

- Q1d: obesity
- Barrett esophagus
- Tobacco
- Radiation exposure
- Smoking
- alcohol
- heredity
- occupational injury
- numerous
- Synovium

complete

Azra Naheed Medical College
TEST GIT
 Time 35 min

Total Marks: 25

1- A 25 years old male presented with history of dyspepsia. On gastroscopy Gastric ulcer was seen. The gastric biopsy revealed heavy colonization of small curved spiral organisms on the surface of mucosa.

- a- Name the causative organism. 0.5 *H-pylori infection*
- b- What are different types of diseases associated with this kind of infection. 1.5 *Chronic Gastritis, PUD, MALT lymphoma*
- c- What constitutes active inflammation in chronic gastritis 0.5 *neutrophils*
- d- Name predisposing factors and morphology of esophageal carcinoma 2.5 *(R # 562) 758 → squamous cell Car*

esophageal carcinoma
 Plummer Vinson Dis.

GERD
 Age
 Squamous
 due to alcohol, Tobacco.

- a- List 3 neoplastic and 3 non neoplastic polyps of intestine 2 *(R # 594) 804*
- b- List major histological features of three types of adenomatous polyps 1.5 *804*
- c- What are syndromes associated with colonic carcinoma 2.5 *FAP, Hereditary nonpolyposis coli can, Peutz-Jeghers syndrome*

- d- A 45 year old man has gastric carcinoma and his stomach is removed and looks like a leather bottle stomach.
 a- What is the diagnosis 0.5 → *Gastric adenocarcinoma*
 b- What are different types of gastric carcinoma 2 → *Intestinal & diffusel type.*
 c- What are the risk factors for gastric carcinoma 1 → *Alcohol, Anti-oxidant def., obes, Chronic gastritis*

Primary gastric tumor that will metastasize into the ovaries, Bilaterally.

- d- What is Kukenberg tumour. 1.5
- e- A 30 year old female presented with recurrent episodes of bloody diarrhea with long standing symptom free interval. Sigmoidoscopy shows proctocolitis, with continuous involvement of mucosa and extending into splenic flexure. *→ inflammation of*
 a- What is the diagnosis 1 → *ulcerative colitis.*
 b- What are differentiating features of this lesion with similar kind of another lesion sharing same name of IBD. 4

Q-5 An 8 months old baby presented with failure to thrive and iron deficiency anemia, anorexia and weight loss. A small intestinal biopsy reveals crypt hyperplasia, villous atrophy and increase in intraepithelial lymphocytes.

- a- What is the diagnosis 0.5 → *Celiac Dis.*
- b- What is the pathogenesis of this condition. 2 → *(R # 573)*
- c- What are different types of colonic carcinoma 1 → *Mucinous, Non-mucinous, well-differ poorly*
- d- Give adenoma carcinoma sequence for carcinoma colon. 1.5 → *(R # 597)*

Q-1c - Intraepithelial Neutrophil
 - Subepithelial Plasmacells.

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 Pathway

GIT-2017

AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE

TEST GIT
Special Pathology

Total Marks: 10

Date 2/1/2017

- 1- A gastroenterologist performs a colonoscopy on a patient with a family history of gastric and colon cancer and multiple polyps. Biopsy of one of the lesions reveal benign hamartoma. On physical examination, the patient is noted to have dark pigmentation of buccal mucosa and lips. what is the diagnosis
 - a- Peutz Jehger syndrome
 - b- Gardner syndrome
 - c- Adenomatous polyposis syndrome
 - d- Turcot syndrome
 - e- H. pylori infection
- 2- A 60 years old man presented with progressive dysphagia. First with solids and then with liquids. Endoscopy revealed a large fungating mass 2cm above gastroesophageal sphincter. which was malignant on biopsy report. which condition is associated with this kind of development.
 - a- Carcinoma stomach
 - b- Scleroderma
 - c- Esophageal webs
 - d- Sliding hiatal hernia
 - e- Barretts esophagus
- 3- Gastric ulcer is characterized by
 - a- Males are affected more than females
 - b- Seen in younger age group
 - c- It is not associated with smoking
 - d- Commonest site is lesser curvature
 - e- Commonest site greater curvature of stomach.
- 4- A large fungating mass protruding in rectal lumen which on biopsy turns out to be invasive malignant tumour, composed of glandular structures is associated with
 - a- Diverticulosis
 - b- Diverticulitis
 - c- Adenomatous polyposis syndrome
 - d- Crohns disease
 - e- Ulcerative colitis.
- 5- A 60 years old man presented with hematemesis, melena. He has a 20 years old history of burning mid gastric epigastric pain and tenderness relieved by taking food, milk, or antacids. He is also taking high doses of NSAIDs. There is peptic ulcer in upper duodenum. Which of the following is the important association of duodenal peptic ulcer.

- a- Barrets esophagus
 - b- Evolution to carcinoma is a sequel
 - c- H Pylori infection
 - d- Hiatal hernia
 - e- Pernicious anemia and Achlorhydria.
- 6- A 60 years old Caucasian man with a five year history of GERD presents with heart burn. Endoscopy is done to find out Barretts esophagus. Results reveal that Barretts esophagus is indeed present. Which of the following is true of Barretts esophagus.
- a- A biopsy will show a histological finding of columnar to squamous metaplasia
 - b- It is a known precursor of adenocarcinoma esophagus
 - c- It is a known precursor of carcinoma stomach
 - d- It is a known precursor of squamous cell carcinoma esophagus
 - e- The most common location is proximal third of esophagus.
- 7- A 65 years old man presented with palpable lymph node above left clavicle. Biopsy shows an adenocarcinoma. The primary tumour is most likely from
- a- Stomach
 - b- Bladder
 - c- Lung
 - d- Pancreas
 - e- Liver.
- 8- A 26 years old man presents with numerous epidermal inclusion cysts, osteoma of skull and numerous adenomatous polyps of intestine. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis
- a- Peutz Jehger syndrome
 - b- Familial adenomatous polyposis syndrome
 - c- Gardner syndrome
 - d- Turcot syndrome
 - e- Lynch syndrome.
- 9- In adenoma carcinoma sequence of colon cancer which of the mutations are the first manifestation.
- a- APC- beta catenin
 - b- P53
 - c- P40
 - d- K Ras
 - e- Rb
- 10- A 49 years old man is taking iboprufen for increasing joint pains in her hands. Gastroscopy reveals multiple scattered, punctate, hemorrhagic areas with mucosal erosion. No ulceration is seen. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis.
- a- Active chronic gastritis
 - b- Acute gastritis
 - c- Autoimmune gastritis
 - d- Chronic gastritis
 - e- Peptic ulcer disease.