

1) Identify the specimen?



a. Esophagus      XXX

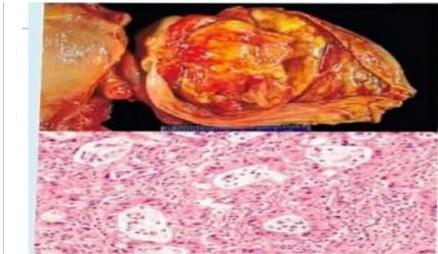
b. Appendix

c. Ileum

d. Gall bladder

e. Duodenum

2) One of the following comes the most important risk for the development of this tumor?



a. Cholelithiasis      XXX

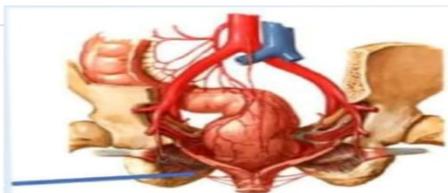
b. Hepatitis B infection

c. Primary biliary cholangitis

d. Pregnancy

e. Infestation by liver flukes

3) What is the labelled structure?



a. Common iliac artery

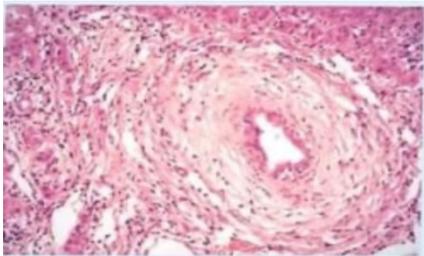
b. Middle rectal artery

External iliac artery

d. Inferior rectal artery    xxx

e. Internal iliac artery

4) One of the following is incorrect about the disease in this picture?



a. 70% of individuals with ulcerative colitis present with this disease    xxx

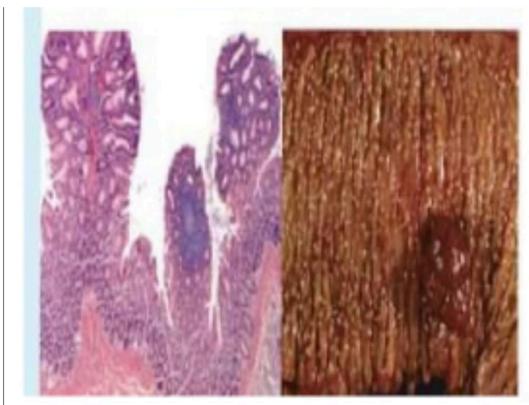
b. it has characteristic string of beads sign on biliary tree seen by MRI

c. It has 2:1 male predominance.

d. Perinuclear anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (pANCA) are found in most cases

e. Inflammation is associated with obliterative fibrosis which dilates the preserved segments

5) A 20-year-old male has complained from abdominal pain for the past 5 years. Lower gastrointestinal endoscopy showed polypoid lesions in the colon. What is the best management for the following microscopic and macroscopic appearances shown in the figures?



a. Total colectomy.

b.Regular endoscopic follow-up

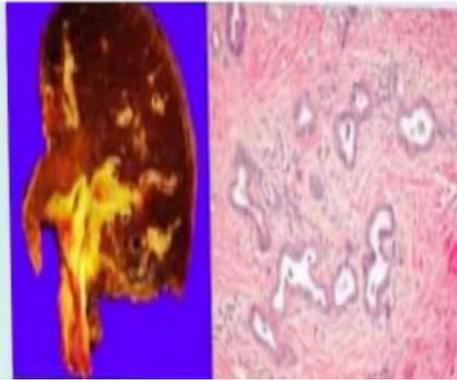
c.Fiber-rich food

d.Total colectomy and an endoscopy for the other family members   XXX

e.long term of corticosteroid and NSAID

6)this picture?

One of the following has the highest association with the tumor in 29 years old



a.Alcohol addiction

b.Chronic hepatitis B infection

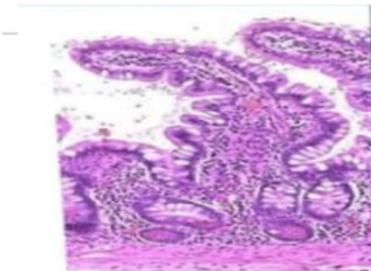
c.Aflatoxin ingestion

d.Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease

e.Opisthorchis infection   XXX   → irritation due to flukes

7) this picture?

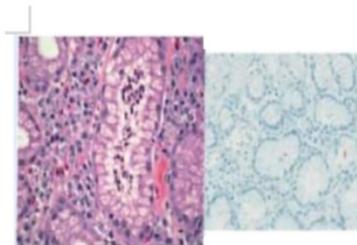
A 29-year-old woman sees her physician because she has had abdominal cramps and diarrhea for the past years.She is pale and her anemia is confirmed by laboratory test. An endoscopy is performed and random biopsy are taken from the small intestine.The microscopic findings shown in this figure.Which of the following statement is true regarding the diagnosis of this case ?



- a. Need further investigation to confirm her diagnosis
- b. She must follow gluten-free diet xxx
- c. A total colectomy is advised for her case to prevent the prognosis of cancer
- d. She does not need any further investigation.
- e. An antibiotic is advised

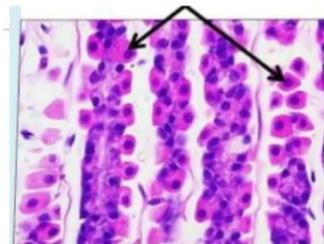
8) A 67-year-old woman has experienced severe nausea, vomiting,

early satiety, and a 9-kg weight loss over the past 4 months. On physical examination, she has mild muscle wasting. The most specific endoscopic finding for this patient is involving all the following, except? غير مطلوب



- a. Erythematous mucosa
- b. Polypoid lesions xxx
- c. Ulceration
- d. Thick gastric wall
- e. Antral involvement

9) Identify the cells type?



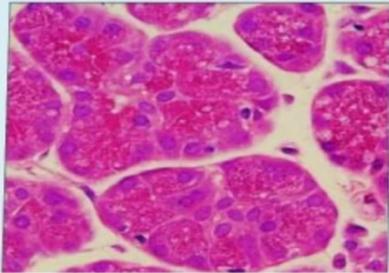
- a. Paneth cells
- b. Enterocytes

c Chief cells

d. Hepalocytes

e. Parietal cells xxx

10) identify the section?



a. Serous demilune

b. Brunner's glands

c. Serous acini xxx

d. Islets of Langerhans

e. Stnated duct

11) The image belongs to?



a Balantidium coli

b. G. lamblia xxx

c. Cryptosporidium parvum

d. S. mansoni

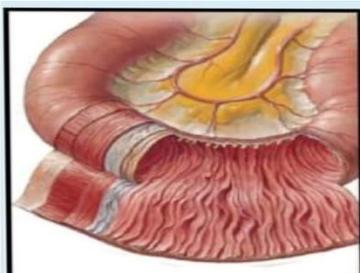
e. Ascaris lumbricolde

12) What is the labelled structures?



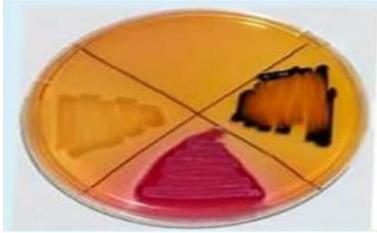
- a. Superior constrictor muscle of pharynx    xxx
- b. Palatopharyngeal muscle
- c. Middle constrictor muscle of pharynx
- d. Stylopharyngeal muscle
- e. Inferior constrictor muscle of pharynx

13) This structure seem to be



- a. Transverse colon
- b. Jejunum    xxx
- c. Duodenum
- d. Sigmoid

14) This pattern of growth is related to?



a. V. cholera

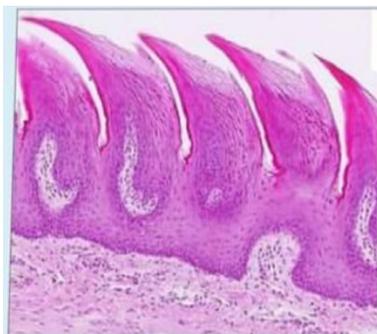
b. V. parahemolyticus

c. E. coli

d. Salmonella xxx

e. Shigella

15) The histological section is



a. Intestinal villi

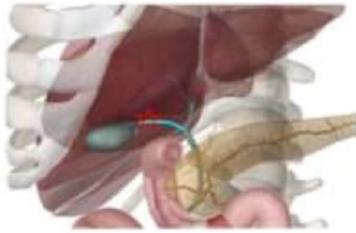
b. Filiform papillae xxx

c. Foliate papillae

d. Circumvallate papillae

e. Fungiform papillae

16) Which of the following is the function of the human GALL BLADDER?



- A. Production of bile
- b. Storing the bile
- c. Producing an insulin
- d. A and B xxx
- e. A and C

answer is b

17) This worm belongs to?



- a. Ancylostoma habditiform larva.
- b. Ancylostoma tilarform larva
- c. Enterobius vermicularis female xxx
- d. Ascaris lumbricoides
- e. Enterobius vermicularis male

18) Arrows point to



a. Exocrine glands

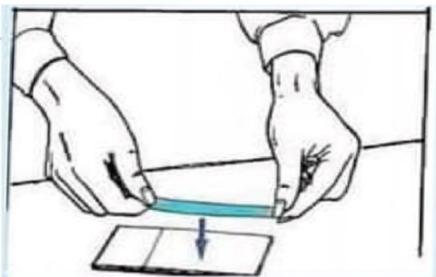
b. Neuroepithelium

c. Goblet cells

d. Taste buds xxx

e. Paneth cells

19) This method of diagnosis is used with?



a. *Enterobius vermicularis* xxx

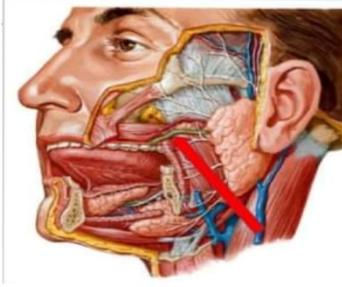
b. *Ancylostoma*

c. *Trichinella spiralis*

d. *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

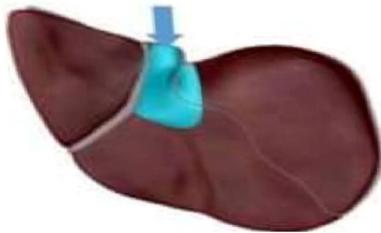
e. *Ancylostoma duodenale*

20) What is the labelled structure?



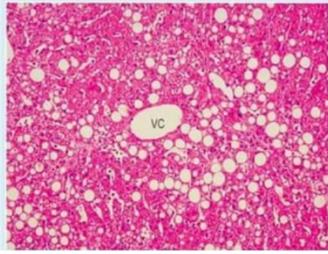
- a. Superficial temporal vein
- b. Auriculotemporal nerve
- c. Maxillary artery
- d. Temporal nerve
- e. Parotid duct     xxx

21) Concerning the blood supply to the gastrointestinal tract, which of the following has the superior pancreaticoduodenal artery as a branch



- a. Right colic artery
- b. Gastroduodenal artery     xxx
- c. Left gastroepiploic artery
- d. Left colic artery
- e. Right gastroepiploic artery

22) What is the material accumulated in the hepatocytes in this picture?



a. Iron

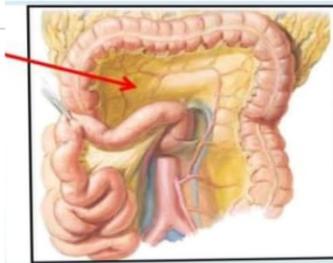
b. Cholesterol

c. Bleed

d. Triglycerides xxx

e. Aflatoxin

23) The pointed structure is.



a. Mesentery of transverse colon xxx

b. Greater omentum

c. Posterior abdominal wall

d. Mesentery of small intestine

e. Sigmoid mesocolon

24) Identify the specimen?



a. Intestinal vil

b. Mucosa of the colon xxx

c. Gastric glands

d. Stratified ducts

e. Foliate papillae

25) This ovum belongs to?



a. *Ancylostoma duodenale*

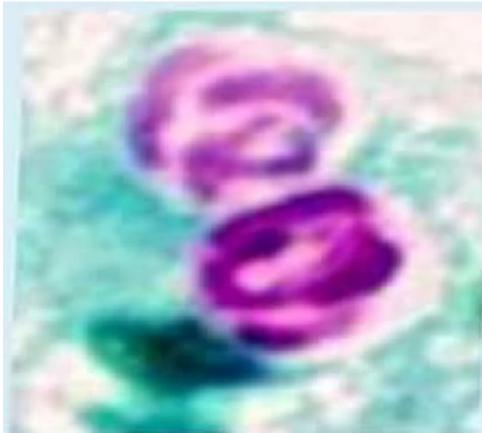
b. *Trichuris*

c. *Ancylostoma*

d. *S. mansoni* xxx

e. *Ascans lumbncoldes*

26) The image belongs to?



- a. Balantidium coli
- b. Giardia lamblia
- c. Cryptosporidium parvum xxx
- d. S. mansoni
- e. Trichuris

27) This worm belongs to?



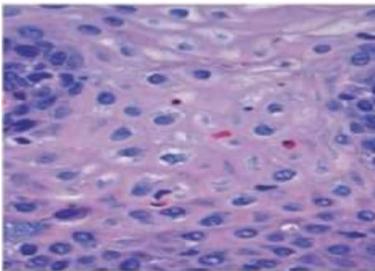
- a. Ancylostoma rhabditiform larva.
- b. Ancylostoma flariform larva,
- c. Enterobius vermicularis female.
- d. Ascans lumbricoides
- e. Enterobius vermicularis male. Xxx

28) A 49-year-old woman sees her physician because she has had abdominal cramps and diarrhea with six stools per day for the past two years. Findings on physical examination are unremarkable, but a stool sample is positive for occult blood, however, no ova or parasites in the stool. Colonoscopic findings are showing in this figure in different areas of the colon. Colonic biopsy specimens from these areas revealed active inflammation. The patient is at high risk of developing which of the following complications?



- a. Adenocarcinoma of the stomach
- b. Diverticulitis
- c. Primary biliary cirrhosis
- d. Celiac disease
- e. Perirectal fistula formation     Xxx

29) 41-year-old man has experienced pain when swallowing. He has had no episodes of hematemesis and no nausea or vomiting. There are no remarkable findings on physical examination. An endoscopy is performed and random biopsies are taken. The microscopic findings shown in this figure. Which of the following statements is true regarding the diagnosis of this case?



- a. Barrett esophagus with low grade dysplasia.
- b. Normal gastroesophageal junction
- c. Reflux esophagitis
- d. Barrett esophagus without dysplasia
- e. Normal esophageal mucosa     Xxx

answer is c

30) This pattern of growth is related to?



a. V.cholera      Xxx

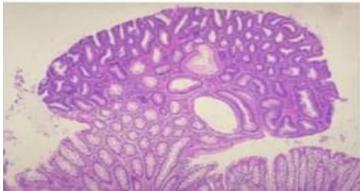
b. V parahemolyticus

c. E. coli

d. Salmonella

e. Shigella

31) A 59-year-old man has had constipation for the past 6 months. There are no significant findings on physical examination. Lower gastrointestinal endoscopy shows a polypoid lesion in the descending colon. After excision, the microscopic and macroscopic appearances shown in the figures. What is the proper diagnosis?



a. Tubular adenoma with low grade dysplasia

b. Tubular adenoma with high grade dysplasia      Xxx

c. Hyperplastic polyp

d. Villous adenoma with low grade dysplasia

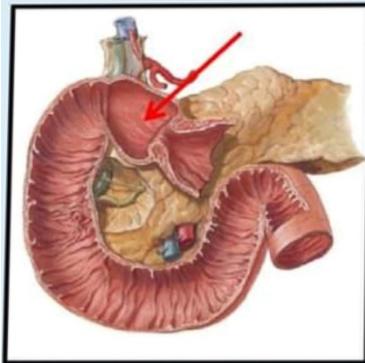
e. Tubulovillous adenoma

32) The histological section is



- a. Pyloro-duodenal junction
- b. Gastro-esophageal junction
- c. Junction of excretory duct of salivary gland with oral cavity
- d. Recto-anal junction    Xxx
- e. Junction of main pancreatic duct with duodenum

32) The pointed structure is



- a. At L3 vertebra level
- b. Common site for peptic ulcer    Xxx
- c. Pylorus
- d. Totally retroperitoneal
- e. Second part of duodenum

33) Which of the following statements is true about the weight of the human liver?



a.31b      Xxx

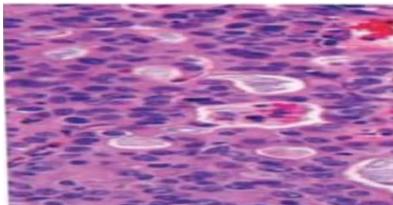
b.14b

C.16lb

d.1.5lb0

e.4.1b

34) A 68-year-old woman has had substernal pain after meals for many years. For the past year, she has had increased difficulty swallowing liquids and solids. On physical examination, there are no remarkable findings. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy shows a lower esophageal mass that nearly occludes the lumen of the esophagus. A biopsy specimen of this mass is most likely to show which of the following neoplasms?



a. Adenocarcinoma      Xxx

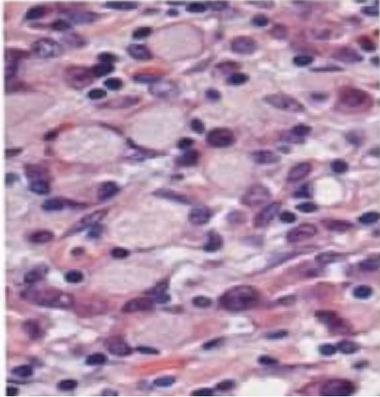
b. Leiomyoma

c. Squamous cell carcinoma

d. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma

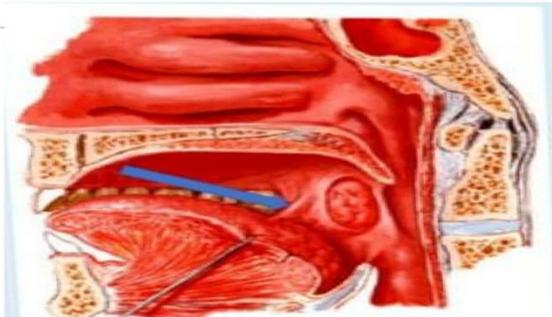
e. Barrett esophagus

35) The definitive diagnosis for this stomach lesion is?



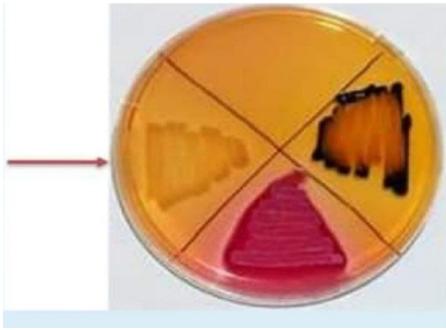
- a. Gastric Intestinal type adenocarcinoma
- b. Lymphoma
- c. Gastric Diffuse type adenocarcinoma      Xxx
- d. Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor
- e. Gastric carcinoid tumor

36) What is the labelled structure?



- a. Palatoglossus muscle      Xxx
- b. Palatopharyngeal muscle
- c. Geniohyoid muscle
- d. Mylohyoid muscle
- e. Genioglossus muscle

This pattern of growth is related to?



a. *V. cholera*

b. *V. parahemolyticus*

d. *Salmonella*

e. *Shigella* Xxx