ascaris lumbricoides within bile ducts    c. Biliary hyper secretion of cholesterol  
d. Hepatocyte infection by HBV    e. Ingestion of foods rich in fat
92. A 14 years old male is found to have multiple almost 120 colonic polyps and few almost 3 stomach polyps on colonoscopy and endoscopy respectively. His grandfather died of colonic adenocarcinoma. He has also some vision problem. What syndrome he is likely suffering from?
- a. Juvenile polyposis    b. Peutz-Jeghers polyposis    c. Hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer/HNPCC  
d. Familial adenomatous polyposis/FAP    e. Irritable bowel syndrome
93. A 65 years old female presents with complaint of blood and mucus in stools with on and off diarrhea. Endoscopy of small bowel reveal skip lesions with sharply demarcated deep ulcers surrounded by normal looking mucosa. Microscopy reveals transmural inflammation with epithelioid granulomas along with crypt abscess and distortion. These are the characteristic findings of?
- a. Crohn's disease    b. Ulcerative colitis    c. Celiac disease    d. Tropical sprue    e. Microscopic colitis
94. A 13 months old baby has on off watery diarrhea since the start of weaning at 6 months. What single serological marker would support the likely diagnosis in this patient?
- a. Serum amylase    b. Typhidot IgM    c. Tissue transglutaminase antibody    d. p-ANCA    e. Typhidot IgG
95. A young patient presented with chronic gastritis along with megaloblastic anemia. His serum B12 and folate levels are in process. Biopsy of gastric mucosa has been taken. The most likely findings in biopsy would be:
- a. Atrophic mucosa of body and fundus only with intestinal metaplasia  
b. Noncaseating Granulomas in the body mucosa    c. Dense inflammation in antral mucosa with visible H.pylori  
d. Eosinophils in antral and body mucosa    e. Glandular hyperplasia in antral mucosa with regenerative changes
96. A 65 years old male smoker presents with right sided parotid tumor. Histological examination of biopsy reveal papillae lined by pink oncocytic cells with dense underlying lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate in stroma. Which of the following is most likely diagnosis?
- a. Pleomorphic adenoma    b. Warthin tumor    c. Carcinoid/low grade neuroendocrine tumor  
d. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma    e. Bronchogenic adenocarcinoma
97. A 58-year-old woman presents with a 2-month history of abdominal discomfort and dark stools. Physical examination shows pallor but no evidence of jaundice. Laboratory studies disclose a microcytic, hypochromic anemia, with a hemoglobin level of 6.7 g/dL. A barium swallow radiograph reveals a "leather bottle" appearance of the stomach. Microscopic examination shows diffusely infiltrating malignant cells, many of which are "signet ring" cells, in the stomach wall. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- a. Fungating adenocarcinoma    b. Gastric leiomyosarcoma    c. Gastric lymphoma    d. Linitis plastica  
e. Ménétrier disease
98. A 45 year old man presents with malaise, anorexia and vomiting to emergency room. The physician notices slight jaundice. Blood examination shows marked elevation of ALT and AST with AST/ALT ratio being 2.5. Alkaline phosphatase is near normal. Serum Copper and Iron are normal. Histopathological reports show Mallory bodies in hepatocytes. Liver damage from which of the following diseases most likely accounts for these findings?
- a. Biliary cirrhosis    b. Viral hepatitis    c. Alcoholic hepatitis    d. Hemochromatosis    e. Wilson's disease
99. A 30 year old married woman presents to gynaecology OPD for routine checkup. She is taking Oral Contraceptive Pills for contraception for the last 4 years. She reports slight discomfort in the right hypochondrium. Alpha protein level is essentially within normal limits. Ultrasound shows a space occupying lesion. She is physically fine otherwise. This lesion is most likely
- a. Hepatocellular carcinoma    b. Hepatic adenoma    c. Angiosarcoma    d. Hepatic amebiasis  
e. Echinococcus granulosus cyst
100. A 26 year old malnourished female presents to medicine OPD with mild abdominal discomfort in Right hypochondrium. On taking further history, she has had diarrhea for 2 weeks. Ultrasound abdomen shows space occupying lesion. Biopsy specimen shows abscess. Most likely cause of this liver abscess is:
- a. E. coli    b. Klebsiella sp.    c. Entamoeba histolytica    d. Acute hepatitis    e. Echinococcus granulosus cyst
101. A 25 year old man had been experiencing intermittent diarrhea which, over years, progressed to severe diarrhea, alternating with constipation, rectal bleeding, and passage of mucus. On physical examination, the abdomen is tender over the left iliac fossa. Stools examination fails to reveal parasites. Colonoscopy demonstrates inflammation limited to the rectum, with no higher lesions. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- a. Celiac Disease    b. Crohn Disease    c. Hirschprung Disease    d. Tropical sprue    e. Ulcerative colitis
102. A 35 years old female was admitted in hospital for severe pain in right hypochondrium. Ultrasound revealed gall stones. Elective laproscopic surgery of her gall bladder was done and specimen was sent for histopathology. The Histopathologist mentions ROKITANSKY-ASCHOFF sinuses in his report. These are characteristic of?
- a. Acute cholecystitis    b. Chronic cholecystitis    c. Acute pancreatitis    d. Acute hepatitis    e. Chronic hepatitis
103. A 70 years old lady who is case of colon cancer. On biopsy, her cancer has invaded the muscularis propria. Two pericolic nodes are involved with no metastasis. What is the TNM stage of her colon cancer?
- a. T2N1M0    b. T1N2M0    c. T2N2M0    d. T2N1M1    e. T2N0M0

104. A 32 year old woman presents with complaints of several months of burning substernal chest pain exacerbated by large meals, cigarettes and caffeine. Her symptoms are worse when she lies on her back, especially while sleeping at night. Antacids often improve her symptoms. This patient is at risk for which of the following conditions?
- a. Cardiac ischemia      **b. Columnar metaplasia of distal esophagus**      c. Esophageal web  
d. Leiomyoma of the esophagus      **e. Mallory Weiss lesion in the esophagus**
105. Postmortem appearance of a fatal alkaline ingestion might include:
- a. Erosion with hemorrhagic exudate      b. Coagulation necrosis      c. Yellow discoloration of skin  
**d. Liquefactive necrosis**      e. Perforation of the gastrointestinal tract
106. Dead body of a young female was brought for autopsy. There was no evidence of any injury on external examination. On inquiry from the relatives, they gave history of ingestion of a crystalline salt, followed by vomiting of bloody matters, and death in about twenty minutes. The probable cause of death in this case is poisoning due to:
- a. Arsenious oxide      b. Calomel      **c. Carbolic acid**      d. Corrosive sublimate      e. Oxalic acid
107. Tremors in Hatter's shake are:
- a. Coarse and intentional**      b. Coarse and involve hands      c. Coarse and unintentional  
d. Fine and intentional      e. Fine and involve hands
108. Chemical agent added to the specimen of vomitus of a suspected case of acute copper poisoning for confirming diagnosis is:
- a. **Ammonium hydroxide**      b. Calcium hydroxide      c. Lithium hydroxide      d. Potassium hydroxide  
e. Sodium hydroxide
109. On autopsy examination red velvety appearance of stomach is seen in:
- a. Chronic arsenic poisoning**      b. Chronic copper poisoning      c. Chronic lead poisoning  
d. Chronic mercury poisoning      e. Chronic thallium poisoning
110. A young patient presented to the Emergency Department with pain in mouth, throat, esophagus, abdomen, having dysphagia and hematemesis, and was suspected to be a case of poisoning. Upon further examination, it was revealed that this poison has the ability to extract water from tissue, liberate heat, and causing coagulation necrosis when ingested. Which poison was ingested by the patient?
- a. Arsenic tri-iodide      b. Copper arsenate      **c. Mercuric oxide**      d. Sodium hydroxide      e. Thallium sulfate
111. Three young males from silk industry ingested some powder accidentally. All were reported to the Emergency Department, wherein two were severe symptomatic with headache, anxiety, agitation, arrhythmias, tachypnea and cherry red appearance while third person had mild symptoms only. What could be the functional deformity in the third person leading to mild symptoms only?
- a. Anemia      b. Hyponatremia      **c. Hypochlorhydria**      **d. Hypokalemia**      e. Hyponatremia
112. A dead body brought to the Autopsy room, by the local police. History given to the duty Medico-legal officer was of poisoning. On examination, there was dark brown staining and garlic odour of the stomach. What is the most likely poison in this condition?
- a. Aniline dye      b. Carbon dioxide      c. Hydrochloric acid      d. Phosphine      **e. Phosphorus**
113. A group of travelers had a visit to Kumrat. A lady of middle age was suddenly found dead on one side of the valley in her camp. The crime scene shows that she was in a closed space and some plastic was burning there, the fatal period was recorded as 2 to 10 minutes and the phenomena by which death occurred was Cytotoxic Anoxia. Which specimen would be considered as best sample for confirmation of the poison?
- a. Blood**      b. Liver      c. Lungs      d. Spleen      e. Urine
114. You are working as Institutional Medical Officer in an emergency department of a tertiary care hospital. A washer-men presented with irritation, itching and painful blisters. There were eczematous eruptions of the surrounding skin resembling a bruise. What is the most likely causative agent in this case?
- a. Eabrus precatorius      b. Calotropis procera      c. Croton tiglium      **d. Plumbago rosea**      **e. Semecarpus anacardium**
115. "Punctate basophilia" is diagnostic feature of:
- a. Chronic arsenic poisoning**      b. Chronic mercury poisoning      c. Chronic antimony poisoning  
d. Chronic phosphorus poisoning      **e. Chronic lead poisoning**
116. The vomitus and stool are luminous in dark in:
- a. Acute arsenic poisoning      **b. Acute mercury poisoning**      c. Acute antimony poisoning  
**d. Acute phosphorus poisoning**      e. Acute lead poisoning
117. Smokey green color of urine is observed in poisoning due to:
- a. Oxalic acid**      **b. Carbolic acid**      c. Arsenic      d. Mercury      e. Phosphorus
118. "Christison's saying" about rapidity of death is about:
- a. Carbolic acid      **b. Oxalic acid**      c. Arsenic      d. Mercury      e. Thallium
119. Phosy jaw is seen in:
- a. Chronic cannabis poisoning.      b. Chronic alcohol poisoning.      **c. Chronic phosphorus poisoning.**  
d. Chronic mercury poisoning.      **e. Chronic lead poisoning**
120. N-acetylcysteine should be given as antidote in poisoning due to:
- a. Opiates      **b. Hydrocyanic acid**      **c. Paracetamol**      d. Barbiturates      e. Methyl alcohol

32. After a thorough study of socio-demographic characteristics of a population in Dhok Ratta, a relevant method of health education against smoking was employed to this population. Upon assessing the population habits even after lapse of 2 years, no change in the behaviour of the smokers was noted. What is likely to be missing in this programme to achieve the desired results?

- a. Reinforcement
- b. Knowledge of cultures
- c. Knowledge of belief
- d. Required devotion
- e. Appropriate methods

33. The WHO has defined the Social Accountability of Medical Schools as "the obligation to direct their education, research and service activities towards addressing the priority health concerns of the community, region, and/or nation they have a mandate to serve. Which of the following is the most important factor in identifying the priority health concerns?"

- a. Media
- b. Medical schools
- c. Politicians
- d. Public
- e. World health organization

36. A 15-year-old girl presented with 7 days' history of painful oral sores and difficulty in chewing and swallowing. She has recently completed a 2-week course of antibiotics, analgesics and antihistamines for sinusitis. On examination, she looks healthy with redness on sides of tongue and white yellowish plaques on tongue and palate. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Aphthous ulcers
- b. Xerostomia
- c. Candidiasis
- d. Herpes simplex
- e. Bacterial overgrowth

37. A 48-year-old lady presented with 6 months' history of dysphagia predominantly for solids with dizziness and fatigue. She looks very pale, otherwise she is vitally stable. Her Hb is 8.4 gm/dl and serum ferritin 9.4 ngm/ml, her stool for occult blood is positive. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Reflux esophagitis
- b. Acute gastritis
- c. Mallory's Wels syndrome
- d. Peterson Kelly syndrome
- e. Gastric Peptic ulcer

38. A 25-year-old man presented with 2 months' history of watery loose motion, upper abdominal pain and blotting mostly after meals. His stool routine examination shows giardia and ameba cysts. His one younger sister is on gluten free diet advised by a gastroenterologist. Which of the following diagnosis need to be considered first?

- a. Acute Amebiasis
- b. Celiac disease
- c. Giardiasis
- d. Whipple disease
- e. Irritable bowel syndrome

39. A 67-year-old man presented with 3 months' history of upper abdominal pain, fullness and weight loss. He has been treated for dyspepsia with proton pump inhibitors for the last 3 years. He is pale and cachexic with stable vital signs. His Hb is 8.6 gm/dl, stool for occult blood positive. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Plummer Wilson's syndrome
- b. Helicobacter pylori infection
- c. CA esophagus
- d. CA stomach
- e. CA duodenum

40. A 28-year-old lady presented with 6 months' history of post prandial vomiting/regurgitation of undigested foods. She has lost about 7 kg weight in this duration. Which one of the following is the most appropriate initial investigation?

- a. X ray chest PA view
- b. Barium swallow
- c. Barium follow through
- d. Upper GI endoscopy
- e. CT scan chest

41. A 35-year-old man has loose motion with blood and mucus for the last 2 months. Has been treated with metronidazole and ciprofloxacin for sufficient time but with temporary improvement. He has low grade fever and weight loss of about 4 kg. Which one of the following is the most appropriate investigation for diagnosis?

- a. Barium follow through
- b. Stool for occult blood
- c. Capsule endoscopy
- d. CT scan abdomen
- e. Colonoscopy

42. A 58-year-old man who is a case of chronic hepatitis C, presented with abdominal distention, anorexia and weight loss. Examination shows tense ascites and few distended veins on the abdomen around the umbilicus. Ultrasound shows shrunken liver with a hypoechoic lesion. Which of the following is the next appropriate investigation for his diagnosis?

- a. CT scan abdomen
- b. Serum alpha fetoprotein
- c. Upper GI endoscopy
- d. Stool for occult blood
- e. Hepatitis C antibodies ELISA

43. A 45-year-old lady who is having cirrhosis of liver because of past hepatitis B virus infection, presented with abdominal distention, pain and fever for the last 3 weeks. Clinical examination shows fullness in the flanks, tender abdomen and positive shifting dullness. Which one of the following is the most appropriate test for diagnosis of her present illness?

- a. Ascetic fluid for malignant cells
- b. Abdominal ultrasound
- c. Alpha fetoprotein
- d. Ascetic fluid RE
- e. Blood culture

44. A 23-year-old girl is complaining of constipation, painful defecation and occasionally fresh blood on the stools for the last 6 months. On examination, she is pale looking, vitally stable, and normal systemic examination. She is reluctant from local examination. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Perianal fistula
- b. Anal fissure
- c. Hemorrhoids
- d. Perianal abscess
- e. Rectal ulcers

45. A 47-year-old obese lady presented with severe upper abdominal pain and vomiting for the last 5 days. The pain radiates to the back. She received multiple analgesics and proton pump inhibitors in the periphery with partial improvement. On examination, she is tender in the right hypochondrium and epigastrium. Ultrasound abdomen shows multiple tiny gallstones of about 5-7mm with normal gallbladder walls. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Acute cholecystitis
- b. Acute cholangitis
- c. Acute pancreatitis
- d. Acute gastritis
- e. Acute esophagitis

46. A 35-year old overweight man was found having an ALT of 156U/L(NR-25-40) on routine medical checkup. His Hepatitis C antibodies and HbsAg tests were negative. Which one of the following should be the next most appropriate investigation in his evaluation?

- a. Ultrasound abdomen
- b. Serum copper level
- c. Serum ceruloplasmin
- d. Serum lipid profile
- e. Alpha fetoprotein

47. A 62-year-old female presents with dysphagia, postprandial epigastric pain, and breathlessness when eating. She is evaluated for treatment. X-ray erect chest shows 40% of the stomach noted to be in the chest. Which of the following is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- a. Stomach Volvulus
- b. Epigastric hernia
- c. Hiatus hernia
- d. Esophageal cancer
- e. Achalasia cardia

49. A patient with gastric outlet obstruction and prolonged emesis has which electrolyte disturbance?  
 a. Hyperchloremic, hyperkalemic metabolic acidosis  
 ✓ b. Hypochloremic, hyperkalemic metabolic alkalosis  
 c. Hyponatremic, hypokalemic metabolic acidosis  
 d. Hypochloremic, hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis
49. A 29-year-old male presents to the emergency department with complaints of abdominal pain, nausea, and bilious vomiting for 2 days. He has no significant past medical history, and his past surgical history is significant for an open appendectomy for perforated appendicitis. CT scan demonstrates dilated loops of small bowel with positive for free air fluid level. The most likely etiology for this patient's condition is  
 a. Intussusception  
 ✓ b. Adhesions  
 c. Crohn disease  
 d. Gallstone ileus  
 e. Malignancy
50. You are called to evaluate a 30-year-old male in the emergency room. He presented with fever and right upper quadrant pain. When obtaining his history, he informs you that he has had some diarrhea and recently traveled in rural Mexico. You obtain an ultrasound showing a cystic mass in the right liver. Serologic testing confirms an amebic abscess. What is the next best treatment plan?  
 a. Aspiration  
 b. Cyst injection with alcohol  
 c. Hepatic resection  
 d. Albendazole  
 ✓ e. Metronidazole
51. A 70-year-old male with no significant medical problems presents to the emergency room at midnight with right subcostal pain, nausea, and vomiting for the last 48 hours. He is afebrile and normotensive, but tender to palpation in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen without peritonitis. His WBC is 15, and he has no other laboratory abnormalities. An ultrasound of the abdomen shows a distended gallbladder and multiple gallstones in it and no other significant findings. What is the best step?  
 a. Order another abdominal sonogram to confirm acute cholecystitis  
 ✓ b. Order LFTs (liver function test) to confirm acute cholecystitis  
 c. Initiate antibiotics that cover the usual gut flora and start intravenous fluids  
 ✓ d. Admit the patient and put the patient on list for laparoscopic cholecystectomy  
 e. Consult interventional radiology for a percutaneous cholecystostomy tube
52. During workup for symptomatic cholelithiasis in a 50-year-old male, an ultrasound showed an incidental mass in the gallbladder. After laparoscopic cholecystectomy, pathology reports adenocarcinoma that resides in the lamina propria T1 tumor. Which of the following is the best management for this patient?  
 a. Counseling for extended resection of the gallbladder fossa as well as periportal lymph node dissection  
 b. Serial annual ultrasound examination for 5 years  
 c. MRCP to evaluate the biliary system for additional pathology  
 ✓ d. Obtain serial CA19-9 and CEA levels  
 e. No further treatment
53. A 16-year-old male has a 10-hour history of periumbilical pain and anorexia that is now localized to the right lower quadrant. On examination, he has tenderness medial and superior to the anterior superior iliac spine. Which of the following explains the localized nature of his pain?  
 a. Localized ileus from appendiceal inflammation  
 b. Inflammation of the visceral peritoneum  
 ✓ c. Localized pain is unequivocal for perforation  
 ✓ d. Referred pain from appendiceal inflammation  
 e. Irritation of the parietal peritoneum
54. A 28-year-old man is admitted to the emergency department complaining of pain in the umbilical region that moves to the right iliac fossa. Which is a corroborative sign of acute appendicitis?  
 ✓ a. Referred pain in the right side with pressure on the left (Rovsing) sign  
 b. Increase of pain with testicular elevation  
 c. Relief of pain in lower abdomen with extension of thigh  
 d. Relief of pain in lower abdomen with internal rotation of right thigh  
 e. Hyperanesthesia in the right lower abdomen
55. The diagnosis is more likely to be ulcerative colitis rather than Crohn's disease because at the previous operation?  
 a. All layers of the bowel wall were involved  
 b. There was evidence of fistula formation  
 ✓ c. The serosa appeared normal on inspection, but the colon mucosa was extensively involved  
 d. Skip lesions were noted  
 e. The preoperative GI series showed a narrowing string like stricture in the ileum (string sign)
56. To appropriately stage rectal cancer, patients need what imaging studies for initial assessment?  
 a. Chest CT, abdomen CT, pelvic MRI  
 b. Chest x-ray, abdomen and pelvis CT, PET/CT  
 ✓ c. Chest x-ray, abdomen and pelvis CT  
 ✓ d. Abdomen CT, pelvic MRI, PET/CT  
 e. Chest x-ray, abdomen and pelvis CT, pelvic MRI, PET/CT
57. An important distinguishing feature of Crohn disease when compared to ulcerative colitis is:  
 a. The lack of "skip" lesions  
 b. Response to biologic therapy  
 ✓ c. Perianal disease  
 d. The presence of pyoderma gangrenosum  
 e. The presence of arthritis
58. A 68-year-old man has perianal mucus and pain. Physical examination reveals a posterior fistula. On examination under anesthesia, you discover the fistula crosses the internal and deep external anal sphincters with a small underlying abscess cavity. Which is the most appropriate treatment at this time?  
 a. Fistulotomy using electrocautery over the entire fistula tract  
 ✓ b. Division of the internal sphincter using electrocautery and placement of seton encircling the external sphincter  
 c. Diverting colostomy  
 d. Antibiotics only  
 e. Anal advancement flap
59. A 5 years old boy presented with fever nausea and pain abdomen. You suspect him as a case of Acute Viral Hepatitis. Which of the following investigation will help you in making the definitive diagnosis?  
 a. CBC  
 ✓ b. HAV IgM  
 c. HAV IgG  
 d. SGPT  
 e. S. Albumen
60. Celiac disease is associated with exposure to  
 a. Rice  
 ✓ b. Maize  
 c. Wheat  
 d. Dairy products  
 e. Meat