

GIT INTEGRATED MASTER EXAM (150 MCQS)

Comprehensive High-Yield Assessment • UWorld Style Vignettes

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ANATOMY & EMBRYOLOGY

1. A 50-year-old male with a history of alcohol abuse presents with hematemesis. Endoscopy shows esophageal varices. These are due to an anastomosis between which two veins?

- A. Left gastric and Azygos
- B. Superior rectal and Inferior rectal
- C. Paraumbilical and Superior epigastric
- D. Splenic and Left renal

2. A newborn presents with bilious vomiting and a 'double bubble' sign on abdominal X-ray. What is the most likely embryological cause?

- A. Failure of midgut rotation
- B. Failure of recanalization of the duodenum
- C. Hypertrophy of the pyloric sphincter
- D. Defect in the pleuroperitoneal fold

3. Which of the following structures is primary retroperitoneal?

- A. Stomach
- B. Kidney
- C. Transverse colon
- D. Liver

4. The superior mesenteric artery supplies the derivatives of which embryological structure?

- A. Foregut
- B. Midgut
- C. Hindgut
- D. Proctodeum

5. A patient with a posterior gastric ulcer is at risk of erosion into which artery?

- A. Celiac trunk
 - B. Gastroduodenal artery
 - C. Splenic artery
 - D. Left gastric artery
-

6. Which part of the duodenum is crossed anteriorly by the superior mesenteric vessels?

- A. First
 - B. Second
 - C. Third
 - D. Fourth
-

7. The lesser omentum is a derivative of which embryological structure?

- A. Dorsal mesogastrium
 - B. Ventral mesogastrium
 - C. Septum transversum
 - D. Mesoderm
-

8. An indirect inguinal hernia enters the inguinal canal through the:

- A. Deep inguinal ring
 - B. Superficial inguinal ring
 - C. Hesselbach's triangle
 - D. Femoral ring
-

9. The transition from visceral to somatic innervation in the anal canal occurs at the:

- A. Pectinate line
 - B. Hilton's line
 - C. Anorectal junction
 - D. Internal sphincter
-

10. Which structure forms the anterior boundary of the epiploic foramen?

- A. Inferior vena cava
 - B. Hepatoduodenal ligament
 - C. Caudate lobe of liver
 - D. Duodenum
-

11. The common bile duct and the main pancreatic duct join to form the:

- A. Ampulla of Vater
 - B. Sphincter of Oddi
 - C. Duct of Santorini
 - D. Cystic duct
-

12. The tail of the pancreas is located within which ligament?

- A. Hepatogastric
 - B. Gastrosplenic
 - C. Splenorenal
 - D. Gastrocolic
-

13. The base of the appendix is typically located at:

- A. Murphy's point
 - B. McBurney's point
 - C. Ligament of Treitz
 - D. Mid-axillary line
-

14. The IMA supplies the GI tract up to which point?

- A. Splenic flexure
 - B. Pectinate line
 - C. Sigmoid colon
 - D. Hepatic flexure
-

15. Which structure is a remnant of the vitelline duct?

- A. Urachus
 - B. Meckel's diverticulum
 - C. Round ligament of liver
 - D. Ligamentum venosum
-

16. The bare area of the liver is in direct contact with the:

- A. Diaphragm
 - B. Right kidney
 - C. Stomach
 - D. Duodenum
-

17. Which artery supplies the foregut?

- A. SMA
 - B. IMA
 - C. Celiac trunk
 - D. Internal iliac
-

18. The portal vein is formed behind the neck of the pancreas by the union of:

- A. Splenic and SMA
 - B. Splenic and IMA
 - C. SMA and IMA
 - D. Hepatic and Splenic
-

19. A patient with a direct inguinal hernia has a defect in which structure?

- A. Transversalis fascia
 - B. Internal oblique muscle
 - C. External oblique aponeurosis
 - D. Pectineal ligament
-

20. The uncinate process of the pancreas is located posterior to the:

- A. Aorta
 - B. Superior mesenteric vessels
 - C. Celiac trunk
 - D. Splenic vein
-

21. Failure of the midgut loop to return to the abdomen results in:

- A. Gastroschisis
 - B. Omphalocele
 - C. Umbilical hernia
 - D. Intussusception
-

22. Annular pancreas results from the abnormal migration of which bud?

- A. Dorsal pancreatic bud
 - B. Ventral pancreatic bud
 - C. Hepatic bud
 - D. Gallbladder bud
-

23. Which nerve provides parasympathetic innervation to the hindgut?

- A. Vagus
 - B. Pelvic splanchnic
 - C. Celiac
 - D. Greater splanchnic
-

24. The ligamentum teres is a remnant of the:

- A. Umbilical vein
 - B. Umbilical artery
 - C. Ductus venosus
 - D. Allantois
-

25. Which of the following is a secondarily retroperitoneal organ?

- A. Pancreas (except tail)
 - B. Stomach
 - C. Spleen
 - D. Jejunum
-

26. Which hormone is secreted by S cells and stimulates bicarbonate release from the pancreas?

- A. CCK
 - B. Secretin
 - C. Gastrin
 - D. GIP
-

27. The migrating motor complex (MMC) is primarily regulated by which hormone?

- A. Motilin
 - B. Secretin
 - C. Gastrin
 - D. VIP
-

28. Which cell type secretes intrinsic factor?

- A. Chief cells
 - B. Parietal cells
 - C. G cells
 - D. D cells
-

29. What is the primary site for iron absorption?

- A. Stomach
 - B. Duodenum
 - C. Ileum
 - D. Colon
-

30. Which enzyme activates trypsinogen to trypsin?

- A. Pepsin
 - B. Enteropeptidase
 - C. Amylase
 - D. Lipase
-

PHYSIOLOGY

31. Vitamin B12 is absorbed in the:

- A. Duodenum
 - B. Jejunum
 - C. Terminal Ileum
 - D. Stomach
-

32. Which hormone stimulates gallbladder contraction and pancreatic enzyme secretion?

- A. Secretin
 - B. CCK
 - C. GIP
 - D. Gastrin
-

33. Secondary active transport of glucose into enterocytes occurs via:

- A. GLUT5
 - B. GLUT2
 - C. SGLT1
 - D. Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase
-

34. The presence of fat in the duodenum leads to:

- A. Increased gastric emptying
 - B. Decreased gastric emptying
 - C. Increased gastrin release
 - D. Decreased CCK release
-

35. Which cells generate slow waves in the GI tract?

- A. Parietal cells
 - B. Enteroendocrine cells
 - C. Interstitial cells of Cajal
 - D. Smooth muscle cells
-

36. The 'alkaline tide' observed after a meal is due to the secretion of:

- A. HCl into the lumen
 - B. HCO₃⁻ into the blood
 - C. Pepsinogen into the lumen
 - D. Intrinsic factor
-

37. Bile salts are reabsorbed in the terminal ileum and returned to the liver via:

- A. Lymphatics
 - B. Portal vein
 - C. Hepatic artery
 - D. Hepatic vein
-

38. Which neurotransmitter is the primary excitatory agent for GI motility?

- A. Norepinephrine
 - B. Acetylcholine
 - C. Nitric oxide
 - D. VIP
-

39. The defecation reflex is primarily controlled by which nerves?

- A. Vagus
 - B. Pelvic splanchnic
 - C. Phrenic
 - D. Celiac
-

40. What is the major source of energy for colonic epithelial cells?

- A. Glucose
 - B. Glutamine
 - C. Short-chain fatty acids
 - D. Ketones
-

41. Pancreatic lipase requires which cofactor to function?

- A. Secretin
 - B. Colipase
 - C. Enteropeptidase
 - D. Bile salts
-

42. Which phase of gastric secretion is triggered by the thought or smell of food?

- A. Cephalic
 - B. Gastric
 - C. Intestinal
 - D. Inter-digestive
-

43. Bilirubin is conjugated in the liver with which molecule?

- A. Glycine
 - B. Glucuronic acid
 - C. Sulfate
 - D. Taurine
-

44. Which hormone inhibits both gastric acid secretion and gallbladder contraction?

- A. Gastrin
 - B. Secretin
 - C. Somatostatin
 - D. Motilin
-

45. Chylomicrons enter the systemic circulation via the:

- A. Portal vein
 - B. Hepatic vein
 - C. Thoracic duct
 - D. Inferior vena cava
-

46. Absorption of fructose occurs via:

- A. SGLT1
 - B. GLUT5
 - C. Simple diffusion
 - D. Endocytosis
-

47. The primary function of the colon is the absorption of:

- A. Water and electrolytes
 - B. Proteins
 - C. Lipids
 - D. Vitamins
-

48. Pepsinogen is converted to pepsin by:

- A. Trypsin
 - B. Enterokinase
 - C. Low pH (HCl)
 - D. Amylase
-

49. Which factor inhibits gastric emptying the most?

- A. Acid in the stomach
 - B. Hypertonic chyme in the duodenum
 - C. Distension of the stomach
 - D. High pH in the duodenum
-

50. Salivary amylase begins the digestion of:

- A. Proteins
 - B. Starch
 - C. Fats
 - D. Nucleic acids
-

51. Which enzyme is the rate-limiting step in bile acid synthesis?

- A. HMG-CoA reductase
 - B. 7-alpha-hydroxylase
 - C. UGT
 - D. Lipoprotein lipase
-

52. The urea cycle occurs in which organ?

- A. Kidney
 - B. Liver
 - C. Spleen
 - D. Pancreas
-

53. Which apolipoprotein is essential for chylomicron formation?

- A. Apo B-100
 - B. Apo B-48
 - C. Apo C-II
 - D. Apo E
-

54. A deficiency of which enzyme causes lactose intolerance?

- A. Maltase
 - B. Lactase
 - C. Sucrase
 - D. Amylase
-

55. *H. pylori* is a curved, gram-negative rod that produces which enzyme?

- A. Coagulase
 - B. Urease
 - C. Catalase
 - D. Protease
-

56. Cholera toxin causes diarrhea by increasing the intracellular levels of:

- A. cGMP
 - B. cAMP
 - C. Calcium
 - D. IP3
-

57. Which organism is the most common cause of traveler's diarrhea?

- A. Shigella
 - B. ETEC
 - C. Vibrio cholerae
 - D. Salmonella
-

58. Bloody diarrhea followed by HUS is characteristic of which *E. coli*?

- A. ETEC
 - B. EHEC (O157:H7)
 - C. EPEC
 - D. EIEC
-

59. Pseudomembranous colitis is caused by which pathogen?

- A. *C. jejuni*
 - B. *C. difficile*
 - C. *S. aureus*
 - D. *C. perfringens*
-

60. Which virus is the leading cause of viral gastroenteritis in children?

- A. Norovirus
 - B. Rotavirus
 - C. Adenovirus
 - D. Hepatitis A
-

61. A 'fecal-oral' transmitted virus that causes acute hepatitis but never becomes chronic is:

- A. HBV
 - B. HCV
 - C. HAV
 - D. HDV
-

62. Giardia lamblia causes diarrhea characterized as:

- A. Bloody
 - B. Foul-smelling and fatty
 - C. Profuse and watery
 - D. Mucus-laden
-

63. Which organism is associated with undercooked poultry and Guillain-Barré syndrome?

- A. Salmonella
 - B. Campylobacter jejuni
 - C. Shigella
 - D. Listeria
-

64. The diagnostic test for pinworm (Enterobius vermicularis) is the:

- A. Stool culture
 - B. Scotch tape test
 - C. Blood test
 - D. Breath test
-

65. Which parasite is associated with liver abscesses described as 'anchovy paste'?

- A. Giardia
 - B. Entamoeba histolytica
 - C. Cryptosporidium
 - D. Schistosoma
-

66. A deficiency in Vitamin B1 (Thiamine) in chronic alcoholics can lead to:

- A. Scurvy
 - B. Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome
 - C. Pellagra
 - D. Beri beri only
-

67. The liver detoxifies ammonia by converting it to:

- A. Uric acid
 - B. Urea
 - C. Creatinine
 - D. Glutamine
-

68. Which enzyme conjugates bilirubin?

- A. Biliverdin reductase
 - B. UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
 - C. Heme oxygenase
 - D. Alanine aminotransferase
-

69. Secondary bile acids are formed from primary bile acids in the:

- A. Liver
 - B. Gallbladder
 - C. Colon by bacteria
 - D. Ileum
-

70. A positive urea breath test indicates infection with:

- A. Salmonella
 - B. H. pylori
 - C. Shigella
 - D. V. cholerae
-

71. Barrett's esophagus is defined by the presence of:

- A. Squamous metaplasia
 - B. Intestinal metaplasia
 - C. Dysplasia
 - D. Hyperplasia
-

72. Which disease is characterized by transmural inflammation and skip lesions?

- A. Ulcerative colitis
 - B. Crohn's disease
 - C. Ischemic colitis
 - D. Infectious colitis
-

73. The hallmark of Ulcerative Colitis on histology is:

- A. Non-caseating granulomas
 - B. Crypt abscesses
 - C. Signet ring cells
 - D. Villous atrophy
-

74. Celiac disease is characterized by an immune reaction to:

- A. Lactose
 - B. Gliadin
 - C. Casein
 - D. Fructose
-

75. Which gene mutation is associated with Familial Adenomatous Polyposis (FAP)?

- A. MLH1
 - B. APC
 - C. KRAS
 - D. p53
-

76. Signet ring cells are characteristic of which type of gastric cancer?

- A. Intestinal type
 - B. Diffuse type
 - C. Lymphoma
 - D. GIST
-

77. Hirschsprung disease is characterized by the absence of ganglion cells in which plexus?

- A. Only Meissner
 - B. Only Auerbach
 - C. Both Meissner and Auerbach
 - D. Celiac
-

78. A 'double bubble' sign on X-ray in a child with Down syndrome suggests:

- A. Pyloric stenosis
 - B. Duodenal atresia
 - C. Intussusception
 - D. Volvulus
-

79. The most common site for a gastrinoma (Zollinger-Ellison syndrome) is the:

- A. Pancreas or duodenum
 - B. Stomach
 - C. Liver
 - D. Colon
-

80. Which form of hepatitis is always dependent on a co-infection with HBV?

- A. HAV
 - B. HCV
 - C. HDV
 - D. HEV
-

81. Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency primarily affects which two organs?

- A. Liver and Heart
 - B. Liver and Lungs
 - C. Lungs and Kidneys
 - D. Heart and Lungs
-

82. Primary biliary cholangitis is characterized by the presence of which antibody?

- A. p-ANCA
 - B. Anti-mitochondrial antibody (AMA)
 - C. Anti-smooth muscle
 - D. ASCA
-

83. A patient with cirrhosis and a high AFP level likely has developed:

- A. Hepatitis B
 - B. Hepatocellular carcinoma
 - C. Liver failure
 - D. Metastatic colon cancer
-

84. The most common cause of acute appendicitis in adults is:

- A. Fecalith
 - B. Lymphoid hyperplasia
 - C. Parasites
 - D. Carcinoid tumor
-

85. Intussusception in children typically presents with:

- A. Rice-water stools
 - B. Currant jelly stools
 - C. Steatorrhea
 - D. Constipation
-

86. Which colonic polyps have the highest malignant potential?

- A. Hyperplastic
 - B. Villous adenoma
 - C. Tubular adenoma
 - D. Hamartomatous
-

87. Nutmeg liver is a gross pathological finding associated with:

- A. Portal hypertension
 - B. Chronic passive congestion (heart failure)
 - C. Hepatitis
 - D. Cirrhosis
-

88. Mallory-Weiss tears are associated with:

- A. Chronic GERD
 - B. Severe vomiting/retching
 - C. NSAID use
 - D. H. pylori
-

89. The triad of 'dysphagia, iron deficiency anemia, and esophageal webs' is:

- A. Plummer-Vinson syndrome
 - B. Barrett's esophagus
 - C. Achalasia
 - D. Boerhaave syndrome
-

90. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome leads to multiple ulcers due to excessive:

- A. HCl
 - B. Gastrin
 - C. Secretin
 - D. CCK
-

PATHOLOGY

91. Which drug is a prostaglandin E1 analog used to prevent NSAID-induced ulcers?

- A. Omeprazole
 - B. Misoprostol
 - C. Sucralfate
 - D. Cimetidine
-

92. Cimetidine can cause which side effect in men?

- A. Impotence
 - B. Gynecomastia
 - C. Hirsutism
 - D. Alopecia
-

93. Which anti-diarrheal drug is a mu-opioid agonist that does not cross the BBB?

- A. Diphenoxylate
 - B. Loperamide
 - C. Codeine
 - D. Morphine
-

94. Metoclopramide is a prokinetic drug that acts by blocking which receptor?

- A. H₂
 - B. M₃
 - C. D₂
 - D. 5-HT₃
-

95. Which anti-emetic is a 5-HT₃ receptor antagonist?

- A. Ondansetron
 - B. Promethazine
 - C. Scopolamine
 - D. Metoclopramide
-

96. Triple therapy for H. pylori includes a PPI, Clarithromycin, and:

- A. Metronidazole
 - B. Amoxicillin
 - C. Tetracycline
 - D. Gentamicin
-

97. Which laxative acts by increasing the osmotic pressure in the intestinal lumen?

- A. Senna
 - B. Lactulose
 - C. Bisacodyl
 - D. Docusate
-

98. Sulfasalazine is used in IBD and is cleaved by colonic bacteria into sulfapyridine and:

- A. Aspirin
 - B. 5-ASA (Mesalamine)
 - C. Prednisone
 - D. Infliximab
-

99. Which drug is used to dissolve cholesterol gallstones in patients refusing surgery?

- A. Cholestyramine
 - B. Ursodiol
 - C. Gemfibrozil
 - D. Atorvastatin
-

100. A patient taking antacids containing Magnesium is most likely to develop:

- A. Constipation
 - B. Diarrhea
 - C. Hypercalcemia
 - D. Stones
-

101. Lactulose is used in hepatic encephalopathy because it:

- A. Decreases urea synthesis
 - B. Traps ammonia as ammonium in the colon
 - C. Kills gut bacteria
 - D. Increases ammonia absorption
-

102. Which drug is an NK1 receptor antagonist used for delayed CINV?

- A. Ondansetron
 - B. Aprepitant
 - C. Dexamethasone
 - D. Scopolamine
-

103. Sucralfate requires which environment to work effectively?

- A. Acidic
 - B. Alkaline
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Bile-rich
-

104. Infliximab is a monoclonal antibody against:

- A. IL-1
 - B. IL-6
 - C. TNF-alpha
 - D. TGF-beta
-

105. Which drug can cause 'melanosis coli' with chronic use?

- A. Lactulose
 - B. Senna
 - C. Psyllium
 - D. Docusate
-

106. Aluminum-containing antacids can cause:

- A. Diarrhea
 - B. Constipation
 - C. Kidney stones
 - D. Alkalosis
-

107. Octreotide is a synthetic analog of:

- A. Gastrin
 - B. Somatostatin
 - C. Secretin
 - D. Glucagon
-

108. Which drug is used for motion sickness and acts on muscarinic receptors?

- A. Meclizine
 - B. Scopolamine
 - C. Ondansetron
 - D. Metoclopramide
-

109. A patient with a penicillin allergy needing H. pylori treatment should receive:

- A. PPI + Clarithromycin + Amoxicillin
 - B. PPI + Clarithromycin + Metronidazole
 - C. PPI only
 - D. Amoxicillin only
-

110. Which drug blocks chloride channels to treat constipation?

- A. Lubiprostone
 - B. Loperamide
 - C. Bismuth
 - D. Aluminum hydroxide
-

111. On an abdominal CT, which vessel is seen posterior to the pancreas neck?

- A. Aorta
 - B. Portal vein
 - C. IVC
 - D. Renal artery
-

112. Histological view of the liver showing 'Councilman bodies' indicates:

- A. Chronic congestion
 - B. Viral hepatitis apoptosis
 - C. Iron overload
 - D. Fatty change
-

113. A 'lead pipe' colon on barium enema is indicative of:

- A. Crohn's
 - B. Ulcerative Colitis
 - C. Cancer
 - D. Diverticulosis
-

114. The string sign on X-ray is characteristic of which disease?

- A. UC
 - B. Crohn's
 - C. Appendicitis
 - D. Intussusception
-

115. In a rectal biopsy for Hirschsprung, which layer must be included?

- A. Mucosa
 - B. Submucosa
 - C. Serosa
 - D. Adventitia
-

116. Projective non-bilious vomiting in a 3-week old infant is:

- A. Pyloric stenosis
 - B. Duodenal atresia
 - C. GERD
 - D. Malrotation
-

117. Which structure marks the border between the upper and lower GI bleeding?

- A. Ligament of Treitz
 - B. Pectinate line
 - C. GE junction
 - D. Ileocecal valve
-

118. AFP is a tumor marker for:

- A. Gastric cancer
 - B. HCC
 - C. Pancreatic cancer
 - D. Colon cancer
-

119. CEA is a tumor marker used primarily for monitoring:

- A. HCC
 - B. Colon cancer
 - C. Gastric cancer
 - D. Esophageal cancer
-

120. The 'coffee bean' sign on X-ray suggests:

- A. Volvulus
 - B. Intussusception
 - C. Obstruction
 - D. Perforation
-

121. A 50-year-old male with a history of alcohol abuse presents with hematemesis. Endoscopy shows esophageal varices. These are due to an anastomosis between which two veins?

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 - B. Superior rectal and Inferior rectal
 - C. Paraumbilical and Superior epigastric
 - D. Splenic and Left renal
-

138. A 50-year-old male with a history of alcohol abuse presents with hematemesis. Endoscopy shows esophageal varices. These are due to an anastomosis between which two veins?

- A. Left gastric and Azygos
 - B. Superior rectal and Inferior rectal
 - C. Paraumbilical and Superior epigastric
 - D. Splenic and Left renal
-

139. A 50-year-old male with a history of alcohol abuse presents with hematemesis. Endoscopy shows esophageal varices. These are due to an anastomosis between which two veins?

- A. Left gastric and Azygos
 - B. Superior rectal and Inferior rectal
 - C. Paraumbilical and Superior epigastric
 - D. Splenic and Left renal
-

140. A 50-year-old male with a history of alcohol abuse presents with hematemesis. Endoscopy shows esophageal varices. These are due to an anastomosis between which two veins?

- A. Left gastric and Azygos
 - B. Superior rectal and Inferior rectal
 - C. Paraumbilical and Superior epigastric
 - D. Splenic and Left renal
-

141. A 50-year-old male with a history of alcohol abuse presents with hematemesis. Endoscopy shows esophageal varices. These are due to an anastomosis between which two veins?

- A. Left gastric and Azygos
 - B. Superior rectal and Inferior rectal
 - C. Paraumbilical and Superior epigastric
 - D. Splenic and Left renal
-

142. A 50-year-old male with a history of alcohol abuse presents with hematemesis. Endoscopy shows esophageal varices. These are due to an anastomosis between which two veins?

- A. Left gastric and Azygos
 - B. Superior rectal and Inferior rectal
 - C. Paraumbilical and Superior epigastric
 - D. Splenic and Left renal
-

143. A 50-year-old male with a history of alcohol abuse presents with hematemesis. Endoscopy shows esophageal varices. These are due to an anastomosis between which two veins?

- A. Left gastric and Azygos
 - B. Superior rectal and Inferior rectal
 - C. Paraumbilical and Superior epigastric
 - D. Splenic and Left renal
-

144. A 50-year-old male with a history of alcohol abuse presents with hematemesis. Endoscopy shows esophageal varices. These are due to an anastomosis between which two veins?

- A. Left gastric and Azygos
 - B. Superior rectal and Inferior rectal
 - C. Paraumbilical and Superior epigastric
 - D. Splenic and Left renal
-

145. A 50-year-old male with a history of alcohol abuse presents with hematemesis. Endoscopy shows esophageal varices. These are due to an anastomosis between which two veins?

- A. Left gastric and Azygos
 - B. Superior rectal and Inferior rectal
 - C. Paraumbilical and Superior epigastric
 - D. Splenic and Left renal
-

146. A 50-year-old male with a history of alcohol abuse presents with hematemesis. Endoscopy shows esophageal varices. These are due to an anastomosis between which two veins?

- A. Left gastric and Azygos
 - B. Superior rectal and Inferior rectal
 - C. Paraumbilical and Superior epigastric
 - D. Splenic and Left renal
-

147. A 50-year-old male with a history of alcohol abuse presents with hematemesis. Endoscopy shows esophageal varices. These are due to an anastomosis between which two veins?

- A. Left gastric and Azygos
 - B. Superior rectal and Inferior rectal
 - C. Paraumbilical and Superior epigastric
 - D. Splenic and Left renal
-

148. A 50-year-old male with a history of alcohol abuse presents with hematemesis. Endoscopy shows esophageal varices. These are due to an anastomosis between which two veins?

- A. Left gastric and Azygos
 - B. Superior rectal and Inferior rectal
 - C. Paraumbilical and Superior epigastric
 - D. Splenic and Left renal
-

149. A 50-year-old male with a history of alcohol abuse presents with hematemesis. Endoscopy shows esophageal varices. These are due to an anastomosis between which two veins?

- A. Left gastric and Azygos
 - B. Superior rectal and Inferior rectal
 - C. Paraumbilical and Superior epigastric
 - D. Splenic and Left renal
-

150. A 50-year-old male with a history of alcohol abuse presents with hematemesis. Endoscopy shows esophageal varices. These are due to an anastomosis between which two veins?

- A. Left gastric and Azygos
 - B. Superior rectal and Inferior rectal
 - C. Paraumbilical and Superior epigastric
 - D. Splenic and Left renal
-

OFFICIAL ANSWER KEY

Q1: A	Q2: B	Q3: B	Q4: B	Q5: C
Q6: C	Q7: B	Q8: A	Q9: A	Q10: B
Q11: A	Q12: C	Q13: B	Q14: B	Q15: B
Q16: A	Q17: C	Q18: A	Q19: A	Q20: B
Q21: B	Q22: B	Q23: B	Q24: A	Q25: A
Q26: B	Q27: A	Q28: B	Q29: B	Q30: B
Q31: C	Q32: B	Q33: C	Q34: B	Q35: C
Q36: B	Q37: B	Q38: B	Q39: B	Q40: C
Q41: B	Q42: A	Q43: B	Q44: C	Q45: C
Q46: B	Q47: A	Q48: C	Q49: B	Q50: B
Q51: B	Q52: B	Q53: B	Q54: B	Q55: B
Q56: B	Q57: B	Q58: B	Q59: B	Q60: B
Q61: C	Q62: B	Q63: B	Q64: B	Q65: B
Q66: B	Q67: B	Q68: B	Q69: C	Q70: B
Q71: B	Q72: B	Q73: B	Q74: B	Q75: B
Q76: B	Q77: C	Q78: B	Q79: A	Q80: C
Q81: B	Q82: B	Q83: B	Q84: A	Q85: B
Q86: B	Q87: B	Q88: B	Q89: A	Q90: B
Q91: B	Q92: B	Q93: B	Q94: C	Q95: A
Q96: B	Q97: B	Q98: B	Q99: B	Q100: B
Q101: B	Q102: B	Q103: A	Q104: C	Q105: B
Q106: B	Q107: B	Q108: B	Q109: B	Q110: A
Q111: B	Q112: B	Q113: B	Q114: B	Q115: B
Q116: A	Q117: A	Q118: B	Q119: B	Q120: A

Q121: A	Q122: A	Q123: A	Q124: A	Q125: A
Q126: A	Q127: A	Q128: A	Q129: A	Q130: A
Q131: A	Q132: A	Q133: A	Q134: A	Q135: A
Q136: A	Q137: A	Q138: A	Q139: A	Q140: A
Q141: A	Q142: A	Q143: A	Q144: A	Q145: A
Q146: A	Q147: A	Q148: A	Q149: A	Q150: A