

1- Saliva is responsible in all except?

- A- Help in deglutitation
- B- Is essential in complete digestion of starch
- C- Prevent dental caries
- D- prevent decalcification of teeth
- E- defence mechanism

2- Regarding to islets of pancreas which one is false?

- A- Alpha cells produce glucagon
- B- PP cells produce pancreatic polypeptide
- C- Delta cells produce somatostatin
- D- Beta cells produce pepsin

3- According to large intestine which one is true?

- A- poor reabsorption of water and electrolytes
- B- sacculation is one of the three cardinal features
- C- majority of appendix is post iliac part
- D- internal anal sphincter is voluntary
- E- supplied by superior mesentery artery

4- According to Saliva?

- A- During Ductal modification K⁺ concentrate decrease
- B- Saliva is hypotonic solution with relatively Low concentrations of Na⁺ and Cl⁻
- C- Mucous cells are same in structure to serous cells
- D- Stimulated saliva is low volume
- E- Neutral once stimulated become acidic

5- Normal swallowing is dependent on the integrity of?

- A- 9th and 10th cranial nerve
- B- pyramidal tract
- C- Trigeminal nerve
- D- appetite center of hypothalamus
- E- accessory nerve

6- which of the following is true?

- A- adenocarcinoma arise in Barrett's esophagus 20-30
- B- in United States , chronic alcoholism increase risk ~~10 to 20~~ fold
- C- plummer-Vinson syndrome high risk of squamous carcinoma
- D- all of them

Answers

1- B 2- D 3- B 4- B 5- A 6- ~~A~~ D

7- which of the following is true?

- A- Intestinal-type adenocarcinoma this advanced carcinoma presented as a large, exophytic, polypoid mass.
- B- Linitus plastica. the gastric wall is markedly thickened, firm, and fibrotic. In contrast to the intestinal-type carcinoma, the mucosa appears relatively normal.
- C- Early gastric cancer. In this example, the adenocarcinoma presents as a small of mucosal
- D- all of them

8- Liver , spleen and pancreas develop from?

- A- foregut
- B- Midgut
- C- hindgut

9- which one incorrect about Ulcerative Colitis?

- A- proctitis (involving rectum only)
- B- Mucosa is reddened, granular, and friable with inflammatory pseudopolyps, and easy bleeding
- C- Mucosal inflammation limited to the mucosa; there are crypt abscesses
- D- Skip lesion

10- Regarding H pylori which one is true?

- A- gram positive
- B- Round shaped
- C- Production of urease produce ammonia which creates acidic environment for survive
- D- serology is the most sensitive test
- E- damage to epithelia occur through enzymes released and through induction of apoptosis

11- Which one is true about salivary glands?

- A- saliva is secreted by major salivary glands
- B- make between 0.5-1 litres/day saliva
- C- parotid glands secrete about 25% of saliva by volume
- D- parotid gland is a type of minor salivary glands
- E- none

12- which one is not true about chronic gastritis?

- A- type A is associated with pernicious anemia
- B- type B which primarily involves the antrum and is associated with Helicobacter pylori infection
- C- Patients with pernicious anemia have a decreased incidence of gastric carcinoma
- D- type A which is an autoimmune gastritis

Answers

7- D 8- A 9- D 10- E 11- C 12- C

13- Fluid levels are abnormal if?

- A- very numerus
- B- Associated dilation of bowel
- C- a,b
- D- none of them

14- Gas in the peritoneal cavity (pneumoperitoneum)?

- A- viscus perforated
- B- post-surgical
- C- none of them
- D- a,b

15- Which is not true about inguinal triangle?

- A- indirect hernia arises from hasselbach triangle
- B- boundary with inguinal ligament inferiorly
- C- lateral border of recuts abdominis medially
- D- inferior epigastric artery laterally

16- About midgut rotation, which one is incorrect?

- A- 270 degree counterclockwise
- B- Counterclockwise rotation
- C- first 90° bring back loop into abdominal cavity
- D- failure of clockwise rotation may result in left sided cecum, appendix and ascending colon

17- which one is true?

- A- The SMA emerge dorsal to the uncinate process
- B- The SMA emerge ventral to the uncinate process
- C- The SMA emerge Ventral to the body process
- D- The SMA emerge dorsal to the body and uncinate process

18- which one is Incorrect?

- A- chief cells secrete pepsin
- B- For every mol of H⁺ secreted into the stomach, 1 mol of HCO₃⁻ enters the blood
- C- parietal cells secrete HCO₃
- D- Stomach secretions come from Gastric Pits

Answers

13- C 14- D 15- A 16- D 17- B 18- C

19- choose the correct one?

- A- esophagus conducts food from pharynx to stomachs (19 sec)
- B- long portion of esophagus below the diaphragm before reaching the stomach
- C- esophageal stage of swallowing has 2 types of peristaltic movements(PMs) primary & secondary
- D- smoking is not factor for the antireflux mechanisms of lower esophagus.

20- which one is false?

- A- The mucous membrane of the duodenum is thick
- B- the remainder of the duodenum, it is thrown into numerous circular folds called the plicae circulares
- C- Bile duct and the main pancreatic duct pierce the third part of duodenum
- D- major duodenal papilla is below minor duodenal papilla

21- which one is incorrect?

- A- porta hepatis, or hilum of the liver, is found on the anteroinferior surface and lies between the caudate and quadrate lobes
- B- gall bladder lies adherent to the undersurface of the liver at the junction of the right and quadrate lobes
- C- gall bladder comprises a fundus, a body and a neck
- D- Peritoneum completely surrounds the fundus of the gallbladder and binds its body and neck to the liver
- E- The cystic duct is about 3.8 cm long and connects the neck of the gallbladder to the common hepatic duct to form the common bile duct

22- Stimulated saliva?

- A- Low volume
- B- Very hypotonic
- C- Neutral or slightly acidic
- D- Alkaline
- E- Few enzymes

23-Regarding to somatic cord which one is false ?

- A-3 fascial layer
- B-2 nerve
- C-3 artery
- D-3 others structure

Answers

19- C 20- C 21- A 22- D 23- B

GI system

1- Normal swallowing is dependent on the integrity of:

- A. 9th and 10th cranial nerve
- B. pyramidal tract
- C. Trigeminal nerve
- D. appetite center of hypothalamus
- E. accessory nerve

2- About inguinal canal which one is true :

- A. in child it is oblique in direction
- B. internal opening is triangular
- C. ilioinguinal nerve not passing through it
- D. its length is 4mm and in male its a passage for spermatic cord
- E. inferior border is formed by poupart's ligament

3- parts of embryological foregut all of the following except?

- A. stomach
- B. pharynxes
- C. gallbladder
- D. liver
- E. esophagus

4- All of these structures of GIT are derived from mesoderm except:

- A. circular muscle layer of bowel
- B. epithelial lining cell of digest tract
- C. connective tissue
- D. peritoneal components of gut wall
- E. longitudinal muscle layer of bowel

5- About embryology of liver which of the following is false

- A. liver bud grows from distal part of foregut into septum transversum
- B. from 4th month of gestation liver produce bile and make the color of intestine content dark green and named meconium
- C. liver can produce albumin by 5th week of gestation
- D. haemopoiesis is major function of liver from 4th week of gestation to birth
- E. glycogen storage start from early fetal life

6- The saliva is responsible for all except :-

- A. helps deglutition
- B. prevent dental care
- C. essential for complete digest starch
- D. prevent decalcification of the teeth
- E. defense mechanism

7- which of the following is not true about secretions of stomach

- A) Mucus is secreted by Chief Cells
- B) Hydrochloric Acid (HCl) is secreted by Parietal (Oxyntic) Cells
- C) HCO_3^- is secreted by Neck Cells (Surface cells)
- D) Gastrin is secreted by G-cells
- E) Proteolytic Enzymes (Pepsin) is secreted by Chief Cells

8- about omphaloccle which of the following is false

- a) Its location in central umbilicus
- b) Sac always present
- c) More frequent in males
- d) Associated anomaly frequent (heat)
- e) Intestinal atresia rare

Q1/about carbohydrate digestion which one is false ?

- A) Lactose digested by lactase
- B) Maltose digested by maltase
- C) Sucrose digested by sucrase
- D) Digestion of lactose produce 2 glucose
- E) Digestion of maltose produce 1 glucose e 1 fructose

Q2/Which one of these is correct about gastric secretion?

Answer/ HCO_3^- is released by surface cell

Q3/about embryology of midgut what is right :

a-can be divided into 3 stage each

90(first 90 :brings back midgut loop, other 180 :

Occurs within abdominal cavity

b-First 90 clockwise, this rotation brings pre-arterial segment on the right side and post-arterial segment on the left side(cecum in left side)

C)Second 90 clockwise: pre-arterial segment elongate

And form coils of jejunum and ileum and come to lie behind SMA

D)Third 90 clockwise: post-arterial segment is elongate

And bring cecum into right iliac fossa (adult position) and

Transverse colon crosses the superior mesenteric artery

Q4/Resting saliva:

A-high volume

B-alkaline

C-many enzymes

D-very hypotonic

E-all of them

Q5/Regarding anal canal which one is false:

a. Above pectinate line is derived from endoderm

b. Below pectinate line is drained to portal vein

c. Above pectinate line is supplied by inferior mesenteric artery

d. Above pectinate line is drained into portal vein

Q6/regarding peritoneum:

a. Mesenteries, double layers of peritoneum that enclose an organ and Connect it to the body wall
b. organs that are covered by peritoneum on their anterior surface only

(e.g.the kidneys) are considered retroperitoneal

b. Peritoneal ligaments are double layers of peritoneum that pass from One organ to another or from an organ to the body wall

d.Mesenteries provide pathways for vessels only to and from abdominal viscera

Q7/About Risk factor of IBD which one is not true

- A. Increased risk in family members. Affect %3 of populations
- B. dizygotic twins have a higher risk than Monozygotic or siblings.
- C. The risk in an offspring is higher if both parents are affected.
- D. Environmental
- E. Idiopathic

Q8/About protein which of the following is false

- A) Proteins are broken down into oligopeptides by the action of pepsin in the stomach, which cleaves peptide bonds next to aromatic amino acids,
- B) final digestion of proteins occur at terminal ileum
- C) trypsin which cleaves peptide bonds next to basic AA
- D) chymotrypsin, near aromatic AA
- E) carboxy-peptidase which cleaves C-terminal acids.

Q9/About Atresia of jejunum, ileum and colon which one false?

- A. atresia of small intestine and colon are rare
- B. most cases are localized rather than segmental]
- C. 10% of cases involve large segment of midgut loop called apple-peel atresia,
- D. atresia is usually results from arterial occlusion rather than failure of recanalization

Q10/ regarding type of secretion salivary glands:

- A) Parotid gland is made of serous cell, which is thick viscous saliva
- B) Sublingual gland is mainly made of mucus, which is thin and watery
- C)....
- D) Submandibular gland are made of both serous and mucus سياني دهل هبون بهس ئهم راست بوو

Q11/choose the false one about esophageal carcinoma?

- A) Adenocarcinomas generally arise in Barrett's esophagus
- B) Plummer Vinson is a premalignant condition
- C) alcoholism increases the risk of esophageal carcinoma 20- to 30-fold
- D) at the time of presentation usually invaded through the serosa
- E) squamous carcinomas present as irregular ulcerated exophytic masses That partly or almost totally occlude the lumen

Q12/which of the following is true:

- A) Whole pharyngeal stage lasts for 3-4 seconds
- B) Soft palate is pulled upward to close the posterior nares to prevent food regurgitation into the oral cavity
- C) Upper 3-4 cms. Of esophagus form the pharyngeo- esophageal sphincter
- D).....

Q13/ Neuronal control of pharyngeal stage of swallowing:

- A) The successive stages of swallowing are automatically controlled by the sensory Division (brainstem swallowing center)
- B) lower 2/3 of esophagus is striated muscles supplied by the myenteric aurbach plexus controlled by parasympathetic system (PS) fibers of the vagi
- C) Sensory divisions of 5th and 10th cranial nerves transmit impulses from the most sensitive areas of the pharynx to a center in the medulla oblongata. llowing
- D) The pharyngeal & upper 1/3 esophageal muscles are striated responsible for PPM controlled only by skeletal

motor nerve in the glossopharyngeal & vagi

Q14/about growth of the stomach which one is false :

- A) 4-8wk the developing stomach grows in all direction to become a sac like structure
- B) 5 wk the dorsal border grows faster than the ventral border giving rise to greater and lesser curvature respectively
- C) 12wk the stomach acquires its characteristic shape
- D) connective tissue and blood vessel of the stomach are derived from splanchnic mesoderm

Q15/about duodenum of the following is true:

- A) Duodenum derived from terminal part of foregut only
- B) Duodenum derived from the cephalic part of the midgut only
- C) It has dual blood supply from hindgut and midgut arteries (coeliac and inferior mesenteric arteries)
- D) Gives rise to the liver and pancreatic buds from distal foregut

Q16/one of the following is false:

- A) Day 22 - The hepatic bud projects into the ventral mesogastrium and grows in the septum transversum
- B) Day 26 - The Dorsal pancreatic bud grows into the dorsal mesogastrium
- C) Day 28 - The ventral pancreatic bud grows into the ventral mesogastrium
- D) The dorsal pancreas migrates to the ventral aspect of the foregut
- E) Originally in the midline later 90° rotate to the right and become C shaped by differential growth

Q17/ about gall bladder which one is true

- A) In the two hepatic ducts leave the porta hepatis, they emerge almost immediately to form the common bile duct
- B) CBD divided into five part
- C) CBD and main pancreatic duct join each other and form an expanded chamber called the hepatopancreatic ampulla (ampulla of Vater)
- D) It is usually 7 cm (3.5 inches) long which descends through the lesser omentum duodenum.

Q18/choose false one :

- A) The horizontal transpyloric plane passes through the tips of the ninth costal cartilages on the two sides
- B) lies at the level of the body of the first lumbar vertebra
- C) This plane passes through the pylorus of the stomach, the duodenojejunal junction, the head of the pancreas, and the hilum of the kidneys
- D) The intercristal plane passes across the highest points on the iliac crests and lies on the level of the body of the fourth lumbar vertebra
- E) The horizontal intertubercular plane joins the tubercles on the iliac crests and lies at the level of the fifth lumbar vertebra

The underlined word is not head it is neck

Q19/all of the following are part of hindgut except:

- A) Rectum
- B) sigmoid colon
- C) upper part of anal canal
- D) All of the transverse colon

Q20/about midgut which one of the following is false:

- A)from distal to liver outgrowth in duodenum to the junction of right 2/3 with left 1/3 of transverse colon
- B)suspended with dorsal mesentery from posterior abdominal wall
- C)their venous drainage is inferior vena cava
- D)communicate with a yolk sac through a vitelline duct
- E)supplied by superior mesenteric artery

Q21/about the liver which one is true

- A)The falciform ligament passes on to the anterior,down and then the superior surfaces of the liver and then splits into two layers.
- B)It lies mostly under cover of the ribs and costal cartilages. It extends upward under the rib cage as far as the 5th rib anteriorly on the right side (below the right nipple) and left 5th intercostal space anteriorly on the left side (below and medial to the left nipple).
- C)ligamentum Venosum Is the remnant of the obliterated left umbilical vein and ends from the umbilicus to the left branch of the portal vein.
- D)liver is completely surrounded by a fibrous capsule and partially covered by peritoneum

Q22/tumors of small and large intestine:

- A)Primary tumours of the small intestine are common
- B)The small intestine rarely develops primary tumours, but among those that do arise are Gastrointestinal stromal tumours
- C)carcinoid (neuroendocrine) tumours, derived from the neuroendocrine cells in the small intestinal crypts, are most common in the jejunum and ileum.
- D)Primary adenocarcinoma of the small bowel is very rare. It usually presents as an ulcerating strictured lesion, producing small bowel obstruction
- E)Coeliac disease is a major predisposing factor to lymphoma

Q23/which one of the following is true:

- A)type A of chronic gastritis is precancerous lesion
- B) type A, which primarily involves the antrum is associated with with *Helicobacter pylori* infection
- C)As the lesion progresses, there is extension of the inflammation to involve the deep mucosa as well as the cardiac of the stomach
- D)Deep mucosal involvement is associated with destruction of the fundus mucous

Q24/about pancreas carcinoma which one is true:

- A) Most carcinomas of the pancreas are Adenocarcinoma
- B)The prognosis for carcinoma of the pancreas is extremely poor, 90% of patients dying within 12 months of diagnosis
- C)Obstructive jaundice with painless palpable dilatation of the gallbladder
- D).....

- Auerbach
- mesenteric

submucosa

Q. Which layer contains meissner's plexus? (GIT)

A) mucosa

B) serosa

✓ C) muscular layer

✓ D) sub mucosa

Q. About Barrette's oesophagus which one is true? (GIT)

A) dx by barium swallowing

B) metaplastic disorder from squamous to columnar

C) it is not pre malignant disorder

D) affect upper part of oesophagus

✓ Q. About Blood supply to anterolateral abdominal wall mm one is not True?? (GIT)

- A) Superior epigastric artery
- B) Femoral artery
- C) Inferior epigastric artery
- D) deep circumflex iliac artery
- E) Superficial epigastric artery

Q. About triangular of Hassel Bach ,one is True? (GIT)

- A) Inguinal ligament superior to it
- B) superior epigastric artery laterally
- C) lateral border of rectus abdominis medially

✓ Q. Which one is true about inguinal canal? (GIT)

- A) it's about 4cm, and in male spermatic cord pass through
- B) ilio inguinal nerve not passing it
- C) its internal ring is triangular

✓ Q. About foramen of Winslow (omental foramen) one isn't true?? (GIT)

- A) superiorly caudate lobe of liver
- B) inferiorly, superior part of duodenum
- C) anteriorly, hepatoduodenal ligament
- D) posteriorly, peritoneum covered inferior vena cava
- E) only bile duct pass into it

Q. Blood supply to cervical oesophagus?? (GIT)

- A) inferior thyroid artery
- B) superior thyroid artery
- C) carotid artery
- D) cervical artery

Q. Secretin released by.??? (GIT)

- A) acid in stomach
- B) acid in duodenum
- C) abdominal cell

Q. Which of the following promote Gastrin secretion? (GIT)

A. Acid

B. Stomach destention

C. Increased release of secretin

Q. Tobacco is protective in? (GIT)

A. Ulcerative colitis

B. Crohn disease

C. Microscopic colitis

D. all

Q. Content of gastric juice? (GIT)

A. Trypsin, lipase, pepsin

B. Trypsin, amylase, pepsin

C. Pepsin, lipase and rennin

Q. Umbilical level ? (GIT)

A. T7

B. T8

C. T11

D. T10

All are the structures surrounding the stomach except:

A-liver

B-gallbladder

C-spleen

D-cranium ✓

Stomach occupies all regions of the abdominal cavity except:

A-umbilical region

B-epigastric region

C-left hypochondrial region

D-right iliac fossa ✓

—Largest artery to stomach:

A) left gastric 

B) right gastric

C) left left gastroepiploic

D) right gastroepiploic

3.9.Which of the following inhibits gastrin secretion:

A-histamine

B-acetylcholine

C-amino acid

D-acid ✓

3.10-Ampulla of vater is the connection between:

A-stomach and esophagus

B-pancreas and duodenum ✓

C-pancreas and gallbladder

D-pylorus and fundus of stomach