

IMMUNITY

Q1/which of the following is a major cause of laryngotracheobronchitis in children

- A) adenovirus
- B) rhinovirus
- C) respiratory syncytial virus
- D) Parainfluenza virus

Q2/First-line investigation for immunodeficiency is

- A) IgG
- B) ..
- C) Lymphocytes counting
- D)

Q3/Which of the following is false for Enterobacteriaceae

- a. Enterobacteriaceae can be grown on a selective media (MacConkey agar) that contain bile acid
 - b. E. coli is lactose fermenting Enterobacteriaceae
 - c. Salmonella typhimurium is a non lactose fermenting Enterobacteriaceae
 - d. Enterobacteriaceae are oxidase positive
 - e. All of the following above are true
- Correct answer is (D)

Q4/Antibodies are produced by plasma cell against microbes. antibodies may be :

- A) protein
- B) lipid
- C) carbohydrate
- D) all of the above

Q5/Which of the following fungi is the most common cause of meningitis?

- A) Aspergillus fumigatus
- B) Candida albicans
- C) Cryptococcus neoformans
- D) Pneumocystis jiroveci
- E) None of the above

Q6/Which of the following microbes responsible for contagious pustular Dermatitis in sheep

- A) Smallpox
- B) Monkeypox
- C) Orf virus
- D) Cowpox
- E) None of them



Q7/hapatitis B vaccine is characterized by:

- A)killed
- B)live attenuated
- C) recombinant
- D/inactive

Q8/virulence factor mechanism of H.Influenza that they use for evading from Immune response is :

- A).....
- B)pilli and fimbriae
- C) Capsule from respiratory busrting
- D)igA scretase

Q9/Phylogenetic species is bio-informatic method is used for:

- A)Variable of somatic antigen
 - B) serological test
 - C)evolutionary analysis of organisms
 - D)none of the above
- Correct answer is (C)

Q11/both gonococcus and meningococcus infections are caused by

- A-gram negative cocci
 - B- α -haemolytic streptococcus
 - C-strict anaerobic Gram-negative rods
 - D-Gram-positive, anaerobic, spore-forming rods
 - E-aerobic Gram-negative bacilli.
- Answer is (A)

Q12/Which of the following fungi is(are) opportunistic fungi and cause fungal Infection during illness or after surgery

- A) Aspergillus fumigatus
- B) Candida albicans
- C) Cryptococcus neoformans
- D) Pneumocystis jirovecii
- E)All of the above

Q13/Virally infected cell and tumor cell killed by natural killer cell because ? (Immunity)

- A. These infected cell increase expression MHC1
- B. These cell increase expression of MHC2
- C. Inhibitory signal between NK-cell and infecte cell is activated
- D. Inhibitory signal between NK-cell and infected cell is lost

Q14/which of the following is False

- A)Fab portion binds to antigenic epitope
- B)Fab portion binds to receptors of effector phagocytes including machrophage
- C)Fc portion binds to receptors of effector phagocytes including machrophage
- D)Fc portion is crystallizable fragment antibody

Q15/which of the following is true about genetic mechanism of bacteria with special reference to antibiotic



resistance

- A-E. Coli inherently resistance to penicillin at high concentration
- B) Mycoplasma inherently susceptible to penicillin at high concentration
- C) Bacteria develops mutation in a locus(usually chromosomal) called extrinsically acquired resistance
- D) Transfer of genetic material between bacteria called intrinsically acquired resistance
- E) None of them

Q16/which of the following about HLA and related to it matches with each other.

- A) HLA-B27 Ankylosing spondylitis and uveitis
- B) HLA-DQ2 coeliac disease.
- C) HLA-DR3 myasthenia gravis and Graves' disease
- D) All of the above are true

Q17/pneumococcal C vaccine is used in children at:

- A) 2-4 months
- B) 12-15 months
- C) 3-5 years
- D) 10-14 years

Q18/Which SARS-CoV-2 variant of concern does not contain the N501Y mutation?

- a) Alpha
- b) Delta
- c) Beta
- d) Gamma
- e) omicron

Q19/SARS COV-2 is characterized by:

- A) single strand positive DNA
- B) single strand negative DNA
- C) single strand positive RNA
- D) single strand negative RNA

Q20/clostridium difficile is mostly found:

- A) nasopharynx
- B) intestine
- C) vagina
- D) all of them

Q21/ uropathogenic E coli causes which of the following:

- a. Malabsorption diarrhea
- b. Traveller diarrhea
- c. Watery diarrhea in infant and children in developing countries
- d. Severe abdominal pain with bloody diarrhea but a little or no fever
- e. UTI

Q22/which of the following is true:



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- A) LPS is the major virulence factor of gram negative bacteria that is recognized by Toll-like 4
B) gram negative bacteria has no peptidoglycan
C) gram positive bacteria has thin peptidoglycan
D) all of the them

Q23/Na(sodium)cromoglicate use to treat allergyby? (Immunity)

- A) ...
B) mast cell degranulation
C) ..
D) mast cell stabilizer

Respiratory system

1-About trachea chose the false one :

- a- The trachea commences at the lower border of the cricoid cartilage in the neck
b- terminates by dividing, into the right and left main bronchi (at the level of the sternal angle).
c- The angle between the right and left main bronchi is known as the carina.
d- The trachea is held open by 16- 22 U shaped cartilages.

2-About diaphragm what is false:

- a- The diaphragm is a dome shaped muscle which divides the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity.
b- The marked convexity (dome) of the diaphragm means that the thoracic cavity is much larger than the bony thorax would suggest
c- The right dome of the diaphragm lies at the level of the 5th rib, and left dome is slightly lower at the level of the 5th intercostal space

3- The cause of consolidation include all of them except from

- a- pneumonia
b- pneumothorax
c- effusion
d- cancer
e- haemorrhage

4. Which one is not correct about intercostal muscle?

- A. They are 3 intercostal muscle
B. The external intercostal muscles The fibres of these muscles run Downwards & superiorly from the inferior margin of the rib above to Superior margin of the rib below.
C. These muscles are responsible for 30% of chest expansion during



Quiet respiration

5. In control of hypoxia which one is false

- A. Kidney has no role
- B. Fall of arterial PO_2 detected by peripheral chemoreceptor
- C. Increase of tidal volume and rate of respiration
- D. Change in circulation and directing more blood to the brain and kidney
- E. Increased pumping of blood by heart

6- Viral cause of Upper Respiratory tract infection?

- A. hemophilus influenza
- B. parainfluenza
- C. staphylococcus Aureus.
- D. legionella

7- Signs of COPD on chest x-ray include all except?

- A. flattening of diaphragm
- B. hyperlucency of the chest
- C. anteroposterior lung
- D. all of them
- E. none of them

8- Symptoms of tuberculosis

- A) night sweat
- B) weight loss.
- C) sputum
- D) all of above
- E) none of above

9. Complication of pneumonia

- A) pleural abscess
- B) pleural effusion
- C) emphysema
- D) all of above
- E) None on above

10. About hypoxia which one is not TRUE?

- A. Controlled by peripheral receptor
- B. Increased cardiac output to brain and kidney
- C. Increased pumping action of heart
- D. Increased in tidal volume
- E. Kidneys have no role in

11- Prognosis of lung cancer by?

- A. Cell type
- B. Comorbidity
- C. Stages
- D. All



12. Which one is complication of COPD?

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Respiratory failure
- C. Cor pulmonale
- D. All of them

13. What cause asthma exacerbation?

- *A. Non adherent to drugs
- *B. In cold environment
- C. Allergy or trigger drug(NSAID)
- D. All of them

14. About RF which one is true

- A/type 2 has better prognosis
- B/patient can do daily activity
- C/bounding pulse and flapping tremor are sign of CO₂ retention
- D/clinical suspicion is of no significant
- E/no need for oxygen

15. About pneumonia which one is false:

- a- Severity can be assessed using (CURB65) score
- b- Pneumococcal infection has very good prognosis
- c- Legionella Pneumonia can be test by Urine antigen
- d- Oral penicillin to patients with higher risk of Lower Respiratory tract Infection
- e- Aspiration Pneumonia can occur in debilitated patients

16. Which of the following is not cause of interstitial lung disease:

- A) idiopathic
- B) smoking
- C) drug-induced
- D) occupation

17. Regarding to cough which isn't true:

- A. always require investigation to diagnose it's cause.
- B. Good significant sign
- C. Dry cough is sign of lung cancer
- D. upper and lower respiratory tract infection

18. Regarding the Surfactant which one incorrect answer?

- A- increases lung compliance by increasing surface tension
- B- Stabilize the lungs
- C- preventing small alveoli collapsing into big ones
- D- Prevents the surface tension in alveoli creating a suction force tending To cause transudation fluid from pulmonary capillaries

19. which one is correct

- A. Exudate is highly protein content



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- B. transudate is highly protein content
- C. Exudate and transudate both have similar protein content
- D. Exudate is typically low in protein content, while transudate is high in Protein content
- E. Neither exudate nor transudate contain high amounts of protein

20. Which one is not true pulmonary segment

- A) A bronchopulmonary segment is a pyramid shaped area of lung with its apex facing towards hilum and base toward lung surface
- B) Pulmonary artery also accompany the bronchi
- C) Knowledge of bronchopulmonary segments is surgically important, because they can be isolated and removed without much bleeding
- D).....

21. regarding about intercostal:

- A) Intercostal arteries supply the intercostal muscles, parietal pleura & overlying skin
- B) Each space has an anterior intercostal artery (except the last two) which anastomoses with a intercostal superior intercostal artery
- C) The anterior intercostal arteries arise from the internal thoracic artery (a branch of the subclavian) & its continuation, the musculophrenic artery.
- D) Posterior intercostal arteries arise from the aorta and the superior intercostal artery (from the costo-cervical trunk, a branch of subclavian)

22. Which one is not cause of renal failure:

- A. Cystic fibrosis
- B) mild obesity
- C) Multiple sclerosis
- D) spinal cord injury

23. Drug for Pneumonia , except :

- A. Pyrazinamide
- B. isoniazid
- C. Rifampin
- D. Ethambutol
- E. Trimethoprim

24. which one of the following about nervous supply of lung is true

- A) The lung receives fibers from vagi and trigeminal nerve the sympathetic trunk via the pulmonary plexuses which are situated at each hilum
- B) the parasympathetic fibres from the vagus are motor to the bronchial smooth muscle (bronchoconstrictor), inhibitory to pulmonary vessels (vasodilator) and secretory motor to mucous glands.
- B) The vagal efferent fibres are those for the cough reflex and some subserving pain
- D) the sympathetic afferents are bronchodilator and vasoconstrictor

Psychology



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Q1/How did Piaget describe children? (Psycho)

- A\like little _____
- B\like small explorer
- C\like little philosophers
- D\like small science

Q2/ CBT perceived as: (Psycho)

- A) Phenomenal
- B) Psychodynamic
- C) Evidence based
- D) Humanistic

Q3/ CBT changes:

- A) Thought and behavior
- B) Thought
- C) Behavior
- D) Mood state

Q4/Why is it important for children to interact with their immediate environment?

- A) Because it allows them to communicate with other ✓
- B) Because it allows them to learn language
- C) Because it allows them to develop new skills
- D) Because it allows them to make mistakes

Q5/Which of the following is not a Behaviour Therapy technique?

- A) Flooding.
- b) Counter transference.
- c) Counterconditioning.
- d) Systematic desensitisation

Q6/ Behaviour analysis is based upon the principles of:

- a) Classical conditioning.
- b) Operant conditioning.
- c) Dream analysis.
- d) All of the above.

Q7/Behaviour modification is a type of:

- a) Behaviour therapy.
- b) Cognitive behavioural therapy.
- c) Humanistic therapy.
- d) Client centred therapy.

Q8/Which of the following statements is TRUE: According to Piaget, children

- A) must complete each stage but in any order
- B) can miss some stages but must meet the last one
- C) must complete all stages by the time they are 5



D) must complete all the stages in the same order

Q9/Which of the following statements is true about stress management

A) stress management is learning about the connection between mind and body

B) stress management helps us control our health in a positive sense

C) stress management teaches us to avoid all kinds of stress

D) Only '1' & '2' are right

Q10/Which of the following statements is true

A) Positive stress is short-term

B) Negative stress can be short or long-term

C) Negative stress can lead to mental as well as physical problems

D) Negative stress is perceived within our coping abilities

E) All of the above

Q11/Which of the following statements is true

A) Moodiness is a cognitive symptom of stress

B) Moodiness is an emotional symptom of stress

C) Poor judgement is an emotional symptom of stress

D) Agitation is cognitive symptom of stress

Q12/Which of the following is the most accurate statement about the word "homosexual":

A) It was once a positive term, but is mostly not any longer

B) It remains a largely positive term

C) It is accepted by many LGBT people and allies but not by all

D) It is unpopular among LGBT people, but it is OK for non-LGBT people to use it

Q13/ a female assigned at birth takes testosterone and develop masculine

A) trans women

B) trans man

C) genderqueer woman

D) inter sex

E) there is no enough information to answer

Q14/What is the most common pain questionnaire?

McGill pain questionnaire (MPQ):

This is one of the most widely used multidimensional pain scales. It appears in questionnaire form, and assesses a person's pain based on the words they use to describe their pain.

Q15/Which of the following is not a criterion for the definition of post-surgical chronic pain?

a) The pain must develop after a surgical procedure

• b) Nerve trauma must have been identified intra-operatively

c) Other causes for the pain have been excluded



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d)The possibility that the pain is from a pre-existing condition has been excluded.

Q15/Emotions are :

A) subjective

B) objective

C) behavioral change

D) cognitive change

لەسەر ئێمە فکەرەبوو بۆ بەتەواوەتی بیرم نە پرسیارەکی چەپووە بەس گرنگ فکەرەکی هە
بەپێی ئێمە لە گوگل سەیری کرد (A) وەڵامی

16/Beck's Cognitive therapy for depression requires the individual to:

a)Make an objective assessment of their beliefs.

B)Keep a dream diary.

c)Keep a mood diary.

d)set attainable life goals

Q17/Which of the following might be considered as the central tenets of Client-Centred Therapy:

a) Empathy.

b) Unconditional positive regard.

c) Congruence.

d) All of the above.

Q18/Client centred therapy is a type of:

a) Humanistic therapy.

b) Psychodynamic therapy.

c) Cognitive therapy.

d) Behavioural therapy.

Q19/According to the psychodynamic view dream analysis is one of the central tenets of:

a) Psychoanalysis.

b) Cognitive behaviour therapy

c) Humanistic therapy.

d) Client centred therapy.

Q20/Healthcare professionals remain reluctant to assess pain cognitively impaired older people because:

a)it is not a priority

b)there are no appropriate pain assessment tools

c)the evidence for the most effective pain scale is contradictory

d)it offers unique challenges

e)it is not possible to assess pain in this patient group.

Urinary system



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Q1/The most common causative organism of UTI is?

A/e.coli

B/staphylococcus aureus

C/staphylococcus epidemic

D/bacillus anthracis

Q2/ A higher percentage of women get UTIs compared to men, what are the possible risk factors for developing the infection.

Select all the correct answers?

a) Poor hygiene practices during the periods

b) The anatomy of the urinary system of the women

c) Change in the size of a uterus in pregnancy

d)all of them

Q3/Which of the following is Not the most common infection term used for UTI?

a) Endometriosis

b) Cystitis

c) Pyelonephritis

d) Urethritis

Q4/Acute UTI can be treated at home and the symptoms can go away usually within 48 hours.

What are the different measures that can subside the pain during urination and can help to get rid of the symptoms?

Choose all the correct answers:

a) Drinking plenty of water can reduce the infection

b) Only antibiotics can help to reduce any type of UTIs

c) Cranberry juices have been found effective to ease the pain

d) Frequent cleaning of the genital area and taking a shower

Q5/if the patient with diabetes and blood pressure is controlled that may be curing of the following disease:

A) diabetes kidney disease

B)renal failure

C)...

D)....

Q6/Which is a common UTI risk factor in adults?

A Enlarged prostate

B Catheter usage

C Diabetes

D All of the above

Q7/Regarding sympathetic NS activation in controlling BP all are true except: (Urinary)

A)increasing SV via angiotensin1 receptor

B)Increasing heart rate via B1

C)increasing vascular resistance via angiotensin2 receptor

D)Doesn't activate RAS via B1 mediated renin

Q8/K⁺ is mainly absorbed in ? (Urinary)



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- A. PCT
- B. DCT
- C. Collecting duct
- D. Thick ascending loop

Q9/Which one is cause of renal injury? (Urinary)

- A. Dissecting artery aneurysm
- B. Sepsis
- C. Hepatorenal syndrome
- D. Decreased cardiac output

Q10/Which one about Ca^{+2} is False ? (Urinary)

- A. Intracellular Ca^{+2} is important for signaling pathway
- B. Intracellular Ca^{+2} is important for neural integrity
- C. Intracellular Ca^{+2} is important in skeletal muscle
- D... لہ بیرم نہ بہس ئہم ہل بژاردنہ راست بوو

Q11/primitive Bladder :

- A. Its apex is attached to allantois
- B. The urachus becomes median umbilical ligament after development
- C. the primitive bladder is 2 structures , one dilated portion and one narrow portion
- D. the smooth muscle of bladder comes from endoderm

Q12/which of the following is false about glomerular filter

- A)Charged endothelial glycocalyx.
- B)Endothelial fenestrations.
- C)mesangial cell
- D)The inter-podocyte slit diaphragm

Q13/Uses of both CT-KUB and CT-urography:

- A) Investigation of renal and ureteric stone, Assessment of stone size, location and stone density.
- B. Investigation of renal and ureteric tumors, differentiating between malignant and benign renal masses.
- C)Detection and localization of the site of intrarenal and perirenal collections of pus
- D)Staging (grading) offrenal injury.
- E)لہ بیرم نہ بہس بہ پئی ئہ وانہی سہرہوہ بئت بہس ئہم خالہ ئہم ئنئتہوہ کہ ہلہ بئت

Q14/Renin release is mediated by:

- A)Decrease afferent arteriolar pressure
- B)Sympathetic nervous system activation (granular cell B-1 receptors).
- C) increase Na delivery to the distal tubule (sensed by the macula densa)
- D)Prostacyclin is a potent systemic and pulmonary artery vasodilator

Q15/to prevent rapid changes in pH with dietary intake or excess production of $[H]$ during exercise, a system of local (tissue) and systemic buffers has evolved. These buffers include all except:

- A)Bicarbonate (HCO_3).
- B)Bone salts (calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate).
- C)Blood proteins (albumin, haemoglobin, and other globulins).
- D)the short term,blood protein the most important, though bone buffers ay a more significant role in chronic



acidosis.

Q16/Regarding Partial nephrectomy choose false one:

- A) renal cell carcinoma is common in upper middle pole and lower pole of the kidney
- B) tumour in a single anatomical/ functioning Kidney or bilateral tumours
- C) multifocal RCC aiming to avoid renal replacement therapy
- D) for tumors (up to 7cm) with a normal contralateral kidney

Q17/regarding Glomerular disease Terminology, false one is:

- A) Segmental lesions affect part of an affected glomerulus.
- B) Global lesions involve most of the glomerular tuft.
- C) Crescentic Glomerular parietal epithelial cells proliferate in response to local inflammatory and procoagulant signals,
- D) Necrosis refers to fresh cell death as a result of ongoing injury.
- E) sclerosis reflects an increase in mesangial cells (mesangial proliferative)

Q18/Struvite stones ("triple phosphate" or "infection" stones):

- A) typically large stones associated with urease-producing (i.e. urea-splitting) bacteria and alkaline urine.
- B) Urea breakdown produces excess ammonium and hydroxyl ions, a rise in urinary pH, and a decrease in phosphate solubility; thus encouraging the precipitation of insoluble magnesium ammonium phosphate.
- C)
- D) Many common bacteria are urease producers, particularly *Proteus* and *E. Coli*

Q19/Commonest causes of solitary focal parenchymal Lesion are:

- A) Multiple simple cysts
- B) renal cell carcinoma
- C) Lymphoma
- D) Polycystic disease

Q20/regarding main hormones produced by which one is true:

- a) Renin steroid hormone released by juxtaglomerular apparatus
- b) Vitamin D is protein metabolized in the kidney to produce (1,25 dihydroxvitaminD)
- c) erythropoietin produced by kidney promotes erythropoiesis in liver and spleen mainly
- D) prostaglandin produced by kidney have numerous effects

Q21/the apex of the renal pyramid is :

- A) renal papilla
- B) major calyx
- C) minor calyx
- D) none of them

GIT



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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/HCO₃ 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 membersAffect %3 of populations



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- 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/

- 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 سیانی دەلەبوون بەس ئێمە 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 hila 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 underline 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:



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- 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 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)

