

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

MCOs : Lecture 1

1. All of the following are true about oral leukoplakia except :
 - a- It appears as whitish mucosal patch .
 - b- It occurs due to chronic irritation .
 - c- Common sites are lips , tongue and cheek .
 - d- Malignant transformation into adenocarcinoma is a major complication .
2. Predisposing factors of squamous cell carcinoma of the tongue include all of the following except :
 - a- HPV 16 & 18
 - b- TB ulcer
 - c- 3ry syphilis (gumma)
 - d- Tobacco chewing
3. The etiology of sialadenitis in Sjogren`s syndrome is :
 - a- Autoimmune
 - b- Traumatic
 - c- Viral infection
 - d- Bacterial infection
4. The most common virus causing sialadenitis is :
 - a- CMV
 - b- EPV
 - c- Mumps
 - d- HSV
5. Most of salivary gland tumors occur in :

a- Parotid gland	b- Submandibular glands
c- Sublingual glands	d- Minor salivary gland

6. The most common primary malignant salivary gland tumor is :

- a- Adenoid cystic carcinoma .
- b- Adenolymphoma .
- c- Adenocarcinoma .
- d- Mucoepidermoid carcinoma .

7. Leukoplakia is a :

- a- Benign tumor .
- b- Malignant tumor .
- c- Premalignant lesion .
- d- Tumor-like lesion .

8. Histologic features of leukoplakia are :

- a- Hyperkeratosis .
- b- Parakeratosis .
- c- Acanthosis .
- d- Cytoiologic atypia .
- e- All of the above .

9. Mixed salivary tumor is a :

- a- Benign epithelial tumor .
- b- Benign mesenchymal tumor .
- c- Benign epithelial and mesenchymal tumor .
- d- Malignant tumor .

10. Mixed salivary tumor consists of all except :

- a- Epithelial cells.
- b- Myoepithelial cells .
- c- Cartilage .
- d- Muscle .
- e- Myxomatous connective tissue .

11. Warthin`s tumor means :

- a- Pleomorphic oedema .
- b- Oncocytoma .
- c- Papillary cystadenoma lymphatosum .
- d- Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

12. Warthin`s tumor consists of :

- a- Sheets of epithelial cells .
- b- Mesenchymal element .
- c- Papillae covering lymphoid tissue .
- d- Mixed epithelial and mesenchymal tissue .

13. Most common salivary gland tumor is :

- a- Adenoid cystic carcinoma .
- b- Pleomorphic adenoma .
- c- Mucoepidermoid carcinoma .
- d- Warthin`s tumor .

14. Malignant salivary gland tumor more common in minor salivary glands is :

- a- Leukoplakia .
- b- Pleomorphic adenoma .
- c- Adenolymphoma .
- d- Adenoid cystic carcinoma .

15. Pleomorphic adenoma is characterized by the following : **21**

- a- It is a malignant tumor of salivary glands .
- b- It has common recurrence after surgical excision .
- c- Its commonest site is the submandibular gland .
- d- It is also called adenolymphoma .

16. Which of the following is not a predisposing factor of squamous carcinoma of the tongue : 20

- a- Leukoplakia
- b- Tobacco chewing
- c- Human papilloma virus HPV 16 & 18 .
- d- Epstein barr virus infection .

17. Pleomorphic adenoma of salivary glands is : 20

- a- Locally malignant tumor .
- b- Formed of mixture of epithelial and myoepithelial cells .
- c- Completely capsulated .
- d- Undergo malignant transformation .

18. A 50 Year old man presented with enlarged parotid gland , parotidectomy showed an encapsulated multinodular tumor .

Microscopically this tumor consists of sheets of epithelial cells with myxomatous stroma and area of cartilage . this tumor is : 20

- a- Oncocytoma .
- b- Warthin`s tumor .
- c- Mixed salivary tumor .
- d- Mucoepidermoid carcinoma .

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Question number	Answer
1	D
2	B
3	A
4	C
5	A
6	D
7	C
8	E
9	C
10	D
11	C
12	C
13	B
14	D
15	B
16	D
17	D
18	C

MCQs : lecture 2

1. **Achalasia means :**
 - a- Failure of canalization of the esophagus .
 - b- An outpouching of part of the wall of the esophagus .
 - c- Loss of the contractility of the esophagus and failure of relaxation of the lower esophageal sphincter .
 - d- Protrusion of the upper part of the esophagus into the neck .
2. **All of the following are true about hiatus hernia except :**
 - a- Protrusion of the upper part of the stomach into the thorax .
 - b- Predisposing factors include obesity , lifting heavy loads & frequent coughing fits .
 - c- It is due to increase intrathoracic pressure and increased diaphragmatic tone .
 - d- It results in regurgitation of gastric contents and GERD .
3. **Common causes of acute esophagitis include all of the following except :**
 - a- HSV 1
 - b- CMV
 - c- Candida albicans
 - d- HPV
4. **The benign esophageal tumor which may be linked to HPV infection is :**
 - a- Hemangioma .
 - b- Squamous cell papilloma .
 - c- Leiomyoma .
 - d- Lipoma .
5. **Oesophageal varices result from :**
 - a- Diverticula of the oesophagus .
 - b- Congenital malformation .
 - c- Portal hypertension .
 - d- Tumors .
 - e- Mucosal atrophy .

6. The oesophageal varices may be fatal due to :

- a- Malignant transformation .
- b- Severe haematemesis .
- c- Severe haemoptysis .
- d- Fistula formation .
- e- None of the above .

7. The commonest type of oesophagitis is :

- a- Fungal oesophagitis .
- b- Bacterial oesophagitis .
- c- Viral oesophagitis .
- d- Reflux oesophagitis .
- e- Chemical oesophagitis .

8. Barrett`s oesophagus is a :

- a- Hyperplastic lesion .
- b- Metaplastic lesion .
- c- Dysplastic lesion .
- d- Neoplastic lesion .

9. To diagnose barrett`s oesophagus , the biopsy should be take : (مش عارفة علينا ولا لأ)

- a- 10 cm from the incisors .
- b- 7 cm from the incisors .
- c- 10 cm from the gastro-oesophageal junction .
- d- 3 cm from the gastro-oesophageal junction .

10. Barrett`s oesophagus may predispose to :

- a- Oesophagitis .
- b- Acid reflux .
- c- Adenocarcinoma .
- d- Squamous cell carcinoma .

11. The most important risk factor for adenocarcinoma of the oesophagus is :

- a- Reflux oesophagitis .
- b- Oesophageal diverticula .
- c- Heavy smoking .
- d- Barrett`s oesophagus .

12. All of the following are features of oesophageal varices except :

- a- Caused by portal hypertension .
- b- Affects distal oesophagus and proximal stomach .
- c- May lead to fatal hematemesis .
- d- May predispose to oesophageal cancer .

13. Barrett's oesophagus is a dangerous condition because it predisposes to :

- a- Peptic ulceration .
- b- Adenocarcinoma of the oesophagus .
- c- Reflux oesophagitis .
- d- Squamous cell carcinoma of the oesophagus .

14. The nature of lesion in Barrett's oesophagus is : (مكرر) 20

- a- Congenital anomaly .
- b- Inflammatory disease .
- c- Metaplastic process .
- d- Neoplastic lesion .

15. Achalasia of the oesophagus means : (مكرر) 21

- a- An outpouching of the wall of the oesophagus .
- b- Failure of relaxation of the lower oesophageal sphincter .
- c- Failure of embryological canalization of the oesophagus .
- d- Intestinal metaplasia in the lower end of the oesophagus .

16. A male patient suffers from reflux of gastric contents into the distal oesophagus . biopsy from distal oesophagus shows change of the squamous epithelium into columnar epithelium . this condition is called :

- a- Reflux oesophagitis .
- b- Esophageal carcinoma .
- c- Esophageal varices .
- d- Peptic ulcer .
- e- Barrett's esophagus .

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Question number	Answer
1	C
2	C
3	D
4	B
5	C
6	B
7	D
8	B
9	D
10	C
11	D
12	D
13	B
14	C
15	B
16	E

MCQs : Lecture 3,4 & 5

1. Common cause of acute gastritis include all of the following except :
 - a- Alcohol
 - b- Aspirin and NSAIDs
 - c- Autoimmune
 - d- Cortisone & cytotoxic drugs
2. Pathogenesis of acute gastritis include all of the following except :
 - a- Damage of epithelial cells
 - b- Diminished secretion of mucous
 - c- Parietal cell destruction leading to diminished acid secretion
 - d- Inhibition of prostaglandin secretion by mucosal cell
3. The most common cause of acute gastritis is :
 - a- Alcohol
 - b- Autoimmune gastritis
 - c- H-pylori infection
 - d- NSAIDs
4. Pathogenesis of H-pylori gastritis include all of the following except :
 - a- The organism is found in the mucous layer of gastric epithelium
 - b- High acid production occurs almost in all cases
 - c- The acute inflammatory response is mediated by complement
 - d- Neutrophils release proteases and ROS
5. Causes of acute gastric ulceration include all of the following except :

a- Stress ulcers	b- Zollinger Ellison syndrome
c- Curling ulcers	d- Cushing ulcers

6. One of the gross features of peptic ulcer disease is :
- a- Peptic ulcers are more common in the stomach than the duodenum
 - b- Duodenal ulcers occur in the first few centimeters of the duodenum on the anterior wall
 - c- Gastric ulcers are predominately located at the junction between the fundus & the body more on the greater curvature
 - d- Peptic ulcers are usually multiple
7. All of the following are benign mesenchymal gastric tumors except :
- a- Adenomatous polyp
 - b- GIST
 - c- Leiomyoma
 - d- Schwannoma
8. Risk of development of adenocarcinoma is high with :
- a- Inflammatory polyp
 - b- Hyperplastic polyp
 - c- Adenomatous polyp
 - d- Fundic polyp
9. One of the predisposing factors of gastric carcinoma is :
- a- Hyperchlorohydria favors the growth of bacteria that catalyse the formation of nitrosamines
 - b- Autoimmune gastritis type A
 - c- Increased expression of E cadherins in diffuse gastric cancer
 - d- Blood group O
10. Regarding gastric lymphoma , its risk significantly increases with ;
- a- Peptic ulcer
 - b- H-pylori gastritis
 - c- Adenomatous polyp
 - d- Autoimmune gastritis

11. Congenital pyloric stenosis is due to :

- a- Mucosal inflammation
- b- Outside pressure
- c- Smooth muscle hypertrophy
- d- All of the above
- e- None of the above

12. Chronic atrophic gastritis is characterized by :

- a- Atrophy of the glandular epithelium
- b- Atrophy of the muscle layer
- c- All of the above
- d- None of the above

13. Activity in chronic gastritis means :

- a- Excess infiltration by lymphocytes
- b- Excess infiltration by plasma cells
- c- Infiltration by polymorphs
- d- Proliferation of fibroblasts
- e- Dysplastic changes

14. The premalignant changes in chronic gastritis is :

- a- Extensive inflammation
- b- Activity
- c- Atrophy
- d- Intestinal metaplasia
- e- Presence of helicobacter

15. Helicobacter pylori are :

- a- Rod-shaped bacilli
- b- S-shaped bacilli
- c- Fusiform bacilli
- d- Spirochetes

16. The commonest cause of chronic gastritis is :

- a- Drugs
- b- H-pylori
- c- Autoimmune
- d- Chemicals

17. The following is NOT a feature of chronic gastritis :

- a- Chronic inflammation
- b- Glandular hypertrophy
- c- Metaplasia
- d- Activity
- e- Dysplasia

18. Pathogenicity of *Helicobacter pylori* is due to :

- a- Direct cytopathic effect
- b- Induction of cell-mediated hypersensitivity reaction
- c- Production of urease enzyme
- d- Production of coagulase enzyme

19. Granulomatous gastritis is NOT due to :

- a- Tuberculosis
- b- Crohn`s disease
- c- Foreign body
- d- H-pylori
- e- Sarcoidosis

20. The commonest site of peptic ulcer is the : 20

- a- Oesophagus
- b- Stomach
- c- Duodenum
- d- Large intestine
- e- Meckel`s diverticulum

21. Peptic ulcer does NOT occur in the :

- a- Oesophagus
- b- Stomach
- c- Duodenum
- d- Large intestine
- e- Meckel`s diverticulum

22. The commonest cause of peptic ulcer is :

- a- Increase gastric acid
- b- Drugs
- c- H-pylori
- d- Smoking
- e- Autoimmune reaction

23. The histological feature of peptic ulcer include all except :

- a- Inflammatory cell infiltrate
- b- Granulation tissue formation
- c- Proliferation of the smooth muscle fibers
- d- Fibrosis

24. The edges of acute peptic ulcer are :

- a- Everted
- b- Inverted
- c- Clear cut
- d- Undermined

25. Complications of duodenal peptic ulcer do NOT include :

- a- Haemorrhage
- b- Perforation
- c- Stenosis
- d- Malignant transformation

26. The following factors predispose to gastric carcinoma except :

- a- Adenoma
- b- Leiomyoma
- c- Intestinal metaplasia
- d- Dysplasia

27. The commonest mesenchymal tumor of the stomach is :

- a- Fibroma
- b- Lipoma
- c- Leiomyoma
- d- Rhabdomyoma
- e- Haemangioma

28. Gastric adenocarcinoma is classified according to lauren`s classification into :

- a- Well and poorly differentiated grades
- b- Intestinal and diffuse types
- c- Superficial and deep types
- d- Exophytic and endophytic types

29. Linitis plastica means :

- a- Diffuse infiltration of the gastric wall by malignancy
- b- Non-malignant lesion
- c- Location infiltrating carcinoma
- d- Malignant ulcer
- e- Carcinoma in situ

30. Gastric carcinoma metastasizes the ovary mainly by :

- a- Direct spread
- b- Lymphatic spread
- c- Blood spread
- d- Transcoelomic spread

31. Transcoelomic spread of gastric carcinoma goes mainly to :

- a- Liver
- b- Kidney
- c- Ovary
- d- Uterus
- e- Intestine

32. The commonest cause of haematemesis in Egypt is :

- a- Carcinoma of the oesophagus
- b- Oesophageal varices
- c- Gastric carcinoma
- d- Peptic ulcer
- e- H-pylori

33. GIST is frequently associated with :

- a- Bc12 mutation
- b- P53 mutation
- c- Her2Neu mutation
- d- c-KIT mutation

34. signet ring carcinoma of the stomach : **20**

- a- Characterized by excess extracellular mucin
- b- Presented grossly as linitis plastica
- c- Is intestinal type adenocarcinoma of the stomach
- d- Has definite precursor lesion

35. H-pylori infection is a risk factor for the following : **21**

- a- Chronic gastritis
- b- Peptic ulcer disease
- c- gastric lymphoma
- d- All of the above

36. All of the following is true about diffuse gastric carcinoma except : **21**

- a- The stomach has a leather bottle appearance
- b- It has an infiltrative growth pattern
- c- It occur as an exophytic fungating mass
- d- It is formed of dyscohesive signet ring cells

37. A 50 years old male suffers from epigastric pain , endoscopy shows a duodenal ulcer which is round , small with clear floor . the most possible diagnosis is :

- a- Peptic ulcer
- b- Tuberculous ulcer
- c- Typhoid ulcer
- d- Malignant ulcer
- e- Bilharzial ulcer

38. A 40 years old female with a long history of gastritis , presented now with hematoemesis . gastric biopsy revealed the picture of adenocarcinoma . the most possible cause of gastritis was :

- a- Autoimmune gastritis
- b- Drug induced gastritis
- c- Tuberculous gastritis
- d- Viral gastritis
- e- H-pylori

39. A 34 years old female presented with repeated vomiting , endoscopic examination showed diffuse thickening of the wall of the pyloric canal . the most possible diagnosis is :

- a- Chronic gastritis
- b- Peptic ulcer
- c- Gastric adenocarcinoma , intestinal type
- d- Signet ring carcinoma
- e- Congenital pyloric stenosis

40. A patient taking aspirin for many years , now he is complaining of hematemesis . the most possible diagnosis :

- a- Peptic ulcer
- b- Oesophageal carcinoma
- c- Chronic gastritis
- d- Oesophageal varices
- e- None of the above

Question number	Answer
1	C
2	C
3	C
4	B
5	B
6	B
7	A
8	C
9	B
10	B
11	C
12	A
13	C
14	D
15	B
16	B
17	B
18	C
19	D
20	C
21	D
22	C
23	C
24	C
25	D
26	B
27	C
28	B
29	A
30	D
31	C
32	B
33	D
34	B
35	D
36	C
37	A
38	E
39	D
40	A