

BLOCK K 4TH YEAR 2023

SOLVED AND CORRECTED

1. In which of the malabsorption causing disease , biopsy is diagnostic for :

- A. Celiac disease
- B. Cystic fibrosis
- C. Whipple disease
- D. Tropical sprue
- E. Lactose intolerance



Ans: A

2. 50 years male diagnosed with stage III colonorectal carcinoma involving only regional lymph nodes with no distant metastasis. Which gene is expected to have mutated in first step of adenoma carcinoma sequence

- 1. APC
- 2. KRAS
- 3. P53
- 4. P16

Ans: A

3. Esophageal atresia can occur as a part of VACTER group of anomalies . what does TE stands for .

- 1) Thoracic empyema
- 2) Trachea- esophageal fistula
- 3) Tetralogy of Fallot
- 4) Talipes equinovarus
- 5) Therapeutic Equivalence

Ans: B

4. 8 month old baby reported by his mother to have several episodes of colic pain and bloody stool.

No abdominal finding except slight tender and anemia. Diagnose

- a. intestinal atresia
- b. intestinal adhesion
- c. meckel diverticulum
- d. Hirschsprung disease
- e. pyloric stenosis

most likely intussusception
lead point is meckel

Ans: D

5. Mallory weiss syndrome refers to occurrence of hematemesis as a result of:

- A. Esophageal varices

B. Peptic ulcer

C. Gastritis

D. Mucosal tears at gastroesophageal junction

E. Iatrogenic perforation

Ans: D

6.. Diffuse intramural thickening with thickening and fibrosis (linitis plastica) is a morphological feature of which type of carcinoma?

A) colon

B) small intestine

C) esophagus

D) stomach

E) appendix

Ans: D {Diffuse intramural thickening with thickening and fibrosis (linitis plastica) is a morphological feature of stomach carcinoma}

8. A 5 years old boy was brought to emergency department with severe epigastric pain saliva drooling from mouth he refuses to drink water mother says that she saw him drinking liquid which is used to open drains histopathological finding in his esophagus is :

a) Eosinophilic esophagitis B- Barret esophagus C- Chemical esophagitis D- Esophageal varices

Ans: C [The histopathological finding in the 5-year-old boy ' s esophagus is chemical esophagitis]

9.. 70 years old lady presented with difficult swallowing and 9 kg weight loss in the past few months . Endoscopy reveals irregular narrowing of the lower third of esophagus. Biopsy reveals atypical cuboidal cells around the glands . What's ur diagnosis??

a) Adenocarcinoma columnar cells

b) esophageal stricture

c) scleroderma

d) squamous cell carcinoma

Ans: A { The presence of atypical cuboidal cells around the glands is a characteristic feature of adenocarcinoma}

13. 50 year old man presenting with nausea for 5 years, physical exam no abnormal finding. He

undergoes upper GI endoscopy and a small area of gastric fundal mucosa has loss of rugal folds. Biopsies taken and

microscopic reveal well differentiated adenocarcinoma. Mucosa of upper GI five years back showed pattern of chronic inflammation (gastritis). Which one was the most likely risk factor

1 inherent APC mutation

2 H pylori infection or autoimmune

3 chronic alcohol

4 chronic use of NSAIDs

Ans: B [The most likely risk factor for the 50-year-old man ' s well-differentiated adenocarcinoma is H. pylori infection]

14 Ileal Submucosal 1cm nodule chromagin positive small purple nodules.

15.: A 39 year old man is having a routine physical examination because of history of colon cancer in his family he has no abdominal tenderness or masses and active bowel sounds are present . However his stool is positive for occult blood. Colonoscopy is performed . there are 7 polyps found in ascending colon. 3 of these are small 0.5cm pedunculated tubular adenomas.3 are 1 cm tubulovillous adenomas and 1 is 2cm sessile villous adenoma. In the cecum

Containing a focus of well differentiated adenocarcinoma.Which of the following is most likely diagnosis?A-PTEN associated syndrome

B-chronic ulcerative colitis

C-HNPCC

D-adenomatous polyposis coli

E-Peutz jehgers syndrome

Ans: D

16. The following factors associated with virulence of h.pylori chronic infection except

A. Mucous

B. Flagella

C urease

D. Toxins

E. Adhesions

Ans: A [MUCOOUS IS PROTECTIVE]

17. A 60 kg old man ,presented to opd with a hx of taking 2 packs cigarettes,5 cups of coffee and 6 cups of beer ,on examination he has tender addomin wd a palpable liver feeling 2cm below lower margin of costal cartilage,on biopsy he has macrovescicular steatohepatitis ,if he restrain himself ,what would be the result

1 .progress to cirrhosis

2.progress to acute hepatitis

3. to HCC

4. remain unchanged

5. Revert to normal

Ans: B

5

18) Diffuse type of adenocarcinoma show mutation in which gene

1) CDH-1 - Ecadherin

diffuse stomach

2) APC

3) KRAS

4) p16/INK

5) beta catenine

Ans: A

19. The most common malignant tumor of stomach is:

a Lymphoma

b. Gist

C. Adenocarcinoma

d Carcinoid tumor

e Angiosarcoma

Ans: C [The most common malignant tumor of the stomach is adenocarcinoma]

20. Authority responsible for overseeing the health care system of pakistan:

a. Ministry of health

b. WHO

c. PMDC

d. Pakistan medical association

Ans: A

21. The Mallor Weis syndrome refers to the hematemesis occurring as a result of

a) esophageal varices

b) peptic ulcer

C) gastritis

d) mucosal laceration

Ans: D

22. Diffuse intramural thickening (linitis plastica) on histological examination, is the feature of which cancer

a)stomach

b)intestine

C)esophagus

d)colon

Ans: A [Diffuse intramural thickening (linitis plastica) on histological examination is the feature of stomach cancer]

24. 3 yr old boy with chest pain and dysphagia presents with salivation and sweating. Mother said he had ingested cleansing liquid. abdominal examination is normal and mild anemia is there. What's the diagnosis?

- 1) Barret esophagitis
- 2) Reflux esophagitis
- 3) chemical esophagitis
- 4) Eosinophilic esophagitis
- 5) Hyaline sclerosis

Ans: C

25. A 3 days old neonate born after 32 weeks of gestation have yellow skin , physical examination is unremarkable . What is increased in neonatal serum.

Unconjugated bilirubin

Alt

Conjugated bilirubin

Galactosyltransferase

ANS: A [Physiologic jaundice - Neonates have low UGT activity needed for CONJUGATION of Bilirubin]

27 . which of the following enzyme is found in membrane.

- a. 5 nucleotidase
- b. cholinesterase
- c. glutamate dehydrogenase
- d. gamma glutamyl transpeptidase
- e. isocitrate dehydrogenase

CM of liver

Ans: D

28. A 60 year old man in state of disorientation brought to ER in coma. He was emaciated with distended abdomen, jaundice, ascites and enlarged liver and spleen. Liver biopsy confirms liver cirrhosis.

Which blood test would define this condition?

Alkaline transferase

Alkaline phosphatase

Ammonia

MAY BE AMMONIA CZ; COMATOSE PATIENT

Bilirubin

Urea nitrogen

Ans: D [The blood test that would define the condition of the 60-year-old man with liver cirrhosis is bilirubin]

29. A 50 yrs old man with persistent nausea with 5 yrs of vomiting. Upper GI endoscopy shows gastric fundal mucosa and loss of rugal folds. There was no abnormal abdomen findings. Biopsy shows well

differentiated adenocarcinoma. A 6 yrs ago his biopsy shows chronic gastritis. Which of the following is the most common cause!!!

- A. Chronic alcohol intake
- B. Vit B12 deficiency
- C. Chronic H.pylori infection
- D. NSAIDS use

Ans: C [The most common cause of well-differentiated adenocarcinoma in the gastric fundal mucosa is chronic H. pylori infection]

30. 30 years old man has stab wound injury on abdomen. He was operated during op the dctr on small intestine doc find 1cm circumscribed submucosal mass in ileum. When lesion was resected on gross it has yellow tan cut surface. On microscopy it has cells with round nuclei and small round granules . Immunohistochemical staining shows antibodies against chromogranin cytoplasm. What is the most likely lesion pt is suffering from?

Ans: Carcinoid tumor.

31 A 43 years old lady presents with a general discomfort and increaing tightness in the skin of her face. She reports intermittent pain in the tips of her fingers when exposes to cold. Her fingers and hands are edematous. She is Anca And antibodies SCL-70 positive. What are gonna be the GIT manifestations in Patient.

- a) Adenocarcinoma of esophagus SCLERODERMA
- b) Dysphagia
- c) Rupture of the esophagus
- d) Esophageal varices LES TONE LOW
- e) Sq cell CA of esophagus.

Ans: D

32 Most common location of carcinoid.

- 1.duodenum
- 2.terminal ileum
- 3.appendix
4. all parts are equally involoved
- 5 colon

Ans: B

33. A 45-year-old man with haematemesis died of hypovolemic shock. The distal esophagus that was removed at autopsy shows dilated and tortuous veins(esophageal varices) in the submucosa. Which of the following best characterized pathogenesis of lesion?

- A: gastroesophageal reflux of acid
- B: malignant transformation of glandular metaplasia
- C: motor disorder of distal esophagus
- D: portal hypertension
- E: retching

Ans: D

34. 50 years old man with hemaptysis dies of hypovolemic shock. He has oesophageal varices and bleeding esophagus.. it is the compilation of which disease.

a. GERD

b. Hepatitis

c. portal hypertension

d. esophageal rupture

e. esophageal fistula

Ans: C - The 50-year-old man's bleeding esophagus and esophageal varices are a complication of portal hypertension

35. A 54 year old woman presented with a long history of chronic hepatitis B infection, upper GI bleed. Firm nodular liver on physical examination. Lab findings are Albumin = 2.5g/dl (3.5-5.5g/dl). what additional findings most likely to be present

1 caput medusae

2 diminished deep tendon reflex

LIVER CIRROSIS

3 papilledema

4 splinter haemorrhages

5 distended jugular vein

Ans: E

36. A study of hepatic injury is undertaken. Patient with fulminant hepatic failure on biopsies are found to have microscopic evidence of ballooning hepatocyte degeneration, bridging necrosis and minimal inflammation. Which is most likely to cause this pattern of hepatic damage?

A. Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency

B. Ingestion of large doses of acetaminophen

C. Chronic alcohol abuse

D. Hep. C virus infection

E. Wilson's disease

Ans: B

37. A previously healthy 38 yr woman has become lethargic and sleepy since past few days. On physical examination she has jaundice and asterixis. She is afebrile with Bp 110/55. Labs show serum ALT 1854 U/L AST 1621 U/L (20-45 U/L) serum ammonia levels were raised. HbsAg positive. Diagnosis?

a) acute fulminant failure

b) liver cirrhosis

c) portal HT

d) subacute fulminant failure

e) hepatic encephalopathy

Ans: E - Hepatic encephalopathy is a complication of liver disease that occurs when the liver is unable to remove toxins from the blood, leading to a buildup of ammonia and other toxic substances in the brain

38. 40 year old female came to opd with complain of abdominal pain fatigue malais with history of **rehumatic arthritis and hepatitis A vaccination**. Her ALT level 150 and billirubin level 5.1 and positive ANA .. what is diagnosis?

A) Fulminant hepatic failure

B.).. Cirrhosis...

c). Hepatitis A...

d.). hepatitis b..

.e)... **Autoimmune hepatitis**

Ans: E

39. usually how many weeks after hepatitis C infection anti hepatitis C by Eliza become positive

a(1-4

b(4-8

c(8-12

d(12-16

e(greater than 16 weeks

Ans: C -- Usually, 8-12 weeks after hepatitis C infection, the hepatitis C antibody by ELISA becomes positive

40.. **Ground Glass hepatocyte** is morphological characteristics of:

A. HAV

B. HBV

C. HCV

D. HDV

E. HEV

Ans: B -- Ground glass hepatocyte is a morphological characteristic of hepatitis B virus (HBV)

41) a 15 yrs old complains of 2 months history of abdominal pain , fever ,yellow eyes and skin .physical examination showed tremors of hands , uncoordinated movements and mild jaundice. Ophthalmic examination showed **kayser fleisher rings** . Which of the following is likely an inborn error of metabolism:

A) **copper**

B) Iron

C) Lead

D) magnesium

E) mercury

Ans: A - The presence of Kayser-Fleischer rings is a characteristic feature of Wilson's disease, which is an autosomal recessive disorder that causes copper to accumulate in the liver and other organs .

Mcq 42. Antiviral drugs have revolutionaized treatment of viral hepatitis and AIDS. Some of them have **dual antiviral activity against HIV and HBV**. Identify one such among following:

A. Enfuvirtide

B. Adefovir

C. entecavir

D. Ribavirin

E. **Emtricitabine**

Ans: C

43 A young patient with HCV infection **currently using interferon alpha and ribavirin and** presented with progressive pallor and fatigability. investigation revealed hb=10 GM/DL ,platelet count =255000/ml³ and TLC count was 9000ml³.Diagnosis of anemia caused by ribavirin was made .this is explained by which of the following pathophysiology?

A. Iron deficiency

B. B12 deficiency

TERATOGENIC
CONJUCTIVAL AND BRONCHIAL IRRITATION also

C. Hemolysis

D. folic acid deficiency

E. Bone marrow suppression

Ans: C -- **Ribavirin is known to cause hemolytic anemia in some patients, which can lead to a decrease in hemoglobin levels and other blood cell counts**

44 **drug induced jaundice is a common cause of morbidity and mortality. Drugs to avoid in pts with derailed liver func?**

a) Streptomycin b) Ethanbutol

c) Capriomycin

d) **Rifampacin**

e) Amikacin

Ans: D

45 A 45 yr old pt with **HCV related chronic liver disease.** (No cirrhotic, no baseline mutation) suggest treatment.

a) paretaprevir / interferon/ ladipasver

b) Ladipasvir/sofosbuvir/ voxilaprevir

c) Glecaprvir/pebrintasvir

d) Velapatasvir / ribavirin

e) Ritonavir / dasabusvir / velapatasvir

Ans: C

46) A 40 years old man presented with HCV related liver cirrhosis. Upper GI endoscopy shows multiple columns of **esophageal varices. No history of variceal bleeding.** What would be **the appropriate** treatment?

A. IV propranolol

B. IV terlipressin

C. IV pindolol

D. Oral somatostatin

E. Oral carvedilol

Ans: E -- **Carvedilol is a beta-blocker that can be used to lower blood pressure in the portal vein and reduce the risk of bleeding from esophageal varices**

47. A 40 yrs old male with type 1 diabetes has bloating and abdominal distension, he is diagnosed with **gastroparesis**. what is the prokinetic of choice for him

A. Esomeprazole

B. Cimetidine

C. Leuprolide

D. Metaclopramide

E. Renitidine

Ans: D- **Metoclopramide is a dopamine receptor antagonist that can stimulate gastric emptying and improve symptoms of gastroparesis**

48. patient with **hepatic coma** after investigation his ammonia level was high, what should we use to bring ammonia level down

1: **lactulose**

2: aluminum hydroxide

3: bisacodyl

4: magnesium hydroxide

Ans: A - **Lactulose is a synthetic sugar that can help to reduce the amount of ammonia in the blood by promoting the excretion of ammonia in the stool**

49. A 58 year old male from south America is infected with **schistosomes and tenia solium**

Choice of drug

A - Albendazole B- Mebendazole C - **Praziquantel** E- Ivermectin

Ans: D - **Praziquantel is an anthelmintic medication that is effective against a wide range of parasitic infections, including schistosomiasis and tapeworm infections**

50. **PPI use as first choice although it has short half life and one dose daily**

because of ..

A...zero order kinetics

B. **Irreversibly block receptors.** C.....prodrug. D...high efficacy. E..slow excretion

Ans: B

51. A 50 years old labour presented to doctor with history of diarrhoea, chest pain and abdominal discomfort. Doctor prescribed him **H2 blocker to take at night the reason for** that is

a. H2 blockers act only at night

b. Labour can take the drug easily at night

c. acetylcholine secretion increases during sleep

d. Gastric and acetylcholine secretion increases after dinner

e. **nocturnal gastric acid secretion increases**

Ans: E

52. Which of the following inc **mucosal defence of stomach**.

A) cimetidine

B) **surulfate**

C) omeprazole

D) pirenzepine

E) Mesoprostol

Ans: B- Sucralfate is a medication that forms a protective barrier over the lining of the stomach, which can help to prevent damage from acid and other irritants

53.. Drug regimen used in Triple therapy :

1. **Lansoprazole+clarithromycin +Amoxicillin**

2. Omeprazole+CBS+Tetracycline

3. Cimetidine+metronidazole+tetracycline

4. Penicillin + NSAID

Ans: A

54. **drug induced vomiting..... ONDENSETRAN -**

Ondansetron is a serotonin receptor antagonist that can help to prevent nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and other medications .

55. A 45 yr old female patient presents with **ulcerative colitis**. She was put on a **aminosalicylate** having azo bond between two aminodalicyclic acid molecules. The compound is:

a: Rowasa b: Pentasa c: Lialda d: **Sulphasalazine** e: Olsalazine

Ans: D- Sulfasalazine is a medication that is used to reduce inflammation in the colon and other parts of the body .

56. A 25 yrs old patient with IBS presented with constipation. She was **put in lubiprostone**, a prostaglandin analogue. It treats constipation by?

A) inc Na rich fluid secretion

b) directly inc the motility time of small intestine.

c) **stimulates type 2 chl channels in intestines**

d) inc colonic transit time

e) inc gastric acidity

Ans: C - Lubiprostone, a prostaglandin analogue, treats constipation by stimulating type 2 chloride channels in intestines 12. This increases the secretion of chloride-rich fluid into the intestinal lumen, which softens the stool and promotes gastrointestinal motility

57. A 50 year old man with a history of **chronic hepatitis related** cirrhotic liver presented to OPD with **hematemesis and syncopal attack**. Which of the following will be the first line management for him?

A) IV Propranolol

E?

E

B) Iv novapressin

LEPRISSIN AND TERLIPRESSIN

C) IV terlipressin

D) Oral somatostatin

E) Oral Propranolol

Ans: C - Terlipressin is a vasopressin analogue that can help to reduce the risk of bleeding from esophageal varices in patients with cirrhosis

58. Salt of mercury having corrosive action is.

a) mercuric chloride

B) mercuric iodide

C) mercurous chl

D) organic salts of mercury

E) oxides of mercury

Ans: A

59. Hypocalcemia is the symptom of _____ poison

A) carbolic acid B) oxalic acid C) nitric acid

D) sulphuric acid E) hydrocyanide

Ans: B

60 The antidote of choice in acute copper poisoning is :

a) atropine

b) BAL and EDTA

c) BAL EDTA or penicillamine

d) Freshly precipitated hydrated ferric oxide

e) Universal antidote

Ans: C - The antidote of choice in acute copper poisoning is penicillamine

61. Perforation of stomach is common in case of ingestion

1. HCL

2. H₂SO₄

3. HNO₃

4. None

Ans: A

62. Mees line of hyperkeratosis are a feature of

a) chronic arsenic poisoning

b) chronic lead poisoning

c) chr mercury poisoning

d) chr phosphorous poisoning

E) Chr copper poisoning

Ans: A - Mees lines of hyperkeratosis are a feature of chronic arsenic poisoning 123. They are prominent transverse white lines in finger or toe nails due to arsenic deposition in keratin rich tissues.

63. Inhalation of ammonia vapours causes sudden collapse and death due to:

A. Gaging

B. Ligature strangulation

C. Suffocation

D. Mugging

Ans: C

64. X ray of long bone of 5 years old boy presented with complain of dry belly ache show transverse opaqa band at end what is diagnosis (a)acute copper poisoning (b)acute lead poisoning (c)acute arsenic poisoning (d)chronic lead poisoning (e)chronic copper poisoning

Ans: B - The transverse opaque bands are called lead lines and are due to increased bone density at the metaphysis.

65. Antidote of choice in HCN poisoning and its cyanides:

1. BAL

2. CuSO₄

3. Methylene blue 1%

4. EDTA

5. Vinegar

Ans: A - a chelating agent that binds to cyanide and forms a less toxic complex that can be excreted in urine.

66 The organ having highest concentration of aresnic in acute arsenic poisoning is;

A) Kidney B) Liver C) Muscles D) Nails E) Skin

Ans: B

67. Osteomyelitis of the jaw bone is seen in the chr poisoning with :

a) Arsenic b) phosphorous c) carbolic acid

Ans: B

68. The earliest and most consistent sign in the chr lead poisoning is :

A) anaemia and punctate basophillia b) Facial (circumolar) pallor

c) lead encephalopathy

- d) lead line
- e) wrist drop

Ans: C - The earliest and most consistent sign in the chronic lead poisoning is lead encephalopathy

69. Punctuate basophilia is the toxic effect of

- A.lead
- B.mercury
- C.copper
- D.arsenic

A

Ans: A -

70. Antidote for phosphorous poisoning is :

- a) activated charcoal
- b) british anti-lewisite
- c) freshly prepared hydrated ferric oxide
- D) kmno_4
- E) sodium thiosulphate

IF NOT THEN CuSO_4

Ans: C

71. Hypocalcemia occurs in poisoning of

- a) Acetic acid
- b) Hydrochloric acid
- c) Hydrofluoric acid
- d) Nitric acid
- e) Sulphuric acid

OXALIC ACID

Ans: D

72.: mercuric lentis in case of chronic mercury poisoning is due to a) brown discoloration of anterior capsule of lens

- b) brown discoloration of posterior capsule of lens
- c) discoloration of lens
- d) grey discoloration of anterior capsule of lens
- e) grey discoloration of posterior capsule of lens

C

Ans: B

73. Punctuate basophilia is the toxic effect of lead on

- a. Cori cycle
- b. Krebs cycle
- c. Electron transport chain

d. Pentose phosphate pathway e. **Porphyrin metabolism**

Ans: E - **Punctate basophilia is the toxic effect of lead on porphyrin metabolism. Porphyrins are intermediates in the synthesis of heme, which is the oxygen-carrying component of hemoglobin. Lead inhibits several enzymes in the porphyrin pathway, leading to accumulation of porphyrins and their precursors in the blood and tissues.**

74

75. what is the **main goal of universal health program in Pakistan.**

REFERE TEXT

76. The **major challenge faced by health care system** in rural areas of pakistan is

A. high cost of health services B. **insufficient medical facilities**

D. lack of government support E. resistant cultural system

Ans: B

77. Which **initiative aims to improve maternal and child health in Pakistan?**

A. Benezir income support program

B. National growth program

C. Mother child nutrition program

D. **Lady health workers program**

E. Sehat saholat program

Ans: D

78. Which of the **organizations provide technical support to the Pakistan health sector :**

A) Pakistan medical association

B) Pakistan health ministry

C) PMDC

D) **WHO**

E) World medical association

Ans: D

79: which organisation provide **technical assistance to health sector of Pakistan**

a) who

B) pmdc

C) Pakistan medical association

D) Pakistan health ministry

E) world health ministry

Ans: A

80. how **does the government address the health care affordability issues in Pakiatan.**

A) by providing free health care cervice to all citizens

B) by improving price controls on medical treatments

C) by initiating income generating activities

D);by relying solely on foreign aid

E) **thru the sehat sahat porogramme and other such health insurance schemes**

Ans: E

81. .how does the **government address the issue of healthcare inequality in Pakistan.**

A) **by implementing targeted health programs for marginalized community.**

B) by relying solely on foreign aid for funding.

C) by providing free health care services to citizen of Pakistan.

D) by providing free healthcare to women and children.

E) Through benazir income support program.

Ans: A

82.. How does **pakistan address its healthcare financing?**

A. Charging high fee

B. Implementing public private partnership services

C. **National health care insurance.**

D. Only through foreign funding

Ans: C

83. **Authority responsible for overseeing the health care system of pakistan:**

a. **Ministry of health**

b. WHO

c. PMDC

d. Pakistan medical association

Ans: A

84. **transmitted by feco-oral route and causes severe illness in pregnancy**

A. Hep A B. Hep B

C. Hep C D. Hep D E. **Hep E**

Ans: E. Hepatitis E is transmitted by the fecal-oral route and can cause severe illness in pregnancy

85.. Which component of communication channel is known as **mechanism of assessing** what has **happened after communication** has occurred in health education?

A source

B message

C receiver

D channel

E effort and feedback

Ans: E

86. What is the person or a group for whom the communication is intended in evaluating a health education programme known as :

A) source B) message C) channel D) receiver

E) facilitator

Ans: D

87) Basillary dysentery causative agent,

A) Campylobacter

B) E.coli C) Rota virus

D) Salmonella E) Shigella

Ans: E

88. Enterobiasis is human parasitic infestation which is caused by which of the following. A. Enterobiasis hookworms. B. Pinworms. C. Filarial. D. Platyhelminthes. E. Round worm

Ans: B

89. Ascariasis is a human parasitic contagious infestation. The route of transmission of the infestation is ?

A) ingesting infective eggs. B) ingesting larva c) thru blood transfusion d) thru sand-fly bite

E) thru skin

Ans: A

90 The virus having the highest mortality worldwide

a) hepatitis E b) hepatitis A c) hepatitis B d) hepatitis D e) hepatitis C

Ans: C

91: How many in patient beds does a rural health centre have depending on size of catchment population

A- 20 to 30 B- 10 to 20

C- 30 to 40 D- 40 to 50

No in patient beds

Ans: A

C. Med
from pix.

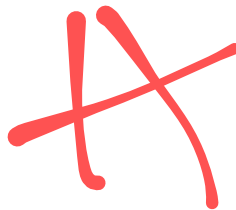
92. Histologic hallmark of Barrett esophagus is

- 1: columnar epithelium
- 2: cuboidal epithelium
- 3: goblet cells
- 4: parietal cells
- 5: squamous epithelium

Ans: C

93. An upward dislocation of the cardia comes in which level hiatal hernia :

- A) I
- B) II
- C) III
- D) IV
- E) Morgagni



Ans: C

94. Menetrier disease is characterized by

Ans- Excessive Mucosal hypertrophy associated with protein loss

95

96. The most common complication following open splenectomy;

- a) Pancreatitis
- b) Left lower lobe atelectasis
- c) Pleural effusion
- d) Wound infection
- e) Acute gastric dilatation

Ans: C

97. > Investigation of choice for gall stones.

- A. Xray abdomen
- B. U/s abdomen

C. Ct abdomen

D. mrcp

E. Ercp

Ans: B Ultrasound is the best imaging test for finding gallstones, as it is quick, painless, and accurate

98. A 40yrs female with preumbilical swelling presented. On examination lump is reducible and periumbilical region cough pulse is positive. Suggest the best treatment

1: hernioplasty

2: herniotomy

3: hernioorophy

4: abdominal belt

5 ansaid

Ans: A - hernioplasty. Hernioplasty is a surgical procedure that involves repairing the defect in the abdominal wall with a mesh.

99.. With respect to the enterohepatic circulation of bile, where are the majority of bile salts reabsorbed?

a. Duodenum

b. Proximal jejunum

c. Terminal ileum

d. Colon

e. Caecum

Ans: C

100

101. Cherry tumor in the rectum of a child is called?

A. Hyperplastic polyp

B. Inflammatory polyp

C. Juvenile polyp

D. Pseudopolyp

E. Pedunculate polyp

Ans: C

102

103) common side for intraperitoneal abscess

A. Subphrenic

B. Sub hepatic

C. Paracolic

D. Pelvic

E. Retropelvic

Ans: D

104 A 24 year old man attended his friend wedding 2 days back and developed fever from one day and loose motions with blood and mucus which is the most likely diagnosis

a. E coli dysentery

b. Ameobic dysentery

c. Shigella dysentery

d. Giardia enterocolitis

e. Rota virus enterites

Ans: B - Shigella is a type of bacteria that causes bacillary dysentery, which is an infection of the colon characterized by bloody and mucoid diarrhea, fever, abdominal pain, and tenesmus. Shigella is transmitted by fecal-oral route, often through contaminated food or water. Outbreaks of shigellosis can occur in settings where hygiene and sanitation are poor, such as weddings, parties, or restaurants

105. A pt came, who is wasted, pale and has watery consistency stools with RBCS and anti-inF cells. Most appropriate initial test?

a) stool culture B) barium follow through c) anti-tissue transglutaminase d) CT abdomen with contrast

e) Lower GI endoscopy

CHRONIC .D WITH WASTING
IBD SHOULD BE RULED OUT

Ans: A

106.. history of on and off diarheao for 1 year with pallor , wight loss. No history of blood in urine.stool RE shows rbc or any other inflammatory cells .

Next appropriate step for examination is

A. Stool culture

B. Lower gi endoscopy

SAME

C. Ct with contrast

D. Barium swallow

Ans: B - Lower GI endoscopy is recommended for patients who have chronic diarrhea with weight loss, anemia, or other signs of inflammation or malignancy

107. A 56 year old patient using analgesics for osteoarthritis for a long time. Now presented with dull pain in upper abdomen and occasionally blood stained vomit. Looks pale, no weight loss' Hb= 6.8gm%
What is investigation for his diagnosis?

a) abdominal ultrasound

b) lower GI endoscopy

c) upper GI endoscopy

d)stool for occult blood

e) peripheral smear

Ans: C - It can help diagnose conditions such as peptic ulcer disease, gastritis, esophagitis, varices, and gastric cancer. Upper GI endoscopy is indicated for patients who have upper abdominal pain and hematemesis, especially if they have risk factors such as chronic use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), Helicobacter pylori infection, or history of bleeding ulcers

108. 22yrs old nurse who is HBSAG positive for the last 1 yr. Her last ALT is 134 U/l. And PCR for HBV shows 20,000 copies/ml. Treatment regime?

A) conventional interferon

B) tenofovir 300 mg OD

C) ribavirin 400 mg thrice daily

D) supportive therapy only

E) sofosuvir with daclatasvir

Ans: B

109 A 35 years old lady that's known case of systemic lupus erythematosus presented with vague abdominal pain mostly after meals. No loose motion, She has been treated with anti spasmodics' ppi but showed no response. Her lab investigation and abd u/s are inconclusive. What is the diagnosis

Mesenteric ischemia

Peptic ulcer disease

Chronic pancreatitis

Chronic cholecystitis

Chronic peritonitis

Ans: A This is a condition where the blood flow to the intestines is reduced, causing pain, especially after eating. SLE can increase the risk of mesenteric ischemia by causing vasculitis, thrombosis, or embolism of the mesenteric vessels.

110. 23 year woman presented with 2 months history of diarrhea occasionally with blood and mucus. She has received ciprofloxacin and metronidazole for sufficient time but no response. Abdominal ultrasound and barium studies are normal. Stool RE shows Neutrophils, RBCs and few cysts of Entamoeba histolytica but no trophozoites. Which one of the following will be the most appropriate further investigation?

a. Stool for occult blood

b. Carcinoembryonic antigen

c. Lower GI endoscopy

d. CT scan abdomen

e. Ultrasound abdomen

Ans: C - visualization of the colon and rectum, and the detection of any ulcers, inflammation, or bleeding that may be caused by amebic colitis.

111. A 44 yr old obese man presented to opd with c/c of recurrent burning pain in epigastrium which is made worse at night and after meal. He smokes 10 cigarettes per day. O/E there is tenderness on deep palpation in epigastrium. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Ischemic heart disease

C. Peptic ulcer disease

D. Cirrhosis

Ans: C

112. A 35 yrs old lady who is a known case of SLE presents with recurrent vague pain mostly after the meals. No complain of loose motion. She has been treated with anti-spasmodics and proton pump inhibitors but in vain. Her labs and U/S are inconclusive.

Most likely diagnosis?

a) chr cholecystitis

b) chr pancreatitis

c) peptic ulcer disease

d) mesenteric ischemia

e) chronic peritonitis

Ans: D - SAME AS 109

113. A 17 yr old boy come is suffering from hepatitis and vomiting for the last 5 days . He come with the blood streak vomit and retrosternal chest pain .what is the most likely diagnosis

a: peptic ulcers disease

b: acute esophageal bleeding

c: bleeding disorder

d: Mallory Weiss syndrome

Ans: D - This is a condition where the lower esophagus or upper stomach develops a tear due to forceful vomiting, causing bleeding and pain. Hepatitis can cause nausea and vomiting, which can predispose to Mallory-Weiss syndrome.

114. A 56 yrs old man presented with Abdominal distention. Clinical Examination shows everted umbilicus and fluid thrill. His serum Albumin is 3.4, urea is 4.3, creatinine is 1.2 and SAAG 1.7. Ultrasound abdomen shows normal size ecogenic liver with huge ascites.

SAAG>1.1 PORTAL HTN ; HIGH P DRIVING ONLY FLUID

SAAG<1.1 CZ LEAKY vasculature leads to fluid pls albumin into peritoneum ; MALIGNANT

Whats the cause of his ascites.

a) chronic liver disease

b) chr liver disease c) Tuberculous abdomen d) Underlying malignancy e) Hypialbuminemia

Ans: D - The cause of his ascites with normal liver size and high SAAG is D) underlying malignancy. SAAG stands for serum-ascites albumin gradient, and it is calculated by subtracting the albumin concentration of ascitic fluid from the albumin concentration of serum. A high SAAG (>1.1 g/dL) indicates portal hypertension, which can be caused by chronic liver disease (A and B), but also by other conditions that obstruct the portal or hepatic veins, such as Budd-Chiari syndrome or malignancy. Malignancy can cause ascites by invading the liver, the portal vein, the hepatic vein, or the peritoneum.

115. 43 year lady presented with vomiting and upper abdominal pain that radiate to back . Temperature was 99. Tender abdomen . Tlcs raise ultrasound show chollolithiasis with gall bladder wall thickness.

Appropriate investigation .

Serum amylase. Serum lipase. Upper git endoscopy. Ct. Mri cholangiopancreatography.

may be e

Ans: D = released by the pancreas when it is inflamed



116. 10 yrs old girl presented with eating disorder of PICA. She has been given Anti-helmenthes by the local GP. What's the next treatment approach.

- a) ferrous sulphate IDA
- b) folic acid
- c) b-12
- d) pyridoxine
- e) vitamin C

Ans: A

117. A 13 month old girl is being seen for hepatitis A exposure. The exposure was from contaminated strawberries. Not received hepatitis A vaccine. Currently asymptomatic. Exposure occurs less than 2 weeks ago. Appropriate therapy,

- a. Hepatitis A vaccine
- b. Hepatitis B vaccine
- c. Interferon
- d. Intra muscular Immunoglobulin
- e. Rebavar,,

Ans: A

118. A 4 year old child presented with loose motion an vomiting for 2 days.no blood in stool.he has sunken eyes and skin come back vary slowly.he is

- 1) sever dehydration
- 2)moderate dehydration
- 3)mild dehydration
- 4)no dehydration

Ans: A

119) 17 year old Celiac disease boy . Laboratory findings show nothing.

Intestinal biopsy shows

- a. Crypt abscess
- B. Villous atrohy
- C. Giant cell
- D.eosinophilic infiltration

Ans: B - villi that line the small intestine are damaged and flattened due to gluten exposure.

120.What is primary goal of social accountability?

- a.profit maximization

b.environmental sustainability c. stakeholder engagement

d. cost reduction

e. market dominance

Ans: C - This is an approach that relies on civic engagement, i.e., the participation of ordinary citizens and/or civil society organizations in holding public officials and service providers accountable for the use of public resources and services delivered

Compiled By your beloved

Rabia Khan Bangash 😊😊😊

hehe

**SOLVED, REVIEWED AND CORRECTED BY
- Aamir Khan 4th year MBBS -- KIMS**

ERRORS IN KEYS were POINTED OUT and omitted upyo a huge extent, still it WILL BE very much APPRECIATED if you people share the mcqs in uncertain in the group for correction, or ask about directly in the geoup.....

**-----
THANK YOU EVERYONE WHO Contributed and helped me, making the correction a bit easier.**

**Reviewed by KMCITES
HEHE**