

2012 Final

- Wrong statement gastric ulcer... Fasting stage PBL
- Microgranule 5_ASA ... Pentasa
- Incorrect regarding to cohnrs disease ...damage to superficial mucous PBL
- Serume sickness...mickelzine
- Pneumonia with stress gastric bleeding ..surcalfate
- Errosive esophagouse ..PPI
- Coma due hepatic disease...ammonia
- Alpha feto protein..HCC
- Alcoholics liver disease Mallory bodies

Physio

- is under neural control only :salivary secretion
- which statement is correct : gastric secretion decrees with enterogastric reflex anatomy and embryo
- annular pancreas leads to :obstruction of duodenum
- liver develops from all except ..midgut endoderm "mn foregut" m3 enno fe a8wal o5ra unsure emoticon
- wrong statement : omental bursa is formed from ventral mesogastrium
- duscharge from umbilicus : persistant vitelline
- intestinal duct -imporferated anus : failure of rapture of anal membrane

-so2al 3n el stomach bed :all except spleen

-wrong statement about pancreas : posterior border covered with greater sac peritoneum

-incontinence : damaged puborectalis M

-wrong statement about Caput medosa : shunt btw right gastric v and azygous v

so2aleen viro : -rota virus >>the most common cause of diarrhea in neonates

-infection with HBV firstly detected Ag >> HBsAg

bacteriology:

-shigella is OFTEN associated with all except >>sepsis

-traveler's diarrhea causative agent >> none hyeh ETEC bs fesh hek 5yar

-wts wrong about C.jejani >> common cause of diarrhea in Jordan

Patho :

No SIM

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21.00

Notes



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- 1- wrong about pancreatic cancer - CEA is pathognomonic
- 2- most common malignant tumor of liver - metastatic cancer
- 3- most important risk factors for cholelithiasis:
 - A- age and gender (i guess this is the answer)
 - B- age and obesity
 - C- ethnicity
- 4-not a risk factor for gallbladder cancer:
 - A- female gender
 - B- advancing age
 - C- parasitic infections
 - D- OCP (i guess this is the answer)
- 5- true about alcoholic liver disease - Mallory bodies are morphological features of the disease
- 6- coma in liver disease due to increased levels of - ammonia
- 7- wrong about fibrolamellar carcinoma - occurs in elderly
- 8- most common congenital anomaly of intestines - diverticulum
- 9- risk of developing colorectal cancer in untreated FAP - 100%
- 10- one of the following does not affect the aggressiveness of carcinoid:
 - A- age (يمكن هاي)
 - B- number of tumors
- 11- mucocutaneous pigmentation and hamartomatous polyps - Peutz jehgers syndrome
- 12- a feature of crohn's (long question) - fissuring ulcerations
- 13- PAS positive granules in hepatocytes - alpha antitrypsin deficiency
- 14- wrong about hemochromatosis - increased hepcidin
- 15- wilsons disease - decreased hepatic excretion of copper
- 16- a patient with family history of colorectal cancer is found to have 3 hyperplastic polyps and 2 tubular adenomas in his right colon. A well differentiated adenocarcinoma is found also. This cancer is associate with:
 - A- HNPCC (i guess this the answer)
 - B- FAP
 - C- ulcerative colitis
 - D- gardner syndrome
- 17- a baby was born with no congenital anomalies presents with distended abdomen and decreased frequency of bowel movements. Diagnosis is - aganglionic segment of bowel
- 18- a baby presents with steatorrhea (foul smelling stools). A biopsy was taking from the duodenum. After microscopic examination, villi were absent and lymphocytes were seen in lamina propria. Best treatment is - gluten free diet