

Patho + micro past papers (017,018,019)

Patho

Which of the following isnt a risk factor of gall bladder cancer:

- a-Female
- b-gender
- c-Paristic infection
- d-Inflammation of liver

Answer: C

2- Most common malignancy of the liver

- a-Hepatocelular carcinoma
- b-metastatic tumors
- c-adenocarcinoma

Answer: B

3- not associated with chronic liver disease

- a-portal hypertension
- b-cirrhosis
- c-testicular hypertrophy

Answer: C

4- Wilson disease by cu accumulation is caused by ?

a-increased absorption from renal

c-decreased excretion from renal

c-decreased absorption from hepatic

d- increase absorption from hepatic

Answer: D

5- a person with transplant bone marrow, one of the complication

a- Veno-occlusive disease

b- Peliosis Hepatis

Answer: A

6- Thrombotic occlusion caused by all except

a-cardiac failure

b-pregnancy

c-oral contraceptive

d-malignancy

Answer: A

7- Ascities with behavior change in child

a-cooper or Wilson

b-hemochromatin

Answer: A

8- fibrosis of the hepatic duct and cholestasis, whats is most likely in the blood test?

a- alkaline phosphatase

9- A woman with Inflammatory bowel disease and hepatitis like symptoms with no viral load, whats elevated in her blood

a- Antimitochondrial antibodies

c-anti pyruvate dehydrogenase

b-antinuclear cytoplasmic antibodies

Answer: B

10- Mallory hyaline bodies can be seen in hepatocytes in all the following conditions EXCEPT:

a. Hepatocellular carcinoma.

b. Submassive hepatic necrosis.

c. Alcoholic cirrhosis.

d. Primary biliary cirrhosis.

e. Wilson disease.

Answer: B

11- The most common form of alcoholic liver disease is

- a. Massive necrosis.
- b. Hepatic steatosis.
- c. Ductular proliferation.
- d. Cirrhosis.
- e. Alcoholic hepatitis.

Answer: B

12- The most common cause of massive hepatic necrosis is:

- a. Wilson disease.
- b. Acute fatty liver of pregnancy.
- c. Autoimmune hepatitis.
- d. Viral hepatitis.
- e. Drugs and chemicals.

Answer: D

13- The outstanding feature of chronic hepatitis is:

- a. Portal lymphocytic infiltrate.
- b. Councilman bodies.
- c. Steatosis.
- d. Fibrosis.

e. Bile duct damage.

Answer: D

14- Portosystemic shunt is not known to occur in this site:

a. Within the rectum.

b. Gastroesophageal junction.

c. Splenic hilum.

d. Retroperitoneum.

e. Falciform ligament of the liver.

Answer: C

15- Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease is seen in all of the following conditions EXCEPT one:

a. Insulin resistance

b. Obesity

c. Diabetes mellitus type 2

d. Dyslipidemia

e. Chronic anemia

Answer: E

16- A 55 year old man with a history of chronic alcoholism diagnosed with early cirrhosis. The development of which of the following conditions is associated with high mortality rate in this patient?

a.Caput medosa.

b.Upper GIT bleeding.

c.Ascitis.

d.Hemorrhoids.

e.Splenomegaly.

Answer: B

17- One of the following regarding hepcidin is CORRECT:

a.Spleen is the main source.

b.Reduced hepcidin levels associated with increased iron absorption.

c.It enhances iron efflux from intestine into plasma.

d.Its levels increased in hemochromatosis.

e.It enhances copper deposition.

Answer: B

18- A 65-year-old man presented with malaise and weight loss. On physical examination, he was found to have enlarged abdomen and skin yellowish discoloration. An abdominal CT scan showed uniformly enlarged liver. Liver biopsy microscopically showed abundant Mallory hyaline bodies, neutrophilic infiltrates, necrosis of hepatocytes, and extensive macrovesicular steatosis. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Acetaminophen toxicity.
- b. Sclerosing cholangitis.
- c. Chronic hepatitis B infection.
- d. Acute hepatitis.
- e. Alcoholic hepatitis.

Answer: E

19- One of the following is FALSE regarding Wilson disease:

- a. Decreased serum ceruloplasmin.
- b. Decreased urinary copper excretion.
- c. Mallory hyaline bodies.
- d. Fatty change in liver.
- e. Kayser-Fleischer ring.

Answer: B

One of the following combinations is FALSE:

- a. liver adenoma - Acetaminophen.
- b. Wilson disease -ATP7B gene mutation.
- c. Budd-Chiari syndrome- Oral contraceptive.
- d. Sinusoidal obstruction syndrome-Cyclophosphamide.
- e. Reye syndrome-Microvesicular fatty change

Answer: A

Micro

1- wrong about Brucellae

a-it is obligate intracellular

b-Brucellosis may be acquired by ingestion, inhalation, mucosal or percutaneous exposure

c- it takes long time to grow in culture

d-sth about it starts acute then becomes chronic

Answer: C

2- Wrong about h. Pylori - **increases risk of carcinoma of the esophagus**

3- which of the following is Oxidase positive and grows on CIN agar with gives bull eye appearance

a-campylobacter jejuni

b-aeromonas hydrophilic

c-yersinia

Answer: C

4- which food item is most frequently associated with the emetic type of Bacillus cereus food poisoning

A- Honey

B- rice and other cereals

C- Lettuce, Spinach

D- meat dishes and sauces

E- canned alkaline foods

Answer: B

5- wrong about clostridium botulism infections

A- C. botulism is Gram positive aerobic motile spore forming rod shaped bacterium that is widely distributed environmentally

B- C. botulism produces toxin in the GIT that is absorbed into the blood stream and binds irreversibly to the presynaptic nerve ending

C- there are seven types of botulinum toxin designated A-G with types A,B and E being responsible for most human disease.

D- in food borne botulism the toxin is produced in food typically canned goods or smoked fish or meat and ingested with the food

E- the mouse lethality assay is the standard test used to detect botulinum toxin in serum , foodstuffs and stool specimens

Answer: A

6- Which of the following are INCORRECTLY matched

A- Hamburger-- Escherichia coli O157:H7 (STEC)

B- Chickent and turkeys – Salmonella enteritidis

C- meat dishes – Clostridium perfringens

D- Toilet seat and door handles – Shigellae

E- Honey – Clostridium difficile

Answer: E

7- Regarding the family of Enterobacteriaceae, which of the following is most accurate

A- all members of the family are anaerobic

B- all members of the family have endotoxin

C- all members of the family ferment lactose

D- all members of the family produce enterotoxin

E- all members of the family are part of the normal microbiota

Answer: B

8- choose the INCORRECT STATEMENT

A- Bacteroids are the primary faeces inhabitants shortly after birth

B- skin, oral mucosa, conjunctiva , and GIT are constantly colonized by microbial communities

C- Bacterial density increases in the distal small intestine, and in the large intestine increases further more

D- two main phyla in intestine, Firmicutes and Bacteroids

E- the microbiota dysbiosis have been found to increase susceptibility to a various types of diseases

Answer: A

9- the most common cause of hemolytic uremic syndrome is

A- EAEC

B- EPEC

C- O157:H7

D-O157:NM

E- ETEC

Answer: C

10- The Enteric Fever-Typhoid Fever-, one is wrong:

a. Is highly contagious.

b. Zoonotic disease.

c. Carriers are a more important source of contamination.

d. Bacteraemia.

e. Has the capsular Vi antigen.

Answer: B

11- Regarding the members of the family Enterobacteriaceae, which one of the following is the most accurate? (ثاني مرة يتكرر)

- a. All members of the family are part of the normal microbiota.
- b. All members of the family have endotoxin.
- c. All members of the family are anaerobic.
- d. All members of the family ferment lactose.
- e. All members of the family produce enterotoxin.

Answer: B

12- Which of the following bacteria grow well at 42°C in a microaerophilic environment?

- a. Vibrio cholera.
- b. Yersinia Pseudotuberculosis.
- c. Campylobacter coli.
- d. Helicobacter pylori.
- e. None of the above.

Answer: C

13- The primary reservoir for Helicobacter pylori is:

- a. Dog.
- b. Aquatic water.

b. Cat.

d. Rat.

e. Human.

Answer: E

14- The characteristic 'rice water stool' diarrhea is associated with infection by:

a. *Campylobacter jejuni*.

b. *Vibrio cholera*.

c. *Salmonella typhimurium*.

d. *Shigella sonnei*.

e. *Coxiella burnetii*.

Answer: B

15- The term is used to describe the community of bacteria that live in digestive tract?

a. Human gut microbiome.

b. Immunoglobulin.

c. Mammalian gut microbiome.

d. Intestinal colony.

e. GI tract microbial colony.

Answer: A

16- Prebiotics are:

- a. Dairy pathogens.
- b. Live bacteria.
- b. Bacterial nutrition.
- d. Dead bacteria.
- e. Microbes

Answer: B

17- Which of the followings is wrongly matched?

- a. Cl. perfringens - food poisoning.
- b. Cl. perfringens - gas gangrene.
- c. B. cereus - food poisoning.
- d. Cl. botulinum - rigid paralysis.
- e. Cl. difficile – pseudomembranous colitis.

Answer: D

18- Which food item is most frequently associated with - the emetic type – of Bacillus cereus food poisoning? (ثاني مرة يتكرر)

- a. Meat dishes and sauces.
- b. Canned alkaline foods.
- c. Honey.
- d. O Lettuce, spinach.
- e. Rice and other cereals.

Answer: E

19- The primary faeces inhabitants shortly after birth are:

- a. Bifidobacterium.
- b. *Cl. difficil.*
- c. *Cl. tetani.*
- d. *Cl. botulinium.*
- e. *Cl. Perfringens.*

Answer: A

20- The virulence factor associated with *B. cereus* is:

- a. Theta toxin.
- b. Enterotoxin.
- c. Edema toxin.
- d. Lethal toxin.
- e. Protective antigen.

Answer: B

21- Human transmission of *Brucella* can occur by any of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Ingestion of infected milk.
- b. Ingestion of contaminated meat.
- c. Person to person.

- d. Inhalation.
- e. Direct contact with animal tissues.

Answer: C

22- Leptospirosis, one is wrong:

- a. Varying from asymptomatic to fatal disease.
- b. Feco-oral transmission.
- c. Caused by *Leptospira interrogans*.
- d. Zoonosis.
- e. Hepatitis is frequent.

Answer: B

23- Gastrointestinal Tuberculosis, one is wrong:

- a. Direct spread to the peritoneum from infected adjacent foci.
- b. Hematogenous or lymphatic spread.
- c. Extra-pulmonary TB.
- d. Ingestion of infected milk or sputum.
- e. Common.

Answer: E

24- Vibrio cholera, one is WRONG:

- a. Cholera toxin cause Increase of intracellular cGMP.
- b. Non- O1, O139 Vibrio causes acute gastroenteritis.
- c. Have endotoxin.
- d. Motile curved bacilli.
- e. Are halotolerant.

Answer: A

25- A 47-year-old male is diagnosed with peptic ulcer disease. Treatment includes antibiotics for infection of the stomach with Helicobacter pylori. Which enzyme is secreted by this organism and enables it to survive in the acid environment of the stomach?

- a. Transpeptidase.
- b. Oxidase.
- c. Catalase.
- d. Urease.
- e. Protease.

Answer: D

26- Human transmission of Brucella can occur by any of the following EXCEPT:

(ثاني مرة يتكرر)

- a. Inhalation.
- b. Ingestion of contaminated meat.
- c. Ingestion of infected milk.
- d. Direct contact with animal tissues.

e. Person to person.

Answer: E

27- A 34-year-old woman presents with fever, nausea, severe abdominal cramping, and bloody diarrhea that was fecal leukocyte-positive. A few days previously, she had eaten undercooked chicken. Of the following, which is the most likely etiologic agent?

a. *Salmonella typhi*.

b. *Shigella dysenteriae*.

c. *Clostridium perfringens*.

d. *Campylobacter jejuni*.

e. *Yersinia enterocolitica*.

Answer: D

28- Which of the following are incorrectly matched? (ثاني مرة يتكرر)

a. Hamburger-*Escherichia coli* O157:H7

b. Chickens and turkeys-*Salmonella enteritidis*.

c. Toilet seat and door handles *Shigellae*.

d. Cooked rice-*Bacillus cereus*.

e. Honey -*Clostridium difficile*.

Answer: E

29- A nursing home resident requires hip replacement surgery after a fall. While receiving a course of post-operative antibiotics, she develops diarrhea. Which of the following treatments for bedpans should be implemented to destroy the most likely causal agent of her diarrhea?

- a. Ultraviolet light.
- b. Chlorox. c. Formaldehyde.
- d. Steam under pressure.
- e. Alcohol.

Answer: D

30- The primary faeces inhabitants shortly after birth are: (ثاني مرة يتكرر)

- a. Cl. Botulinum.
- b. Cl. Tetani.
- c. Bifidobacterium.
- d. Cl. Perfringens.
- e. Cl. Difficile.

Answer: C

31- Which of the following bacterial agents has the lowest infective dose for producing gastrointestinal disease in the human host?

- a. Enteropathogenic Escherichia coli.
- b. Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli.

- c. *Vibrio cholerae*.
- d. *Salmonella* (nontyphoid serotypes).
- e. *Shigella flexneri*.

Answer: E

32- Intestinal infection with which of the following organisms should not be treated with antibiotics?

- a. *Salmonella typhi*.
- b. *Clostridium difficile*.
- c. *Escherichia coli* O157:H7.
- d. *Shigella sonnei*.
- e. *Vibrio cholera*.

Answer: C

33- Heat-labile toxin of ETEC acts by which of the following mechanisms?

- a. Attachment and effacement.
- b. Ribosomal dysfunction.
- c. None of the above.
- d. Activation of adenylyl cyclase.
- e. Aggregative adherence.

Answer: D