



قائمة الاسئلة

فسلجة مرضية - (5454) - المستوى الثالث - قسم التمريض العالي - موازي - كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية - الفترة الأولى - درجة الامتحان (40)

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- 1) which of the following is a risk factors for gastroesophageal reflux disease :
  - 1) - Increased stomach acid secretion
  - 2) - Obesity
  - 3) - Pregnancy
  - 4) + All of the above are true
- 2) The cause of esophagitis is /are :
  - 1) - Reflux esophagitis
  - 2) - Ingestion of corrosives
  - 3) - Candida & herpes simplex
  - 4) + All of the above are true
- 3) which of the following is false about gastritis :
  - 1) - Acute gastritis duration less than 4 weeks
  - 2) - Chronic gastritis duration ( months , years )
  - 3) + NSAID not associated with gastritis
  - 4) - Non of the above
- 4) Aphthous stomatitis characterised by ( one is false ) :
  - 1) - Site in floor of the mouth , buccolabial mucosa
  - 2) + not self limited
  - 3) - severe stress , fever are as a triggering factors
  - 4) - Ocurrer in the first 2 decade
- 5) Which is true about the risk factors of oral candidiasis :
  - 1) - Anemia
  - 2) - Antibiotic or glucocorticoid use
  - 3) - Diabetics
  - 4) + All of the above are true
- 6) Irritable bowel syndrome is commonly caused by
  - 1) - Organic or structural cause
  - 2) + Functional cause is the common cause
  - 3) - Rota virus
  - 4) - Bowel carcinoma
- 7) Intestinal disorders causing malabsorption is / are :
  - 1) - Celiac disease
  - 2) - Giardia infection
  - 3) - Bacterial overgrowth
  - 4) + All of the above are true
- 8) About the epidemiology of Irrteable syndrom ( one is false ) :
  - 1) - affect female than male
  - 2) + affect old age more than 40 years
  - 3) - affect yong age less than 40 years
  - 4) - None of the above
- 9) All of the following about the causes of celiac disease are true ( one is false ) :
  - 1) + Lactose intolerance
  - 2) - Gluten sensitive enteropathy
  - 3) - Immunologically inflammatory disorder
  - 4) - Ocurrer in genetically susceptible





- 10) Pathogenesis of liver cell failure includes ( one is false ) :
- 1) - Portal hypertention
  - 2)  Decreased aldosterone
  - 3) - Increased aldosterone
  - 4) - Hypoalbuminaemia
- 11) Types of stomatitis including :
- 1) - Oral candida
  - 2) - Herpes simplex
  - 3) - Aphthous ulcer
  - 4)  All of the above are true
- 12) H. pylori virulence in chronic gastritis is due to :
- 1) - Flagella allowing its motility
  - 2) - Adhesion to surface mucus cell
  - 3) - Urease enzyme
  - 4)  All of the above are true
- 13) Autoimmune gastritis associated with all of the following ( one is false ) :
- 1) - Hashimoto thyroiditis
  - 2) - Graves disease
  - 3) - Diabetes mellitus
  - 4)  Brain tumor
- 14) The most common site of H.pylori in stomach is :
- 1)  a. Antrum
  - 2) - b. Cardia
  - 3) - c. A+ B
  - 4) - d. None of the above
- 15) Acute peptic ulcer is caused by ( one is true ):
- 1) - Severe trauma and sepsis
  - 2) - Aspirin and steroid
  - 3) - Surgery and shock
  - 4)  All of the above are true
- 16) Peptic ulcer is more common in :
- 1) - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
  - 2) - Hyperthyroidism
  - 3) - Chronic renal failure
  - 4)  All of the above are true
- 17) Complications of peptic ulcer are :
- 1) - Hematemesis
  - 2) - Perforation
  - 3) - Gastric outlet obstruction
  - 4)  All of the above are true
- 18) Pathogenesis of gastric carcinoma includes ( one is false ) :
- 1) - H.pylori infection
  - 2) - Blood group A
  - 3) - Atrophic gastritis
  - 4)  Eating fresh fruit and vegetables
- 19) Definition of diabetes mellitus is :
- 1) - chronic hyperglycemia
  - 2) - Absolute or relative insulin deficiency
  - 3) - Insulin resistance





- 4)  All of the above are true
- 20) Which is true about esophageal squamous cell carcinoma :
- 1)  Age < 50 years are affected
  - 2)  Female more than male
  - 3)  Tobacco is a risk factor
  - 4)  common site is lower third of esophagus
- 21) Risk factors for gallbladder stone formation are :
- 1)  fertile
  - 2)  Female more than male
  - 3)  fatty
  - 4)  All of the above are true
- 22) Acute cholecystitis is means :
- 1)  Acute inflammation of common bile duct
  - 2)  Acute inflammation of gallbladder
  - 3)  Acute inflammation of urinary bladder
  - 4)  Non of the above
- 23) Complications of gall bladder stones include :
- 1)  Gastric outlet obstruction
  - 2)  Obstructive jaundice
  - 3)  Intestinal carcinoma
  - 4)  None of the above
- 24) The most common precipitant factor for hepatic encephalopathy is GIT bleeding :
- 1)  True .
  - 2)  false .
- 25) Type 1 diabetes mellitus is the most common type :
- 1)  True .
  - 2)  false .
- 26) Primary achlasia is idiopathic cause :
- 1)  True .
  - 2)  false .
- 27) Copmlications of GERD are bleeding , stricture and barrett esophagus :
- 1)  True .
  - 2)  false .
- 28) Regarding gastritis pathogenesis, bicarbonate production is increased :
- 1)  True .
  - 2)  false .
- 29) Type 1 diabetes mellitus caused by autoimmune damage of pancreatic Alpha -cells :
- 1)  True .
  - 2)  false .
- 30) Herptic stomatitis caused by herpes simplex virus type 1 :
- 1)  True .
  - 2)  false .
- 31) Diabetes mellitus is the most common of blindness in age group 20 - 50 years :
- 1)  True .
  - 2)  false .
- 32) Gallstones can not be caused due to chronic hemolysis :
- 1)  True .
  - 2)  false .
- 33) Acute pancreatitis affects commonly female with gallbladder stones :





- 1)  True .  
2)  false .
- 34) Hepatic encephalopathy is irreversible cause of coma :  
1)  True .  
2)  false .
- 35) High proteins meal not precipitates factor for hepatic encephalopathy  
1)  True .  
2)  false .
- 36) Shock is a clinical state of systemic hypoperfusion :  
1)  True .  
2)  false .
- 37) Distributive shock not caused by septic shock :  
1)  True .  
2)  false .
- 38) Congestion in particular tissue or organ is an active process  
1)  True .  
2)  false .
- 39) In hyperemia the blood vessels are dilated  
1)  True .  
2)  false .
- 40) Tension pneumothorax is a cause of cardiogenic shock  
1)  True .  
2)  false .

