

MBBS 4th Prof.
EOSE-K
GIT & Hepatobillray-2

MCQs

Time: 2hrs

Marks: 116

- Write your Roll No. on Scoring sheet & Question Paper.
- Select the best answer from given choices by filling the circle in Scoring sheet as ●

1. A 35-year unmarried lady is receiving chemotherapy for Ca- Breast. She has been given anti-emetics for prophylaxis, on day second of receiving anti-emetics she developed QT-prolongation & torsade-de-pontes on ECG. Which of the following drugs is she receiving for prophylaxis of vomiting?
 - a. Apprepitant
 - b. Corticosteroids
 - c. Dolosetron
 - d. Metocholorpromide
 - e. Ondansetron

e
2. A patient after undergoing surgery received damage to the gastric innervations of vagus nerve, causing delay in gastric emptying. Which one of the following would be most helpful in facilitating gastric motility?
 - a. Domperidone
 - b. Famotidine
 - c. Hydroxyzine
 - d. Misoprostol
 - e. Omeprazole

a
3. An elderly woman with a recent history of myocardial infarction is seeking a medication to treat her occasional heartburn. She is currently taking several medications, including aspirin, simvastatin, metoprolol and Lisinopril. Which of the following choices should be avoided in this patient.
 - a. Calcium carbonate
 - b. Calcium citrate
 - c. Famotidine
 - d. Omeprazole
 - e. Ranitidine

D
4. A 45-year-old man presented with bloody diarrhea, Abdominal pain and discomfort. he was diaagnosed as a case of ulcerative colitis. which could be prescribed for her to cure his symptoms
 - a. Mesalamine
 - b. Omeprazole
 - c. Octreotide
 - d. Aprepitant
 - e. Orlistat

a
5. A 64-year-old man is prescribed omeprazole by his physician for some gastric problem. The action of omeprazole depends upon:
 - a. Alkaline environment
 - b. Competitive inhibition of enzyme
 - c. Entry into the cell to act on the inside of cytoplasm
 - d. Giving it in combination with H₂ receptor antagonist
 - e. Inhibition of H⁺/K⁺ adenosine triphosphatase

e
6. Which one of the following drugs is given to the patient of cirrhosis to prevent the encephalopathy:
 - a. Cimetidine
 - b. Ketanserin
 - c. Lactulose
 - d. Lansoprazole
 - e. Loperamide

c
7. A 32-year pregnant lady was prescribed a drug for epigastric discomfort which has caused abortion. Which of the following medications for gastrointestinal problems is contraindicated in pregnancy?
 - a. Calcium carbonate
 - b. Docusate
 - c. Famotidine
 - d. Lansoprazole
 - e. Misoprostol

e
8. A drug that completely suppresses hydrochloric acid secretion in the stomach is:
 - a. Cimetidine
 - b. Hyoscine compound
 - c. Lansoprazole
 - d. Magnesium hydroxide
 - e. Misoprostol

c
9. Out of the following which one agent is an appropriate drug for gastroesophageal reflux, diabetic gastroparesis, severe emesis
 - a. Dexamethasone
 - b. Diphenoxylate
 - c. Ketaserin
 - d. Metoclopramide
 - e. Ondansetron

d

10. Which of the following drug has been known to cause discoloration of the tongue.
- Amoxicillin
 - Bismuth compounds
 - Famotidine
 - Omeprazole
 - Ranitidine
11. Which of the following drugs may inhibit the hepatic microsomal P450 enzyme responsible for warfarin metabolism?
- Cimetidine
 - Ethanol
 - Phenobarbitone
 - Phenytoin
 - Rifampicin
12. A 45-year-old male presents with heart burn and abdominal distress. He was diagnosed as a case of peptic ulcer. He was prescribed other medicines along with cimetidine. Which could be side effect of this medicine?
- Gynecomastia
 - Fever
 - Rash
 - Stimulant of p450
 - Heart burn
13. A patient with severe COPD was admitted in ICU. He was put on sucralfate for the treatment of stress related ulcer. The sucralfate forms a barrier on the surface of ulcer against HCL & pepsin action. The barrier is formed due to:
- Sucralfate physically counteracts of HCL
 - Negatively charged sucrose sulfate binds to positively charged proteins on the base of ulcer
 - Sucralfate inhibits the secretion of HCL
 - Sucralfate increases the secretion of Na- bicarbonate
 - Sucralfate increases the secretion of prostaglandins
14. In case of hill journey, antimotion sickness drugs are best administered at :
- 8hrs before start of journey
 - At the first feeling of motion sickness
 - Immediately after commencing journey
 - One hour before commencing journey
 - Twelve hours before commencing journey
15. A 72-year-old man who is known patient of arthritis develops epigastric discomfort. A medical officer prescribes him antacids. Antacids are now primarily used for:
- Control of bleeding from ulcer
 - Preventing ulcer relapse
 - Prompt pain relief
 - Suppress HCL secretion
 - Ulcer healing
16. Which drug has utility in inhibiting the severe secretory diarrhea of hormone secreting tumors of the pancreas and GI tract, as well as in the treatment of acromegaly?
- Octreotide
 - Leuprolide
 - Bromocriptine
 - Sertraline
 - Anastrozole
17. 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 continuous with the colon and no skip lesions. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- Cellac Disease
 - Crohn Disease
 - Hirschprung Disease
 - Tropical sprue
 - Ulcerative colitis
18. Exploratory laparotomy of a patient with an acute abdomen demonstrates a several foot long loop of small intestine with a dark red-to-brown, edematous appearance. The patient has a history of atrial fibrillation. The lesion ends abruptly on both the distal and proximal edges. Which of the following diagnosis is suggested by this appearance?
- Adenocarcinoma of the colon
 - Crohn disease
 - Ulcerative colitis
 - Ischemic bowel disease
 - Tuberculosis
19. A 60 year old man presents to his physician because of progressive dysphagia, first to solids and then to liquids. Endoscopy reveals a large fungating mass 2cm above the Gastroesophageal junction. Biopsy of the mass shows that the glands have extended into muscular layer and contain large hyperchromatic nuclei. A diagnosis of esophageal adenocarcinoma is made. Which of the following conditions can result in the development of this lesion?
- Esophageal rings
 - Esophageal webs
 - GERD
 - Scleroderma
 - Sliding hiatal hernia

20. A 45 year old man develops peri-umbilical pain which then shifted to the right iliac fossa. On physical examination, his temperature is 38C rectally and rebound tenderness in right iliac fossa is positive. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Acute Appendicitis
- b. Diverticulitis
- c. Hemorrhoids
- d. Pancreatitis
- e. Pyelonephritis

a

21. A 57 year old woman with anemia is found to have a decreased Vitamin B12 level. Antibodies to intrinsic factor associated with this condition?

- a. Duodenal ulcer
- b. Ulcerative colitis
- c. Dietary Vit. B12 deficiency
- d. Autoimmune gastritis
- e. Angiodysplasia

d

22. 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

b

23. A patient develops anemia and weight loss and slight abdominal discomfort. On questioning, the patient is a known case of chronic gastritis. Which of the following type of malignancy is most strongly associated with this patient's condition?

- a. Gastric lymphoma
- b. Intestinal type of gastric adenocarcinoma
- c. GIST
- d. Squamous type of oesophageal carcinoma
- e. Adenocarcinoma of oesophagus

b

24. A patient presents to a physician complaining of recurrent episodic diarrhea, triggered by eating too much or drinking alcohol. His wife states that "he turns as red as a beet and starts wheezing" during these episodes. Which of the following would be the most likely cause of his symptoms?

- a. Carcinoid tumor
- b. Primary TB
- c. Recurrent TB
- d. Adenocarcinoma stomach
- e. Superior vena cava syndrome

a

25. A 10 year old boy complains of intermittent abdominal pain. Endoscopy fails to demonstrate peptic ulcer or chronic gastritis. The clinician suspects that the patient may have a heterotopic rest of gastric mucosa that is producing enough acid to cause ulceration of adjacent mucosa. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Ectopic pancreatic tissue
- b. Meckel's diverticulum
- c. False diverticulum
- d. Appendicitis
- e. Cancer of the cecum

b

26. A 65 year old man presents to a physician because of a palpable mass immediately above the left clavicle (Virchow's node). Biopsy of the mass demonstrates metastatic adenocarcinoma in a lymph node. Which of the following organs should be most strongly suspected as containing the primary tumor?

- a. Bladder
- b. Large bowel
- c. Liver
- d. Stomach
- e. Pancreas

d

27. Major site of Peptic Ulcer is :

- a. Ileum
- b. Duodenum
- c. Esophagus
- d. Pancreas
- e. Cecum

b

28. The granulomas of Crohns's disease are differentiated from granulomas of tuberculosis due to:

- a. Presence of caseation
- b. Absence of caseation
- c. Presence of giant cells
- d. Presence of lymphocytes
- e. Presence of epithelioid cells

b

29. Which of the following is a major predisposing factor for the development of pseudomembranous colitis?

- a. Young age
- b. Malnutrition
- c. Antibiotic use
- d. Refined diet
- e. Obesity

c

30. A 6 year old boy presents with abdominal pain and vomiting. The pain first started in the peri umbilical and then shifted to the right lower quadrant. His temperature is 102F and pulse is 110. A laparotomy is performed and his appendix is removed. What will be observed if the appendix is examined by histopathologist?
- Lymphocytic infiltrate
 - Necrosis
 - Neutrophilic infiltrate in muscularis propria **c**
 - Perforation of the appendix
 - Adhesions
31. What is another name for aphthous ulcer?
- Leukoplakia
 - Erythroplakia
 - Bed sore **d**
 - Canker sores
 - Oral candidiasis
32. Deep ulcers, marked lymphoid reaction, fibrosis, serositis, granuloma mass and fistulas are the features of
- Ulcerative colitis
 - Crohns disease **b**
 - Intestinal polyposis
 - Malabsorption syndrome
 - Colorectal carcinoma
33. Most common colorectal carcinoma is
- Squamous carcinoma
 - Basal cell carcinoma
 - Adenoma
 - Adenocarcinoma **d**
 - Mucinous carcinoma
34. The most common fungal infection of the oral cavity in immunocompromised individuals is:
- Thrush (candidiasis) **a**
 - Blastomycosis
 - Histoplasmosis
 - Mucormycosis
 - Coccidioidomycosis
35. A 65 year old man develops peri-umbilical pain which then shifted to the right iliac fossa. On physical examination, his temperature is 38C rectally and rebound tenderness in right iliac fossa is positive. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- Acute Appendicitis **a**
 - Diverticulitis
 - Hemorrhoids
 - Pancreatitis
 - Pyelonephritis
36. A 57 year old woman with anemia is found to have a decreased Vitamin B12 level. Antibodies to intrinsic factor are identified. Levels of all other vitamins are within normal limits. Which of the following is most likely to be associated with this condition?
- Duodenal ulcer
 - Ulcerative colitis
 - Dietary Vit. B12 deficiency **d**
 - Autoimmune gastritis
 - Angiodysplasia
37. A 42yrs old man presents in OPD with the complaints of passage of abnormally bulky, frothy, greasy, yellow stools for 3 days accompanied by weight loss anorexia, abdominal distention and flatus. On biopsy small intestine was found to be laden with distended macrophages in the lamina propria. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Whipple's disease **a**
 - Tropical sprue
 - Celiac disease
 - Giardiasis
 - Cholera
38. Major cause of acute pancreatitis in Pakistan is
- NSAIDs abuse **b?**
 - Obstruction of CBD due to stone
 - Infective hepatitis
 - Gastritis
 - Malabsorption
39. Epigastric pain (knife like) radiating to the back associated with reduced calcium levels is characteristic of
- Acute pancreatitis **a**
 - Gastritis
 - Acute Cholecystitis
 - Cholelithiasis
 - Hepatitis
40. Parenchymal fibrosis reduced number and size of acini and variable dilatations of pancreatic ducts are morphological features of which of the following conditions?
- Acute pancreatitis
 - Chronic pancreatitis **b**
 - Pancreatic pseudo cyst
 - Pancreatic serous cystadenoma
 - Pancreatic carcinoma

41. Condition in which gall bladder is filled with frank pus is called.
- Abscess
 - Mucocele of gall bladder
 - Empyema of gall bladder
 - Gangrenous Cholecystitis **c**
 - Cholangitis
42. Inflammation of gall bladder due to gall stones is called as.
- Cholelithiasis
 - Acute calculous Cholecystitis
 - Chronic Cholecystitis **b**
 - Choledocholithiasis
 - Cholangitis
43. Most carcinomas of the gall bladder are
- squamous cell carcinoma
 - adenocarcinoma
 - Adenoma
 - Ductal adenocarcinoma **b**
 - Adenosquamous carcinoma
44. Pigment gall stones are composed of
- Calcium salts of unconjugated bilirubin
 - Calcium and cholesterol **a**
 - Uric acid
 - Magnesium Ammonium Phosphate
 - Cysteine
45. In obstructive liver disease (non alcoholic) which one of the following test of LFTs is likely to be raised
- AST
 - ALT
 - Alkaline phosphatase **b**
 - Nucleotidase
 - Gamma glutamyl transferase
46. Transmission of Hepatitis A is almost exclusively by
- Blood transfusion
 - Intravenous drug abuse
 - Feco oral route **c**
 - Sexual transmission
 - Transplacental transmission
47. The serological finding of hepatitis B virus in window period is
- Hepatitis B surface antigen
 - Hepatitis B e antigen **c**
 - Hepatitis B core antibody
 - Hepatitis B surface antibody IgG
 - HBV DNA
48. Cause of unconjugated bilirubinemia is
- Hemolytic anemia
 - Biliary tract obstruction **a?**
 - Dubin Johnson syndrome
 - Hepatitis
 - Cirrhosis
49. An outbreak of acute hepatitis in the months of July and August is traced to the mixing of sewage with drinking water. The patients had jaundice, arthralgias and low-grade fever. Transaminases were markedly raised. None of the patients developed chronic disease. Only two patients died during the outbreak, both were pregnant females. What is the likeliest cause of this outbreak?
- HAV **b**
 - HEV
 - HBV
 - HDV
 - HCV
50. During the pathogenesis of Pancreatitis which enzyme after activation from its proenzyme form can activate other enzymes and clotting, Kinin and compliment systems?
- Lipase
 - Phospholipase **c**
 - Trypsin
 - Elastase
 - Alpha amylase
51. A 41-year-old man is found in an obtunded state and taken to the hospital. On admission physical examination he is icteric. His abdomen is enlarged with a fluid wave. An abdominal CT scan shows extensive intraperitoneal fluid and a uniformly enlarged liver that has decreased attenuation (decreased brightness). Laboratory studies show total protein 6.5 g/dL, albumin 2.8 g/dL, total bilirubin 4.8 mg/dL, AST of 563 U/L, ALT 317 U/L, alkaline phosphatase 55 U/L, and ammonia 91 micromol/L. A liver biopsy is performed and microscopically demonstrates abundant Mallory hyaline, neutrophilic infiltrates, hepatocyte necrosis, portal fibrosis, and extensive macrovesicular steatosis. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- Autoimmune hepatitis
 - Sclerosing cholangitis
 - Alcoholic hepatitis **c**
 - Hepatitis B virus infection
 - Diabetes mellitus

A slow growing, painless salivary gland mass composed of epithelial and myoepithelial cells with a chondromyxoid stroma is most likely a:

- a. Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma
- b. Pleomorphic adenoma
- c. Sialadenitis
- d. Acinic cell carcinoma
- e. Malignant mixed tumor

b

53. Most common benign tumor of the liver is:

- a. Cavernous hemangioma
- b. Liver adenoma
- c. Cyst
- d. Fibrotic nodule
- e. Lipoma

a

54. Histopathological characteristics of a duodenal biopsy showing villous atrophy and crypt hyperplasia with intraepithelial lymphocytosis with positive tissue transglutaminase antibodies is most likely a case of:

- a. Tropical sprue
- b. Celiac disease
- c. Whipple's disease
- d. Lactase deficiency
- e. Cystic fibrosis

b

55. Bacillus Cereus food poisoning is caused by:

- a. Hamburger
- b. Reheated Rice
- c. Fish
- d. Canned meat
- e. Milk

b

56. Diagnostic test of E-Coli for fecal contamination of water is is:

- a. Mackonkeys media
- b. EMB agar growth
- c. Blood agar
- d. Gram staining
- e. Acid fast stainin

a

B

57. Most common tumor of salivary gland is?

- a. Warthin tumor
- b. Oncocytoma
- c. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- d. Adenocarcinoma
- e. Pleomorphic adenoma

e

58. Which type of necrosis caused by alkali burn?

- a. Coagulative necrosis
- b. Caseous necrosis
- c. Fat necrosis
- d. Granuloma formation
- e. Liquefactive necrosis

e

59. After skin contamination, the patient passed into coma with miosis and finally acute nephritis what is the poison?

- a. Carbolic acid
- b. Citric acid
- c. Hydrocyanic acid
- d. Nitric acid
- e. Oxalic acid

a

60. Greenish color urine is seen in which of the following?

- a. Carbolic acid
- b. Hydrochloric acid
- c. Nitric acid
- d. Oxalic acid
- e. Sulphuric acid

a

61. Vitroilage is punishable under which section of PPC?

- a. 320 A
- b. 320 B
- c. 333 A
- d. 336 A
- e. 336 B

e

62. In which of the following cells basophilic stippling is seen

- a. Neutrophils
- b. Eosinophils
- c. RBCs
- d. Basophils
- e. Platelet

c

63. In which chronic poisoning punctate basophilia are seen?

- a. Alcohol
- b. Arsenic
- c. Cocaine
- d. Lead
- e. Mercury

d

64. In which poisoning case, stomach mucosa gives red velvety appearance?

- a. Arsenic
- b. Copper
- c. Lead
- d. Mercury
- e. Zinc

a

65. In which chronic poisoning Hatter's shakes are seen?

- a. Arsenic
- b. Copper
- c. Lead
- d. Mercury
- e. Thallium

d

66. Phosy Jaw is seen in which chronic poisoning?

- a. Arsenic
- b. Dhatura
- c. Lead
- d. Phosphorous
- e. Thallium

d

67. Which poison gives a garlic smell on examination?

- a. Chlorine
- b. Bromine
- c. Fluorine
- d. Iodine
- e. Phosphorous

e

68. Which lead deposition in chronic poisoning results in formation of blue lines in the gingival margin?

- a. Lead chromate
- b. Lead subacetate
- c. Lead sulphide
- d. Lead iodide
- e. Lead carbonate

c

69. Patient came to casualty with oozing of blood from swollen bitten part, there is spreading of cellulitis with hemorrhages from orifices, he might be bitten by which snake?

- a. Cobra
- b. Elapids
- c. Sea snake
- d. Scorpion
- e. Vipers

e

70. Which of the following toxins comes from the castor oil seed?

- a. Atropine
- b. Digitalis
- c. Nicotine
- d. Ricinus
- e. Strychnine

d

71. Symptoms of which vegetable poison resembles that of viper bite?

- a. Abrus precatorius
- b. Croton tiglium
- c. Capsicum
- d. Semecarpus anacardium
- e. Ricinus communis

a

72. The juice from which of the following plant is used by tanners for removing hair from the hides and for deodorizing them

- a. Abrus precatorius
- b. Calotropis procera
- c. Capsicum annum
- d. Plumbago rosea
- e. Semecarpus anacardium

?

73. Laceration or rupture of liver mainly occur in which lobe of human liver?

- a. Segments
- b. Left lobe
- c. Right lobe
- d. Quadrate lobe
- e. Caudate lobe

c

Regarding health planning cycle, which out of the following steps should follow after situational analysis?

- a. Implementation
- b. Monitoring
- c. Evaluation
- d. Establishing objectives
- e. Setting priorities

d

Which out of the following WHO organizational regions includes Pakistan?

- a. European region
- b. Western Pacific region
- c. African region
- d. Eastern Mediterranean region
- e. South East Asian region

e

~~B~~

~~D~~

76. Regarding health delivery system of Pakistan, at which level out of the following does a Basic health Unit provide medical services to the community?
- Tehsil
 - District
 - Union Council c
 - Small city
 - Large city
77. Which of the following is an indicator for improvement of maternal health according to Millennium Development Goals (MGDs)?
- Prevalence of underweight children
 - Condom use rate
 - Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel c
 - Under-five mortality rate
 - Infant mortality rate
78. When Average Bed Occupancy (ABO) in a hospital is divided by Average Bed availability (ABA), what do we get?
- Admission rate
 - Throughput
 - Turn Over Period
 - Bed Occupancy Rate d
 - Average length of stay
79. Which of the following is NOT a recommended trait for hospital administrators?
- Ability to manage conflicts
 - Ability to forecast
 - Ability to resist all innovations c?
 - Ability to synthesize diverse information
 - Ability to delegate
80. Regarding health economic evaluation, when both costs and benefits of an intervention are expressed in money, what is this analysis called?
- Cost utility analysis
 - Cost-effectiveness analysis
 - Cost-minimization analysis
 - Cost-benefit analysis d
 - Costing
81. Once the National Health Policy of Pakistan is approved by the cabinet, which one of the following tasks follows immediately afterwards?
- Designing of healthcare Projects
 - Evaluation of Policy
 - Formulation of five-year plan
 - Public Sector Development Programs (PSDP)
 - Request for WHO donations a?
82. Which out of the following is NOT a high-risk group for HBV infection?
- Immune compromised individuals
 - Surgeons
 - Tobacco smokers c
 - Percutaneous drug abusers
 - Homosexuals
83. Which out of the following statement is TRUE regarding hepatitis C virus infection?
- It is a water borne disease
 - There is no vaccine available against it b
 - It can easily spread through breast milk
 - Initial infection is always followed by severe symptoms
 - It has no association with hepatic cancer
84. Which out of the following statement is NOT TRUE regarding infection by *Ascaris lumbricoides*?
- Infection rates are high in children
 - It may contribute to growth retardation in children
 - There is high degree of host-parasite tolerance d
 - It is prevalent in South Africa only
 - Man is the only reservoir
85. Who out of the following are at a higher risk of developing severe dysentery?
- Obese children
 - House wives
 - Adult young males
 - Infants who are not breast fed d
 - Pregnant women
86. Which one of the following is likely to challenge effective health communication?
- Use of audiovisual aids
 - Feedback
 - Homogenous audience
 - Interesting message e
 - Uncontrolled audience

- Which one of the following is NOT a milkborne disease?
- Tuberculosis
 - Hepatitis B infection
 - Typhoid
 - Brucellosis
 - Cholera
88. Which disorder are children of age below one year more likely to suffer from if breastfeeding is replaced by foods low both in calories and proteins?
- Rickets
 - Pellagra
 - Scurvy
 - Kwashiorkor
 - Marasmus
89. Which of the following diseases is transmitted by *Aedes aegypti*?
- Cholera
 - Typhoid
 - Paratyphoid
 - Dengue fever
 - Dysentery
90. Which of the following is a risk factor for developing Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)?
- Rural life style
 - Diet rich in vitamins
 - Exercise
 - Diet low in fiber
 - Diet low in polyunsaturated fats
91. A 3-year malnourished & irritable child with poor appetite, edematous limbs and face and, diffuse pigmented skin is brought to hospital for treatment. Lab findings show low serum albumin and elevated amino acid level in plasma. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Hypothyroidism
 - Kwashiorkor
 - Marasmus
 - Iodine deficiency
 - Zinc deficiency
92. 35 year old man presented to outpatient department with sudden onset of Odynophagia and Difficulty in swallowing. On examination abdomen was Soft non tender. She is taking Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and bisphosphonates for Osteoarthritis What would be the most appropriate next management step?
- Advise barium swallow and Barium meal
 - Assure the patient and no need for Treatment
 - Emergency upper GI endoscopy
 - Stop NSAIDs/Bisphosphonate and start PPI/Sucralfate
93. Achalasia is a condition in which normal rhythmic contractions of the esophagus (peristalsis) are absent or impaired, the lower esophageal sphincter does not relax normally, and resting pressure of the lower esophageal sphincter is increased. In which of the following age groups does achalasia typically first occur?
- Adult between 20 and 60 years old
 - Children ages 2 to 11 year old
 - Elderly individuals over the age of 65
 - Infants and babies younger than 2 years old
94. Which of the following is the primary symptom of Achalasia?
- Chest pain
 - Difficulty swallowing
 - Mild to moderate weight loss
 - Regurgitation undigested food
95. 45 year male presented to outpatient department with Epigastric pain and Melena, O/E Mild tender in epigastric region rest of exam is normal, Hb9g/dl, Tlc 11000, Ultrasound abdomen is normal, Endoscopy done: Erosions in Antrum and body (Gastritis), What is the most common cause in Gastritis.
- Smokin
 - NSAIDS
 - Zollinger Ellison syndrome
 - Ethanol excess
 - Family hx Of peptic ulcer disease
96. The diagnosis of achalasia which manometric finding is most sensitive
- Elevated Integrated residual pressure
 - Elevated Lower esophageal sphincter pressure
 - Incomplete Lower esophageal sphincter relaxation
 - Prolonged Distal latency
97. 45 year old man complaining of heart burn and regurgitation for 2 years. He has developed dysphagia with no weight loss. His heart burn respond to Antacids. Examination and blood test are normal. Which test is most appropriate
- Ambulatory esophageal PH test
 - Esophageal manometry
 - Nissen fundoplication
 - Upper GI endoscopy
 - Proton pump inhibitor trial

98. Regarding Patient who are diagnosed as irritable bowel syndrome, 10% patient has a history infectious enteritis. Which of the following is the strongest risk factor for Post Infectious IBS
- Age older than 60 years
 - Depression
 - Female sex
 - Prolonged duration of initial illness **d**
 - Use of antibiotics
99. 52 year old women present for elevated serum liver values. She is found to have positive serum antimitochondrial antibodies test positive. Which of the following serum blood test should be followed to assess her treatment response
- Alanine transaminase test
 - Alkaline phosphatase test **b**
 - Aspartate aminotransferase test
 - Bilirubin test
 - Prothrombin test
100. 60 year old man with primary sclerosing cholangitis was recently found to have evidence of cirrhosis and portal hypertension. Which of the following complication is associated with this stage of liver disease
- Accelerated atherosclerosis
 - Fat soluble vitamin deficiency
 - Nephrolithiasis
 - Renal insufficiency **d**
 - Seizures disorders
101. 35 year old man has chronic hepatitis B. He is asymptomatic and he is brother is also hepatitis B positive. There is family history of hepatocellular carcinoma. Physical examination is normal, Blood test, ALT: 20u/L, HBsAg positive, IgG anti HBc positive, Anti HBe positive, ALT HBe positive, HBV DNA 2000iu/ml. Ultrasound: Normal. What will you advise?
- Perform liver biopsy
 - Perform liver ultrasound 6 monthly **b**
 - Prescribe peg Interferon
 - Prescribe Lamivudine
 - Prescribe tenefovir
102. 28 year old man presented with bloody diarrhea (4-6) episode for 5 weeks. Colonoscopy finding show inflammation around appendix sigmoid colon and rectum. Rest of the colon is normal. Biopsy show chronic active colitis. What is the likely diagnosis?
- Infectious colitis
 - Ischemic colitis
 - Microscopic colitis
 - Ulcerative colitis **d**
 - Drug induced colitis
103. A 20 years old male college student who smokes two packs of cigarettes per day presents with severe epigastria pain, and duodenal ulcer is suspected. The most appropriate initial step in diagnosis and management is to:
- Measure baseline gastric acid levels
 - Obtain an H. pylori urease breath test **b**
 - Order upper gastrointestinal endoscopy
 - Order upper gastrointestinal radiographic study
 - Tell him to stop smoking and prescribe an H2 blocker
104. The treatment of choice for a 40 year old man who is found on endoscopy and biopsy to have a gastric lymphoma would be;
- Subtotal gastrectomy
 - Radiotherapy
 - Subtotal gastrectomy and radiotherapy **B**
 - Chemotherapy
 - Wide local excision
105. A 60 year old man presents with dysphagia and pain on swallowing both solids and liquids. A barium meal shows gross dilatation of the esophagus with a smooth narrowing at the lower end of the esophagus. What is the single most likely cause of dysphagia?
- Achalasia **a**
 - Myasthenia gravis
 - Esophageal carcinoma
 - Esophageal web
 - Systemic sclerosis
106. A 35 years old female presented with abdominal pain, distention and vomiting. She has history of high grade fever for the last one week. On abdominal examination, there is generalized tenderness and rigidity. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Peritonitis caused by perforation of duodenal ulcer
 - Peritonitis caused by perforation the appendix
 - Peritonitis caused by typhoid perforation of small bowel
 - intestinal obstruction **C**
 - Acute pancreatitis
107. All of the following are signs of peritonitis except
- Tenderness on palpation
 - Rigidity
 - Absence of abdominal movements with respiration **d**
 - Increased bowel sounds
 - Severe abdominal pain on asking the patient to cough

108. A 45 year old female previously on NSAIDs presented in emergency with severe abdominal pain and O/E, patient is in shock and the abdomen is distended and tender. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Gastritis
 - Acute cholecystitis
 - Perforated peptic ulcer
 - Pancreatitis c
 - Myocardial infarction
109. The next diagnostic test in a jaundiced patient when ultrasonography suggests common duct dilatation is:
- Computed tomography
 - Biliary scintigraphy
 - Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography c?
 - Intravenous cholangiography (IVC)
 - Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography (PTC)
110. When a patient is admitted with acute pancreatitis, signs present on admission or development within 48 h indicating poor prognosis include all of the following except.
- Arterial $Po_2 < 60$ mmHg
 - Change in blood urea nitrogen from 20 mg/dL to 30 mg/dL c
 - Change in hematocrit from 42 to 30 percent
 - Leukocyte count 25,000/mm³
 - Serum amylase 3500 U/L
111. A 7 year old child presenting with obstructive jaundice, cholangitis and palpable abdominal mass is suspected to have a choledochal cyst on ultrasonography. The best subsequent investigation is
- Intravenous cholangiography
 - Endoscopic retrograde cholangiography c
 - Magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography
 - CT scan
 - Hida Scan
112. A 3 month old child presents with history of recurrent cholangitis and jaundice. Imaging studies reveal a segmental dilatation of intrahepatic ducts with intrahepatic stones and bile lobes. The most likely diagnosis is:
- Polycystic disease of liver
 - Primary sclerosing cholangitis
 - Caroli's disease c
 - Primary biliary cirrhosis
 - Cirrhosis
113. An elderly, diabetic male present with abdominal pain and fever, ultrasound shows a large liver abscess. Which of the following organisms is most likely to be the cause?
- Staphylococcus aureus
 - Streptococcus pyogenes
 - Escherichia coli e
 - Candida albicans
 - Pseudomonas
114. A 30 year old patient has a history of recurrent attacks of fever with rigors, right upper quadrant pain and jaundice with itching. Biochemistry shows a jaundice of obstructive nature. CT scan shows intrahepatic ductal dilatation with stones. The likely diagnosis is
- Budd-Chiari syndrome
 - Primary sclerosing cholangitis b
 - Primary biliary cirrhosis
 - Caroli's disease
 - Simple cystic disease
115. Enteric diseases are caused by micro-organisms such as viruses, bacteria and parasites. Viral gastroenteritis is an infection caused by a variety of viruses that results in vomiting or diarrhea. Which of the following statements is true with regards to viral gastroenteritis.
- Dehydration is the most common complication, especially among the young and elderly, and may require medical attention.
 - In general, the symptoms begin 5-6 days following infection with the virus and may last 20 days, depending on which virus causes the illness.
 - The main symptoms of viral gastroenteritis are mild diarrhea and nausea.
 - Rotaviruses are the rarely cause of diarrheal disease among infants and young children.
 - Norovirus is not contagious.
116. Hepatitis means inflammation of the liver. Patients with the following conditions should be referred to hematology
- Active hepatitis A D
 - Asymptomatic liver disease
 - Elevated alfa-fetoprotein.
 - Enlarged liver on ultrasound.
 - Abnormal liver tests.
- A