



# GIT Pathology

Multiple Choice Questions

## Introduction

Welcome to **GIT Pathology MCQ**, a comprehensive question bank designed to enhance your understanding of microbiology. This ebook contains over 2800 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) covering a wide array of topics within the field of GIT Pathology.

Whether you're a medical student preparing for exams, a postgraduate aspirant aiming for success in competitive entrance tests, or a healthcare professional looking to refine your expertise, this book will serve as an invaluable resource in your learning journey. The questions in this ebook are structured to reflect the patterns seen in major medical entrance exams such as NEET PG, USMLE, AIIMS, and others, making it a perfect tool for self-assessment and revision.

### Purpose

The primary goal of this ebook is to provide a reliable and extensive resource that students and professionals can use to test their knowledge, improve their diagnostic skills, and solidify key microbiological concepts. With the included detailed answers and explanations, this book goes beyond just helping you answer questions — it enables you to understand the reasoning behind each answer, facilitating deeper learning.

### How This Ebook Can Help You

- **For Students:** The MCQs in this book are designed to match the rigor and format of real exam questions. By practicing regularly, you'll not only enhance your knowledge but also gain confidence in approaching exam challenges.
- **For Professionals:** This ebook helps professionals stay updated with the latest developments in clinical Pathology and refresh critical concepts required in day-to-day practice.
- **For Educators:** Teachers and educators can use this collection to formulate quizzes, exams, or as supplementary teaching material for their students.

### Compilation and Sources

This ebook is a compilation of publicly available online content. Each question has been carefully selected and curated to ensure relevance and accuracy. While this material is sourced from multiple platforms, it has been reorganized and edited to provide a streamlined learning experience.

We hope this book becomes an essential part of your academic and professional toolkit, helping you achieve your goals in Pathology.

## Copyright Page

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# Questions

1-: False about obstructive jaundice

- 1: Unconjugated bilirubin
- 2: Pruritus
- 3: Pale stools
- 4: Icterus

2-: Most common complication after ERCP is

- 1: Acute Pancreatitis
- 2: Acute cholangitis
- 3: Acute cholecystitis
- 4: Duodenal perforation

3-: Regarding carcinoma Gallbladder true statement

- 1: Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common
- 2: Present with jaundice
- 3: Good prognosis
- 4: 65% survival after surgery

4-: Hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC) has an increased risk of all the following except

- 1: Endometrium
- 2: Ovary
- 3: Stomach
- 4: Pancreas

5-: A young girl presents with abdominal pain and a recent change in bowel habit, with passage of mucus in stool. There is no associated blood in stool and symptoms are increased with stress. The most likely diagnosis is-

- 1: Irritable bowel syndrome
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Crohn's disease
- 4: Amebiasis

6-: Vitamin B12 intrinsic factor absorption occurs in

- 1: Duodenum
- 2: Ileum
- 3: Jejunum
- 4: Colon

7-: Rectal polyp most commonly presents as

- 1: Obstruction
- 2: Bleeding
- 3: Infection
- 4: Changes into malignancy

8-: A patient presented with arthritis and purpura. Laboratory examination showed monoclonal and polyclonal cryoglobulins. Histopathology showed deposits of cryoglobulins around the vessels. The patient should be tested for which of the following ?

- 1: HBV
- 2: HCV
- 3: EBV
- 4: Parvovirus

9-: Intrinsic factor of castle is secreted by which of the following cells in gastric glands

- 1: Chief cells
- 2: Parietal cells
- 3: Enterochromaffin cells
- 4: B cells

10-: Gastrinoma a/w

- 1: Diarrhoea
- 2: Constipation
- 3: Achlorhydria
- 4: Multiple superficial gastric ulcers

11-: A 33-year-old man has never been vaccinated for hepatitis B. Serologic tests reveal negative hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and positive antibody to surface antigen. Which of the following conditions does this serologic pattern best fit with?

- 1: previous hepatitis B infection
- 2: chronic active hepatitis
- 3: acute hepatitis B infection
- 4: poor prognosis

12-: In pyogenic liver abscess commonest route of spread

- 1: Hematogenous through portal vein.
- 2: Ascending infection through biliary tract
- 3: Hepatic artery
- 4: Local spread

13-: A patient present with lower gastrointestinal bleed. Sigmoidoscopy shows ulcers in the sigmoid. Biopsy from this area shows flask-shaped ulcers. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment -

- 1: Intravenous ceftriaxone
- 2: Intravenous metronidazole
- 3: Intravenous steroids and sulphasalazine
- 4: Hydrocortisone enemas

14-: Increased Ig A levels are seen in

- 1: Alcoholic hepatitis
- 2: Alcoholic cirrhosis
- 3: Microvesicular fatty change
- 4: Macrovesicular fatty change

15-: Patient with persistent diarrhea & hypotension. Diagnosis -

- 1: VIPoma
- 2: ACTHoma
- 3: GRFoma
- 4: Glucagonoma

16-: 'Bird beak' appearance on barium swallow is feature of?

- 1: Achalasia cardia
- 2: Diffuse esophageal spasm
- 3: Caustic stricture
- 4: Carcinoma of the esophagus

17-: Glucose transpo occur with the help of following ion in absorption in gut region

1: Na+

2: K+

3: Ca+

4: Cl-

18-: Pain relief in chronic pancreatitis can be obtained by destruction of

1: Celiac ganglia

2: Vagus nerve

3: Anterolateral column of spinal cord

4: None of the above

19-: Treatment of hydatid cyst

1: Excision of cyst

2: Percutaneous drainage

3: Conservative management

4: None

20-: H. pylori has been implicated in all, except

1: Gastric ulcer

2: Gastric carcinoma

3: Gastric lymphoma

4: GIST

21-: Which of the following is false about mucocele of gallbladder

1: Complication of gallstones

2: Treatment is early cholecystectomy



3: Obstruction at neck of gallbladder

4: Gallbladder is never palpable

22:- Charcot's triad include

1: Fever, pain, jaundice

2: Fever, vomiting, jaundice

3: Fever, Jaundice, Abd, distension

4: Fever, chills, jaundice

23:- The gold standard for the definitive diagnosis of the extrahepatic biliary atresia is

1: Per operative cholangiography

2: Hepatobiliary scintigraphy

3: Alkaline phosphatase level

4: Liver biopsy

24:- What is the most common malignancy affecting spleen

1: Angiosarcoma

2: Hamaoma

3: Secondaries

4: Lymphoma

25:- All are tumor markers of HCC except

1: Neurotensin

2: AFP

3: CA - 19-9

4: PIVKA-2

26:- Which of the following are causes for cholecystitis wxcept?

- 1: Estrogen
- 2: OCP
- 3: Diabetes mellitus
- 4: Obesity

27:- Which of the following is not a component of APACHE score

- 1: Serum potassium
- 2: Serum calcium
- 3: Serum sodium
- 4: Creatinine

28:- What percentage of Lente Insulin is amorphous?

- 1: 70%
- 2: 30%
- 3: 50%
- 4: 90%

29:- A coin foreign body is stuck in esophagus at 25cm from incisors. This is approximately situated at which of the following levels?

- 1: Left mainstem bronchus
- 2: Diaphragm
- 3: Cricopharyngeal constriction
- 4: Gastroesophageal junction

30-: A patient with leukemia on chemotherapy develops acute right lower abdominal pain associated with anemia, thrombocytopenia and leukopenia. Which of following is the clinical diagnosis -

- 1: Appendicitis
- 2: Leukemic colitis
- 3: Perforation peritonitis
- 4: Neutropenic colitis

31-: Child criteria doesnt include

- 1: Encephalopathy
- 2: ALT
- 3: Ascites
- 4: Albumin

32-: In which of the following conditions uniform dilation of esophagus is seen

- 1: Scleroderma
- 2: Trypanosoma cruzi infection
- 3: Dermatomyositis
- 4: BD

33-: Fatty liver is caused by all except

- 1: DM
- 2: Tetracycline
- 3: Starvation
- 4: Excess iron intake

34-: Microvesicular type of fatty liver is Seen in the following except

- 1: Acute fatty liver of pregnancy
- 2: Alcoholic liver disease
- 3: Reye's syndrome
- 4: Phosphorus intoxication

35-: Which of the following drugs is taken during the first part of the meal for the purpose of delaying absorption of dietary carbohydrates?

- 1: Acarbose
- 2: Glipizide
- 3: Metformin
- 4: Exenatide

36-: Focal lesion in liver is best detected by

- 1: MRI
- 2: CT
- 3: USG
- 4: PET

37-: Most common site of tear in Mallory-weiss syndrome is in

- 1: Upper esophagus
- 2: Mid operation
- 3: Lower esophagus
- 4: Cardia stomach

38-: In the intraepithelial region of the mucosa of intestine the predominant cell population is that of

- 1: B cell

- 2: T cell
- 3: Plasma cells
- 4: Basophils

39-: A 5-year-old girl is brought to the physician after her parents noticed red blood in her stool. Physical examination reveals mucocutaneous pigmentation. Small bowel radiography discloses multiple, small- to medium-sized polyps that are diagnosed pathologically as hamartomas. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Congenital teratoma
- 2: Hyperplastic polyp
- 3: Peutz-Jeghers polyp
- 4: Tubular adenoma

40-: Operation of choice in GERD is

- 1: Highly selective vagotomy
- 2: Fundoplication
- 3: Hellers myotomy
- 4: Gastrectomy

41-: The following are attributes of hepatitis B infection except -

- 1: Establishes chronic infections in those infected as infants
- 2: HBcAg in serum indicate active infection
- 3: Can cause hepatocellular carcinoma
- 4: Alpha interferon is used for the treatment of chronic infection

42-: Which vesiculobullous disease is associated with enteropathy?

- 1: Pemphigus

- 2: Linear IgA dermatosis
- 3: Chronic bullous disease of childhood
- 4: Dermatitis herpetiformis

43-: Most common site of GIST is -

- 1: Ileum
- 2: Esophagus
- 3: Colon
- 4: Stomach

44-: All of the following about gastrointestinal carcinoid tumours are true, Except

- 1: Small intestine and appendix account for almost 60% of all gastrointestinal carcinoid
- 2: Rectum is spared
- 3: 5 year survival for carcinoid tumors is > 60%
- 4: Appendical carcinoids are more common in females than males

45-: A 66-year-old man with obstructive jaundice is found on ERCP to have periampullary carcinoma. He is otherwise in excellent physical shape and there is no evidence of metastasis. What is the most appropriate treatment?

- 1: Radical excision (Whipple procedure) where possible
- 2: Local excision and radiotherapy
- 3: External radiotherapy
- 4: Internal radiation seeds via catheter

46-: Diveiculum most common site is

- 1: Sigmoid colon
- 2: Ileum

3: Ascending colon

4: Transverse colon

47-: Peptic ulcer is caused by

1: H. pylori

2: Campylobacter jejuni

3: Pneumocystis carinii

4: Crypto sporidium

48-: Which of the following statements is true regarding the relation of bile duct

1: Posteriorly related to 1st pa of duodenum

2: Related posteriorly to the tunnel of pancreatic head

3: Anteriorly related to 1st pa of duodenum

4: Related to IVC posteriorly

49-: The major initiating response for peristalsis is

1: Hormonal

2: Local stretching of gut

3: Neural

4: Gastric acid

50-: A 50-years-old male Raju, presents with occasional dysphagia for solids, regurgitation of food and foul smelling breath. Probable diagnosis is:

1: Achalasia cardia

2: Zenker's diverticulum

3: CA esophagus

4: Diabetic gastroparesis

51:- The following can be associated with fatty liver except -

1: Amiodarone

2: Zidovudine

3: Sodium valproate

4: Chlorpropamide

52:- Virus that has increased association with anal was:

1: HPV

2: HIV

3: LMV

4: EBV

53:- Gardner's syndrome is a rare hereditary disorder involving the colon. It is characterized by

1: Polyposis colon, Cancer thyroid, skin tumours

2: Polyposis is jejunum, pituitary adenoma and skin tumours

3: Polyposis colon, osteomas, epidermal inclusion cysts and fibrous tumours in the skin

4: Polyposis of gastrointestinal tract, cholangiocarcinoma and skin tumours

54:- Treatment of choice for annular pancreas is

1: Division of pancreas

2: Duodenoduodenostomy

3: Duodenojejunostomy

4: Roux-en-Y loop



55-: False about Hyperophic gastropathy is

- 1: Seen in menetriers disease and ZES
- 2: It is associated with malignancy
- 3: It shows cerebriform rugacity on stomach
- 4: Produce MALTomas

56-: Which is not elevated in a child presenting with icterus, Pruritus and clay coloured stools

- 1: Gamma glutamyl transpeptidase
- 2: Alkaline phosphatase
- 3: 5'- nucleotidase
- 4: Glutamate dehydrogenase

57-: A 20 Yr old male presented with repeated episodes of hemetemesis. There is no history of jaundice or liver decompensation. On examination the significant findings include splenomegaly (8cms below costal margin), and presence of esophageal varices. There is no ascites or peptic ulceration. The liver function tests are normal. The most likely diagnosis is

- 1: Extra hepatic portal venous obstruction
- 2: Non-cirrhotic portal fibrosis
- 3: Cirrhosis
- 4: Hepatic venous outflow tract obstruction

58-: Commonest cause of rupture of spleen is

- 1: Chronic malaria
- 2: Infectious mononucleosis
- 3: Leukemia
- 4: Chronic kala azar

59-: Aery to bleed in duodenal ulcer haemorrhage -

- 1: Splenic aery
- 2: Gastroduodenal aery
- 3: Left gastric aery
- 4: Sup. mesenteric aery

60-: A gallstone gets impacted most commonly in which pa of common bile duct

- 1: Supra duodenal
- 2: Retro duodenal
- 3: Ampulla of vater
- 4: Common hepatic duct

61-: Bariatric surgical procedures include

- 1: Gastric Banding
- 2: Gastric Bypass
- 3: Biliopancreatic diversion
- 4: Ileal Transposition

62-: In a patient with compensated liver cirrhosis presented with history of variceal bleed. The treatment of choice in this patient is -

- 1: Propranolol
- 2: Liver transplantation
- 3: TIPS (Transjugular intrahepatic poal shunt)
- 4: Endoscopic sclerotherapy

63-: Definitive diagnosis of acute pancreatitis is done by-

- 1: Lipase
- 2: S. alkaline phosphatase
- 3: Increased Ca<sup>++</sup>
- 4: Hyperglycemia

64-: A 45 year old female presents with symptoms of acute cholecystitis . On USG there is a solitary gall stone of size 1.5 cm. Symptoms are controlled with medical management. Which of the following is the next most appropriate step in the management of this patient.

- 1: Regular follow up
- 2: IV Antibiotics
- 3: Laparoscopy cholecystectomy immediately
- 4: Open cholecystectomy immediately

65-: A patient presented to emergency ward with massive upper gastrointestinal bleed. On examination, he has mild splenomegaly. In the absence of any other information available, which of the following is the most appropriate therapeutic modality -

- 1: Intravenous propranolol
- 2: Intravenous vasopressin
- 3: Intravenous pantoprazole
- 4: Intravenous somatostatin

66-: Capitonnage is used in treatment of

- 1: Choledochal cyst
- 2: Dermoid cyst
- 3: Hydatid cyst
- 4: Renal cyst

67:- Which of the following types of pancreatitis has the best prognosis

- 1: Alcoholic pancreatitis
- 2: Gall stone pancreatitis
- 3: Post operative pancreatitis
- 4: Idiopathic pancreatitis

68:- Difference between ranitidine & cimetidine is -

- 1: Ranitidine is 5 times more potent than cimetidine
- 2: Cimetidine is 5 times more potent than ranitidine.
- 3: Ranitidine has androgenic action
- 4: Ranitidine more markedly inhibits hepatic metabolism

69:- Indications of prophylactic cholecystectomy are all except

- 1: Diabetes
- 2: Hemoglobinopathy
- 3: Gallstone size >3 cm
- 4: Porcelain GB

70:- An adult presented with hematemesis and upper abdominal pain. Endoscopy revealed a growth at the pyloric antrum of the stomach. CT scan showed growth involving the pyloric antrum without infiltration or invasion into surrounding structures and no evidence of distant metastasis. At laparotomy neoplastic growth was observed to involve the posterior wall of the stomach and the pancreas extending 6cm up to the tail of the pancreas. What will be the most appropriate surgical management

- 1: Closure of the abdomen
- 2: Antrectp, u amd vagotomy
- 3: Paial gastrectomy + Distal pancreatectomy

4: Paial gastrectomy + Distal pancreatectomy + splenectomy

71-: Amylin is secreted by which cell of pancreas?

- 1: Alpha cells
- 2: Beta cells
- 3: Gamma cells
- 4: Delta cells

72-: The following is a marker of acute hepatitis B infection-

- 1: DNA polymerase
- 2: Hepatitis core antigen
- 3: Anti HBs
- 4: IgG to core antigen

73-: Most common site of GIST is

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Small intestine
- 3: Large intestine
- 4: Spleen

74-: All are true foe annular pancreas except

- 1: Upper GI series is IOC
- 2: Duodenal obstruction present
- 3: ERCP is done
- 4: Non - rotation of gut

75-: All of the following are causes of acalculous cholecystitis except

- 1: Bile duct stricture
- 2: Schistosoma
- 3: Prolonged TPN
- 4: Major operations

76-: Mallory weiss syndrome common in

- 1: Chronic alcoholic patients
- 2: Smokers
- 3: Occupational benzene therapy
- 4: Bladder carcinoma

77-: A 40-year-old male comes with complaint of indigestion and decreased appetite. He has a history of being treated for duodenal ulcer 4 years back. Investigation reveals elevation of gastrin levels. Which of the following statement is true regarding gastrin?

- 1: Secreted by parietal cells of stomach
- 2: Secreted by alpha cells of pancreas
- 3: Decreases bicarbonate content in pancreatic secretion
- 4: It gets stimulated by endoluminal peptides in stomach

78-: Central dot sign is seen in

- 1: Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- 2: Liver Hamaoma
- 3: Caroli's disease
- 4: Polycystic liver disease

79-: Which is not secreted by stomach?

- 1: Lipase
- 2: Pepsinogens
- 3: HCl
- 4: None

80-: The following agent decrease gastric motility except-

- 1: Naloxone
- 2: Morphine
- 3: Codeine
- 4: Pethidine

81-: Bleeding from peptic ulcer most commonly involve

- 1: Gastroduodenal aery
- 2: Left gastric aery
- 3: Splenic aery
- 4: Sho gastric aery

82-: Peripoal fibrosis is caused by?

- 1: Methotrexate
- 2: Phenytoin
- 3: Thorotrast
- 4: Halothane

83-: The commonest pancreatic tumor is:

- 1: Ductal adenocarcinoma
- 2: Cystadenoma

3: Insulinoma

4: Non islet cell tumor

84-: True statement about treatment of intussusceptions

1: Air enema

2: Saline enema

3: Ba enema

4: Hydostatic reduction

85-: Surgery of choice for chronic duodenal ulcer is -

1: Vagotomy + antrectomy

2: Total gastrectomy

3: Truncal vagotomy + pyloroplasty

4: Highly selective vagotomy

86-: Right hepatic duct drain all, Except

1: Segment I

2: Segment III

3: Segment V

4: Segment VI

87-: Which of the following is NOT a component of Saint's triad?

1: Esophageal diverticula

2: Hiatus hernia

3: Gall stones

4: Colonic diverticula



88-: A 43-year-old man with chronic hepatitis and liver cirrhosis is admitted with upper GI bleeding. He has marked ascites and shows multiple telangiectasias, liver palmar erythema, and clubbing. A diagnosis of bleeding esophageal varices secondary to portal hypertension is made. Portal pressure is considered elevated when it is above which of the following?

- 1: 0.15 mm Hg
- 2: 1.5 mm Hg
- 3: 12 mm Hg
- 4: 40 mm Hg

89-: Localization in insulinoma is best with -

- 1: Contrast computerized tomography
- 2: Magnetic resonance imaging
- 3: Somatostatin receptor scintigraphy
- 4: Selective angiography

90-: Factors that produce acute pancreatitis include all of the following except

- 1: Alcohol
- 2: Hypercalcemia of parathyroid origin
- 3: Gall stones
- 4: Haemochromatosis

91-: Not a complication of gallstone

- 1: Mucocele
- 2: Diverticulosis
- 3: Acute cholangitis
- 4: Empyema of the gallbladder

92-: Unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia-

- 1: 85% of the total should be indirect
- 2: Hemolytic anemia
- 3: Haemoglobin destruction ( bilirubin production)
- 4: 50% of the total should be indirect

93-: Familial polyposis coli is due to

- 1: Abnormality of chromosomes five
- 2: Abnormality of chromosomes
- 3: Intestinal tuberculosis
- 4: Intussusception

94-: All of the following drugs act by increasing the secretion of insulin except?

- 1: Exenatide
- 2: Saxagliptin
- 3: Rosiglitazone
- 4: Glipizide

95-: True about hiatus hernia

- 1: Surgery indicated in all symptomatic cases of paraesophageal
- 2: Para-esophageal type is more complicated
- 3: Para-esophageal type is common type
- 4: Common in infants

96-: Most common site for carcinoid tumor in the abdomen

- 1: Appendix
- 2: Liver
- 3: Intestines
- 4: Pancreas

97-: A 34-year-old man presents with a 5-month history of weakness and fatigue. There is no history of drug or alcohol abuse. A CBC shows megaloblastic anemia and a normal reticulocyte count. Further laboratory studies reveal vitamin B12 deficiency Anemia in this patient is most likely caused by which of the following?

- 1: Acute erosive gastritis
- 2: Autoimmune gastritis
- 3: Helicobacter pylori gastritis
- 4: Menetrier disease

98-: A patient with carcinoma lower 1/3 of oesophagus, receives chemo Radiotherapy and dysphagia shows complete response. What is the next step in management?

- 1: Reassure
- 2: Follow with CT scan every 6 months
- 3: Esophagectomy
- 4: EUS to look for residual disease

99-: Following acute failure of the left ventricle is the hea is man, pulmonary edema generally begins to appear when left atrial pressure approaches

- 1: 7 mm Hg
- 2: 15 mm Hg
- 3: 20 mm Hg
- 4: 30 mm Hg

100-: True regarding GERD is all except -

- 1: Avoid coffee & tea
- 2: Transient lower esophageal relaxation
- 3: Lower esophageal sphincter length and its pressure is impoant
- 4: Proton pump inhibitor is the treatment of choice

101-: A patient presented with abdominal pain, jaundice and melena. The diagnosis is

- 1: Hemobilia
- 2: Acute cholangitis
- 3: Carcinoma gallbladder
- 4: Acute pancreatitis

102-: What is choledocholithotomy

- 1: Removal of ureteric stone
- 2: Removal of gall stone
- 3: Removal of gall bladder
- 4: Removal of common bile duct stone

103-: Drug of choice for prevention of NSAID induced peptic ulcer disease is

- 1: H2 receptor blockers
- 2: Proton pump inhibitors
- 3: Macrolide antibiotic
- 4: Sucralfate

104-: Destruction of fat in acute pancreatitis is due to

- 1: Lipase and trypsin

- 2: Secretion
- 3: Lipase and elastase
- 4: Cholecystokinin and trypsin

105-: Most common complication of chronic gastric ulcer is

- 1: Tea pot stomach
- 2: Adenocarcinoma
- 3: Perforation
- 4: Haemorrhage

106-: Not an indication for cholecystectomy for asymptomatic gallstones

- 1: Diabetes
- 2: Sickle cell anaemia
- 3: Procelain GB
- 4: In high prevalence areas CA GB

107-: The technique of laparoscopic cholecystectomy was first described by

- 1: Eric Muhe
- 2: Philip Moure
- 3: Ku semm
- 4: Eddie Reddick

108-: Mesentric tumours are

- 1: Usually solid
- 2: Usually cystic
- 3: Highly malignant

4: Highly vascular

109-: H pylori causes all except

1: Peptic ulcer

2: Maltoma

3: Carcinoid tumor

4: Gastric carcinoma

110-: Which of the following is the most common presenting symptom of non-cirrhotic portal hypertension?

1: Chronic liver failure

2: Ascites

3: Upper gastrointestinal bleeding

4: Encephalopathy

111-: All are true about acute acalculous cholecystitis except

1: Distended GB

2: Vascular cause

3: Seen in bed ridden patients

4: Rapid course

112-: A perforated peptic ulcer is treated by all except

1: Under running of vessel

2: H.pylori eradication

3: Highly selective Vagotomy

4: Omental patch

113:- Most sensitive test for H pylori is-

- 1: Fecal antigen test
- 2: Biopsy urease test
- 3: Serological test
- 4: Urea breath test

114:- A young male patient presents with complete rectal prolapse. The surgery of choice is

- 1: Abdominal rectopexy
- 2: Delerom's procedure
- 3: Anterior resection
- 4: Goodsall's procedure

115:- Which view is best for viewing hollow viscus perforation

- 1: Erect
- 2: Supine
- 3: Right lateral
- 4: Left lateral

116:- True regarding colovesical fistula

- 1: Most commonly presents with pneumaturia
- 2: Most commonly caused by colonic cancer
- 3: More common in females
- 4: Readily diagnosed on barium enema

117-: "Double bubble" sign with absent distal bowel air shadows on X-ray abdomen is characteristic of

- 1: Duodenal webs
- 2: Duodenal atresia
- 3: CHPS
- 4: All of the above

118-: Most common differential diagnosis for appendicitis in children is

- 1: Gastroenteritis
- 2: Mesentric lymphadenopathy
- 3: Intussusception
- 4: Meckel's diverticulitis

119-: A new born girl not passed meconium for 48 hrs, has abdominal distention and vomiting, Initial investigation of choice would be

- 1: Manometry
- 2: Genotyping for cystic fibrosis
- 3: Lower GI contrast study
- 4: Serum trypsin immunoblot

120-: Treatment of Helicobacter pylori are EXCEPT

- 1: Clarithromycin
- 2: Cisapride
- 3: Bismuth subsalicylate
- 4: Metronidazole

121-: The mortality rate in Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis is



1: 20%

2: 40%

3: 50%

4: 60%

122-: All the following are at-risk groups meriting Hepatitis B vaccination in low endemic areas EXCEPT-

1: Patients on chronic hemodialysis

2: Diabetics on insulin

3: Medical/nursing personnel

4: Patients with chronic liver disease

123-: The caudate lobe of liver corresponds to which segment of Couinaud's classification

1: Segment I

2: Segment II

3: Segment III

4: Segment IV

124-: Tumor marker for Ca colon for follow up

1: CEA

2: CA 125

3: CA 19-9

4: AFP

125-: Amount of water lost in stools

1: 50ml

2: 200ml

3: 300ml

4: 350ml

126-: The Couinaud's segmental nomenclature is based on the position of the

1: Hepatic veins and portal vein

2: Hepatic veins and biliary ducts

3: Portal vein and biliary ducts

4: Portal vein and hepatic artery

127-: Following admission to the hospital for intestinal obstruction, a 48-year-old woman states that she previously had undergone cholecystectomy and choledochoduodenostomy. The most likely indication for the performance of the choledochoduodenostomy was:

1: Hepatic metastasis were present.

2: Multiple stones were present in the gallbladder at the previous operation.

3: Multiple stones were present in the CBD at the previous operation.

4: The common hepatic duct had a stricture.

128-: Lymphocytic colitis

1: Bloody diarrhea

2: Intra epithelial lymphocytes

3: Lymphocytes in stools

4: Through ileoscopy look for Peyer's patches

129-: Most common malignancy after cholecystectomy is of

1: Colon

2: Stomach

3: Pancreas

4: Ileum

130:- "Doughnut" sign is seen in

1: Intussusception

2: Carcinoma colon

3: CHPS

4: Volvulus

131:- Most common primary leading to secondaries in pancreas:

1: Lung

2: Breast

3: Colon

4: Stomach

132:- Mechanism of action on ondansetron -

1: RANK ligand inhibitor

2: MMDA antagonist

3: NK 1 receptor antagonist

4: 5 HT3 antagonist

133:- The symptoms of hyperparathyroidism include:

1: Constipation and muscle weakness

2: Anorexia and weight loss

3: Polydipsia and polyuria

4: All of the above

134-: Histological finding in Reye's syndrome is

- 1: Budding and branching of mitochondria
- 2: Swelling of endoplasmic reticulum
- 3: Para nuclear micro dense deposits
- 4: Glycogen depletion

135-: Feline esophagus is seen in:

- 1: Eosinophilic esophagitis
- 2: Radiation esophagitis
- 3: GERD
- 4: Carcinoma esophagus

136-: Left medial sector contains segment

- 1: III, IV
- 2: II, III
- 3: I, II
- 4: I, IV

137-: Most common site of curling's ulcer?

- 1: Proximal Duodenum
- 2: Esophagus
- 3: Distal duodenum
- 4: D. jujenum

138-: Most common nodule found in the liver is

- 1: Hepatoma
- 2: Haraoma
- 3: Hemangioma
- 4: Cholangiodenoma

139-: True about pyogenic liver abscess -

- 1: Single & large abscess
- 2: Systemic complaints, fever & jaundice common
- 3: X-ray features are diagnostic
- 4: Liver enzyme abnormalities are common & severe

140-: Which is most common side effect of inhaled beclomethasone dipropionate?

- 1: Pneumonia
- 2: Oropharyngeal candidiasis
- 3: Atrophic rhinitis
- 4: Pituitary adrenal suppression

141-: "Cobblestone" appearance seen on colonoscope is characteristic of the following disease

- 1: Crohn's disease
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: TB colitis
- 4: Irritable bowel syndrome

142-: Features of healthy gallbladder on laparotomy are all except

- 1: Typical "sea-green" coloured

2: Wall is thin and elastic

3: Can be emptied

4: Not easily visible

143-: The tensile strength of the wound stas and increases after

1: Immediately after suturing

2: 3-4 days

3: 7-10 days

4: 1 month

144-: A patient suffering from Zollinger- Ellison syndrome would be expected to have:

1: Excessive acid reflux into the esophagus, resulting in esophagitis

2: Excessive secretion of CCK, causing continuous contraction of the gallbladder

3: A gastrin-secreting tumor of the pancreas, causing excessive stomach acid secretion and peptic ulcers

4: Low plasma lipid levels, due to failure of the liver to secrete VLDLs

145-: Which of the following causes minimal Poo hepatic compromise

1: Non selective shunts

2: TIPSS

3: Distal splenorenal shunt

4: Sclerotherapy

146-: Peripoal fatty infiltration of liver is seen with

1: Alcoholism

2: Viral hepatitis

3: Malnutrition

4: Tetracycline

147-: The following condition of GB is precancerous

1: Cholesterosis

2: Porcelain gall bladder

3: Biliary atresia

4: Choledochal cyst

148-: Severity of acute pancreatitis correlate with levels of all of the following except

1: Glucose

2: Amylase

3: Transaminase

4: Calcium

149-: In splenic injury conservative management is done in

1: Hemodynamically unstable

2: Young patients

3: Shattered spleen

4: Extreme pallor and hypotension b

150-: A 50 year old diabetic patient with asymptomatic gallstone (>3 cm) will be best treated by

1: Early surgery

2: Bile salt treatment

3: ESWL

4: Waiting till it becomes symptomatic

151:- A patient present with dysphagia of 4 weeks duration. Now he is able to swallow liquid food only. Which of the following is the one investigation to be done

- 1: Barium studies
- 2: Upper GI endoscopy
- 3: CT scan
- 4: Esophageal manometry

152:- Alagille syndrome is

- 1: Bile duct paucity
- 2: IHBR dilation
- 3: PBC
- 4: PSC

153:- Cullen's sign is seen in

- 1: Acute cholecystitis
- 2: Acute pancreatitis
- 3: Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis
- 4: Blunt injury abdomen

154:- Commonest site of oesophagus - squamous cell carcinoma is

- 1: Upper 2/3
- 2: Middle 1/3
- 3: Lower 1/3
- 4: Crico-esophageal junction



155:- Most common presentation of chronic pancreatitis

- 1: Nausea
- 2: Steatorrhea
- 3: Pain
- 4: Brittle Type 3 diabetes

156:- Secretin is produced by which of the following duodenal cells?

- 1: I cells
- 2: T cells
- 3: M cells
- 4: S cells

157:- All of the following are contraindications for rigid esophagoscopy Except

- 1: Trismus
- 2: Aortic aneurysm
- 3: Stricture
- 4: None

158:- A 60-year old male presents with progressive difficulty in swallowing, vomiting and occasional regurgitation for the past 3 months. Barium study showed marked dilatation of the upper esophagus with narrowing of the lower segment. Manometry showed absent esophageal peristalsis. This patient needs to have -

- 1: Balloon dilatation
- 2: Endoscopic banding
- 3: Sclerotherapy
- 4: Proton pump inhibitor

159:- Function of incretin is -

- 1: Increased heart rate
- 2: Increased insulin secretion
- 3: Increased respiratory rate
- 4: Stimulate erythropoiesis

160:- A 70-year-old male underwent a choledochoduodenostomy for multiple common duct stones. The patient now presents with RUQ abdominal pain. What should be the initial test (least invasive with the best yield) to determine patency of the choledochoduodenostomy?

- 1: ERCP
- 2: Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiogram (PTC)
- 3: HIDA scan
- 4: CT scan of the abdomen

161:- Following a motor vehicle accident, a truck driver complains of severe abdominal pain. Serum amylase level is markedly increased to 800 U. Grey Turner's sign is seen in the flanks. Pancreatic trauma is suspected. Which statement is true of pancreatic trauma?

- 1: It is mainly caused by blunt injuries.
- 2: It is usually an isolated single-organ injury.
- 3: It often requires a total pancreatectomy.
- 4: It may easily be overlooked at operation.

162:- CECT with nodular enhancement is suggestive of

- 1: Hepatic adenoma
- 2: FNH
- 3: Hemangioma
- 4: Cholangiodenoma

163-: All of the following modalities can be used for in situ ablation of liver secondaries , except

- 1: Ultrasonic waves
- 2: Cryotherapy
- 3: Alcohol
- 4: Radio-frequency

164-: "Onion-skin" fibrosis of bile duct is seen in

- 1: Primary biliary cirrhosis
- 2: Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- 3: Extrahepatic biliary fibrosis
- 4: Congenital hepatic fibrosis

165-: According to AJCC 8th edition, staging of 2 cm size pancreatic cancer if it involves portal vein in:

- 1: T1
- 2: T2
- 3: T3
- 4: T4

166-: Rectum is inflated with air, pain occurs in right iliac fossa. Which sign

- 1: Aaron sign
- 2: Battle sign
- 3: Bastedo sign
- 4: Meburney sign

167-: In which one of the following conditions is gas under diaphragm not seen

- 1: Perforated duodenal ulcer
- 2: Typhoid perforation
- 3: After laparotomy
- 4: Spontaneous rupture of oesophagus

168-: The following is used for testing absorption in intestine -

- 1: Xylose
- 2: Sucrose
- 3: Fructose
- 4: Maltose

169-: Increased gastric acid secretion occurs in

- 1: Type I gastric ulcer
- 2: Type III gastric ulcer
- 3: Type IV gastric ulcer
- 4: Type V gastric ulcer

170-: "Double bubble sign" seen in

- 1: Annular pancreas
- 2: Ureterocele
- 3: Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
- 4: Wilm's tumour

171-: True about gastric stump carcinoma

- 1: Enterogastric reflex is the cause

- 2: Prognosis good after surgery
- 3: It is always adenocarcinoma in nature
- 4: Diffuse type is only variety

172-: Treatment for achalasia associated with high rate of recurrence :

- 1: Pneumatic dilatation
- 2: Laproscopic myotomy
- 3: Open surgical myotomy
- 4: Botulinum toxin

173-: Which of the following is not a function of gut flora

- 1: Protection against parenteral infections
- 2: Synthesis of vitamin K
- 3: Decreased proliferation of epithelial cells
- 4: Fermentation of mucin

174-: All are seen in cirrhosis of liver except

- 1: Enlargement of testis
- 2: Gynaecomastia
- 3: Absence of pubic and facial hair
- 4: Loss of libido

175-: Contraindication for laparoscopic cholecystectomy is all except

- 1: Shrunken liver
- 2: Previous laparotomy
- 3: Emphysema

4: Obese individual

176:- Most important site for gastrin producing cells-

- 1: Body of stomach
- 2: Funds
- 3: Pylorus/Antrum
- 4: All of the above

177:- LES pressure is decreased by all except:

- 1: Alcohol
- 2: Gastrin
- 3: Fat
- 4: Peppermint

178:- Which of the following does not occur in a patient with gastrinoma?

- 1: Epigastric pain
- 2: Diarrhoea
- 3: Basal acid output (BAO) less than 15 mEq/ litre
- 4: Serum gastrin levels >200 pg/ml

179:- Patient with jaundice and white stools. Which of the following enzymes is not raised

- 1: 5' nucleotidase
- 2: Alkaline phosphatase
- 3: Glutamate reductase
- 4: Gamma glutamyl transpeptidase

180-: A 55-year-old male presents with features of obstructive jaundice. He also reports a weight loss of seven kilograms in last two months. On CT scan, the CBD is dilated till the lower end and the main pancreatic duct is also dilated. Pancreas is normal. The most likely diagnosis is:

- 1: Choledocholithiasis
- 2: Carcinoma gallbladder
- 3: Hilar cholangiocarcinoma
- 4: Periapillary carcinoma

181-: After a meal of pizza, dietary lipid is absorbed by the small intestine and transported in the lymph mainly as

- 1: VLDLs
- 2: Free fatty acids bound to albumin
- 3: Chylomicrons
- 4: LDLs

182-: Most common Paraneoplastic syndrome of HCC

- 1: Hypoglycemia
- 2: Hypertension
- 3: Hypercalcaemia
- 4: Erythrocytosis

183-: The complication least likely to occur in a pseudocyst of the pancreas

- 1: Hemorrhage
- 2: Rupture
- 3: Infection
- 4: Carcinomatous change

184-: Sump syndrome occurs most commonly after

- 1: Cholecystojejunostomy
- 2: Choledochoduodenostomy
- 3: Mirriz's syndrome
- 4: Choledochojejunostomy

185-: Deglutition peristalsis of oesophagus:

- 1: Primary
- 2: Secondary
- 3: Tertiary
- 4: Quaternary

186-: Following are causes of unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia except

- 1: Hemolytic anemia
- 2: Large hematoma
- 3: Rotor syndrome
- 4: Megaloblastic anemia

187-: Treatment of pneumoperitoneum, as a result of colonoscopic perforation in a young patient is:

- 1: Temporary colostomy
- 2: Closure+Lavage
- 3: Permanent colostomy
- 4: Symptomatic

188-: Which statement is false regarding familial adenomatous polyposis :



- 1: Males are usually carriers
- 2: Autosomal dominant inheritance
- 3: If not treated progress to malignancy in 100% of cases
- 4: Males and females are affected equally.

189-: Enlarged liver with Hepatocellular dysfunction seen In-

- 1: Wilson's disease
- 2: Budd. Chiari syndrome
- 3: Alcoholic hepatitis
- 4: NASH

190-: A 45-year-old lady presents with persistent reflux symptoms. The most accurate investigation in establishing diagnosis before surgical treatment includes

- 1: Endoscopy
- 2: An UGI series
- 3: Esophageal manometry
- 4: Ambulatory pH monitoring

191-: According to Child - pugh staging Child's B is

- 1: 6-May
- 2: 9-Jul
- 3: 11-Oct
- 4: 12-Sep

192-: Target cells are seen in?

- 1: Liver disease

2: Post splenectomy

3: Thalassemia

4: All of the above

193-: Linitis plastica is seen in

1: Carcinoma of liver

2: Carcinoma stomach

3: Carcinoma lung

4: Carcinoma esophagus

194-: True about diverticulitis

1: Occur at any age

2: Often incidental finding at operation

3: Young patient has more aggressive disease

4: Left sided colon involvement is more common

195-: DOC for nephrogenic diabetes insipidus:

1: Mannitol

2: Spironolactone

3: Thiazides

4: Demeclocycline

196-: A 20 year old foot ball player received a hard kick in the epigastrium. A large cystic swelling appeared in the epigastrium two weeks later. The most likely diagnosis is

1: Hydatid cyst of liver

2: Amoebic liver abscess

- 3: Pseudopancreatic cyst
- 4: Hematoma of rectus sheath

197-: Which of the following can cause recurrent Pancreatitis without any obvious seen pathology?

- 1: Pancreas Divisum
- 2: Hypertriglyceridemia
- 3: Sphincter of Oddi dysfunction
- 4: All the above

198-: Saints triad includes all except

- 1: Gall stones
- 2: Cholangitis
- 3: Diverticulosis
- 4: Hiatus hernia

199-: Acalculous cholecystitis is caused by all except

- 1: DM
- 2: TPN
- 3: Leptospirosis
- 4: Estrogen therapy

200-: Commonest complication of Pseudocyst of the pancreas is

- 1: Commonest into peritoneum
- 2: Rupture into colon
- 3: Hemorrhage

## 4: Infection

201:- A young patient presents to the emergency department with fever and right upper quadrant pain. Clinical examination reveals obvious hepatomegaly but there is no jaundice. Ultrasound reveals a solitary, homogeneous, hypoechoic lesion in the right lobe measuring 5 cm x 5 cm x 4 cm. Tests for hydatid disease were negative. Which of the following is the best recommendation for initial treatment -

- 1: Multiple Aspirations and antiamoebics/antibiotics
- 2: Catheter drainage and antiamoebics/ antibiotics
- 3: Antiamoebics/ antibiotics alone
- 4: Hepatectomy followed by antiamoebics/ antibiotics

202:- A 70-year-old woman with a history of ovarian cancer presents with diarrhea. She completed radiation therapy for her cancer 3 months ago. Physical examination shows cachexia, hyperactive bowel sounds, and generalized pallor. The stools are found to contain blood. A CBC shows decreased hemoglobin (7.8 g/dL) and decreased mean corpuscular volume (70 mm<sup>3</sup>). Which of the following is the most likely cause of GI bleeding in this patient?

- 1: Angiodysplasia
- 2: Hemorrhoids
- 3: Ischemic colitis
- 4: Radiation enterocolitis

203:- 45-year-old male complained of dysphagia. On investigation, he was HIV positive. He underwent endoscopy and biopsy. Endoscopy findings and histological findings are suggestive of?

- 1: Herpes
- 2: CMV
- 3: Candida
- 4: Pseudomonas

204:- All are pa of management of acute variceal haemorrhage except

- 1: Sengstaken-Blakemore tube
- 2: Octreotide
- 3: Band ligation
- 4: Beta blockers

205:- Function of hepatic stellate cells are

- 1: Vitamin A storage
- 2: Formation of sinusoids
- 3: Increase blood perfusion
- 4: Phagocytosis

206:- Most sensitive investigation for diagnosis of Meckel's diverticulum is?

- 1: USG
- 2: CT Scan
- 3: Barium enema
- 4: 99m-Tc pertechnetate scan

207:- A peptic ulcer is associated with all except one

- 1: Cirrhosis
- 2: Zollinger Ellisons syndrome
- 3: Primary hyperparathyroidism
- 4: Pernicious anemia

208-: A patient presenting with history of diarrhoea for several years with recent onset pruritus and raised alkaline phosphatase, normal SGOT/PT and USG shows no gallstones and biliary tract abnormality, the diagnosis is

- 1: Hodgkin's lymphoma
- 2: Sclerosing cholangitis
- 3: Autoimmune hepatitis
- 4: Viral hepatitis

209-: Endoscopic stapling procedure would be ideal in

- 1: Pharyngeal pouch
- 2: Gastric ulcer
- 3: Esophageal varices
- 4: Perforation

210-: Least common presentation of HCC

- 1: PUO
- 2: Mass
- 3: Jaundice
- 4: Weakness

211-: Diagnosis is

- 1: Atrophic gastritis
- 2: Gastric ulcer
- 3: Linitis plastica
- 4: Meitner's disease

212-: Choledochal cyst

- 1: Mostly present in adulthood
- 2: Excision is infrequently done
- 3: Presents as slowly progressive jaundice
- 4: Can lead to carcinoma

213:- Known complication of stoma (e.g., Colostomy stomach)

- 1: Prolapse
- 2: Stenosis
- 3: Retraction
- 4: All of the above

214:- A 40-year-old woman with severe chronic pancreatitis is scheduled to undergo an operation, because other forms of treatment have failed. The ultrasound shows no evidence of pseudocyst formation or cholelithiasis and endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatogram (ERCP) demonstrates dilated pancreatic ducts with multiple stricture formation. Which operation is suitable to treat this condition?

- 1: Pancreatic jejunostomy (Puestow procedure)
- 2: Gastrojejunostomy
- 3: Cholecystectomy
- 4: Splenectomy

215:- Alvarado score consist of

- 1: Leucopenia
- 2: Anorexia
- 3: Diarrhea
- 4: Periumbilical pain

216:- Investigation of choice for choledochal cyst is

- 1: Graham chole's test
- 2: MRCP
- 3: ERCP
- 4: USG

217-: Which causes antral gastrin release?

- 1: Antral distension
- 2: Acid
- 3: Secretin
- 4: Calcitonin

218-: The commonest site of an intraperitoneal abscess

- 1: Pelvis
- 2: Subphrenic space
- 3: Periappendicular
- 4: Paracolic gutter

219-: Which of the following decreases appetite?

- 1: Orexin
- 2: Neuropeptide Y
- 3: Ghrelin
- 4: Leptin

220-: Which aery is not ligated during caecum surgery

- 1: Ileocolic
- 2: Right colic



3: Left colic

4: Right branch of middle colic

221:- Most common site for carcinoid tumor is?

1: Pituitary

2: Pancreas

3: Small intestine

4: Lungs

222:- Which one of the following gastrointesinal disorders predisposes to urolithiasis

1: Peutz - jegher's syndrome

2: Sho bowel syndrome

3: Familial polyposis coli

4: Ulcerative colitis

223:- Bile strictures are seen in

1: Cholelithiasis

2: Malignancy

3: Post operative

4: Worm infestation

224:- Most common postprandial motility is seen in

1: Ascending colon

2: Transverse colons

3: Descending colon

4: Sigmoid colon

225-: Patent vitello-intestinal duct should preferably be operated at:

- 1: Bih
- 2: 6 months of age
- 3: 12 months of age
- 4: 3 years of age

226-: Pruritus precedes jaundice in

- 1: Primary biliary cirrhosis
- 2: Secondary biliary cirrhosis
- 3: Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- 4: CBD stone

227-: False about autoimmune atrophic gastritis

- 1: Loss of parietal cell
- 2: Hyperplasia of G cells
- 3: Hyperchlorhydria
- 4: Hyperophy of enterochromaffin cell

228-: All of the following statements about Zenker&s diveiculum are true Except

- 1: Acquired diveiculum
- 2: Lateral X-rays on Barium swallow are often diagnostic
- 3: False diveiculum
- 4: Out pouching of the anterior pharyngeal wall, just above the cricopharyngeus muscle

229-: Which of the following insulin should not be mixed with other insulins?

- 1: Glargine
- 2: Aspa
- 3: Lispro
- 4: Regular

230-: Unlike other GI secretions, salivary secretion is controlled almost exclusively by the nervous system and is significantly inhibited by:

- 1: Atropine
- 2: Pilocarpine
- 3: Cimetidine
- 4: Aspirin

231-: All of the following statement are true regarding esophageal atresia, except:

- 1: There is absence of esophagus
- 2: It is a mechanical obstruction
- 3: It occurs most commonly at or near the tracheal bifurcation
- 4: It is associated with other congenital anomalies

232-: Boerhaave&s syndrome is due to

- 1: Drug induced esophagus perforation
- 2: Corrosive injury
- 3: Spontaneous perforation
- 4: Gastro-esophageal reflux disease

233-: True about cystic duct stump stone are A/E

- 1: Stone cause of postop pain

2: Re-cholecystectomy is the definite treatment of choice

3: ERCP is the investigation of choice to diagnose

4: Basket extraction is the Mx of choice

234-: When to do surgery in pancreatic ascites?

1: Symptomatic

2: Recurrent ascites following abdominal drainage

3: Not responding to medical therapy

4: Leak from the stented duct

235-: For the past week, a 65-year-old woman has been treated for a severe infection with broad-spectrum antibiotics, and she had recovered well. Over the past day, however, she has developed foul-smelling, voluminous, greenish, watery diarrhea, as well as abdominal pain and fever. She is diagnosed with pseudomembranous colitis. Which of the following is the mechanism associated with this condition?

1: Aggregation of bacterial colonies on the lumen, forming pseudomembranes

2: Bacterial release of exotoxin, inducing necrosis of the mucosa

3: Physical invasion of bacteria into the superficial mucosa, leading to pseudomembrane formation

4: Selective killing of *C. difficile* bacteria by antibiotics

236-: Which of the following is not a risk factor for cholangiocarcinoma

1: Thorotrast

2: Radon

3: Dioxin

4: Aflatoxin

237-: Drug used only for treatment of postprandial hyperglycemia is

- 1: Alpha glucosidase inhibitors
- 2: Rapaglinide
- 3: Sulfonylureas
- 4: Metformin

238-: Which of the following is not a feature of Crohn's disease?

- 1: Spiking fever
- 2: Enterovesical fistula/ Fecaluria
- 3: Perianal tags
- 4: Proctitis

239-: An increased incidence of pancreatitis is associated with all of the following except?

- 1: Alcoholism
- 2: Cholelithiasis
- 3: Chlorothiazide therapy
- 4: Hypertension

240-: Ramu presents with recurrent attacks of cholelithiasis, USG examination shows dilated CBD of 1 cm. The next line of management is

- 1: ERCP
- 2: PTC
- 3: Cholecystostomy
- 4: Intravenous cholangiogram

241-: Best marker for GIST is

- 1: CD117

2: DOG 1

3: CD 34

4: CD 43

242-: Confirmation of appendicitis

1: Clinical examination

2: USG abdomen

3: X-ray abdomen

4: Raised TLC\|DLC

243-: Colonic Polyp that has maximum chance of malignant change?

1: Hyperplastic polyp

2: Adenomatous polyp

3: Juvenile polyp

4: Polyp of Peutzeger syndrome

244-: All of the following GIT hormones belong to secretin family except

1: Secretin

2: Glucagon

3: CCK

4: VIP

245-: What is the uppermost intercostals space used for hepatic biopsy -

1: 7th

2: 10th

3: 5th

4: 9th

246:- All are indications for splenectomy, except:

- 1: Hereditary spherocytosis
- 2: Hairy cell leukemia
- 3: ITP
- 4: Chediakhigashi syndrome

247:- Gall stone can be which type of stone?

- 1: Triple phosphate stone
- 2: Oxalate stone
- 3: Cholesterol stone
- 4: Urate stone

248:- Borders of Gastrinoma triangle are all except:

- 1: Cystic duct CBD junction
- 2: Duodenum 2nd and 3rd part junction
- 3: Tail of pancreas
- 4: Neck of pancreas

249:- A 58-year-old woman presents with a 2-month history of abdominal discomfort and dark stools. Physical examination shows pallor but no evidence of jaundice. Laboratory studies disclose a microcytic, hypochromic anemia, with a hemoglobin level of 6.7 g/dL. A barium swallow radiograph reveals a "leather bottle" appearance of the stomach. Microscopic examination shows diffusely infiltrating malignant cells, many of which are "signet ring" cells, in the stomach wall. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Fungating adenocarcinoma
- 2: Gastric leiomyosarcoma

3: Gastric lymphoma

4: Linitis plastica

250:- True about iron absorption are all except

1: Major site of absorption is duodenum

2: Stored as ferritin

3: Absorbed in ferrous form

4: Pancreatic secretion improves the absorption

251:- In a child of one month age with history of nonbilious vomiting and no weight gain with palpable epigastric lump, first investigation to be done is

1: Barium study

2: Ultrasonography

3: Endoscopy

4: CT scan

252:- Successful treatment of a Zenker diverticulum involves?

1: Diverticulopexy

2: Resection of the diverticulum

3: Either diverticulopexy or resection with cricopharyngeal myotomy

4: Observation

253:- Guyrope&s technique is related to:

1: Ileal resection and anastomosis

2: Ileostomy

3: Colostomy



4: All of the above

254-: Asymptomatic, solid 4cm tumor of distal pancreas. Treatment

- 1: Observation
- 2: Distal pancreatectomy with splenectomy
- 3: Near total pancreatectomy with splenectomy
- 4: Distal pancreatectomy alone

255-: The most commonly practiced operative procedure for a perforated duodenal ulcer is

- 1: Vagotomy and pyloroplasty
- 2: vagotomy and antrectomy
- 3: Vagotomy and perforation closure
- 4: Graham's omentum patch repair

256-: Anchovy sauce pus is a feature of

- 1: Amoebic liver abscess
- 2: Lung abscess
- 3: Splenic abscess
- 4: Pancreatic abscess

257-: Worm like filling defect is seen In

- 1: Erosive gastritis
- 2: Esophageal varices
- 3: CA esophagus
- 4: Schatzki's ring

258-: Pain relief in chronic pancreatitis can be obtained by destruction of:

- 1: Celiac ganglia
- 2: Vagus nerve
- 3: Anterolateral column of spinal cord
- 4: None of the above

259-: A 45 year old female presents with symptoms of acute Cholecystitis. On USG there is a solitary gallstone of size 1.5 cm. Symptoms are controlled with medical management. Which of the following is the next most appropriate step in the management of this patient?

- 1: Regular follow up
- 2: IV Antibiotics
- 3: Laparoscopy cholecystectomy immediately
- 4: Open cholecystectomy immediately

260-: Which of the following is produced by the stomach and has a role in control of food intake?

- 1: Ghrelin
- 2: Insulin like growth hormone-I
- 3: Orexin
- 4: Cholecystokinin

261-: Which among the following extra intestinal manifestations of IBD correlate with bowel disease activity?

- 1: Pyoderma gangrenosum
- 2: Erythema Nodosum
- 3: Peripheral arthritis
- 4: Primary sclerosing cholangitis

262:- Regarding Abdominal cacoon all statements are true except

- 1: Common in young girl
- 2: Associated with liver fibrosis
- 3: Fibrosis of small bowel & stomach
- 4: Chronic peritonitis is seen

263:- Antiglaindin antibodies are seen in?

- 1: Tropica sprue
- 2: Whipple's disease
- 3: Celiac disease
- 4: Intestinal lymphoma

264:- All of the following increase small intestinal motility except

- 1: Secretin
- 2: Gastroenteric reflex
- 3: CCK
- 4: Serotonin

265:- A 57-year-old woman experiences frequent symptoms of heartburn. She reports no weight loss, diarrhea, or dysphagia symptoms. Past medical history is significant for vitamin B12 deficiency treated with monthly injections. She appears well, and the examination is normal, except for some patches on her arms where she has lost all the skin pigmentation. Her upper endoscopy is normal, except for gastric biopsies commenting on gastritis. For the above patient with gastritis, select the most likely mechanism of injury.

- 1: bile acid reflux implicated in pathogenesis
- 2: immune or autoimmune pathogenesis suspected
- 3: ischemia of the gastric mucosa implicated in the pathogenesis
- 4: associated with Helicobacter pylori infection

266:- A patient of post-cholecystectomy biliary stricture has undergone an ERCP three days ago. Following this she has developed acute cholangitis. The most likely organism is

- 1: Escherichia coli
- 2: Bacillus fragilis
- 3: Streptococcus viridans
- 4: Pseudomonas aerogenosa

267:- Indications for fine needle aspiration in liver abscess are

- 1: Recurrent
- 2: Left lobe
- 3: Refractory to treatment after 48-72 hrs
- 4: > 10 cms size

268:- Malignant hydatidosis is caused by

- 1: Echinococcus granulosus
- 2: Echinococcus multilocularis
- 3: Echinococcus vogelli
- 4: Echinococcus oligahus

269:- Which of the following circulating antibodies has the best sensitivity and sepcificity for the diagnosis of celiac disease -

- 1: Anti-endomysial antibody
- 2: Anti-tissue transglutaminase antibody
- 3: Anti-gliadin antibody
- 4: Anti-reticulin antibody

270-: Calculus cholecystitis Is associated with all of the following except

- 1: Oral contraceptives
- 2: Estrogen
- 3: Obesity
- 4: Diabetes

271-: Oral rehydration therapy takes advantage of which transporter in GIT -

- 1: Na Glucose co transport
- 2: K glucose co transport
- 3: Na calcium co transport
- 4: Na channel

272-: Parasympathetic stimulation results in

- 1: Sphincter closure of gall bladder
- 2: Increased peristalsis
- 3: Decreased GI motility
- 4: Decreased pancreatic secretion

273-: Management of infected pancreatic necrosis include all except:

- 1: Empirical antibiotics only
- 2: Percutaneous drainage under USG guidance
- 3: Nutritional suppo
- 4: Pancreatic necrosectomy

274-: All are true regarding basal electrical rhythm of intestine except?

- 1: Tone of contraction is related to amplitude of stimulus

2: Tone of contraction is related to frequency of stimulus

3: Frequency of contraction is 6/min

4: Threshold of contraction is -50 mV

275-: A surgeon sees a necrotic bowel when operating a child for inguinal hernia. What is true about the resection and anastomosis of the bowel

1: The surgeon must use chromic Catgut

2: The surgeon must not include the submucosa in the sutures

3: The surgeon must use the single layer, Extra mucosal suture technique

4: The surgeon must use the single layer seromuscular suture technique

276-: Mirizzi's Syndrome is

1: GB stone compressing common hepatic duct

2: GB carcinoma invading IVC.

3: GB stone causing cholecystitis

4: Pancreatic carcinoma

277-: Liver biopsy is done through 8th ICS midaxillary line to avoid

1: Lung

2: Pleural cavity

3: Subdiaphragmatic space

4: Gall bladder

278-: Best suture for common bile duct is

1: Synthetic absorbable

2: Synthetic Non-Absorbable

- 3: Non-synthetic absorbable
- 4: Non-synthetic Non-Absorbable

279:- Diagnostic investigation in carcinoma pan2

- 1: MDCT
- 2: PET scan
- 3: ERCP
- 4: MRCP

280:- Dumping syndrome is due to -

- 1: Diarrhoea
- 2: Presence of hypotonic content in small intestine
- 3: Vagotomy
- 4: Reduced gastric capacity

281:- Which of the following is involved in peristalsis by causing relaxation

- 1: Acetyl choline
- 2: Substance P
- 3: Noradrenaline
- 4: Vasoactive Intestinal Polypeptide

282:- Most common site of ulcerative colitis is ?

- 1: Rectum
- 2: Caecum
- 3: Small intestine
- 4: Appendix

283:- Which of the following causes of diarrhoea decreases after prolonged fasting

- 1: Osmotic diarrhoea
- 2: Bloody diarrhoea
- 3: Infective diarrhoea
- 4: Secretory diarrhoea

284:- Crohn's disease is associated with

- 1: NOD2/CARD15 gene
- 2: P53 suppressor gene
- 3: Philadelphia chromosomes
- 4: BRCA1 gene

285:- All are true about hepatic cystadenoma except

- 1: Age >40 years and asymptomatic
- 2: Malignant predisposition
- 3: Surgical resection is required
- 4: Large projection with thickened wall is suggestive of malignancy

286:- Rx of chronic HBV infection -

- 1: Interferon
- 2: Adefovir dipivoxil
- 3: Lamivudine
- 4: Famcyclovir

287:- Intrinsic factor secreted by



- 1: Chief cells
- 2: Parietal / oxyntic cells
- 3: Antral cells
- 4: Mucous secreting cells

288-: Normal length of CBD is

- 1: 7cm
- 2: 5cm
- 3: 3cm
- 4: 2cm

289-: Grey Turner sign is seen in:

- 1: A/c pancreatitis
- 2: C/c pancreatitis
- 3: A/c cholecystitis
- 4: A/c parotitis

290-: Metabolic abnormality seen in congenital hyperophic pyloric stenosis is

- 1: Hypochloremic hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis
- 2: Hyperchlonemic hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis
- 3: Hypochloremic hypokalemic metabolic acidosis
- 4: Hyperchoremic hypokalemic metabolic acidosis

291-: Which of the following statement about ascites is true?

- 1: Hemorrhagic ascites is diagnosed when RBC count > 1,000/mm<sup>3</sup>
- 2: Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis is diagnosed when neutrophil count > 500/mm<sup>3</sup>

- 3: Large volume paracentesis is indicated in spontaneous bacterial peritonitis
- 4: USG can detect as little as 100 mL of peritoneal fluid

292:- The treatment of choice for an 8 mm retained common bile duct (CBD) stone is

- 1: Laparoscopic CBD exploration
- 2: Percutaneous stone extraction
- 3: Endoscopic stone extraction
- 4: Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy

293:- All are actions of cholecystokinin except:

- 1: Increase gastrin secretion
- 2: Increase lower esophageal sphincter pressure
- 3: Stimulation of pancreatic enzyme
- 4: Stimulation of gallbladder

294:- First line management of Menetrier's disease?

- 1: Cetuximab
- 2: Octreotide
- 3: Subtotal Gastrectomy
- 4: Total Gastrectomy

295:- Which of the following is the established biological therapy for Crohn's disease?

- 1: Anti TNF a antibody
- 2: IL - I antagonist
- 3: IL - 6 antagonist
- 4: IL - 8 antagonist

296:- Which of the following disease is also known as diabetic diarrhea:

- 1: Whipple disease
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Coeliac disease
- 4: Carcinoid Syndrome

297:- The minimum number of polyps necessary for a diagnosis of Familial Adenomatous Polyposis (FAP) is:

- 1: 5
- 2: 10
- 3: 50
- 4: 100

298:- Most appropriate marker of GIST

- 1: CD 117
- 2: CD 34
- 3: CD 23
- 4: S-100

299:- A 24-year-old woman with rheumatoid arthritis involving the sacroiliac joint and fingers is noted to have splenomegaly and neutropenia (Felty's syndrome). She is advised to have splenectomy, but she should be informed that

- 1: Large-joint disease symptoms will lessen.
- 2: Small-joint disease symptoms will lessen.
- 3: Neutropenia responds to splenectomy.
- 4: The joint symptoms will become worse.

300:- Which of the following statements about Pancreatic Carcinoma is not true?

- 1: Mutation in P53 gene is associated in 75% of cases
- 2: Hereditary Pancreatitis significantly increases the risk
- 3: Median survival in locally advanced (stage III) disease is 3-6 months
- 4: Five year survival after curative pancreaticoduodenectomy is 15-20%

301:- Which of the following condition is true about Barrett oesophagus

- 1: Squamous to coulmanr metaplasia
- 2: Coulmanr to squamous metaplasia
- 3: Does not increase risk of malignancy
- 4: None of the above

302:- Which of the following secretions has a very high Ph

- 1: Gastric juice
- 2: Pancreatic juice
- 3: Bile in gallbladder
- 4: Saliva

303:- True about Budd-Chiari syndrome is the following except

- 1: Can occur due to Web in IVC
- 2: Thrombosis of hepatic veins
- 3: Causes of prehepatic poal hypeension
- 4: Intractable ascites

304:- Meckel&s; diveiculum is patent of

- 1: Vitello intestinal duct
- 2: Urachus
- 3: Organic diaphragm
- 4: None

305:- A 45-year-old woman presents with a 6-month history of fatigue and swelling in her neck. Physical examination shows a goiter. A CBC discloses megaloblastic anemia and a normal reticulocyte count. Additionally, there is an elevated serum level of TSH and antithyroid antibodies. Needle aspiration of the left lobe of the thyroid reveals benign follicular cells and numerous lymphocytes. Anemia in this patient is most likely caused by antibodies directed to which of the following targets?

- 1: Chief cells
- 2: Intrinsic factor
- 3: Paneth cells
- 4: TSH receptor

306:- In orthotopic liver transplantation, which is the best way to get bile drainage in donor's liver

- 1: Donor bile duct with recipient bile duct or Roux en Y choledochojejunostomy
- 2: Donor bile duct with duodenum of recipient
- 3: Donor bile duct with jejunum of recipient
- 4: External drainage for few days followed by choledochojejunostomy

307:- Risk factors for carcinoma Gallbladder are all except

- 1: Choledochal cysts
- 2: Xanthogranulomatous Cholecystitis
- 3: Calcification of gallbladder
- 4: Gallstone

308:- Which of the following statements about Gastric carcinoma is true

- 1: Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common histological subtype
- 2: Often associated with Hypochlorhydria\ / Achlohydria
- 3: Occult blood in stool is not seen
- 4: Highly Radiosensitive tumor

309:- Morphine should not be used in:

- 1: Ischaemic pain
- 2: Biliary colic
- 3: Cancer pain
- 4: Post-operative pain

310:- In a case of retrocecal appendicitis which movement aggravates pain

- 1: Flexion
- 2: Extension
- 3: Medial rotation
- 4: Lateral rotation

311:- Best prognosis in CA GB is seen in

- 1: Papillary
- 2: Adenocarcinoma
- 3: Squamous
- 4: Melanoma

312-: Which of the following virus produces punched out ulcer in the esophagus and biopsy demonstrate multinucleated epithelial cells with intranuclear inclusions at the margin of ulcer?

- 1: Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
- 2: Herpes simplex virus (HSV)
- 3: Adenovirus
- 4: Coxsackie virus

313-: Pancreatic pseudocyst is made up of?

- 1: Bacteria
- 2: Pancreatic enzymes
- 3: Glucagon
- 4: Insulin

314-: Best investigation modality for gallbladder

- 1: OCG
- 2: PTC
- 3: Ultrasound
- 4: Intravenous cholangiogram

315-: A 50 year old lady presented with history of pain upper abdomen, nausea, and decreased appetite for 5 days. She had undergone cholecystectomy 2 years back- Her bilirubin was 10 mg/dl, SGOT 900 IU/L SGPT 700 IU/L and serum alkaline phosphatase was 280 IU/L. What is the most likely diagnosis

- 1: Acute pancreatitis
- 2: Acute cholangitis
- 3: Acute viral hepatitis
- 4: Posterior penetration of peptic ulcer

316:- All are common causes of a pyogenic liver abscess Except

- 1: E. coli
- 2: Proteus
- 3: Klebsiella
- 4: Staphylococcus

317:- A 20-year-old man presents with repeated episodes of haematemesis. There is no history of jaundice or liver decompensation. On examination, the significant findings include moderate splenomegaly and presence of oesophageal varices. There is no ascites or peptic ulceration. The liver function tests are normal. What is the most likely diagnosis

- 1: Extrahepatic portal venous obstruction
- 2: Non-cirrhotic portal fibrosis
- 3: Cirrhosis
- 4: Hepatic venous outflow tract obstruction

318:- After exploration of common bile duct, the T-tube is removed on which of the following days

- 1: 3rd postoperative day
- 2: 4th postoperative day
- 3: 12th postoperative day
- 4: 6th postoperative day

319:- Infections encountered after splenectomy are following Except

- 1: H. influenza
- 2: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- 3: Klebsiella
- 4: Neisseria



320-: Mesalamine is used in:

- 1: Ulcerative colitis
- 2: Diabetes
- 3: Erectile dysfunction
- 4: Tinea corporis

321-: Function of hepatic kupffer cells is

- 1: Formation of sinusoids
- 2: Vitamin A storage
- 3: Increase blood perfusion
- 4: Phagocytosis

322-: Ideal fluid of choice in a 35 year old man presenting with acute pancreatitis

- 1: Isotonic crystalloid by IV line
- 2: Hypertonic saline by IV line
- 3: Hypotonic saline by central line
- 4: Vasopressin

323-: The indication of cholecystectomy are

- 1: Strawberry gallbladder
- 2: Mucocele of the gallbladder
- 3: Gallbladder polyp
- 4: Asymptomatic gallstone disease

324-: All are components of bile, except

- 1: Bile salts
- 2: Bile pigment
- 3: Stercobilinogen
- 4: Bilirubin

325:- A 21 year old patient attended a pay the previous night and gives the following symptoms, pain in abdomen radiating to back, pulse 100/min, BP 100/76, Temp 39degC and vomiting before coming. Most probable diagnosis is

- 1: Acute appendicitis
- 2: Acute cholecystitis
- 3: Acute diveiculitis
- 4: Acute pancreatitis

326:- 'Steeple sign' on X-ray is seen in?

- 1: Acute laryngotracheobronchitis
- 2: Laryngeal tuberculosis
- 3: Thyroglossal duct cyst
- 4: Acute epiglottitis

327:- Treatment of choice for bleeding esophageal and gastric varices

- 1: Injection sclerotherapy
- 2: Banding(Endoscopic)
- 3: Shunt surgery
- 4: Devascularization

328:- Most commonly performed hepatobiliary shunt in Budd-Chiari syndrome

- 1: Rex shunt

- 2: Lienorenal shunt
- 3: Mesocaval shunt
- 4: Side-to-side portocaval shunt

329:- Most common site of gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) is:-

- 1: Small intestine
- 2: Colon
- 3: Stomach
- 4: Liver

330:- Inflammatory bowel disease found in children

- 1: Ulcerative colitis
- 2: Tropical sprue
- 3: Crohn's disease
- 4: Celiac disease

331:- Ectopic mucosa of Meckel's Diverticula is diagnosed by

- 1: Tc-99m radionuclide scan
- 2: Angiography
- 3: CT
- 4: Endoscopy

332:- Alcoholic hyaline, in alcoholic liver disease is composed of

- 1: Lipofuscin
- 2: Eosinophilic intracytoplasmic inclusions
- 3: Basophilic intracytoplasmic inclusions

4: Hemozoin

333:- The earliest antibody marker to appear in the serum in Hepatitis B virus infection is-

1: Anti-HBs

2: Anti-HBe

3: Anti-HBc

4: Anti-Hbx

334:- Which of the following most significantly increases the risk of HCC

1: HBV

2: HAV

3: CMV

4: EBV

335:- Endoscopic biopsy from a case of H. pylori related duodenal ulcer is most likely to reveal:

1: Antral predominant gastritis

2: Multifocal atrophic gastritis

3: Acute erosive gastritis

4: Gastric atrophy

336:- Treatment of chronic cholecystitis -

1: Cholecystectomy

2: Choledochocystectomy

3: Choledochocytostomy

4: Conservative

337:- Which one of the following conditions commonly predisposes to Colonic carcinoma ?

- 1: Ulcerative colitis
- 2: Crohn's disease
- 3: Diverticular disease
- 4: Ischaemic colitis

338:- Which of the following is the most common non-alcoholic cause of acute pancreatitis

- 1: Thiazides
- 2: Hypercalcaemia
- 3: Gall stones
- 4: Hyperlipidaemia

339:- True about Schatzki's ring

- 1: Has skeletal muscle
- 2: Located at lower esophagus
- 3: Causes dysphagia
- 4: Contain all layers of oesophagus

340:- Most common and most malignant neuroendocrine tumour of pancreas?

- 1: Gastrinoma
- 2: Glucagonoma
- 3: Insulinoma
- 4: VIPoma

341:- According to Alonso-Lej classification, type IVb is

- 1: Both extrahepatic and intrahepatic duct dilation
- 2: Extrahepatic duct dilation
- 3: Intrahepatic duct dilation
- 4: Subhepatic duct dilation

342:- Type of anemia caused by ileocecal TB is

- 1: Iron deficiency
- 2: Megaloblastic
- 3: Sideroblastic
- 4: Normocytic normochromic

343:- Antigliadin antibodies are detectable in -

- 1: Tropical sprue
- 2: Whipple's disease
- 3: Celiac disease
- 4: Intestinal lymphoma

344:- Zollinger Ellison syndrome is characterized by

- 1: Fulminating ulcer in stomach and duodenum
- 2: Recurrent ulceration despite adequate therapy
- 3: Non-beta islet cell tumors of the pancreas
- 4: All of the above

345:- Copper is mainly transported by

- 1: Ceruloplasmin
- 2: Albumin

3: Haptoglobin

4: Globulin

346-: Splenectomy is most successful in -

1: Hereditary spherocytosis

2: Chronic myeloid leukemia

3: Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura

4: Aplastic anaemia

347-: A 33-year-old woman was evaluated for symptoms of severe intense generalized pruritus. Her physical examination reveals multiple sites of excoriation. Laboratory investigations confirm the clinical diagnosis of primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC). She is now inquiring about available treatments for this condition, including if there is a cure for the disease. Which of the following treatments is most likely to "cure" her PBC?

1: ursodiol

2: methotrexate

3: azathioprine

4: liver transplantation

348-: Most consistent finding in acute viral hepatitis in CT is?

1: GB wall thickening

2: Periportal edema

3: Lymphadenopathy

4: Steatosis

349-: A 34 year old man undergoes upper GI endoscopy, which reveals numerous gastric polyps . The urease breath test result is positive. The polyps most likely are

1: Inflammatory

- 2: Hamaomatous
- 3: Hyperplastic
- 4: Adenomatous polyp

350:- Most common site for carcinoma pancreas is

- 1: Head
- 2: Body
- 3: Tail
- 4: Neck

351:- CT severity index is a measure of

- 1: Hepatitis
- 2: Pancreatitis
- 3: Cerebral trauma
- 4: Meningitis

352:- True colour of cholesterol stone is

- 1: Black
- 2: Brown
- 3: Dark yellow
- 4: Pale yellow

353:- &Gas& in the tissue should be differentiates with

- 1: Pseudomyxoma peritonei
- 2: Pseudomonas infection
- 3: Clostridium nouyi



4: Non clostridial infection

354-: Nerve most commonly injured in Mc Burney incision

1: Subcostal

2: Iliohypogastric N

3: 11th thoracic

4: Iliinguinal

355-: The preferred bypass procedure in case of non resectable carcinoma of head of pancreas is

1: Cholecystojejunostomy

2: Cholecystogastrostomy

3: Choledochoduodenostomy

4: Choledochojejunostomy

356-: Not true about bile salts

1: Contain amino acid

2: Acts by increasing surface tension

3: They are amphipathic

4: Responsible for emulsification of fat

357-: Enzyme most commonly deficient in congenital adrenal hyperplasia is

1: 21 beta hydroxylase

2: 5 alpha reductase

3: 11 beta hydroxylase

4: 17 alpha hydroxylase

358:- Submucosal plexus of GIT

- 1: Myenteric plexus
- 2: Auerback's plexus
- 3: Meissner's plexus
- 4: Extrinsic nerves

359:- Gastrointestinal stromal tumours arise from

- 1: Paneth cells
- 2: Stave cells
- 3: Enterocytes
- 4: Interstitial cells of Cajal

360:- Which of the following is the most common endocrine tumour of pancreas -

- 1: Insulinoma
- 2: Gastrinoma
- 3: VIPoma
- 4: Glucagonoma

361:- Consider the following with reference to the management of portal hypertension surgery

- 1: Infusion of vasopressin
- 2: General resuscitation
- 3: Devascularisation procedure
- 4: Endoscopic sclerotherapy

362:- Which of the following doesnot predispose to cholangiocarcinoma

- 1: Ulcerative colitis
- 2: Clonorchis sinensis
- 3: Choledochal cyst
- 4: Chronic pancreatitis

363:- Pancreatic lipase that digests lipids require

- 1: Vitamin B12
- 2: Pyridoxine
- 3: Tocopherol
- 4: Colipase

364:- A 54-year-old man with a long history of indigestion after meals and "heaburn" presents with upper abdominal pain. He was treated with proton-pump inhibitors for gastroesophageal reflux 3 years . An endoscopic biopsy of the lower esophagus shows glandular metaplasia. The patient described is at increased risk of developing which of the following diseases of the esophagus?

- 1: Achalasia
- 2: Adenocarcinoma
- 3: Candidiasis
- 4: Plummer-Vinson syndrome

365:- Which of the following causes melanosis coli?

- 1: Senna
- 2: Sorbitol
- 3: Magnesium Sulphate
- 4: Bisacodyl

366:- Rigler&s Sign is seen in :

- 1: Ulcerative colitis
- 2: Crohn's disease
- 3: Megacolon
- 4: Pneumoperitoneum

367-: Which of the following is a feature of Ulcerative colitis?

- 1: Spiking fever
- 2: Proctitis
- 3: Fistula formation
- 4: Cobble stone mucosa

368-: A 2-year-old girl with a history of chronic constipation since birth is brought to the emergency room because of nausea and vomiting. Physical examination shows marked abdominal distension. Abdominal radiography reveals distended bowel loops with a paucity of air in the rectum. A rectal biopsy shows an absence of ganglion cells. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Acquired megacolon
- 2: Anorectal stenosis
- 3: Hirschsprung disease
- 4: Imperforate anus

369-: The following is ideal for the treatment with injection of sclerosing agents

- 1: External hemorrhoids
- 2: Internal hemorrhoids
- 3: Prolapsed hemorrhoids
- 4: Strangulated hemorrhoids

370-: Gastric secretion of H<sup>+</sup> ions

- 1: Is by chief cells
- 2: Is regulated in pa by number of H+pumps
- 3: Is enhanced by carbonic anhydrase inhibitors
- 4: Occurs in exchange for luminal Na+ ions

371:- Drug of choice for acute exacerbation of ulcerative colitis is ?

- 1: Sulfasalazine
- 2: Mesalazine
- 3: Steroids
- 4: NSAID's

372:- Which of the following is not true about pseudopancreatic cyst?

- 1: Most common site is lesser sac
- 2: Most common cause is gallstones
- 3: Jurasz operation is done
- 4: Most cases are managed conservatively

373:- An infected pancreatic necrosis is treated with -

- 1: iv Antibiotics
- 2: Laprotomy and surgical debridement
- 3: Ultrasound guided drainage
- 4: TPN

374:- Initiation of basic electrical Rhythm of intestine is by?

- 1: Interstitial cells of Cajal
- 2: Entero-chromaffin cells

3: Auerbach plexus

4: Meissner plexus

375-: Most common cause of non-traumatic hemoperitoneum

1: Hepatic adenoma

2: Focal nodular hyperplasia

3: Hepatocellular carcinoma

4: Hemangioma

376-: In infants, defecation often following meal. The cause of colonic contraction in this situation is

1: Gastroileal reflex

2: Enterogastric reflex

3: Increased circulation levels of CCK

4: Gastrocolic - reflex

377-: The indications of colonoscopy in a patient with ulcerative colitis are all of the following except

1: Diagnosis of the extent of inflammation

2: Differentiating it from Crohn's disease

3: Diagnosis of toxic megacolon

4: Monitoring the responds to treatment

378-: All are true about bile duct injury except

1: Incidence is equal in laparoscopic and open cholecystectomy

2: After experience of 20 cases, bile duct injury rate Decreases

3: Errors leading to Laparoscopic bile duct injuries stem from misperception, not errors of skill, knowledge or judgement

4: Primary cause of error in most cases is visual Perceptual illusion

379-: All of the following are risk factors for carcinoma Gallbladder except

1: Typhoid carriers

2: Adenomatous gallbladder polyps

3: Choledochal cyst

4: Oral contraceptives

380-: Chyme is formed by

1: Esophagus

2: Stomach

3: Duodenum

4: Jejunum

381-: Most common cyst of the spleen are

1: Hydatid syst

2: Dermatoid cyst

3: Pseudocyst

4: Lymphangioma

382-: Double Bubble sign is seen with

1: Pyloric stenosis

2: Duodenal atresia

3: Ileal atresia

4: Esophageal atresia

383:- Earliest sign In hepatic encephalopathy is -

- 1: Asterixes
- 2: Alternate constriction and dilated pupil
- 3: Constructional apraxia
- 4: Psychiatric abnormalities

384:- Pseudopolyposis is seen in

- 1: Crohn's disease
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Juvenile polyposis
- 4: Enteric fever

385:- HbsAg positive person can have following association/s -

- 1: Membranous glomerulonephritis
- 2: MCD
- 3: RPGN
- 4: FSGS

386:- Acute emphysematous cholecystitis is caused by

- 1: Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- 2: Staphylococcus
- 3: Clostridium perfringens
- 4: Streptococcus pyogenes



387-: Common bile duct stones will manifest all except

- 1: Distended gallbladder
- 2: Jaundice
- 3: Itching
- 4: Clay coloured stools

388-: All of the following are true about intestinal motility except

- 1: Increased by distension
- 2: Depends on gastric motility
- 3: Increased by cholecystokinin
- 4: Increased by secretin

389-: Commonly undergoing malignant transformation is/are

- 1: FAP
- 2: Crohn's disease
- 3: Ulcerative colitis
- 4: Enteric colitis

390-: Most common site for diverticulosis is-

- 1: Sigmoid colon.
- 2: Ascending colon
- 3: Transverse colon
- 4: Spleenic flexure

391-: A 77-year-old woman is brought to the emergency room because of symptoms of nonspecific abdominal discomfort. She has no anorexia, fever, chills, or weight loss. On physical examination, the vital signs are normal, the abdomen is soft and nontender with no

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masses or organomegaly palpated. Abdominal x-rays show lots of stool in the colon, but no free air or air-fluid levels. Laboratory investigations reveal an amylase of 150 U/L (25-125 U/L), and the rest of her biochemistry and complete blood count are normal. Which of the following conditions can cause a false-positive elevation in the serum amylase?

- 1: maturity-onset diabetes mellitus (DM)
- 2: gastric ulcer
- 3: renal failure
- 4: sulfonamide therapy

392:- Which of the following is a histological feature of Whipple's disease-

- 1: Infiltration of histocytes in the lamina propria
- 2: Granuloma in the lamina
- 3: Macrophages with PAS (+) material inside the lamina propria
- 4: Eosinophils in the lamina propria

393:- False about Peutz-Jegher's syndrome is

- 1: Benign
- 2: Familial
- 3: Malignant
- 4: Melanosis of lip

394:- True regarding gastric antral vascular ectasia (GAVE)

- 1: Capillary lesion
- 2: Aerial type
- 3: Difficult to manage because of multiplicity & size
- 4: Best treatment argon plasma coagulation

395:- Dieulafoy's disease is

- 1: Essentially features of portal gastropathy
- 2: Essentially a gastric venous malformation that have a characteristic histological appearance
- 3: Essentially esophageal varices
- 4: Cherry-red spot seen in portal hypertension

396:- Surgeon excises a portion of liver to the left of the attachment of the falciform ligament. The segments that have been resected are

- 1: Segment 1a and 4
- 2: Segment 1 and 4b
- 3: Segment 2 and 3
- 4: Segment 1 and 3

397:- All of the following are seen with bile duct stone except

- 1: Obstructive jaundice
- 2: Distended and palpable gallbladder
- 3: Pruritus
- 4: Clay coloured stools

398:- Intrinsic factor of Castle is secreted by

- 1: Chief cells
- 2: Parietal cells
- 3: Mucous cells
- 4: S cells

399:- Beta cells of pancreas produce:

- 1: Glucagon
- 2: Gastrin
- 3: Insulin
- 4: Pancreatin

400:- Which of the following is true for plummer vinson syndrome true is -

- 1: Oesophageal web of lower oesophagus
- 2: Megaloblastic anemia is a feature
- 3: It increases risk of squamous cell carcinoma of oesophagus
- 4: It increases risk of adenocarcinoma of oesophagus

401:- Poor prognostic factor in a patient with pancreatitis includes-

- 1: Leucocytosis >20,000/|iL
- 2: Elevated serum amylase
- 3: Elevated serum lipase
- 4: Diastolic BP >90 mm Hg

402:- Sister Mary Joseph nodule is most commonly seen with

- 1: Ovarian cancer
- 2: Stomach cancer
- 3: Colon cancer
- 4: Pancreatic cancer

403:- In infants defecation often follows a meal. The cause of colonic contraction in this situation is \_\_\_\_\_

- 1: Gastroileal reflex

- 2: Enterogastric reflex
- 3: Increased circulation of CCK
- 4: Gastrocolic reflex

404:- The most reliable indicator of recent Hepatitis-B infection in a convalescing patient is -

- 1: IgM Anti HBc
- 2: IgM Anti F-IgE
- 3: HBsAg
- 4: IgG Anti HBs

405:- In gastric outlet obstruction in a peptic ulcer patient, the site of obstruction is most likely to be

- 1: Antrum
- 2: Duodenum
- 3: Pylorus
- 4: Pyloric canal

406:- A patient presents with chronic small bowel diarrhea, Duodenal biopsy shows villous atrophy Anti endomysial antibodies and IgA TTG antibodies are positive. What is the treatment of choice ?

- 1: Gluten free diet
- 2: Antibiotics
- 3: Loperamide
- 4: 5-ASA

407:- Amsterdam criteria includes all except :

- 1: At least three relatives should be affected

2: All the three should be first degree relative

3: Two successive generations affected

4: FAP excluded

408-: Deglutitive inhibition:

1: Wave of inhibition preceding esophageal peristalsis

2: Inhibition of deglutination

3: Does not involves a higher center

4: Can be voluntary

409-: Glucose uptake in brain is by:

1: GLUT 1 and 3

2: GLUT 2 and 3

3: GLUT 3 and 4

4: GLUT 1 and 4

410-: Hyperophic pyloric stenosis what to be normalized before surgery

1: Potassium

2: Bicarbonate

3: Calcium

4: Water

411-: A 42-year-old obese woman (BMI =32 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) presents with severe abdominal pain that radiates to the back. There is no history of alcohol or drug abuse. The blood pressure is 90/45 mm Hg, respirations are 32 per minute, and pulse is 100 per minute. Physical examination shows abdominal tenderness, guarding, and rigidity An X-ray film of the chest shows a left pleural effusion. Laboratory studies reveal elevated serum amylase (850 U/L)

and lipase (675 U/L), and hypocalcemia (7.8 mg/dL). Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Acute cholecystitis
- 2: Acute pancreatitis
- 3: Alcoholic hepatitis
- 4: Chronic calcifying pancreatitis

412-: False about Patterson-Kelly-Brown syndrome is?

- 1: Anemia
- 2: Esophageal webs
- 3: Glossitis
- 4: Risk factor for adenocarcinoma

413-: All of the following organs develop in the mesentery of stomach except:

- 1: Liver
- 2: Spleen
- 3: Kidney
- 4: Pancreas

414-: Which one is not the bad prognostic sign for pancreatitis

- 1: TLC >16000/ul
- 2: Calcium <8mmol/L
- 3: Glucose >200mg%
- 4: Prothrombin >2 times the control

415-: Most common complication of placing stent in CA esophagus?

- 1: Migration
- 2: Chest Pain
- 3: Perforation
- 4: Bleeding

416:- Cytoprotective drug in peptic ulcer is -

- 1: Omeprazole
- 2: Ranitidine
- 3: Magnesium hydroxide
- 4: Sucralfate

417:- Liver biopsy is done through 8th midaxillary line to avoid

- 1: Lung
- 2: Pleural cavity
- 3: Sub diaphragmatic
- 4: Gall bladder

418:- The site of mucosal tear in Mallory-Weiss syndrome is

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Small intestine
- 3: Colon
- 4: Esophagus

419:- Hippocrates facies is seen in

- 1: Peritonitis
- 2: Pancreatitis



- 3: Facial nerve injury
- 4: Marginal mandibular nerve injury

420:- A 50year old with history of jaundice in the past has presented with RUQ abdominal pain. Examination and investigations reveals chronic calculous cholecystitis. The liver function tests are within normal limits and on ultrasound examination, the common bile ducts is not dilated. Which of the following will be the procedure of choice in her

- 1: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy
- 2: Open choledocholithotomy with CBD exploration
- 3: ERCP + choledocholithotomy followed by laparoscopic cholecystectomy
- 4: Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy followed by ERCP +choledocholithotomy

421:- Laparoscopic cholecystectomy done in a patient with cholelithiasis. Pathology repo shows adenocarcinoma with invasion of muscular layer. CT was normal. Fuher t/t is

- 1: Wait and regular follow up
- 2: Wedge hepatic resection with lymph node dissection
- 3: Excise all po sites
- 4: Radiotherapy

422:- Regarding oesophagoscope true are

- 1: Incisor acts as fulcrum
- 2: Compresses posterior tongue
- 3: Lifts epiglottis
- 4: Tip is in pyriform fossa

423:- Parasympathetic stimulation induces salivary acinar cells to release the protease:

- 1: Bradykinin
- 2: Kallikrein

3: Kininogen

4: Kinin

424-: This might be seen in 

1: Alcoholic cirrhosis

2: Irritable bowel disease

3: Celiac sprue

4: Pernicious anaemia

425-: Following liver transplantation, recurrence of primary disease in the liver most likely occurs in -

1: Wilson's disease

2: Autoimmune hepatitis

3: Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency

4: Primary biliary cirrhosis

426-: Whipple's is disease is caused by:-

1: Bacteroides

2: Acinetobacter

3: H.pyori

4: Tropheryma whippelii

427-: A 94-year-old female nursing home resident is referred for evaluation of anemia of 8 g/dL. She has dementia, and adequate documentation of her past medical history is not available. She eats well and is cooperative. Examination reveals evidence of cognitive impairment, primitive reflexes, and a well-healed midline abdominal scar. Her blood film is shown in Figure below. You presume a relationship between the anemia and the previous surgery. Which of the following surgical procedures is most likely to cause her current anemia?

- 1: gastrectomy
- 2: vagotomy and pyloroplasty
- 3: cholecystectomy
- 4: right hemicolectomy

428:- All are true statement about Meckel&s diveiculum except

- 1: Occurs in 2% of population
- 2: Perforation occurs
- 3: Common on Antimesenteric border
- 4: Contains ectopic gastric tissue

429:- In congenital hyperophic pyloric stenosis, the defect is in

- 1: Nerve fibres
- 2: Circular muscle fibres
- 3: Longitudinal muscle fibres
- 4: Mucosa

430:- In obesity, leptin level

- 1: High
- 2: Normal
- 3: Low
- 4: May be low to normal

431:- A 16-year-old girl complains of chronic abdominal distention, flatulence, and diarrhea after drinking milk. Elimination of milk and other dairy products from the patient's diet relieves these symptoms. This example of malabsorption is caused by a functional deficiency of which of the following enzymes associated with the intestinal brush border membrane?

- 1: Disaccharidase
- 2: Glycogen phosphorylase
- 3: Hyaluronidase
- 4: Mannosidase

432-: Most common complication of acute and chronic pancreatitis is:

- 1: Pancreatic abscess
- 2: Portal vein thrombosis
- 3: Pseudocyst
- 4: Pancreatic head mass

433-: Liver synthesizes all, except

- 1: C3 complement component
- 2: Haptoglobin
- 3: Fibrinogen
- 4: Immunoglobulin

434-: Choledochocoele is which type of Choledochal cyst

- 1: II
- 2: III
- 3: IV
- 4: V

435-: Investigation of choice for hydatid disease is

- 1: CT scan
- 2: ELISA

3: Biopsy

4: USG

436:- Which of the following liver tumour has a propensity to invade the portal or hepatic vein -

1: Cavernous hemangioma

2: Hepatocellular carcinoma

3: Focal nodular hyperplasia

4: Hepatic adenoma

437:- Treatment of Malignant tracheo-oesophageal fistula is

1: Oesophagotomy

2: Expanding metal stent

3: External beam radiation

4: Chemoradiotherapy

438:- A person is HBsAg positive, but anti-HBsAg negative, what should be the next step

1: Repeat test after 6months

2: Check if HBeAg is positive

3: Check HBV DNA load

4: Reassure the patient

439:- Gold standard investigation for recurrent gastrointestinal stromal tumor is

1: MRI

2: MIBG

3: USG

4: PET CT

440:- VACTERAL syndrome is associated with -

- 1: Blindness
- 2: Nerve deafness
- 3: Tracheo-esophageal fistula
- 4: Myoclonic epilepsy

441:- A 22-year-old woman has had multiple episodes of aspiration of food associated with difficulty swallowing during the past year. On auscultation of her chest, crackles are heard at the base of the right lung. A barium swallow shows marked esophageal dilation above the level of the lower esophageal sphincter. A biopsy specimen from the lower esophagus shows an absence of the myenteric ganglia. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Achalasia
- 2: Barrett esophagus
- 3: Plummer-Vinson syndrome
- 4: Sliding hiatal hernia

442:- Apa from Escherichia coli, the other most common organism implicated in acute suppurative bacterial peritonitis is

- 1: Bacteroides
- 2: Klebsiella
- 3: Peptostreptococcus
- 4: Pseudomonas

443:- Ultrasound is not useful in:

- 1: CBD stones at distal end
- 2: Breast cyst

3: Ascites

4: Full bladder

444:- While doing sigmoidoscopy, if the rectum is inflated with a gas increased peristalsis is seen in

1: Whole colon

2: Proximal colon

3: Distal colon

4: Whole intestine

445:- Gastrojejunostomy is an example of:

1: Clean contaminated wound

2: Clean uncontaminated wound

3: Unclean uncontaminated wound

4: Unclean contaminated wound

446:- On Stopping Alcohol, all the following changes are reversible EXCEPT

1: Hepatitis

2: Cirrhosis

3: Microvesicular fatty change

4: Macrovesicular fatty change

447:- Most common cause of bacterial peritonitis is

1: Primary or spontaneous

2: Perforated viscus

3: Foreign body

4: Biliary peritonitis

448-: Most potent stimulus for bile secretion

1: Cholecystokin

2: Secretin

3: Bile acid

4: Bile salt

449-: Initial treatment for management of mild to moderate Crohn's disease is?

1: Mesalamine

2: Infliximab

3: Budesonide

4: Sulfasalazine

450-: A patient of post-cholecystectomy biliary stricture has undergone an ERCP three days ago. Following this, she has developed acute cholangitis. The most likely organism is

1: Escherichia coli

2: Bacillus fragilis

3: Streptococcus viridans

4: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

451-: "Cork screw" appearance of esophagus is seen in?

1: Achalasia cardia

2: Carcinoma esophagus

3: Diffuse esophageal spasm

4: Caustic injury



452:- Treatment of squamous cell carcinoma of anal canal not involving the deeper structures include

- 1: Abdomino perineal resection
- 2: Wide local excision + Radiotherapy
- 3: Wide local excision + Chemoradiation
- 4: Chemoradiation

453:- Rigler's triad doesn't includes

- 1: Pneumobilia
- 2: Ectopic stone
- 3: Cholangitis
- 4: Intestinal obstruction

454:- Initial investigation of choice in obstructive jaundice is

- 1: USG
- 2: ERCP
- 3: CT scan
- 4: PTC

455:- Most common benign tumor of liver is

- 1: Hemangioma
- 2: Hepatic adenoma
- 3: Hepatoma
- 4: Hamaoma

456:- Investigation of choice of depth of penetration and nodal stage in rectal carcinoma is

- 1: CT
- 2: MRI
- 3: Transrectal USG
- 4: Barium meal

457:- Primary sclerosing cholangitis, false is

- 1: upword arrow Females
- 2: Associated with IBD
- 3: Involves intra & extrahepatic ducts
- 4: Circumferential fibrosis often referred to as onion skinning around the atrophied duct lumen

458:- A 57-year-old woman with a 20-year history of celiac disease now presents with weight loss, cramps, and abdominal discomfort. She is adherent to her gluten-free diet, and is not taking any new medications. On examination, her abdomen is soft and there is fullness in the right lower quadrant. A small bowel x-ray reveals an area of narrowing in the distal ileum, and there is thickening and nodularity of the mucosal folds. She undergoes surgical resection of the lesion, and the pathology report confirms a tumor that is more common in patients with celiac disease, Crohn's disease, or depressed immune function such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). For the above patient with a small bowel tumor, select the most likely diagnosis.

- 1: polypoid adenoma
- 2: lipoma
- 3: adenocarcinoma
- 4: primary gastrointestinal (GI) lymphoma

459:- Receptor for vitamin B12-IF complex is located in

- 1: Ileum
- 2: Colon

3: Jejunum

4: Duodenum

460-: True regarding HCC

1: Non- Alcoholic steatohepatitis is a risk factor

2: OCP's are a cause

3: Focal nodular hyperplasia may turn malignant

4: Chromosomal abnormalities are common

461-: The following feature is in our of ulcerative colitis over Crohn&;s disease

1: Cobblestoning

2: Rectal sparing

3: Fistula

4: Blood and mucus in stool

462-: Which of the following is the absolute contraindication for laparoscopic cholecystectomy

1: Clotting factor deficiency

2: Perforation peritonitis

3: Empyema of the gallbladder

4: All of the above

463-: A 45-year-old male is suspected of having an amebic abscess of the liver. Serum bilirubin is mildly elevated. The WBC is 11,000 but there is eosinophilia. The initial line of treatment involves which of the following?

1: Cortisone

2: Metronidazole (Flagyl)

- 3: Surgical excision
- 4: Sulfonamides and penicillin

464-: Serpiginous ulcers with deep fissures are seen in?

- 1: Crohn's disease
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Neutropenic colitis
- 4: Amoebic dysentery

465-: A patient with DKA is being treated with insulin. What abnormality is likely to develop in this patient?

- 1: Hypocalcemia
- 2: Hyponatremia
- 3: Hyperkalemia
- 4: Hypokalemia

466-: All are true about colonic lipoma except:

- 1: Squeeze sign on radiology
- 2: Most common site is Cecum
- 3: Most commonly subserosal
- 4: Most commonly submucosal

467-: Hemangioma of the rectum

- 1: Common tumor
- 2: Fatal hemorrhage not seen
- 3: Ulcerative colitis like symptoms seen

4: None

468:- Gastric emptying sequence into duodenum

- 1: Fat > protein > carbohydrate
- 2: Fat < carbohydrate < protein
- 3: Protein < fat < carbohydrate
- 4: Protein > fat > carbohydrate

469:- Mackler's triad consists all, except?

- 1: Thoracic pain
- 2: Dyspnea
- 3: Cervical subcutaneous emphysema
- 4: Vomiting

470:- Calcific hepatic metastasis are seen in

- 1: Adenocarcinoma of the colon
- 2: Carcinoid tumors
- 3: Renal cell carcinoma
- 4: Lymphoma

471:- Rectal incontinence is due to involvement of

- 1: External anal sphincter
- 2: Internal anal sphincter
- 3: Ischiococcygeus
- 4: Pubococcygeus

472:- False statement regarding the surgical anatomy of small intestine is

- 1: Ligament of trietz marks the Junction between duodenum and jejunum
- 2: Ileum makes upto three-fifths of the small intestine
- 3: The blood supply to the jejunum may have 4 or 5 seperate arcades with shoer vasa recta
- 4: The jejunum has a larger circumference, is thicker than ileum

473:- Which of the following liver tumor had a propensity to invade the poal or hepatic vein

- 1: Cavernous hemangioma
- 2: Hepatocellular carcinoma
- 3: Focal nodular hyperplasia
- 4: Hepatic adenoma

474:- On barium swallow the grade IV esophageal varices appear as

- 1: Mucosal folds above the carina
- 2: Mucosal folds below the carina
- 3: Mucosal folds at the carina
- 4: A thick band

475:- Skip lesions are feature of -

- 1: Ulcerative colitis
- 2: TB
- 3: Amebiasis
- 4: Crohn's disease

476:- Hirschprung&s disease true are

- 1: Sometimes found in adult
- 2: Dilated segment involved
- 3: Auerbach's plexus absent
- 4: Sometimes involve small intestine

477-: Stimulant for gastric emptying is

- 1: Secretin
- 2: CCK
- 3: Gastrin
- 4: Distension

478-: Earliest change seen in Crohn's Disease is

- 1: Aphthous Ulcer
- 2: Anal fistula
- 3: Rose thorn appearance on Barium swallow
- 4: Skip lesions

479-: The balloon of sengstaken - Blakemore tube should be temporarily defalated after how many hours to prevent pre necrosis of the oesophagus

- 1: 12 hrs
- 2: 24 hrs
- 3: 36 hrs
- 4: 48 hrs

480-: Which of the following is not a feature of irritable bowel syndrome

- 1: ABdominal pain

- 2: Constipation
- 3: Rectal bleeding
- 4: Bloating

481-: Anti-Saccharomyces cerevisiae antibodies are seen in?

- 1: Crohn's disease
- 2: Scleroderma
- 3: SLE
- 4: Sjogren's syndrome

482-: Which of the following is not a feature of severe ulcerative colitis?

- 1: 4 - 6 bowel movements per day
- 2: Pulse rate of 96 per minute
- 3: Spontaneous bleeding seen on endoscopy
- 4: ESR 50mm

483-: FALSE about annular pancreas in

- 1: Prevalent in Down's syndrome
- 2: Biliary vomiting
- 3: Double- bubble sign on X-ray
- 4: Gastrojejunostomy offers best remedy

484-: An 18-year-old woman was diagnosed 7 years earlier with precocious pseudopuberty secondary to ovarian tumor. Physical examination reveals oral and lingual dark pigmentation. (See Figure below). Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Peutz-Jegher syndrome
- 2: Gardner syndrome



3: Lynch syndrome

4: juvenile polyposis

485-: In adults, most common autoimmune disease of liver is?

1: Autoimmune hepatitis

2: Sclerosing cholangitis

3: alpha antitrypsin deficiency

4: Primary billiary cirrhosis

486-: Positive acid Schiff macrophages seen in?

1: Whipple disease

2: Crohn's disease

3: Abetalipoproteinemia

4: Ulcerative colitis

487-: True about HCC

1: Most common tumor of liver

2: Resectable only in 1% cases

3: AFP increased in 70% cases

4: USG guided aspiration biopsy is used for diagnosis

488-: On upper GI endoscopy, "watermelon stripes" is seen in which of the following condition?

1: Chronic gastric varices

2: Carcinoma stomach

3: Antral vascular ectasia

## 4: Dieulafoy lesion

489-: A 40 years old female presented to OPD with complaints of retrosternal heaburn, dysphagia more for liquids and occasional aspiration. Barium swallow is given below. Which of the following statement is false about this condition?

- 1: It is due to lack of inhibitory neurons in Auerbach plexus
- 2: Characterized by classical triad of dysphagia, regurgitation and weight loss
- 3: Barium swallow is gold standard investigation
- 4: Heller's cardiomyotomy is the treatment of choice

490-: All are true about pseudomyxoma peritonei except

- 1: Associated with ovarian tumours
- 2: Appendicitis
- 3: Yellow jelly collection of fluid
- 4: Common in male

491-: Migrating motor complexes

- 1: Occur upon arrival of food in the stomach
- 2: Begin in the lower pa of the small intestine
- 3: Are initiated by pacemaker cells in the small intestine
- 4: Occur at a rate of 5 cms per minute from the stomach

492-: All are features of Crohn&s disease except

- 1: Transmural
- 2: Rectal involvement
- 3: Strictures
- 4: Skip lesions

493:- The treatment of choice for the management of carcinoma of the anal canal is

- 1: Abdominoperineal resection
- 2: Primary radiotherapy
- 3: Combined radio-and chemotherapy
- 4: Neoadjuvant chemotherapy and local excision

494:- Councilman bodies are seen in

- 1: Alcoholic cirrhosis
- 2: Wilson's disease
- 3: Acute viral hepatitis
- 4: Autoimmune hepatitis

495:- Gilberts syndrome disease all are true, except -

- 1: Conjugated hyperbilirubinemia
- 2: Fasting hypoglycaemia
- 3: Normal liver Histology
- 4: Liver enzymes normal

496:- Antidiabetic drug that does not cause weight gain is

- 1: Metformin
- 2: Tolbutamide
- 3: Pioglitazone
- 4: Glipizide

497:- Disaccharidase enzyme present in-

- 1: Pancreas
- 2: Stomach
- 3: Small intestine
- 4: Liver

498-: The triad of DM, gall stones and steatorrhea is associated with which one of the following tumours.

- 1: Gastrinomas
- 2: Somatostatinomas
- 3: VPomas
- 4: Glucagonomas

499-: Mercedes procedure is used in:

- 1: Discrepancy in size of ileum and stoma
- 2: Ileostomy stenosis
- 3: Ileostomy prolapse
- 4: Ileostomy leak

500-: Not a complication of Gall stones

- 1: Acute Cholangitis
- 2: Diverticulosis
- 3: Mucocele
- 4: Empyema of the gall bladder

501-: Most common site of bleeding diverticula

- 1: Sigmoid colon

2: Descending colon

3: Rectum

4: Ascending colon

502-: Which of the following secretions has a very high pH?

1: Gastric juice

2: Pancreatic juice

3: Bile in gall bladder

4: Saliva

503-: What is the name of this fundoplication?

1: Nissen's fundoplication

2: Watson fundoplication

3: Dor fundoplication

4: Toupet fundoplication

504-: ERCP is indicated for the following except

1: Distal CBD tumor

2: Hepatic poa tumor

3: Proximal cholangiocarcinoma

4: Gallstone pancreatitis

505-: During peristalsis which of the following is not involved?

1: NO

2: Substance P

3: Noradrenalin

4: VIP

506:- Micronodular cirrhosis is seen in all, except -

- 1: Aloholic cirrhosis
- 2: Wilson's disease
- 3: Budd Chiari syndrome
- 4: Indian childhood cirrhosis

507:- Anastomosis of small bowel is done by:

- 1: Suture in 1 layer by non-absorbable suture
- 2: Suture in 2 layers by non-absorbable suture
- 3: Suture in 2 layers by absorbable sutures
- 4: Suture in layers by absorbable suture

508:- Pancreatitis may be produced by following drugs

- 1: Colchicine
- 2: L-Asperaginase
- 3: Ciprofloxacin
- 4: Nalidixic acid

509:- Pain at the tip of shoulder is due to all except

- 1: Peptic ulcer
- 2: Pancreatitis
- 3: Cholecystitis
- 4: Appendicitis

510:- Which one of the following types of intestinal lipomas lead to intussusceptions?

- 1: Submucous
- 2: Subserous
- 3: Intramuscular
- 4: None

511:- Most common anatomical lesion of tongue cancer is

- 1: Anterior third
- 2: Lateral margin
- 3: Dorsum
- 4: Posterior third

512:- Serious complication in pancreatic pseudocyst include all except

- 1: Intracystic hemorrhage
- 2: Secondary infection
- 3: Calcification in the cyst wall
- 4: Rupture of the cyst

513:- Juvenile polyp is a

- 1: Hyperplastic type
- 2: Hamartomatous polyp
- 3: Inflammatory polyp
- 4: Lymphoid polyp

514:- Which of the following is not a carcinogenic virus?

- 1: Hepatitis B

- 2: Hepatitis C
- 3: Molluscum Contagiosum
- 4: HPV

515-: Acute hepatocellular failure in a patient of cirrhosis of liver is precipitated by -

- 1: Upper gastrointestinal bleeding
- 2: Large carbohydrate meal
- 3: Portal vein thrombosis
- 4: Intravenous albumin infusion

516-: Toxic megacolon is most commonly associated with:

- 1: Ulcerative colitis
- 2: Crohn's disease
- 3: Whipple's disease
- 4: Reiter's disease

517-: Mosapride produces its gastrokinetic effects by acting as an agonist at which of the following receptor?

- 1: 5HT1
- 2: 5HT2
- 3: 5HT3
- 4: 5HT4

518-: A 55-year-old man presents with upper gastrointestinal bleeding and is found to have multiple ulcers in the duodenum. Workup finds his serum gastrin levels to be markedly elevated, and an abdominal CT scan finds a large mass in the tail of the pancreas. A biopsy from this pancreatic mass finds an islet-cell adenoma that secretes gastrin. Which of the following is the best diagnosis



- 1: Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
- 2: Verner-Morrison syndrome
- 3: Hyperophic-hypersecretory gastropathy
- 4: Menetrier disease

519:- Topical "Saw-tooth" colon on barium enema is seen in

- 1: Colonic diverticulosis
- 2: Colonic volvulus
- 3: Colonic carcinoma
- 4: Ulcerative colitis

520:- Least predilection for distal ileum -

- 1: Carcinoid syndrome
- 2: Meckel's diverticulum
- 3: Crohn disease
- 4: Zollinger - Ellison syndrome

521:- Which of the following is the preoperative imaging study of choice for gastrinoma ?

- 1: Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- 2: Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)
- 3: Somatostatin receptor scintigraphy
- 4: CT scan

522:- The first urge to defecate occurs when rectal pressure is increased to

- 1: 12 mmHg
- 2: 14 mmHg

3: 16 mmHg

4: 18 mmHg

523:- Ogilvie syndrome is?

1: Small bowel obstruction

2: Large bowel obstruction

3: Colonic pseudo-obstruction

4: Bowel ischemia

524:- Prepyloric channel ulcer is of grade

1: 1

2: 2

3: 3

4: 4

525:- Drug used in acute exacerbation of ulcerative colitis is

1: Sulfasalazine

2: Steroids

3: Infliximab

4: Cyclosporine

526:- Which of the following viruses does not produce viral esophagitis

1: Herpes

2: Adenovirus

3: Varicella

4: Cytomegalovirus

527:- Which of the following undergo enterohepatic circulation?

- 1: Bilirubin
- 2: Biliverdin
- 3: PAHA (para amino hippuric acid)
- 4: Bi linogen

528:- Maximum water reabsorption in the Gastrointestinal tract occurs in

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Jejunum
- 3: Ileum
- 4: Colon

529:- Iron is absorbed actively in the

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Duodenum
- 3: Terminal ileum
- 4: Proximal ileum

530:- Which is most common site of Ca pancreas?

- 1: Head
- 2: Body
- 3: Tail
- 4: Neck

531:- Cause of hemobilia are all except

- 1: Trauma to abdomen
- 2: Malignancy
- 3: Rupture of hepatic artery aneurysm
- 4: Hepatitis

532:- On barium swallow Leiomyoma shows following characteristic appearance-

- 1: Rat tail appearance
- 2: Cork screw appearance
- 3: Oval mass lined by barium
- 4: String sign

533:- Granulomatous inflammation is found in:

- 1: Crohn's disease
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Amoebiasis
- 4: Giardiasis

534:- Muscle shown in the illustration predominantly uses:

- 1: GLUT 1
- 2: GLUT 2
- 3: GLUT 3
- 4: GLUT 4

535:- Endoscopic biopsy from a case of H.pylori related duodenal ulcer is most likely to reveal -

- 1: Antral predominant gastritis

- 2: Multifocal atrophic gastritis
- 3: Acute erosive gastritis
- 4: Gastric atrophy

536:- Pacemaker is formed by which of the following cells in GIT?

- 1: P- cells
- 2: Oxyntic cells
- 3: Cajal cells
- 4: Parietal cells

537:- GLUT 4 Receptors are primarily found in which tissues:

- 1: Brain, red blood cells
- 2: Liver, Kidney, Ileum
- 3: Neurones and placenta
- 4: Skeletal muscle, fat and cardiac tissue

538:- Which of the following is not a histopathological features of extrahepatic biliary atresia

- 1: Bile lakes
- 2: Marked bile duct degeneration
- 3: Fibrosis of hepatic duct
- 4: Parenchyma Cholestasis

539:- Ranson's scoring for acute pancreatitis includes all except

- 1: Age >55 years
- 2: Serum AST >250I/dL

3: Sequestration of fluid >6L

4: LDH >700IU

540-: In Budd Chiari syndrome, the occlusion is at the

1: IVC

2: Renal Vein

3: Hepatic vein

4: Splenic vein

541-: Increased level of 5 HLAA is present in:

1: Alkaptonuria

2: Albinism

3: Carcinoid tumor

4: Phenylketonuria

542-: Beer - claw appearance on CECT abdomen is seen in

1: Hepatic laceration

2: Pancreatic laceration

3: HCC

4: RCC

543-: A 67-year-old woman is evaluated for obstructive jaundice. The cholangiographic findings indicate that she has a cancer of the lower end of the CBD. Clinical examination would most likely reveal which of the following?

1: Enlarged gallbladder

2: Shrunken gallbladder

3: Enlarged pancreas

4: Shrunken pancreas

544-: All of the following are the predisposing factors for squamous carcinoma of esophagus except

1: Achalasia

2: Tylosis palmaris

3: Alcohol

4: GERD

545-: The standard of care in splenectomy patients involves the use of all the above vaccines except

1: H Influenzae type b

2: Meningococcal vaccine

3: Pneumococcal vaccine

4: Typhoid vaccine

546-: Regarding bile duct injuries following Cholecystectomy which of the following statements is false

1: The incidence following open cholecystectomy is in the range of 0.2 - 0.3%

2: The incidence rate following Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy is three times higher than the rates following Open cholecystectomy

3: Untreated cases may develop secondary biliary cirrhosis

4: Routine use 'open' technique of laparoscopic po inseion has resulted in a decline in the incidence of postlaparoscopic cholecystectomy bile duct injuries

547-: Risk factors for malignant change in an asymptomatic patient with a gall bladder polyp on ultrasound include all of the following except

1: Age > 60 years

2: Rapid increase in size of polyp

3: Size of polyp > 5 mm

4: Associated Gall stones

548-: Disaccharides are digested mostly in

1: Oraheavity

2: Stomach

3: Small intestine

4: Large intestine

549-: In infants, defecation often follows a meal. The cause Gastroileal reflex of colonic contractions in this situation is

1: Gastroileal reflex

2: Enterogastric reflex

3: Increased circulating levels of GCR

4: Gastrocolic - reflex

550-: All of the following constitute the Charcot's Triad except

1: Pain

2: Septic Shock

3: Jaundice

4: Fever

551-: Plummer-Vinson syndrome is characterized by all EXCEPT:

1: Glossitis

2: Oesophageal webs



3: Megaloblastic anaemia

4: Oesophageal dysphagia

552:- The initial investigation of choice for a post cholecystectomy biliary stricture is

1: Ultrasound guided aspiration

2: ERCP and stenting

3: Computed tomography

4: Magnetic resonance imaging

553:- Motility disorders of the oesophagus are best diagnosed by -

1: Barium meal

2: Manometry

3: Radiography

4: Endoscopy

554:- Dysphagia lusoria means dysphagia

1: For very cold items

2: Due to abnormal origin and course of right subclan aery

3: Atresia of esophagus

4: Benign stricture of esophagus

555:- A 20-year-old woman presents with a 2-year history of difficulty swallowing and increasing fatigue. A CBC shows Iron-deficiency anemia. Upper endoscopy reveals an annular narrowing in the upper third of the esophagus. A mucosal biopsy shows no evidence of inflammation or neoplasia. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: Achalasia

2: Barrett esophagus

3: Diveiculum

4: Esophageal web

556-: Carcinoma sigmoid colon with obstruction Management includes

1: Hamann's procedure

2: Resection and end to end anastomosis with proximal colostomy

3: Proximal colostomy with distal ligation

4: Sub-total colectomy

557-: Which of the following tests is not used in the diagnosis of insulinoma?

1: Fasting blood glucose

2: Xylose test

3: C-peptide levels

4: Insulin/Glucose Ratio

558-: Surgeon excises a poion of the liver to the left of the attachment of the falciform ligament. The segments that have been resected are

1: Segment 1a and 4

2: Segment 1 and 4b

3: Segment 2 and 3

4: Segment 1 and 3

559-: Krukenberg tumour of ovary is due to carcinoma of

1: Stomach

2: Lung

3: Central nervous system

4: Thyroid

560:- The most common location of spider nevi is

- 1: Abdomen
- 2: Back
- 3: Neck and shoulder
- 4: Upper and lower extremities

561:- Which one of the following organs is enlarged?

- 1: Colon
- 2: Ovary
- 3: Stomach
- 4: Spleen

562:- The most common symptom seen in a paraoesophageal hernia is

- 1: dysphagia
- 2: hea burn
- 3: regurgitation
- 4: shoness of breath

563:- Predisposing factor for esophageal cancer is all except:

- 1: Mediastinal fibrosis
- 2: Diveicula
- 3: Caustic alkali burn
- 4: HPV

564:- Most common cause of painful defecation is associated with

- 1: Fissure in ano
- 2: Fistula in ano
- 3: External haemorrhoid
- 4: Internal haemorrhoid

565:- A patient presents with fever for 3 weeks. On examination, he is observed to have splenomegaly. Ultrasonography reveals a hypoechoic shadow in spleen near the hilum. Gram-negative bacilli are isolated on blood culture. Which of the following is the most likely causative organism

- 1: Cytomegalovirus
- 2: Toxoplasmosis
- 3: Salmonella
- 4: Lymphoma virus

566:- Gilbert's syndrome disease all are true, except -

- 1: Conjugated hyperbilirubinemia
- 2: Fasting hypoglycaemia
- 3: Normal liver Histology
- 4: Liver enzymes normal

567:- "Crumbled egg appearance" in liver seen in

- 1: Hepatic adenoma
- 2: Chronic amoebic liver abscess
- 3: Hydatid liver disease
- 4: Haemangioma

568:- In villous papilloma of rectum which is lost

- 1: Na+
- 2: K+
- 3: Ca<sup>++</sup>
- 4: Cl-

569:- False about CA pancreas

- 1: Most common site is head and uncinete process
- 2: Pain suggests unresectability
- 3: Two third patients present with diabetes
- 4: Acute pancreatitis never occurs in CA pancreas

570:- Which of the following drugs has been found to increase the survival in locally advanced pancreatic cancer?

- 1: Doxorubicin
- 2: Streptozocin
- 3: Gemcitabine
- 4: Paclitaxel

571:- The advantage of bladder drainage over enteric drainage after pancreatic transplantation is better monitoring of

- 1: HBA IC levels
- 2: Amylase levels
- 3: Glucose levels
- 4: Electrolyte levels

572:- In the RBC series, proliferation occurs at which stage?

- 1: Early normoblast
- 2: Intermediate normoblast
- 3: Late normoblast
- 4: Proerythroblast

573:- Most common aery involved in pancreatic pseudoaneurysm

- 1: Gastroduodenal aery
- 2: Inferior pancreaticoduodenal aery
- 3: Gastric aery
- 4: Splenic aery

574:- An impoant triggering event in acute pancreatitis is activation of-

- 1: Pepsinogen
- 2: Prekallikrein
- 3: Trypsinogen
- 4: Lipase

575:- All the following operations are done for gastroesophageal reflux disease Except

- 1: Heller's cardiomyotomy
- 2: Belsey operation
- 3: Nissen fundoplication
- 4: Hill procedure

576:- Gasless abdomen in X-ray is a sign of:-

- 1: Acute pancreatitis
- 2: Necrotizing enterocolitis

3: Chronic Pancreatitis

4: Intussusception

577:- Which of the following is true about hydatid cyst of the liver

1: Surgical management is done always

2: Conservative treatment is effective

3: Aspiration is safe

4: E.multilocularis is the most common cause

578:- Commonest cause of acute intestinal obstruction is

1: Intussusception

2: Volvulus

3: Inguinal hernia

4: Adhesions

579:- True statement regarding mechanism of action of sulfonylureas is:-

1: Increase peripheral utilization of glucose

2: Reduce hepatic glucose output

3: Act on SUR1 receptors on pancreatic beta cell membrane

4: Increase transcription of genes regulating glucose metabolism

580:- Pacemaker generating the rhythm for breathing is

1: Pneumotaxic centre

2: Dorsal group of neurons in the medulla

3: Pre-Botzinger complex

4: Apneustic centre

581:- Barret Esophagus - False statement is

- 1: Patient is usually asymptomatic
- 2: Goblet cells seen on histology
- 3: Hyperplastic change in the lining mucosa of esophagus
- 4: Chronic GERD is the predisposing factor

582:- All are risk factors for CA GB except

- 1: Adenomyosis
- 2: ABPDJ
- 3: Gallstones
- 4: Adenomatous polyps

583:- An asymptomatic male came for USG abdomen for medical fitness. A focal lesion was found in his liver on ultrasound as shown here. The patient was told that this is the most common benign hepatic tumor. Which of the following is a false statement about this lesion?

- 1: The most sensitive and specific investigation CT Triphasic Contrast
- 2: Most of these lesions are asymptomatic
- 3: Characteristic Centripetal fill-in appearance is seen on postcontrast study.
- 4: Angiography shows characteristic "cotton-wool" appearance.

584:- All are true about hepatopulmonary syndrome except

- 1: Frequency in ESLDbis between 8-29%
- 2: Characterized by hypoxemia and anatomical shunting of blood
- 3: Only established treatment at present is OLT
- 4: A preoperative oxygen tension of <30mmHg alone is a predictor of disease



585-: CEA is a marker for all except -

- 1: Carcinoma pancreas
- 2: Carcinoma colon
- 3: Carcinoma lung
- 4: Carcinoma prostate

586-: A 29-year-old woman is found, on routine annual blood testing, to have a small increase in unconjugated bilirubin. There is no evidence of hemolysis and her liver enzymes and function tests are otherwise normal. She has no prior history of liver disease and is not taking any medications. Her physical examination is completely normal with no signs of chronic liver disease. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Crigler-Najjar syndrome
- 2: Dubin-Johnson syndrome
- 3: Rotor syndrome
- 4: Gilbert syndrome

587-: True about Boerhoeve&s syndrome except

- 1: MC at lower 1/3rd
- 2: Hematemesis is early symptoms
- 3: Acute chest pain
- 4: Surgically treated

588-: Absorption of Glucose in the intestine is by:

- 1: Primary Active Transpo
- 2: Secondary Active Transpo
- 3: Facilitated Diffusion
- 4: Simple Diffusion

589-: Gluten free diet is used in

- 1: Celiac disease
- 2: Tropical sprue
- 3: Ulcerative colitis
- 4: Irritable bowel syndrome

590-: Longest transit time in GIT is seen in

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Jejunum
- 3: Colon
- 4: Ileum

591-: Commonest type of carcinoma with gallstones is

- 1: Adenocarcinoma
- 2: Anaplastic carcinoma
- 3: Squamous cell carcinoma
- 4: Transitional cell carcinoma

592-: Cullen sign is:

- 1: Around umbilicus
- 2: In the flanks
- 3: In the epigastrium
- 4: In the back

593-: All of the following are true about pseudopancreatic cyst of pancreas except

- 1: Common after acute pancreatitis

- 2: Presents as an abdominal mass
- 3: Serum amylase is increased
- 4: Most common site is in head of pancreas

594:- The most common type of Tracheo - Oesophageal Fistula is

- 1: Esophageal atresia without tracheoesophageal fistula
- 2: Esophageal atresia with proximal tracheoesophageal fistula
- 3: Esophageal atresia with distal tracheoesophageal fistula
- 4: Esophageal atresia with proximal and distal fistula

595:- A 1-month-old infant is brought to the physician by her parents. She has had repeated bouts of bilious vomiting over the past month and cannot be fed adequately. She is in the 10th percentile for weight and the 50th percentile for length. An upper GI series discloses marked narrowing of the midportion of the duodenum. What is the most likely cause of this infant's GI obstruction?

- 1: Annular pancreas
- 2: Duodenal polyp
- 3: Islet cell adenoma
- 4: Pancreatic pseudocyst

596:- All are risk factors for Ca stomach except

- 1: H.Pylori infection
- 2: Gastric atrophy
- 3: Adenomatous polyp
- 4: Alcohol

597:- A 16-year-old girl is referred to the office because of chronic diarrhea and weight loss. She is experiencing large-volume watery diarrhea that is painless. The symptoms persist

even when she is fasting, and there is no relationship to foods or liquids. She is not on any medications, and there is no travel history or other constitutional symptoms. Her physical examination is normal. Which of following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: partial small bowel obstruction
- 2: partial large bowel obstruction
- 3: osmotic diarrhea
- 4: secretory diarrhea

598-: SGPT is found in

- 1: Cytoplasm of hepatocytes
- 2: Mitochondria of hepatocytes
- 3: Nucleus of hepatocytes
- 4: None of the above

599-: A chronic alcoholic presents with abdominal pain radiating to the back that responds to analgesics. At evaluation the pancreatic duct was found to be dilated and stones were noted in the tail of pancreas. The most appropriate management is

- 1: Pancreatic tail resection
- 2: Pancreatico jejunostomy
- 3: Percutaneous removal of stone
- 4: Medical management

600-: Gold standard test for insulinoma

- 1: 72 hr fasting test
- 2: Plasma insulin levels
- 3: C-peptide levels
- 4: Low glucose levels < 30 mg/dl

601:- A man presents with weakness, pain in upper abdomen, hyperpigmentation, ahritis, hyperglycemia and enlarged palpable liver. Most probable diagnosis is -

- 1: Haemochromatosis
- 2: Addison's disease
- 3: Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
- 4: Cushing's syndrome

602:- A 30 year male presents with acute abdomen. What is the diagnosis based on the CT abdomen given below?

- 1: Pneumoperitoneum
- 2: Toxic megacolon
- 3: Perforation peritonitis
- 4: Bowel obstruction

603:- Which of the following is not an H2 blocker -

- 1: Cimetidine
- 2: Oxyphenonium
- 3: Roxatidine
- 4: Ranitidine

604:- Which is the most common cause of acute gastroenteritis?

- 1: Norovirus
- 2: Rotavirus
- 3: Salmonella
- 4: E.coli

605:- Hirschsprung&s disease is due to

- 1: Loss of ganglion cells in the sympathetic chain
- 2: Atrophy of longitudinal muscles
- 3: Failure of migration of neural crest cells from cranial to caudal direction
- 4: Malformed teania coli

606:- Meckel's diverticulum, true are A/E

- 1: Has three layers with artery
- 2: Heterotopic epithelium in 50-60% cases
- 3: Always gastric epithelium
- 4: May present with hemorrhage

607:- Gene of wilsons disease is

- 1: ATP 7A
- 2: ATP 7B
- 3: ADP 7A
- 4: ADP 7B

608:- Normal portal vein pressure is

- 1: < 3 mm Hg
- 2: 3-5 mm Hg
- 3: 5-10 mm Hg
- 4: 10 to 12 mm of Hg

609:- Antiemetic of choice in chemotherapy induced vomiting -

- 1: Metaclopramide
- 2: Ondansetron

3: Prochlorperazine

4: Nabilone

610:- Which of the following does not correlate with severity of acute pancreatitis:

1: Serum Glucose

2: Serum amylase

3: Serum calcium

4: AST

611:- Linitis plastica is a type of -

1: Plastic like lining of stomach

2: Diffuse carcinoma of stomach

3: Benign ulcer

4: GIST

612:- Commonly seen Pancreatic endocrinal tumour

1: Insulinoma

2: Somatostatinoma

3: Gastrinoma

4: Glucagonoma

613:- Most common site of oesophageal rupture in rigid bronchoscopy

1: Cervical region

2: Cardiac region

3: Mid esophagus

4: GE junction

614:- Liver is divided in 2 halves by all except

- 1: Right hepatic vein
- 2: Portal vein
- 3: Hepatic artery
- 4: Common bile duct

615:- According to Borrmann's classification, Linitis plastica is

- 1: Type I
- 2: Type II
- 3: Type III
- 4: Type IV

616:- Indication forPAIR treatment in hydatid cyst

- 1: Size >5 cm
- 2: Multiloculated
- 3: Cyst in lung
- 4: Recurrence after surgery

617:- Which of the following has highest pH?

- 1: Saliva
- 2: Gastric juice
- 3: Pancreatic juice
- 4: Bile

618:- Sweat chloride levels in fibrocystic disease of pancreas-



- 1: Elevated
- 2: Decreased
- 3: First elevated then decreased
- 4: First decreased then elevated

619:- Treatment of choice for bleeding gastric ulcer is

- 1: Gastrectomy
- 2: Antrectomy
- 3: Under running of ulcer
- 4: Vagotomy and drainage

620:- Local excision in CA rectum is done in all except

- 1: Within 6 cm of anal verge
- 2: Lesion <4 cm
- 3: Involvement of <40% circumference
- 4: T1 and T2 cancer with or without lymph node involvement

621:- Collar button ulcer is found in?

- 1: Ulcerative colitis
- 2: Crohn's disease
- 3: Shigella
- 4: All of the above

622:- Which of the following inhibits gastric secretion and motility?

- 1: Vasoactive intestinal poly peptide (VBP)
- 2: Gastric inhibitory peptide (GIP)

3: Somatostatin

4: Ghrelin

623:- Which one of the following is not a component of Charcot's triad?

1: Pain

2: Fever

3: Vomiting

4: Jaundice

624:- Which is most common site for iatrogenic esophageal perforation?

1: Abdominal poion

2: Cervical poion

3: Above arch of aoa

4: Below arch of aoa

625:- All are true regarding early postcibal syndrome Except

1: Distention of abdomen

2: Managed conservatively

3: Hypermotility of intestine is common

4: Surgery is usually indicated

626:- Most common cause of pancreatic pseudocyst is

1: Blunt abdominal trauma

2: Pancreatic carcinoma

3: Pancreatitis

4: Post pancreatic surgery

627:- All are Indications of liver transplant except

- 1: Cholangiocarcinoma
- 2: Cirrhosis
- 3: Biliary atresia
- 4: Fulminant hepatitis

628:- Which of the following is the best treatment available for ascites

- 1: AV shunt
- 2: TIPS
- 3: Frusemide with paracentesis
- 4: Distal splenorenal shunt

629:- Treatment of choice for cancer head of pancreas?

- 1: Radiotherapy
- 2: Chemotherapy + Radiotherapy
- 3: Whipple's surgery
- 4: Resection of the entire pancreas with adjuvant chemotherapy

630:- All are complications of typhoid ulcers except

- 1: Perforation
- 2: Stricture formation
- 3: Hemorrhage
- 4: Sepsis

631:- 60 yr old male presented with dysphagia. The mucosal biopsy is provided here which shows?

- 1: Squamous metaplasia
- 2: Columnar metaplasia
- 3: Anaplasia
- 4: Connective tissue metaplasia

632:- All are risk factors for cholangiocarcinoma Except

- 1: Primary sclerosing cholangitis.
- 2: Hepatolithiasis
- 3: Liver flukes
- 4: Primary biliary cirrhosis

633:- A 24-year-old man with a history of depression is brought to the emergency room because of a drug overdose. He is experiencing some nausea and vomiting, but no other symptoms. Physical examination and vital signs are normal. Six hours prior to presentation, he intentionally took 40 tablets of acetaminophen (500 mg/tablet). Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in management?

- 1: give ethanol to compete with the parent drug for metabolism, therefore preventing formation of toxic metabolites
- 2: give Narcan to block its actions directly
- 3: give intravenous prostacyclin's to maintain cellular integrity
- 4: give N-acetylcysteine to allow binding of the toxic metabolite

634:- Chain of lakes appearance is seen in:

- 1: Carcinoma pancreas
- 2: Chronic pancreatitis
- 3: Acute pancreatitis

4: Pancreatic pseudo cyst

635:- Endoscopic biopsy of a gastric ulcer patient turns out to be malignancy. What is your next step?

1: USG abdomen

2: CT abdomen

3: CA 19-9

4: Laparoscopy

636:- Best investigation to diagnose Meckel's diverticulum?

1: X-ray abdomen

2: Ultrasonography

3: Barium study

4: Tc 99m Peectinate scan

637:- Which is the most common cause of the below condition

1: Gastric ulcer

2: Duodenal ulcer

3: Gastric carcinoma

4: Hiatus hernia

638:- Management of pancreatic abscess is

1: Needle aspiration

2: Cystogastrostomy

3: USG guided drainage

4: Cystojejunostomy

639:- A 41-year-old patient presented with chronic diarrhea from last 3 months. A D xylose absorption test will reveal which of the following:

- 1: Carbohydrate malabsorption due to mucosal disorder
- 2: Carbohydrate malabsorption due to chronic pancreatitis
- 3: Fat malabsorption due to mucosal disorder
- 4: Fat malabsorption due to chronic pancreatitis

640:- The treatment of peptic ulcer involves:

- 1: Antacids
- 2: Ranitidine
- 3: Sucralfate
- 4: All

641:- Which of the following does not lead to chronic liver disease?

- 1: Hepatitis A
- 2: EBV
- 3: Infectious mononucleosis
- 4: Hepatitis B

642:- Acute cholecystitis is caused by

- 1: Total parenteral nutrition
- 2: Tuberculosis
- 3: Anemia
- 4: Malignancy

643:- Which of the following markers is specific for gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST):

- 1: CD 117
- 2: CD 34
- 3: CD123
- 4: S-100

644:- Following statements regarding ulcerative colitis is true- (

- 1: Smoking has a protective effect
- 2: Smoking does not have a protective effect
- 3: There is no relation to smoking
- 4: Smoking causes relapses

645:- Non progressive contraction of esophagus are

- 1: Primary
- 2: Secondary
- 3: Teiary
- 4: Quaternary

646:- The fold of Treves is

- 1: The fold of mucous membrane projecting into the lumen of the rectum
- 2: The ilio-appendicular fold of peritoneum
- 3: The fold of mucous membrane around the papilla of Vater
- 4: The fold of peritoneum over the inferior mesenteric vein

647:- Most common extraintestinal manifestation of Inflammatory bowel disease?

- 1: Dermatological

- 2: Rheumatological
- 3: Metabolic bone disease
- 4: Hepatobiliary

648:- Esters of fat-soluble vitamins are digested by:

- 1: Pancreatic lipase
- 2: Cholesterol Esterase
- 3: Colipase
- 4: Carboxypeptidase

649:- All of the following are true about Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, except-

- 1: Recurrent peptic ulcers
- 2: High levels of gastrin
- 3: Pyloric antral tumor
- 4: Basal acid output more than 15 mEq/L

650:- Juice rich in water/electrolytes, poor in enzymes is secreted from the organ by?

- 1: Secretin
- 2: CCK
- 3: Gastrin
- 4: Somatostatin

651:- The technique of laproscopic cholecystectomy was first described by?

- 1: Erich Muhe
- 2: Philip Moure
- 3: Ku semm



4: Eddie Reddick

652:- A 3-year-old child has attained enough mobility, curiosity, and dexterity to explore places in the home that should not be accessed. The child finds a bottle with a liquid under the kitchen sink, and he drinks it. Within minutes he has chest pain. His mother takes him to the emergency department and brings the bottle. Analysis of the residual contents reveals a pH of 12. Which of the following complications is most likely to occur following this injury?

- 1: Pharyngeal diverticulum
- 2: Esophageal stenosis
- 3: Gastric lymphoma
- 4: Duodenal ulceration

653:- Creeping fat is a feature of

- 1: Crohn's disease
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Celiac disease
- 4: Tropical sprue

654:- Antacid combination of magnesium and aluminium hydroxide are superior because:

- 1: Rapid and sustained acid neutralizing property
- 2: Less effect on gastric emptying
- 3: Likely to alter bowel movement
- 4: All of the above

655:- Cause of chronic tropical pancreatitis is ?

- 1: Parasitic infection
- 2: Cassava ingestion
- 3: Idiopathic

4: Generic

656:- What a patient with gluten hypersensitivity can consume-

1: Rice

2: Barley

3: Oat

4: Com

657:- Jejunal biopsy is diagnostic in

1: beta lipoproteinemia

2: Giardiasis

3: Tropical sprue

4: Celiac sprue

658:- Which of the following indicates severe pancreatitis?

1: APACHE II score >5

2: CRP > 100 mg\dl

3: Haematocrit > 50

4: Ranson's score >\_3

659:- A 73-year-old woman is evaluated for obstructive jaundice after an injury to the CBD, 7 months previously at laparoscopic cholecystectomy. The alkaline phosphatase is elevated. In obstructive jaundice, which of the following statements is true regarding alkaline phosphatase?

1: Its level increases before that of bilirubin.

2: Its level is unlikely to be increased in pancreatic malignancy.

3: Its elevation indicates bone metastasis.

4: Its elevation excludes hepatic metastasis.

660:- Most common cause of chronic pancreatitis is

- 1: Alcohol
- 2: Gallstones
- 3: Tropical pancreatitis
- 4: ERCP

661:- Causes of chronic tropical pancreatitis is

- 1: Parasitic infection
- 2: Cassava Ingestion
- 3: Idiopathic
- 4: Genetic

662:- Child-pugh score is used for

- 1: Hepatic encephalopathy
- 2: Uremic encephalopathy
- 3: Chronic liver disease
- 4: Head injury

663:- A 61-year-old man with increasing fatigue, early satiety, and nausea for 5 months vomited dark granular material yesterday. Endoscopy reveals a large ulcerated mass in the gastric fundus. Biopsies are taken and microscopically the mass is composed of spindle cells that are positive for c-Kit with immunohistochemical staining. Mitoses are frequent. Gastrectomy is performed, and the 10-cm circumscribed mass arises from the gastric wall. Which of the following therapies is most likely to be a useful adjunct in the treatment of his disease?

- 1: Amoxicillin

- 2: Azathioprine
- 3: Cyclophosphamide
- 4: Imatinib

664:- In the Forrest classification for bleeding peptic ulcer with a visible vessel or pigmented protuberance is classified is

- 1: FI
- 2: FII a
- 3: FII b
- 4: FII c

665:- Layers which are penetrated with trochar & cannula in production of pneumoperitoneum are

- 1: Skin & superficial fascia
- 2: Deep fascia
- 3: Rectus abdominis
- 4: Transversus abdominis

666:- Which one of the following statements is incorret regarding stones in the common bile duct?

- 1: Can present with Charcot's triad
- 2: Are suggested by a bile duct diameter > 8 mm of ultrasound
- 3: ERCP, sphincterotomy and balloon clearance is now the standard treatment
- 4: When Removed by exploration of the common bile ducts the T-tube can be removed after 3 days

667:- What is this appearance - seen in early pregnancy known as:(AIIMS 2016)

- 1: Yolk sac sign

2: Double decidual sac sign

3: Double bleb sign

4: Twin peak sign

668-: A 63-year-old woman presents with a 6-month history of recurrent epigastric pain and nausea. Abdominal ultrasound reveals a 13-mm hypoechoic lesion in the tail of the pancreas. Physical examination shows flushing of the face, periorbital edema, and hypotension (blood pressure =90/50 mm Hg). Laboratory studies disclose normal serum levels of gastrin, amylase, insulin, and vasoactive intestinal polypeptide. Urinalysis demonstrates elevated levels of metanephrines (10 mg per 24 hours). Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: Adenocarcinoma of pancreas

2: Glucagonoma

3: Insulinoma

4: Pancreatic carcinoid

669-: HBV replication is indicated by -

1: HBV DNA

2: DNA polymerase

3: HBeAg

4: IgMAnti-HBc

670-: A 50 year old male presented with recurrent bloody diarrhea. Colonoscopy showed geographical ulcers. Histopathology is shown below. What is your diagnosis?

1: Pseudomebranous colitis

2: Non-hodgkin lymphoma colon

3: Adenocarcinoma colon

4: Crohn disease

671:- Paralytic ileus is characterized by all except

- 1: No bowel sounds on auscultation
- 2: No passage of flatus
- 3: Gas filled loops of intestine with multiple fluid levels
- 4: Loops of intestine are not seen d\|t loss of peristalsis

672:- Meckel&s diverticulum is remnant of

- 1: Thyroglossal tract
- 2: Midgut
- 3: Urachus
- 4: Vitelline duct

673:- Type (s) of Inflammatory bowel disease is/are -

- 1: Crohn's disease
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Toxic colitis
- 4: Amoebic colitis

674:- Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is characterized by the following except-

- 1: Profound gastric hypersecretion
- 2: Large diarrhea with occasional steatorrhea
- 3: Hypocalcemia
- 4: Hypergastrinemia

675:- All of the following are true regarding adverse effects of chlorpropamide except:-

- 1: Releases ADH

- 2: Less incidence of hypoglycemia
- 3: More incidence of weight gain
- 4: Disulfiram like reaction may occur

676-: Anti transglutaminase antibody is seen in?

- 1: Celiac disease
- 2: SLE
- 3: Collagenous colitis
- 4: Tropical sprue

677-: Right hepatic duct drains all except

- 1: Segment I
- 2: Segment III
- 3: Segment V
- 4: Segment VI

678-: Earliest change in iron deficiency anaemia is

- 1: Decreased serum iron
- 2: Decreased serum ferritin
- 3: Decreased TIBC
- 4: Decreased hemoglobin

679-: Seton used in fistula in anosurgery is draining seton and

- 1: Cutting seton
- 2: Dissolving seton
- 3: Dissecting seton

4: Fibrosing seton

680:- According to strasberg classification, lateral CBD injuries are classified as

1: Type B

2: Type C

3: Type D

4: Type E

681:- Ulcerative colitis what is seen

1: Cryptitis

2: Crypt loss

3: Crypt branching

4: Proliferating mucosa

682:- A thiy-year-old male presents to the Emergency Depament with symptoms of epigastric pain radiating to back that wakes him up at night and is relieved by consuming food. He gives a history of similar pain in the past which was diagnosed as perforated duodenal ulcer and treated with omental patch surgery on two occasions. Pain before and after surgery has been controlled with proton pump inhibitors and analgesics. The likely diagnosis on this occasion is

1: Duodenal ulcer

2: Gastric ulcer

3: Atrophic Gastritis

4: Chronic Pancreatitis

683:- The substance used in OCG is

1: Iopanoic acid

2: Sodium diatrizite



3: Meglumine iodothalamate

4: Biligraffin

684:- Most common site of ectopic pancreas is ?

1: Stomach

2: Appendix

3: Meckel diverticula

4: ileum

685:- Pseudo obstruction of intestine is also known as?

1: Hamann's syndrome

2: Ozili's syndrome

3: Ogilvie's syndrome

4: Merizzi syndrome

686:- "Chain of lakes" appearance seen in:

1: Acute pancreatitis

2: Chronic pancreatitis

3: Carcinoma pancreas

4: Strawberry gall bladder

687:- A patient with stab injury to anterior abdomen presents with a tag of omentum protruding through the abdominal wall near the umbilicus. On evaluation he is hemodynamically stable and shows no signs of peritonitis. Initial management of patient should involve.

1: FAST

2: Exploratory Laparotomy

3: Local wound Exploration and suturing

4: CECT Abdomen

688:- All have significant role in digestion of fat, except

1: Pancreatic Lipase

2: Colipase

3: Lingual lipase

4: Bile-salts

689:- Most common site of cholangiocarcinoma

1: Distal biliary tract

2: Hilum

3: Intrahepatic duct

4: Multifocal

690:- Most common cause of obstructive jaundice

1: Periapillary carcinoma

2: Carcinoma gall bladder

3: Carcinoma head of pancreas

4: CBD stones

691:- Investigation of choice for dysphagia for solids -

1: Barium swallow

2: Endoscopy

3: X ray chest

4: CT scan

692-: Centrilobular necrosis of liver may be seen with

- 1: Phosphorus
- 2: Arsenic
- 3: ccl4
- 4: Ethanol

693-: Glucagon is secreted by: (PGI Nov 2010)

- 1: a cell
- 2: b cell
- 3: d cell
- 4: G cell

694-: The investigation of choice for small bowel tumors is

- 1: Enterolysis
- 2: CT
- 3: Barium meal and follow through
- 4: MRI

695-: All have a significant role in the digestion of fat, except

- 1: Pancreatic lipase
- 2: Colipase
- 3: Lingual lipase
- 4: Bile salts

696-: The right lobe of liver consists of which of the following segments

1: V, VI, VII & VIII

2: IV, V, VI, VII & VIII

3: I, V, VI, VII & VIII

4: I, IV, V, VI, VII & VIII

697-: Antegrade peristalsis is due to

1: Serotonin

2: Ach

3: Substance P

4: VIP

698-: Charcot's triad

1: Fever, abdominal pain, jaundice

2: Fever, vomiting, jaundice

3: Fever, jaundice, abdominal distension

4: Fever, diarrhoea, jaundice

699-: True about Octreotide

1: Is active orally

2: Is not a somatostatin analogue

3: Used in secretory diarrhea

4: Is a growth hormone agonist

700-: Regarding abdominal cocoon all statements are true except:

1: Common in Young girl

2: Associated with liver fibrosis

3: Fibrosis of small bowel and stomach

4: Chronic peritonitis is seen

701:- Which of the following is not associated with left sided portal hypertension

1: Secondary to pancreatic inflammation or neoplasm

2: Normal superior mesenteric and portal venous pressure

3: Easily reversed by splenectomy

4: Isolated esophageal varices present

702:- Consider the following

1: Cholesterosis

2: Adenomyomatosis

3: Polyposis

4: Cholelithiasis

703:- Normal lower oesophageal sphincter pressure is

1: 5-8 mm of Hg

2: 10-25 mm of Hg

3: 25 - 40 mm of Hg

4: > 40 mm of Hg

704:- A 10 year old female presents with pain in the right hypochondrium, fever, jaundice and palpable mass in the right hypochondrium. The probable diagnosis is

1: Hepatitis

2: Hepatoma

3: Choledochal cyst

4: Mucocele gallbladder

705:- All of the following have inhibitory effect on secretion of gastrin, except

1: Acid in duodenum

2: VIP

3: Epinephrine

4: Glucagon

706:- Invariably involved site in ulcerative colitis;

1: Sigmoid colon

2: Transverse colon

3: Ileum

4: Rectum

707:- Pathology in achlasia cardia is?

1: Degeneration of nerves

2: Muscular atrophy

3: Hypertrophy of nerves

4: Hypertrophy of muscles

708:- Coagulation factor VII is

1: Thromboplastin

2: Accalerin

3: Proconvein

4: Antihemophilic factor

709:- A middle aged patients presents with the complaints of right hemidiaphragm was seen. All of the following are the possible diagnoses except

- 1: Subphrenic abscess
- 2: Acute cholecystitis
- 3: Pyogenic liver abscess
- 4: Amoebic liver abscess in right lobe

710:- Features(s) of jejunal diveicula is/are

- 1: Folate absorption
- 2: Ferritin absorption
- 3: B 12 absorption
- 4: Urea breath test

711:- False statement regarding Barrett's oesophagus

- 1: Hyperplastic change in lining mucosa of oesophagus
- 2: Goblet cells seen on histology
- 3: Patient is usually asymptomatic
- 4: Chronic GERD is a predisposing factor

712:- Grey Turner's sign (flank discoloration) is seen in

- 1: Acute pylonephritis
- 2: Acute cholecystitis
- 3: Acute pancreatitis
- 4: Acute peritonitis

713:- The gold standard for diagnosing acid reflux is

- 1: Endoscopy
- 2: 24-hour pH monitoring
- 3: Manometry
- 4: Esophagogram

714:- Intestinal absorption is faster for

- 1: Hexoses
- 2: Disaccharides
- 3: Oligosaccharides
- 4: Polysaccharides

715:- Saccular diverticulum of extrahepatic bile duct in choledochal cyst is classified as

- 1: Type I
- 2: Type II
- 3: Type III
- 4: Type IV

716:- Diarrhea with acanthocytosis is seen in

- 1: Whipple
- 2: Celiac sprue
- 3: Aggamaglobulinemia
- 4: Wolmans disease

717:- Investigation of choice for diagnosis of CA colon

- 1: Colonoscopy
- 2: Double contrast barium enema



3: Triple phase CT

4: Viual colonoscopy

718:- Catecholamines

1: Decrease gut contraction

2: Bronchoconstriction

3: Decrease plasma glucose

4: Inhibit lipolysis

719:- Effective ulcer treatment that works by inhibitory action on gastric acid secretion is -

1: Lactulose

2: Aluminium hydroxide

3: Sucralfate

4: Ranitidine

720:- Signs of chronic liver failure are all except -

1: Subcutaneous nodules

2: Palmer erythema

3: Spider nevi

4: Testicular atropy

721:- Which one of the following is not a premalignant condition for colon cancer?

1: Familial adenomatous polyposis coli

2: Villous adenoma

3: Ulcerative colitis

4: Hamaomatous polyps

722:- Pseudomyxoma peritonei arises from

- 1: Carcinoma ovary
- 2: Ovarion Cyst
- 3: Ovarian dermoid
- 4: Adenocarcinoma colon

723:- What is the most common surgical complication following whipple procedure?

- 1: Disruption of pancreatic anastomosis
- 2: Biliary peritonitis
- 3: Disruption of gastric anastomosis
- 4: GI bleeding

724:- False about the malignant ulcer of stomach is

- 1: The mucosal folds do not reach the edge of the ulcer
- 2: Mucosal folds are thickened and fused
- 3: Ulcer crater is eccentric
- 4: Margins of the ulcer are overhanging

725:- Dumping syndrome can occur after

- 1: Billroth-II operation
- 2: Heller's operation
- 3: Whipple's operation
- 4: Nissen fundoplication

726:- Operation for chronic Pancreatitis are the following except

- 1: Beger's procedure
- 2: Longitudinal pancteaticojejunosomy
- 3: Frey's procedure
- 4: None

727:- All the following can be used to predict severe acute pancreatitis except:-

- 1: Glasgow score  $\geq 3$
- 2: APACHE II score  $\geq 8$
- 3: CT severity score  $\geq 6$
- 4: C-reactive protein  $<100$

728:- All are true about Zollinger-Ellison syndrome except:

- 1: Recurrent ulceration after acid reducing surgery
- 2: Raised gastrin levels in all cases
- 3: Decreased BAO/MAO
- 4: Diarrhea

729:- The treatment of choice for silent stones in Gallbladder is -

- 1: Observation
- 2: Chenodeoxy cholic acid
- 3: Cholecystectomy
- 4: Lithotripsy

730:- The following are the complications of trichobezoars except

- 1: Haematemesis
- 2: Perforation and peritonitis

3: Obstruction

4: Malignancy

731:- Gold standard investigation for chronic pancreatitis is:

1: MRI

2: ERCP

3: Pancreatic function tests

4: Faecal fat estimation

732:- Causes (s) of intestinal paralytic ileus is/are

1: Pancreatitis and pneumonia

2: Peritonitis or abscess

3: Pneumonia viscera

4: All of the above

733:- A 65-year-old woman presents with a 5-week history of yellow skin and sclera, anorexia, and epigastric pain. Her past medical history is significant for insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. She smoked one pack of cigarettes a day for the past 20 years. Physical examination reveals jaundice and a palpable gallbladder. Laboratory studies show a serum bilirubin level of 10 mg/dL, mostly in the conjugated form, and an elevated alkaline phosphatase (260 U/L). A CT scan of the abdomen discloses a mass in the head of the pancreas and multiple nodules in the liver measuring up to 3 cm. Which of the following is the most important risk factor for the neoplasm arising in the patient?

1: Alcohol abuse

2: Cholelithiasis

3: Cigarette smoking

4: Diabetes mellitus type 1

734:- Triple therapy of H. pylori include all EXCEPT

- 1: Omeprazole
- 2: Clarithromycin
- 3: Metronidazole
- 4: Sucralfate

735:- The most likely cause of fluctuating jaundice in a middle-aged or elderly man is -

- 1: Periapillary carcinoma
- 2: Liver fluke infestation
- 3: Choledochal cyst
- 4: Carcinoma head of pancreas

736:- Following statements are true about Afrezza except

- 1: Used for both Type I and Type II diabetes
- 2: Substitute for long acting insulin
- 3: It is a rapid acting insulin
- 4: Used as inhaled insulin formulation and techno-sphere technology

737:- Which of the following is true about carcinoma of colon

- 1: Left colon tumors usually present with anaemia which is severe & unyielding to treatment
- 2: Mucinous carcinoma has excellent prognosis
- 3: Duke 'A' stage tumours need adjuvant chemotherapy
- 4: Solitary superficial hepatic metastasis is not a contraindication for resection

738:- Most common benign tumor of oesophagus is:

- 1: Lipoma

- 2: Leiomyoma
- 3: Hamartoma
- 4: Hemangioma

739-: All are true regarding familial adenomatous polyposis except

- 1: Associated endocrine involvement can be present
- 2: More > 100 polyps in the colon
- 3: Autosomal recessive
- 4: Multiple duodenal polyps

740-: Splenosis means:

- 1: Infection of spleen
- 2: Presence of accessory spleen
- 3: Rupture of spleen and distribution of its tissue on peritoneum
- 4: Non-functioning spleen

741-: A 70-year-old man presents with regurgitation of food, dysphagia, halitosis, and a sensation of 'lump in the throat'.

- 1: Pharyngeal pouch
- 2: Carcinoma esophagus
- 3: Diffuse esophageal spasm
- 4: Esophageal Dysmotility

742-: Claw sign on x-ray is seen in?

- 1: Ischemic colitis
- 2: Intussusception

3: Sigmoid volvulus

4: Crohn's disease

743:- Esmoprazole acts by inhibiting

1: H+K+ ATPase pump

2: H+Na+ ATPase pump

3: H+ pump

4: Any of the above

744:- By definition, in familial Adenomatous Polyposis (FAP) at least more than\_\_ colonic adenomas must be present.

1: 10

2: 50

3: 100

4: 1000

745:- True about primary sclerosing cholangitis are all except

1: Commonly affect 40-45 years of age

2: Jaundice is seen

3: More common in females

4: Associated with UC

746:- Reconstructive surgery for Choledochal cyst is not done in

1: Type I

2: Type II

3: Type III

4: Type IV

747:- Vitamin B12 is mainly absorbed from

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Jejunum
- 3: Ileum
- 4: Colon

748:- All are considered to be poor prognostic factors in liver metastasis except

- 1: Synchronous lesions
- 2: Metachronous lesions
- 3: Extra-hepatic metastasis
- 4: CEA>200ng/ml

749:- True about gall stones

- 1: More common in females
- 2: Gall stones, hiatus hernia, CBD stones from saints traid
- 3: Limey bile precipitated
- 4: Lithotripsy always done

750:- A punch biopsy shows carcinoma rectum with fixed mass. X-ray chest normal, which of the following is LEAST useful investigation

- 1: Rigid protoscope
- 2: Barium enema
- 3: CT chest
- 4: MRI-abdomen and pelvis



751:- Which of the following is not associated with pancreatitis

- 1: Raised serum amylase
- 2: Raised serum lipase
- 3: Hypocalcaemia
- 4: Hypoglycemia

752:- Which of the following involved in iron absorption is synthesized by liver and secreted through bile in the intestine?

- 1: Apoferritin
- 2: Transferrin
- 3: Apotransferrin
- 4: All of the above

753:- All of the following are true about OPSI (opportunistic post-splenectomy infection) Except

- 1: Develop 1-5 year after splenectomy
- 2: Max risk is within 1 yr of splenectomy
- 3: Begin with headache, myalgia, & fever
- 4: May present with severe septic shock

754:- Meissner's plexus are present in:

- 1: Mucosa
- 2: Submucosa
- 3: Muscularis layer
- 4: Serosa

755-: TIPSS is used in all except

- 1: Refractory ascites
- 2: BCS
- 3: Hepatopulmonary syndrome
- 4: Refractory hepatic hydrothorax

756-: A 50-year-old obese man (BMI =32 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) comes to the physician complaining of indigestion after meals, bloating, and heartburn. Vital signs are normal. A CT scan of the abdomen reveals a hiatal hernia of the esophagus. Endoscopic biopsy shows thickening of the basal layer of the squamous epithelium, upward extension of the papillae of the lamina propria, and an increased number of neutrophils and lymphocytes. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Esophageal varices
- 2: Mallory-Weiss syndrome
- 3: Reflux esophagitis
- 4: Schatzki mucosal ring

757-: Investigation of choice for recurrent GIST:

- 1: MIBG
- 2: PET CT
- 3: MRI
- 4: CECT

758-: Mallory bodies are derived from

- 1: Cytokeratin
- 2: Desmin
- 3: Laminin
- 4: Vimentin

759:- A healthy 21-year-old woman develops a profuse, watery diarrhea 1 day after a meal of raw oysters. On physical examination, her temperature is 37.5deg C. A stool sample is negative for occult blood. There is no abdominal distention or tenderness, and bowel sounds are present. Diarrhea subsides over the next 3 days. Which of the following organisms is most likely to produce these findings?

- 1: Cryptosporidium parvum
- 2: Entamoeba histolytica
- 3: Staphylococcus aureus
- 4: Vibrio parahaemolyticus

760:- In rectal cancer, the distal clearance margin should be at least

- 1: 2 cm
- 2: 3cm
- 3: 4 cm
- 4: 5 cm

761:- A 50 Yr old lady presents with 2 Yr history of recurrent abdominal pain with radiation to her back. Pain is severe in intensity and refractory to simple analgesics. US- abdomen and Contrast enhanced CT scan confirmed the diagnosis and showed a dilated pancreatic duct. Which of the following is likely recommended surgical procedure of choice

- 1: Vagotomy with antrectomy
- 2: Vagotomy with gastrojejunostomy
- 3: Whipple's procedure
- 4: Longitudinal pancreatic jejunostomy

762:- Acquired diverticulum most common site is:

- 1: Sigmoid colon
- 2: Ileum

3: Ascending colon

4: Transverse colon

763:- A 40 year old female patient presented with dysphagia to both liquids and solids and regurgitation for 3 months. The dysphagia was non-progressive. What is the most likely diagnosis?

1: Carcinoma of the esophagus

2: Lower esophageal mucosal ring

3: Achalasia cardia

4: Reflux esophagitis with esophageal stricture

764:- Most common site for anal fissure is

1: 3 O' clock

2: 6 O' clock

3: 2 O' clock

4: 10 O' clock

765:- A male child with gall bladder stone has Hb-6 gm%, serum bilirubin 2.5 mg % and high urobilinogen in urine . The diagnosis is :

1: Haemolytic jaundice

2: Obstructive jaundice

3: Secondary biliary cirrhosis

4: Hepato cellular jaundice

766:- Triple A syndrome includes all except

1: Alacrymia

2: Addison disease

3: Achlorhydria

4: Achalasia

767:- Most common tumor of appendix is

1: Carcinoid tumor

2: Pseudomyxoma peritonitis

3: Adenocarcinoma

4: Mucocele

768:- After surgery, there was 50ml bile output from abdominal drain 1st preoperative day. Management is

1: Intra biliary stent

2: Immediate exploration

3: T-tube drainage

4: Observation

769:- The term "Left sided appendicitis" as popularly called is nothing but

1: Diverticulities

2: Ascending colitis

3: Descending colitis

4: Typhilitis

770:- Extraintestinal manifestations of Crohn disease include ALL EXCEPT

1: Uveitis

2: Migratory polyarthritis

3: Sacroiliitis

4: Pericholangitis

771:- MC site of Ca esophagus is:

- 1: Middle 1/3 rd
- 2: Upper 1/3 rd
- 3: Lower 1/3 rd
- 4: Lower end of esophagus

772:- All of the following are risk factors of CA GB except

- 1: Gallstones
- 2: Adenomyomatosis
- 3: Porcelain gallbladder
- 4: Choledochal cyst

773:- Earliest pathological change is X-ray in Ulcerative Colitis-

- 1: Loss of haustration
- 2: Aphthous ulcerations
- 3: Mucosal granularity
- 4: Skip lesions

774:- A 68-year-old man from Birmingham, England, has had "heartburn" and substernal pain after meals for 25 years. For the past year, he has had increased pain with difficulty swallowing both liquids and solids. On physical examination, there are no remarkable findings. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy shows an ulcerated lower esophageal mass that nearly occludes the lumen of the esophagus. A biopsy specimen of this mass is most likely to show which of the following neoplasms?

- 1: Adenocarcinoma
- 2: Carcinoid tumor

3: Leiomyosarcoma

4: Non-Hodgkin lymphoma

775:- Primary sclerosing cholangitis is associated with

1: Ulcerative colitis

2: Carcinoma gall bladder

3: Crohn's disease

4: Intestinal tuberculosis

776:- H.pylori infection is associated with increased risk of

1: Proximal gastric cancer

2: Carcinoma of body and pylorus of stomach

3: Carcinoma of duodenum first part

4: Carcinoma involving gastroesophageal junction

777:- Which of the following is false about portal vein

1: Formed behind the neck of pancreas

2: Bile duct lies anterior and right to it

3: Gastroduodenal artery lies to the left and anterior

4: Ascends behind the 2nd part of duodenum

778:- Purely for diagnostic purpose preferred mode of visualizing biliary tree will be

1: Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatogram (ERCP)

2: Percutaneous Transhepatic Cholangiogram (PTC)

3: Magnetic Resonance Cholangiopancreatogram (MRCP)

4: CT angiogram

779:- A 45-year-old man presents with long-standing heaburn and dyspepsia. An X-ray film of the chest shows a retrocardiac, gas-filled structure. This patient most likely has which of the following conditions?

- 1: Boerhaave syndrome
- 2: Esophageal varices
- 3: Esophageal webs
- 4: Hiatal hernia

780:- Most common site of GIST?

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Liver
- 3: kidney
- 4: Brain

781:- Mallory-Weiss tear occurs at

- 1: Gastro-oesophageal junction
- 2: Duodeno-jejunal flexure
- 3: Ileo-caecal junction
- 4: Colo-rectal junction

782:- A 45 year old male is brought to casualty after a night party with complaints of epigastric pain, penetrating towards back. Which is the best for diagnosis?

- 1: Serum lipase
- 2: CPK-MB
- 3: ALP
- 4: Gamma- GGT



783:- Which of the following type of pancreatitis has the best prognosis

- 1: Alcoholic pancreatitis
- 2: Gallstone induced pancreatitis
- 3: Post operative pancreatitis
- 4: Idiopathic pancreatitis

784:- Hcpidin acts on which receptor to inhibit the iron absorption?

- 1: DMT-1
- 2: Ferroportin
- 3: Hephaestin
- 4: Transferrin

785:- Whipple's operation is done for treatment of:

- 1: Hepatocellular carcinoma
- 2: Carcinoma of pancreatic head
- 3: Small intestinal tumors
- 4: Acute pancreatitis

786:- All are true regarding caroli's disease except

- 1: Cholangitis
- 2: Associated with congenital hepatic fibrosis
- 3: Commonly presents with ascites
- 4: Malignant change can occur

787:- Emesis receptor is

1: 5HT1

2: 5HT2

3: 5HT3

4: 5HT4

788-: H. pylori causes:

1: Type A Gastritis

2: Type B Gastritis

3: Autoimmune

4: Allergic gastritis

789-: In which of the following conditions of malabsorption, an intestinal biopsy is diagnostic

-

1: Celiac disease

2: Tropical sprue

3: Whipple's disease

4: Lactose intolerance

790-: The most common site of intestinal obstruction in gallstone ileus is

1: Duodenum

2: Jejunum

3: Ileum

4: Sigmoid colon

791-: TIPS means creating anastomosis between which of the following

1: Portal vein and hepatic artery

- 2: Portal vein and IVC
- 3: Portal vein and hepatic vein
- 4: Hepatic vein and hepatic artery

792:- A 61-year-old woman presents with nausea, vomiting, and sudden onset of left-sided abdominal pain. Physical examination shows low grade fever, and laboratory evaluation shows increased neutrophils in her peripheral blood. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis

- 1: Appendicitis
- 2: Colitis
- 3: Diverticulitis
- 4: Pancreatitis

793:- In Budd chiari syndrome , the site of venous thrombosis is

- 1: Infra venal IVC
- 2: Infra hepatic IVC
- 3: Hepatic veins
- 4: Portal veins

794:- Which of following is not rapid acting insulin?

- 1: LISPRO
- 2: ASPA
- 3: GLARGINE
- 4: GLULISINE

795:- A 1 cm x 1 cm squamous cell carcinoma of anal canal is best treated initially by

- 1: Abdominoperineal resection

- 2: Localized resection followed by irradiation
- 3: Proximal colostomy followed by interstitial irradiation
- 4: Chemo-radiotherapy

796:- In Non hemolytic jaundice, urobilinogen is seen in

- 1: Obstructive jaundice
- 2: Hepatic fibrosis
- 3: Fatty liver
- 4: Infective Hepatitis

797:- Most common primary leading to secondaries in pancreas;-

- 1: Lung
- 2: Breast
- 3: Colon
- 4: Stomach

798:- Peliosis hepatitis is caused by all except

- 1: Analgesics
- 2: Anabolic steroids
- 3: OC pills
- 4: Danazol

799:- Peutz-jegher syndrome-all are true except

- 1: Pigmentation of lips & oral mucosa
- 2: Polyposis of jejunum
- 3: Radiotherapy is treatment of choice

4: Malignancy occurs rarely

800:- Which of the following disease is not a cause of indirect Hyperbilirubinemia ?

- 1: Rotor's syndrome
- 2: Criggler Najjar syndrome
- 3: Gilbe syndrome
- 4: Hereditary spherocytosis

801:- Which of the following criteria is not included in Ranson's scoring

- 1: WBC >16000/ul
- 2: Serum amylase >350IU
- 3: Age >55 years
- 4: Serum AST >250U/dl

802:- Which of the following is the diagnostic test in pancreatic insufficiency

- 1: Schilling test
- 2: Serum lipase
- 3: Serum amylase
- 4: Faecal fat estimation

803:- Linw of surgical division of the lobes of the liver is

- 1: Falciform ligament to the diaphragm
- 2: Gall bladder bed to IVC
- 3: Gall bladder bed to the left crus of diaphragm
- 4: One inch to the left of falciform ligament to the IVC

804-: FALSE about annular pancreas is

- 1: Prevalent in Down's syndrome
- 2: Bilious vomiting
- 3: Double - bubble sign on X-ray
- 4: Gastrojejunostomy offers best remedy

805-: Pneumobilia is seen in

- 1: Gallstone ileus
- 2: TPN
- 3: Volvulus
- 4: Ruptured hydatid cyst

806-: Which sugar is taken up by enterocytes by facilitated diffusion?

- 1: Glucose
- 2: Galactose
- 3: Fructose
- 4: Xylose

807-: Highest concentration of potassium is seen in

- 1: Rectum
- 2: Pancreatic juice
- 3: Ileal secretions
- 4: Bile

808-: Cullens sign is seen in

- 1: Hemorrhagic pancreatitis

2: Ectopic pregnancy

3: Liver cirrhosis

4: Biliary cirrhosis

809:- Which of the following is a hepatocytes specific MR contrast agents?

1: Mn-DPDP

2: Iohexol

3: Starch coated iron oxide

4: DMSA

810:- Colonic diverticulosis is best diagnosed by

1: Colonoscopy

2: Nuclear scan

3: Barium enema

4: CT scan

811:- Which is associated with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis ?

1: Amiodarone therapy

2: Thin body habitus

3: Phenytoin sodium therapy

4: Right hemicolectomy

812:- Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis associated with

1: Hypokalemic acidosis

2: Hypokalemic alkalosis

3: Hyperkalemic acidosis

4: Hyperkalemic alkalosis

813:- D xylose absorption test is used to assess which of the following conditions:

- 1: Colon cancer
- 2: PUD
- 3: Celiac disease
- 4: Ulcerative colitis

814:- 'Crumbled egg appearance' in liver is seen in

- 1: Hepatic adenoma
- 2: Chronic amoebic liver disease
- 3: Hydatid liver disease
- 4: Hemangioma

815:- In hemochromatosis, all of the following are affected except

- 1: CNS
- 2: Bronze diabetes
- 3: Hyperpigmentation
- 4: Restrictive cardiomyopathy

816:- Secretory diarrhea is not seen in-

- 1: Magnesium injection
- 2: Celiac disease
- 3: Cholera
- 4: Ulcerative colitis



817:- What is Dohlman's Procedure in Zenker's Diverticulum

- 1: Endoscopic Suturing of Pouch
- 2: Endoscopic Stapling of Septum
- 3: Resection of Pouch
- 4: Laser excision

818:- "Chains of lakes" appearance seen in

- 1: Acute pancreatitis
- 2: Chronic pancreatitis
- 3: Carcinoma pancreas
- 4: Strawberry gallbladder

819:- Known case of gall stones presents with chief complaints of severe abdominal pain and elevated levels of serum lipase with periumbilical ecchymosis. The following values help to predict the severity except

- 1: Age
- 2: Serum LDH
- 3: Base deficit
- 4: Serum GGT

820:- Histopathology of chronic hepatitis

- 1: Ballooning
- 2: Councilman bodies
- 3: Bridging necrosis
- 4: All

821:- Fructose uptake in small intestine is via-

- 1: Passive diffusion
- 2: Facilitated diffusion
- 3: Primary active transport
- 4: Secondary active transport

822-: The following disorders are predisposing conditions for carcinoma of the colon except

- 1: Ulcerative colitis
- 2: Villous adenoma
- 3: Familial polyposis coli
- 4: Peutz-Jeghers syndrome

823-: Mass movements of the colon would be abolished by

- 1: Extrinsic denervation
- 2: Distension of colon
- 3: Gastrocolic reflex
- 4: Destruction of Auerbach's plexus

824-: Claw sign seen in ?

- 1: Intussusception
- 2: Volvulus
- 3: Both
- 4: None

825-: A symmetric high-voltage, triphasic slow wave pattern is seen on EEG in the following

-

- 1: Hepatic encephalopathy

- 2: Uremic encephalopathy
- 3: Hypoxic encephalopathy
- 4: Hypercarbic encephalopathy

826:- Organisms associated with fish consumption and also causes carcinoma Gallbladder

- 1: Gnathostoma
- 2: Anglostrongyloidosis cantonensis
- 3: Clonorchis sinensis
- 4: H.dimunata

827:- The given signs are seen in which of the following condition?

- 1: Mild acute pancreatitis
- 2: Severe acute pancreatitis
- 3: Mild chronic pancreatitis
- 4: Severe chronic pancreatitis

828:- All are components of saint's traid except

- 1: Renal stones
- 2: Hiatus hernia
- 3: Diveiculitis of colon
- 4: Gall stones

829:- Appendicectomy is protective in

- 1: Irritable bowel syndrome
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Crohn's disease

4: Celiac sprue

830:- Colonic disease can be diagnosed by all except

- 1: Visual colonoscopy
- 2: Ba enema
- 3: Ba swallow
- 4: Ba follow through

831:- Over a holiday weekend, more than 100 adults at a resort hotel develop a diarrheal illness marked by voluminous, watery stools more than 10 times per day. They also report headaches, abdominal cramping pain, and myalgias. On physical examination, they have manifestations of dehydration and mild fever. Laboratory studies of stool samples show no increase in leukocytes or fat and no RBCs. Their illness lasts just 1 to 3 days and resolves with no sequelae. Which of the following infectious agents is the most likely cause of their illness?

- 1: Cytomegalovirus
- 2: Clostridium botulinum
- 3: Norovirus
- 4: Staphylococcus aureus

832:- "Flask shaped" ulcers in intestine are seen in:

- 1: Typhoid
- 2: Intestinal tuberculosis
- 3: Amoebic infection
- 4: Malignancy

833:- Length of lower esophageal sphincter-

- 1: 1-2 cm

2: 3-4 cm

3: 1-2 mm

4: 3-4 mm

834:- Most common site of gastric cancer is:

1: Lesser curvature of stomach

2: Greater curvature of stomach

3: Fundus

4: Antrum

835:- Contraindication for poosystemic shunt include

1: Serum albumin less than 3mg%

2: Massive ascites

3: Significant jaundice

4: All of the above

836:- The treatment of choice for a mucocele of gallbladder is

1: Aspiration of mucous

2: Cholecystectomy

3: Cholecystostomy

4: Antibiotics and observation

837:- AFP is elevated in

1: HCC

2: Infant hemangioendothelioma

3: Amoebic liver abscess

4: Embryonic sarcoma

838:- Which is not true about PBC?

- 1: No increase in risk of hepatocellular carcinoma
- 2: Often asymptomatic
- 3: Elevated IgM
- 4: Positive antimitochondrial antibody

839:- Which of the following surgical approach for first described by Orringer for the management of carcinoma oesophagus

- 1: Tranhiatal
- 2: Thoracoscopic
- 3: Left thoracoabdominal
- 4: Right thoracoabdominal

840:- Migratory motor complex is initiated by-

- 1: Gastrin
- 2: Motilin
- 3: CCK
- 4: VIP

841:- All of the following are indicated in drug induced vomiting EXCEPT:

- 1: Ondansetron
- 2: Metoclopramide
- 3: Hyoscine
- 4: Chlorpromazine

842:- Myenteric plexus in GIT controls-

- 1: GI secretions
- 2: Local blood flow
- 3: GI motility
- 4: All of the above

843:- Most common malignant tumor of salivary glands

- 1: Pleomorphic adenoma
- 2: Wahin tumor
- 3: Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- 4: Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

844:- True about ulcerative colitis, all except

- 1: Rectum involved
- 2: Pseudopolyps
- 3: Pancolitis
- 4: Noncaseating granuloma

845:- Treatment of H. pylori is required in all of the following expect?

- 1: Gastro esophageal reflex disease
- 2: Gastric ulcers
- 3: Duodenal ulcers
- 4: Gastric lymphoma

846:- Spastic ileus is seen in:

- 1: Porphyria
- 2: Retroperitoneal abscess
- 3: Hypokalemia
- 4: MI

847-: The most common site of esophageal adenocarcinoma is?

- 1: Middle 1/3rd
- 2: Upper 1/3rd
- 3: Lower 1/3rd
- 4: Lower end of esophagus

848-: All are complications of ulcerative colitis, except:

- 1: Haemorrhage
- 2: Stricture
- 3: Malignant change
- 4: Fistula formation

849-: Following is an upper GI contrast study. Probable diagnosis is

- 1: Gastric ulcer
- 2: Gastric carcinoma
- 3: Duodenal ulcer
- 4: Duodenal perforation

850-: Prognosis of portocaval shunt depends on all Except -

- 1: Serum bilirubin
- 2: Serum albumin



3: Refractory ascites

4: Type of shunt

851-: Bluish discoloration of flank is known as:

1: Grey turner sign

2: Cullen sign

3: Trousseau sign

4: None

852-: Predominant blood supply to the Supra duodenal bile duct is derived from

1: Vessels that run upward along the bile duct from the duodenal end of the duct such as the retro duodenal and gastroduodenal arteries

2: Vessels that run downward along the bile duct from the hepatic end of the duct such as the right hepatic artery

3: Vessels that arise from the hepatic artery proper run up along the CBD and supply it with twigs in Non-axial distribution

4: Vessels that arise from the cystic artery

853-: All are true about Meckel's Diverticula except

1: It is congenital

2: It is a true Diverticula

3: It develops from the Omphalomesenteric duct

4: Incidentally detected Meckel's Diverticula should always be treated conservatively

854-: A new born baby presents with absent anal orifice and meconuria. What is the most appropriate management?

1: Transverse colostomy

2: Conservative

3: Posterior Saggital Anorectoplasty

4: Perenial V-Y plasty

855-: Half-life of albumin is

1: 36-48 hours

2: 3-5 days

3: 5-10 days

4: 20 days

856-: Meckel's Diveicula in the inguinal hernia sac is called as

1: Amyand's hernia

2: Cooper's hernia

3: Coquet hernia

4: Littre's hernia

857-: True statement regarding peptic ulcer disease

1: Anterior ulcer bleeds more commonly

2: Posteriorly perforated ulcer is always management conservatively

3: Anti-H, pylori drugs must be included in the treatment regime

4: H. pylori is known to increase incidence of gastric ulcer

858-: A 53-year-old woman has had nausea, vomiting, and mid-epigastric pain for 5 months. On physical examination, there are no significant findings. An abdominal CT scan shows gastric outlet obstruction. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy shows an ulcerated 2x4 cm bulky mass in the antrum at the pylorus. A urease test is positive. Which of the following neoplasms is most likely to be seen in a biopsy specimen of this mass?

1: Adenocarcinoma

2: Leiomyosarcoma

3: Neuroendocrine carcinoma

4: Non-Hodgkin lymphoma

859:- A patient with abdomen injury presents to the emergency department with signs of peritonitis and shock. Airway and breathing were secured and IV fluids were started with two large bore cannulas. The next line of management should be

1: FAST

2: Exploratory laparotomy under general anaesthesia

3: Insertion of abdominal drain followed by laparotomy

4: Laparoscopy

860:- A 45 years old female presented with vague abdominal pain. On laboratory investigation, amylase was normal but CEA was raised. CT scan was performed, showing a hypodense lesion in pancreas, which had internal septation and wall calcification. Most probable diagnosis is:

1: Serous cystadenoma

2: Mucinous cystadenoma

3: Intraductal mucinous papillary neoplasm

4: Acinic cell tumour

861:- In a survey, many children are examined and were found to have urogenital abnormalities. Which congenital anomaly is associated with increased risk of bladder carcinoma?

1: Medullary sponge kidney

2: Bladder extrophy

3: Unilateral renal agenesis

4: Double ureter

862:- Chronic pancreatitis is seen in all except

- 1: Chronic renal failure
- 2: Intraductal mucinous carcinoma
- 3: Alcohol
- 4: None of the above

863:- Most important prognostic factor for colorectal carcinoma is

- 1: Site of lesion
- 2: Tumour size & characteristics
- 3: Age of patient
- 4: Lymph node status

864:- Hernia with hydrocele is \_\_\_\_\_ hernia:

- 1: Gibbon's
- 2: Fruber's
- 3: Dobson's
- 4: leobel's

865:- . Primary biliary cirrhosis is positive for

- 1: PANCA
- 2: Anti-mitochondrial antibody
- 3: Anti nuclear antibody
- 4: Anti-microsomal antibody

866:- A 3-week-old boy is brought to the physician by his parents, who report that he vomits forcefully immediately after nursing. Physical examination reveals an "olive-like" palpable mass and visible peristaltic movements within the infant's abdomen. What is the most likely cause of projectile vomiting in this infant?

- 1: Appendicitis
- 2: Congenital pyloric stenosis
- 3: Hirschsprung disease
- 4: Meconium ileus

867:- Treatment of choice in ulcerative colitis is:

- 1: 5 - aminosalicylic acid
- 2: Azathioprine
- 3: Metronidazole
- 4: Salicylates

868:- According to AJCC 8th edition, staging of 2 cm size Pancreatic cancer if it involves portal vein is?

- 1: T1
- 2: T2
- 3: T3
- 4: T4

869:- All these are used to classify stomach malignancies except

- 1: Japanese classification
- 2: Bormann classification
- 3: Lauren classification
- 4: Strasberg classification

870:- Cholecystectomy may lead to increased risk of :

- 1: Proximal colon cancer

- 2: CA pancreas
- 3: Hepatic cancer
- 4: Cholangiocarcinoma

871:- Bile acids are synthesized from

- 1: Cholesterol
- 2: Amino acids
- 3: Bilirubin
- 4: Protein

872:- Most common complication of Whipple's procedure is:-

- 1: Delayed gastric emptying
- 2: Bleeding
- 3: Exocrine insufficiency
- 4: Anastomotic leak

873:- Multiple Cutaneous Sebaceous adenomas are seen in

- 1: Gardner's syndrome
- 2: Turcot's syndrome
- 3: Muir Torre syndrome
- 4: Cowden syndrome

874:- A young patient develops high grade fever with chills and rigors, mild jaundice and acute pain in the upper abdomen following cholecystectomy. On examination, she was jaundiced, toxic, haemodynamically stable and having vague fullness upper abdomen. What is the most probable diagnosis

- 1: Localised collection of bile in peritoneal cavity

- 2: Iatrogenic ligation of common bile duct
- 3: Duodenal injury
- 4: Acute pancreatitis

875:- A 60-year old male presents with progressively difficulty in swallowing, vomiting and occasional regurgitation for the past 3 months. Barium studies showed marked dilatation of the upper esophagus with narrowing of the lower segment. Manometry showed absent esophageal peristalsis. The pathogenesis of this condition is most likely related to-

- 1: Reflux of gastric acid into the lower esophagus
- 2: Abnormal dilatation of lower esophageal vein
- 3: Incompetence of the lower esophageal sphincter
- 4: Absence of ganglion cells in the myenteric plexus of the esophagus

876:- Not true about mucinous cystadenoma pancreas

- 1: Microcystic adenoma
- 2: Lined by columnar epithelium
- 3: Pre malignant
- 4: Focus of ovarian stroma in it

877:- What is common in both acute and chronic pancreatitis?

- 1: Pseudocyst
- 2: Abscess formation
- 3: DIC
- 4: Pancreatic head mass

878:- A chronic alcoholic presents with abdominal pain radiating to the back that responds to analgesics. At evaluation, the pancreatic duct was found to be dilated and stones were noted in the tail of pancreas. The initial management is:

- 1: Pancreatic tail resection
- 2: Pancreaticojejunostomy
- 3: Percutaneous removal of stone
- 4: Medical management

879:- The first to appear in a cause of acute intestinal obstruction is

- 1: Colicky pain
- 2: Constipation
- 3: Vomiting
- 4: Distension

880:- Most common presenting symptom of non-cirrhotic portal hypertension is

- 1: Ascites
- 2: Chronic liver failure
- 3: Encephalopathy
- 4: Upper Gastrointestinal bleeding

881:- Chain of lakes appearance is seen in-

- 1: Acute pancreatitis
- 2: Chronic pancreatitis
- 3: Carcinoma pancreas
- 4: Ductal adenoma

882:- What is the treatment of choice for recurrent CBD stones with multiple strictures in common bile duct

- 1: Hepaticojejunostomy



- 2: Cutaneous hepaticojejunostomy
- 3: Cholecystectomy
- 4: ERCP and sphincterectomy

883-: Common bile duct injuries are most commonly seen in

- 1: Radical gastrectomy
- 2: Penetrating injuries of abdomen
- 3: ERCP & sphincterotomy
- 4: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy operation

884-: GIT pacemaker is located

- 1: Esophagus
- 2: Stomach
- 3: Duodenum
- 4: Jejunum

885-: What is the name of following sign seen in Caroli's disease?

- 1: Urachus sign
- 2: Football sign
- 3: Saddlebag sign
- 4: Central dot sign

886-: Which pattern on abdominal radiograph is suggestive of intestinal obstruction?

- 1: Step ladder pattern
- 2: String of beads pattern
- 3: Diffuse ground glass opacity

4: All of the above

887:- MMC (migrating motor complex) occurs at the rate of \_\_\_\_ and at an interval of \_\_\_\_\_

1: 90 cm/min, 5 min

2: 5cm/min, 90 min

3: 90 cm/sec, 5 min

4: 5 cm/sec, 90 min

888:- A repo of "lead-pipe" appearance of the colon barium enema would be diagnostic of

1: Amebiasis

2: Ulcerative colitis

3: Tuberculosis of the syndrome

4: A granulomatous polysosis

889:- Bernstein test involves infusion of 0.1 NHCl into the esophagus. This test is used to diagnosis which of the following condition?

1: Achalasia cardia

2: Diffuse esophageal spasm

3: Gastro esophageal reflux disorder

4: Esophageal malignancy

890:- All of the following are true about Choledochal disease except

1: Type IV is caroli's disease

2: Type I is most common

3: Type III is also called choledochocele

4: Type II is Diveicular disease

891:- An 88-year-old white woman with osteoarthritis has noticed mild epigastric discomfort for several weeks. Naproxen has helped her joint symptoms. She has emesis that resembles coffee grounds on three occasions. Select the most likely cause of gastrointestinal blood loss

- 1: Mallory-Weiss tear
- 2: Aortoenteric fistula
- 3: Gastric ulcer
- 4: Esophageal varices

892:- TIPS is a type of

- 1: Non selective shunt
- 2: Selective shunt
- 3: Both selective and non selective shunt
- 4: Systemic shunt

893:- All are true about amoebic ulcer except

- 1: Commonest site in ascending colon
- 2: Flask shaped ulcer
- 3: Paucity of inflammatory cells
- 4: Perforation is common

894:- The most common type of tracheoesophageal fistula is

- 1: Esophageal atresia with out tracheoesophageal fistula
- 2: Esophageal atresia with proximal tracheoesophageal fistula
- 3: Esophageal atresia with distal tracheoesophageal fistula
- 4: Esophageal atresia with proximal and distal tracheoesophageal fistula

895:- Major complication of cysto gastrostomy for pseudo pancreatic cyst is

- 1: Infection
- 2: Obstruction
- 3: Fistula
- 4: Haemorrhage

896:- Which of the following causes of acute pancreatitis can cause recurrent bouts without any obvious pathology

- 1: Sphincter Oddi dysfunction
- 2: Pancreas divisum
- 3: Hypertriglyceridemia
- 4: All the above

897:- All of the following are used in pneumatosis cytoides intestinalis EXCEPT

- 1: High flow oxygen
- 2: Albendazole
- 3: Metronidazol
- 4: Sulfasalazine

898:- All of the following conditions are associated with pneumobilia except

- 1: Sphincterotomy
- 2: Rupture of hydatid cyst
- 3: Mirriz's syndrome
- 4: Gallstone ileus

899:- The minimum amount of normal perfused liver parenchyma to be left intact when a hepatic resection is planned is

- 1: 10%
- 2: 20%
- 3: 50%
- 4: 75%

900:- All are true about spontaneous bacterial peritonitis except

- 1: High ascitic fluid protein increases the risk
- 2: E coli is the commonest organism
- 3: Due to bacterial translocation from normal gut flora
- 4: Neutrophil count >250/mL in ascitic sample is diagnostic

901:- A 50 year old male presents with pain upper abdomen, pruzitus, jaundice and weight loos, elevated ANA, the likely diagnosis is

- 1: Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- 2: Klatskin tumor
- 3: Secondary sclerosing cholangitis
- 4: Choledocholithiasis

902:- Function of secretin is?

- 1: Relax pyloric sphincter
- 2: Increase gastric acid secretion
- 3: Increase gastric motility
- 4: Bicarbonate secretion from pancreas

903:- Bile salts act as all except

- 1: Emulsifying agent
- 2: Detergent
- 3: Surface tension lowering agents
- 4: Help in fat digestion

904-: True about Barrett's esophagus is?

- 1: Squamous metaplasia
- 2: Columnar metaplasia
- 3: irreversible
- 4: Cancerous

905-: A 58-year-old man with a 30-year history of alcoholism and pancreatitis is admitted to the hospital with an elevated bilirubin level of 5 mg/dL, acholic stools, and an amylase level of 600 U. Obstructive jaundice in chronic pancreatitis usually results from which of the following?

- 1: Sclerosing cholangitis
- 2: CBD compression caused by inflammation
- 3: Alcoholic hepatitis
- 4: Biliary dyskinesia

906-: This specimen was resected from a child with intestinal obstruction. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Ascariasis
- 2: Kala-azar
- 3: Meckel's diverticulum
- 4: Strongyloidiasis

907:- 40 yr old male presented with cirrhosis. Special stain used in the histology slide given below is

- 1: Alcian blue
- 2: Prussian blue
- 3: Masson Fontana
- 4: Von kossa

908:- Which of the following drug causes acute pancreatitis

- 1: L-Asperaginase
- 2: Metronidazole
- 3: Ciprofloxacin
- 4: Penicillin

909:- All are true regarding Barrett's oesophagus except

- 1: Over production of epidermal growth factor from saliva
- 2: Decreased esophageal pH
- 3: Decreased esophageal motility
- 4: Duodenogastric reflux

910:- A 51-year-old man has a sudden onset of massive emesis of bright red blood. On physical examination, his temperature is 36.9deg C, pulse is 103/min, respirations are 23/min, and blood pressure is 85/50 mm Hg. His spleen tip is palpable. Laboratory studies show a hematocrit of 21%. The serologic test result for HBsAg is positive. He has had no prior episodes of hematemesis. The hematemesis is most likely to be a consequence of which of the following?

- 1: Barrett esophagus
- 2: Candida albicans infection
- 3: Esophageal varices

4: Reflux esophagitis

911:- Most common complication of acute pancreatitis is:

- 1: Pancreatic abscess
- 2: Pseudocyst
- 3: Phlegmon
- 4: Pleural effusion

912:- The primary action on Nitric oxide (NO) in the gastrointestinal tract is

- 1: Vasodilatation
- 2: Vasoconstriction
- 3: Gastrointestinal smooth muscle relaxation
- 4: Gastrointestinal slow smooth muscle contraction

913:- The Le-Been shunt is used In

- 1: Ascites
- 2: Dialysis
- 3: Raised ICT
- 4: Raised IOP

914:- The following substance is most often incriminated in the pathogenesis of Hepatic encephalopathy

- 1: Urea
- 2: Ammonia
- 3: Uric acid
- 4: Creatinine



915:- King's college criteria for orthotopic liver transplantation in acute liver failure (paracetamol induced) include all of the following except -

- 1: pH<7.30
- 2: PT>100s
- 3: Grade three encephalopathy
- 4: Serum bilirubin> 300 micromol/L

916:- A 40 year old patient presented with heart burn and increased salivation. UGE scopy was done and biopsy was taken and is as shown below. Which of the is the diagnosis?

- 1: Barrett esophagus
- 2: Adenocarcinoma
- 3: Esophagitis
- 4: Squamous cell carcinoma

917:- Hypochloremia, hypokalemia and alkalosis are seen in-

- 1: Hirschsprung's disease
- 2: Esophageal atresia
- 3: Congenital hyperphoric pyloric stenosis
- 4: Jejunal atresia

918:- Chain of lakes" appearance seen in

- 1: Acute pancreatitis
- 2: Carcinoma pancreas
- 3: Chronic pancreatitis
- 4: Strawberry gall bladder

919-: M.C. site of Ca esophagus is

- 1: Middle 1/3 rd
- 2: Upper 1/3 rd
- 3: Lower 1/3rd
- 4: Lower end of esophagus

920-: Gastric phase of gastric acid secretion is influenced by

- 1: Secretin
- 2: VIP
- 3: GiP
- 4: Gastrin

921-: Which of the following is the most significant factor for development of gastric carcinoma?

- 1: paneth cell metaplasia
- 2: Pyloric metaplasia
- 3: Intestinal metaplasia
- 4: Ciliated metaplasia

922-: All of the the following is seen after massive small bowel resection, except

- 1: Increase in length of the bowel
- 2: Villous hyperophy
- 3: Mucosal hyperplasia
- 4: Decrease in surface area per cell

923-: One is not the feature of obstructive jaundice

- 1: Pruritus
- 2: Elevated level of serum bilirubin
- 3: Raised alkaline phosphatase
- 4: Raised urinary urobilinogen

924:- The vessel which needs to be ligated in a patient with a bleeding peptic ulcer is

- 1: Gastroduodenal aery
- 2: Superior pancreatico-duodenal aery
- 3: Left gastric aery
- 4: Left gastroepiploic aery

925:- Investigation of choice in suspected gallbladder stone is

- 1: Ultrasound
- 2: X-Ray
- 3: Barium study
- 4: Oral cholecystography

926:- Which glut transports glucose from intestine to liver

- 1: 1
- 2: 2
- 3: 3
- 4: 4

927:- The treatment of gallstone ileus is -

- 1: Cholecystectomy alone
- 2: Removal of obstruction

- 3: Cholecystectomy, closure of fistula and removal of stone by enterotomy
- 4: Cholecystectomy with closure of fistula

928:- A 17-year-old boy is admitted to the hospital after a road traffic accident. Per abdomen examination is normal. After adequate resuscitation, his pulse rate is 80/min and BP is 110/70 mm Hg. Abdominal CT reveals 1 cm deep laceration in the left lobe of the liver extending from the dome more than halfway through the parenchyma. Appropriate management at this time would be

- 1: Conservative treatment
- 2: Abdominal exploration and packing of hepatic wounds
- 3: Abdominal exploration and ligation of left hepatic artery
- 4: Left hepatectomy

929:- Gamma globulin is synthesized in

- 1: Liver
- 2: Kidney
- 3: Spleen
- 4: Plasma cells

930:- Connective tissue disorder which is associated with gastroesophageal reflux is -

- 1: SLE
- 2: Scleroderma
- 3: Behcet's syndrome
- 4: Dermatomyositis

931:- A 29-year-old man with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) comes to the emergency department because of progressively increasing abdominal discomfort. Examination shows voluntary guarding in the upper abdomen. His bio-chemistry is normal

except for an elevated amylase at 370 U/L (25-125 U/L). Which of the following infections can trigger this disorder in AIDS patients?

- 1: toxoplasmosis
- 2: Mycobacterium avium complex
- 3: Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- 4: Pneumocystis carinii

932:- In Zollinger Ellison syndrome what is raised-

- 1: Insulin
- 2: VIP
- 3: Gastrin
- 4: Glucagon

933:- Incidence of gallstone is high in

- 1: Paial hepatectomy
- 2: Ileal resection
- 3: Jejunal resection
- 4: Subtotal gastrectomy

934:- Slow waves are maximum in

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Ileum
- 3: Colon
- 4: Rectum

935:- All are true about bilhemia except

- 1: Biliary pressure > portal pressure
- 2: Diagnosed by ERCP
- 3: Death due to embolism of bile in Kings
- 4: Patient has hyperbilirubinemia with raised enzymes

936:- Glucose absorption from intestine occurs by

- 1: Facilitated diffusion
- 2: Passive diffusion
- 3: Primary active transport
- 4: Secondary active transport

937:- Most common benign mesenchymal tumour of the stomach

- 1: Polypoid adenoma
- 2: Leiomyoma
- 3: Glomus tumour
- 4: Lipoma

938:- An ulcero-proliferative lesion in the antrum of the stomach 6 cm in diameter, invading the serosa, with 10 enlarged lymph nodes around the pylorus with no distant metastasis, the TNM staging is

- 1: T2 N1 M0
- 2: T3 N2 M0
- 3: T4 N1 M0
- 4: T1 N3 M0

939:- The amyloid protein in primary systemic amyloidosis belongs to which of the following classes of fibril proteins?

- 1: AA protein
- 2: AL protein
- 3: A beta protein precursor
- 4: Beta 2 microglobular protien

940:- A 88 years male patients presented with end stage renal disease with coronary aery block and metastasis in the lungs. Now presents with acute cholecystitis, patients relatives needs treatments to do something

- 1: Open cholecystectomy
- 2: Tube cholecystectomy
- 3: Laproscopic cholecystectomy
- 4: Antibiotics then elective cholecystectomy

941:- Which of the following is more characteristic of ulcerative colitis when compared to Crohn's disease (regional enteritis)?

- 1: segmental involvement
- 2: granulomas
- 3: lymph node involvement
- 4: rectal bleeding

942:- Lithogenic bile has the following propeies -

- 1: | Bile and cholesterol ratio
- 2: |Bile and cholesterol ratio
- 3: Equal bile and cholesterol ratio
- 4: |Cholesterol only

943:- Crumbled egg shell calcification of liver is seen in:

- 1: Hemangioma
- 2: Hepatoma
- 3: Hydatid cyst
- 4: Liver abscess

944-: An epidemiologic study of children with failure to thrive is undertaken in Guatemala. Some of these children with ages 1 to 3 years have repeated bouts of diarrhea, but do not improve with dietary supplements. Jejunal biopsies show blunted, atrophic villi with crypt elongation and chronic inflammatory infiltrates. What is the most likely factor contributing to recurrent diarrhea in these children?

- 1: Abetalipoproteinemia
- 2: Bacterial infection
- 3: Chloride ion channel dysfunction
- 4: Disaccharidase deficiency

945-: Which of the following is a true diverticulum of esophagus?

- 1: Parabronchial diverticulum
- 2: Epiphrenic diverticulum
- 3: Killian-jamieson diverticulum
- 4: Zenker's diverticulum

946-: Patient become symptom free after surgery in which of the following condition

- 1: Diffuse esophageal spasm
- 2: Achalasia cardia
- 3: Nut cracker esophagus
- 4: Jack hammer esophagus

947-: Hepatitis virus that causes chronic liver disease is?



- 1: Hepatitis A
- 2: Hepatitis B
- 3: Hepatitis C
- 4: Hepatitis D

948-: When the pH of the stomach lumen falls below 3, the antrum of the stomach releases a peptide that acts locally to inhibit gastrin release. This peptide is:

- 1: Enterogastrone
- 2: Intrinsic factor
- 3: Secretin
- 4: Somatostatin

949-: Choledochotomy is indicated in all of the following except in patients with

- 1: Palpable CBD stones
- 2: History of Jaundice or Cholangitis
- 3: Abnormal alkaline phosphatase
- 4: Abnormal gamma-glutamyl transferase

950-: Which of the following has least malignant potential

- 1: Juvenic polyps in juvenile polyposis syndrome
- 2: Hamomatous polyps in peutz jaghers syndrome
- 3: Adenomatous polyps in Familial colonic polyposis
- 4: Adenomatous polyps in HNPCC

951-: Sub acute spontaneous peritonitis in cirrhosis patients the polymorphonuclear cells are

- 1: More than 200 cells\cumm

2: More than 300 cells \/ cumm

3: More than 400 cells \/ cumm

4: More than 500 cells \/ cumm

952:- H pylori is associated with of the follow ing except-

1: Increased risk of peptic ulcer disease

2: Increased risk of gastric lymphoma

3: Increased risk of antral gastric carcinoma

4: Increased risk of adenocarcinoma of esophagus

953:- Glanzmann thrombasthenia is due to defect in

1: Gp Ib-IX

2: Gp IIb/IIIa

3: CD68

4: Von Willebrand factor

954:- Which one of the following condition is specific marker of GIST

1: CD117

2: CD34

3: CD23

4: S-100

955:- Most common cause of liver abscess is

1: Proteus

2: E.coli

3: Klebsiella

## 4: Staphylococcus

956:- Which of the following statements is not true about pancreatic carcinoma?

- 1: Mutation in p53 gene is associated in 75% of cases
- 2: Hereditary pancreatitis significantly increase the risk
- 3: Median survival in locally advanced (Stage III) disease is 3-6 months
- 4: Five year survival after curative pancreaticoduodenectomy is 20%

957:- Which of the following is the most common nonalcoholic cause of acute pancreatitis

- 1: Thiazides
- 2: Hypercalcaemia
- 3: Hyperlipidaemia
- 4: Gall stones

958:- In case of ascites, Le Veen shunt is done between peritoneum and

- 1: SVC
- 2: Cisterna Chyli
- 3: Gall bladder
- 4: Renal pelvis

959:- Dietary triglyceride is a major source of nutrient for the human body. It is digested mostly in the intestinal lumen by pancreatic lipase to release:

- 1: Lysophosphatidylcholines and fatty acids
- 2: Glycerol and fatty acids
- 3: Diglyceride and fatty acids
- 4: 2-Monoglyceride and fatty acids

960:- True statement about gallstones are all except

- 1: Lithogenic bile is required for stone formation
- 2: May be associated with carcinoma gallbladder
- 3: Associated with diabetic mellitus
- 4: More common in males between 30-40 years of age

961:- The indicator of active multiplication of Hepatitis B virus is -

- 1: HbsAg
- 2: HbcAg
- 3: HbeAg
- 4: None of the above

962:- In alcoholic liver disease, which of the following pigments deposited in the hepatocytes-

- 1: Hemosiderin
- 2: Hemoglobin
- 3: Lipofuscin
- 4: Melanin

963:- Most common oncogene involved in pancreatic adenoma

- 1: P53
- 2: K-RAS
- 3: APC
- 4: DCC

964-: All are true about Gardner&s syndrome except

- 1: Protein losing enteropathy
- 2: Always in 5th decade of life
- 3: Small intestine polyp
- 4: Malignancy is common

965-: The most useful investigation for profuse lower gastrointestinal bleeding is

- 1: Proctosigmoidoscopy
- 2: Colonoscopy
- 3: Double contrast barium enema
- 4: Selective aeriolgraphy

966-: The triad of diabetes, gallstones and steatorrhea is associated with which one of the following tumors?

- 1: Gastrinomas
- 2: Somastationomas
- 3: VIPomas
- 4: Glucagonomas

967-: A newborn male is noted to have difficulty feeding and "turns blue and chokes when drinking formula." The prenatal records reveal that the amniotic fluid appeared normal on ultrasound. A pediatric feeding tube is passed orally to 20 cm without difficulty, with gastric secretions aspirated. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis

- 1: Zenker diverticulum
- 2: Tracheoesophageal fistula
- 3: Congenital heart disease
- 4: Floppy epiglottis

968-: Most important blood supply to stomach:

- 1: Left gastric artery
- 2: Short gastric artery
- 3: Right gastro epiploic artery
- 4: Left gastro epiploic artery

969-: Cholesterol Stone made up of

- 1: Amorphous Cholesterol Monohydrate
- 2: Crystalline Cholesterol Monohydrate
- 3: Cholesterol Polyhydrate
- 4: Cholesterol with Calcium Palmitate

970-: Small punched out lesions on endoscopy in lower esophagus in the immunocompromised patients is seen in:-

- 1: CMV esophagitis
- 2: Candida esophagitis
- 3: Corrosive esophagitis
- 4: Herpes simplex esophagitis

971-: Following enzymes are found in lysosome, except

- 1: Arylsulfatases
- 2: Ribonucleases
- 3: Glycosidases
- 4: Lipase

972-: In Barrett's oesophagus, lining is

- 1: Squamous cell epithelium
- 2: Transitional cell epithelium
- 3: Secreting columnar cell epithelium
- 4: None of the above

973:- Air in biliary tract is seen in all, Except:

- 1: Gall stone ileus
- 2: Sclerosing cholangitis
- 3: Carcinoma gall bladder
- 4: Endoscopic papillotomy

974:- Budd- chiari syndrome is characterised by all except

- 1: Fatty liver
- 2: Hepatomegaly
- 3: IVC obstruction
- 4: Hepatic vein obstruction

975:- Most common congenital anomaly of the pancreas is-

- 1: Pancreas divisum
- 2: Pancreatic cysts
- 3: Ectopic pancreas
- 4: Inversion of pancreatic ducts

976:- All of the following statements about carcinoid tumors are true except:

- 1: It is the most common malignant tumor of the small intestine

2: Extensive involvement of small intestine is associated with higher probability of lung metastasis

3: Five year survival for carcinoids tumors is >60%

4: Appendiceal carcinoids are more common in females

977-: Action of cholecystokinin include all of the following except:

1: Contraction of gall bladder

2: Secretion of pancreatic juice rich in enzymes

3: Increases the secretion of enterokinase

4: Stimulated gastric emptying

978-: Dysphagia which is more for liquids than for solids in a 25-year-old female strongly suggests the possibility of

1: Pseudobulbar palsy

2: Achalasia of oesophagus

3: Carcinoma of oesophagus

4: Corrosive induced oesophageal stricture

979-: Ascites with SAAG < 1 is seen in

1: Cirrhosis

2: Budd chiari syndrome

3: Cardiac ascitis

4: Nephrotic syndrome

980-: Which of the following autosomal dominant disorder is characterized by formation of multiple gastrointestinal polyps along with pigmented lesions around the oral cavity

1: Peutz-Jeghers syndrome



- 2: Rotor syndrome
- 3: Gardner syndrome
- 4: Cowden disease

981:- Inflammatory bowel disease with transmural involvement and skip lesions is?

- 1: Crohn'S disease
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Shigella infection
- 4: Clostridium infection

982:- Stomach is derived from -

- 1: Foregut
- 2: Midgut
- 3: Hindgut
- 4: Allantois

983:- Which Substance does not cross the blood-brain barrier?

- 1: Insulin
- 2: Urea
- 3: Testosterone
- 4: Glucose

984:- Autoimmune gastritis is associated with deficiency of vitamin?

- 1: A
- 2: B12
- 3: C

4: D

985:- Most common cause of Acute pancreatitis is

- 1: Trauma
- 2: Biliary calculus
- 3: Alcoholism
- 4: Hypertriglyceridemia

986:- False about hepatic adenoma

- 1: Chance of malignancy in 10% cases
- 2: Rupture in 20% cases
- 3: Hepatic architecture is maintained
- 4: Most patients are symptomatic

987:- In intra-epithelial region of mucosa of intestine, predominant cell population is that of:

- 1: B cell
- 2: T-cells
- 3: Plasma cells
- 4: Basophils

988:- Most common site for gastrinoma

- 1: Duodenum
- 2: Pylorus
- 3: Antrum
- 4: Colon

989:- Pseudomyxoma peritonie is seen with -

- 1: Thecoma ovary
- 2: Mucin secreting ovarian carcinoma
- 3: Carcinoid appendix
- 4: Mesothelioma

990:- Best test to diagnose gastroesophageal reflux disease and quantity acid output is

- 1: Esohagogram
- 2: Endoscopy
- 3: Manometry
- 4: 24 Hr pH monitoring

991:- Which of the following DOES NOT cause an increase in serum amylase -

- 1: Pancreatitis
- 2: Carcinoma lung
- 3: Renal failure
- 4: Cardiac failure

992:- A patient with acute pancreatitis develops sudden onset breathlessness with a CVP<15 mm Hg. The chest X-ray shows bilateral infiltrates. The possible diagnosis is:

- 1: ARDS
- 2: Myocardial infarction
- 3: Congestive left heart failure
- 4: Pulmonary embolism

993-: ABO antigens are present in all except

- 1: Sweat
- 2: Saliva
- 3: Semen
- 4: CSF

994-: Stress-induced ulcers are most commonly found in the

- 1: Fundus of stomach
- 2: Antrum of stomach
- 3: Pyloric channel
- 4: First pa of duodenum

995-: Best prognosis in liver transplantation is observed, if indication for transplant was?

- 1: Acute liver failure
- 2: Chronic liver failure
- 3: Malignancy
- 4: Metabolic liver disease

996-: Imaging IOC for acute pancreatitis

- 1: CT scan
- 2: USG
- 3: X ray
- 4: MRI

997-: Absolute indication for choledochotomy

- 1: Gallstone ileus

- 2: Fever
- 3: Gallstone pancreatitis
- 4: Palpable CBD stone

998-: In a child which disease is misdiagnosed as appendicitis?

- 1: Gastroenteritis
- 2: Lymphadenitis
- 3: Intussusception
- 4: All of the above

999-: The genetic defect in Dubin-Johnson Syndrome is

- 1: Mutation in gene for multiple drug resistance protein 2
- 2: Mutation in gene UDP- glucuronyl transferase
- 3: Mutation of chromosome 23
- 4: Flash mutations

1000-: True regarding chronic pancreatitis is

- 1: Autosomal recessive disorder
- 2: Caused by mutation of cationic trypsinogen gene
- 3: Accounts for about 30 % of cases
- 4: IgG concentrations are elevated

1001-: All of the following are true about fibro lamellar carcinoma of the liver except

- 1: More common in females
- 2: Better prognosis than HCC
- 3: AFP levels always >1000 pg/ml

4: Occur in younger individual

1002:- Stomach is supplied by-

- 1: Coeliac trunk
- 2: Splenic artery
- 3: Gastroduodenal artery
- 4: All of the above

1003:- All are true about CBD stones except

- 1: Associated with GB stones
- 2: Primary stones are usually brown
- 3: Laboratory values may be normal in one third cases of choledocholithiasis
- 4: Retained stones are discovered after 2 years of cholecystectomy

1004:- Which of the following is the most common endocrine tumour of pancreas

- 1: Insulinoma
- 2: Gastrinoma
- 3: VIPoma
- 4: Glucagonoma

1005:- A 29-year-old woman has recently developed milk intolerance.

- 1: celiac disease
- 2: gastrinoma
- 3: hyperthyroidism
- 4: associated with skin pigmentation

1006:- Complications of reflux esophagitis are all Except

- 1: Stricture
- 2: Schazki's ring
- 3: Barrett'a esophagus
- 4: Achalasia cardia

1007:- Definite markers for hepatoblastoma is

- 1: LDH
- 2: Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP)
- 3: hCG
- 4: Alkaline phosphatase

1008:- This clinical sign is seen in <img src=" />

- 1: Carcinoma colon
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Crohn's disease
- 4: Tuberculosis

1009:- Primary sclerosing cholangitis is likely to be associated with

- 1: Adenocarcinoma of pancreas
- 2: Cholangiocarcinoma
- 3: Hepatocellular carcinoma
- 4: Adenocarcinoma of gallbladder

1010:- Which of the following agents is recommended for medical treatment of variceal bleed -

- 1: Octreatide
- 2: Desmopresin
- 3: Vasopressin
- 4: Nitroglycerine

1011:- All of the following patients presenting with abdominal pain and shock need immediate laparotomy except

- 1: Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
- 2: Hemorrhagic pancreatitis
- 3: Rupture abdominal Aortic aneurysm
- 4: Ruptured liver hemangioma

1012:- H2 blockers are given for duodenal ulcer for a period of?

- 1: 4 weeks
- 2: 6 weeks
- 3: 8 weeks
- 4: 12 weeks

1013:- Zollinger-ellison syndrome is not caused by tumors from

- 1: Pancreas
- 2: Ovary
- 3: Colon
- 4: Duodenum

1014:- Balthazar scoring system is used for

- 1: Acute pancreatitis



2: Acute appendicitis

3: Acute cholecystitis

4: Cholangitis

1015-: Liver after transplantation enlarges by

1: Increase in size of cell

2: Increase in number of cells

3: Both of the above

4: None of the above

1016-: A 55-year-old woman presents with progressively deepening jaundice, uncontrollable pruritus, pain in the abdomen (right upper quadrant) and yellow coloured urine. Investigations revealed -

1: Viral hepatitis

2: Cirrhosis of liver

3: Carcinoma of head of the pancreas

4: Hepatocellular carcinoma

1017-: A 26-year-old man has had intermittent cramping abdominal pain and low-volume diarrhea for 3 weeks. On physical examination, he is afebrile; there is mild lower abdominal tenderness but no masses and bowel sounds are present. A stool sample is positive for occult blood. The symptoms subside within 1 week. Six months later, abdominal pain recurs with perianal pain. On physical examination, there is now a perirectal fistula. Colonoscopy shows many areas of mucosal edema and ulceration and some areas that appear normal. Microscopic examination of a biopsy specimen from an ulcerated area shows a patchy acute and chronic inflammatory infiltrate crypt abscesses, and noncaseating granulomas. Which of the following underlying disease processes best explains these findings?

1: Amebiasis

2: Crohn disease

3: Sarcoidosis

4: Shigellosis

1018:- A male child with gall bladder stone has HB-6 gm%, serum bilirubin 2.5 mg % and high urobilinogen in urine. The diagnosis is

- 1: Haemolytic Jaundice
- 2: Obstructive jaundice
- 3: Secondary biliary cirrhosis
- 4: Hepato cellular jaundice

1019:- The preferred initial treatment for carcinoma of the anal canal is

- 1: Abdominoperineal resection
- 2: Abdominoperineal resection followed by radiotherapy
- 3: Radiotherapy alone
- 4: Chemoradiation

1020:- Lysozyme is present in

- 1: Saliva
- 2: Human milk
- 3: Tears
- 4: Mucus

1021:- True about solitary rectal ulcer syndrome is all/ except

- 1: Increased muscle layer proliferation
- 2: Crypt distoion
- 3: Lamina propria infiltration with lymphocyte
- 4: Subepithelial fibrosis

1022:- Insulin secretion is/are increased by all except: (PGI Nov 2010)

- 1: Gastrin
- 2: Secretin
- 3: VIP
- 4: G1P

1023:- Secretin

- 1: Reduces the action of CCK PZ
- 2: Reduces Gastric secretion
- 3: Increases Gastric secretion
- 4: Relaxation of pyloric spincter

1024:- Most potent stimulus for renin release is -

- 1: Sympathetic stimulation
- 2: Decreased NaCl in DCT
- 3: Prostacycline
- 4: Hypotension

1025:- Retractable mesenteris may be seen in:

- 1: Ormond's disease
- 2: Gardner's disease
- 3: Turner's syndrome
- 4: Down's syndrome

1026:- Metabolic complication of cirrhosis are all except

- 1: Hypokalemia
- 2: Hyponatremia
- 3: Hypoglycemia
- 4: Hypoammonemia

1027:- A 35 years old lady presented with retrosternal burning pain, epigastric pain and regurgitation for 6 years. The most preferred treatment option is:

- 1: Lifestyle modification
- 2: Double dose of PPI
- 3: Laparoscopic Nissen's fundoplication
- 4: Dietary modification

1028:- The following are true about Hepatocellular carcinoma except -

- 1: It has a high incidence in East Africa and South-east Asia.
- 2: Its worldwide incidence parallels the prevalence of Hepatitis B
- 3: Over 80% of tumours are surgically resectable
- 4: Liver transplantation offers the only chance of cure in those with irresectable disease.

1029:- After oesophagectomy, best substitute of oesophagus is -

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Jejunum
- 3: Left colon
- 4: Rt colon

1030:- Sign of lymphatic spread in carcinoma stomach is

- 1: Troisier's sign

- 2: Krukenberg's tumour
- 3: Sister Mary Joseph's nodules
- 4: Trousseau's sign

1031-: True about Biliary cystic adenocarcinoma

- 1: CT scan is used for diagnosis
- 2: CA 19-9 is elevated
- 3: Intrahepatic location
- 4: Extrahepatic location

1032-: Progressive dysphagia is seen in-

- 1: Carcinoma esophagus
- 2: Globus hystericus
- 3: Presbyesophagus
- 4: Achalasia

1033-: Migratory thrombophlebitis is seen in

- 1: Pancreatic cancer
- 2: Bladder cancer
- 3: Breast cancer
- 4: Liver cancer

1034-: Paneth cells in the Mucosa of the small intestine secrete

- 1: Lysozyme
- 2: Bioactive peptides and bioamines
- 3: Bicarbonate

## 4: Pepsin and Rennin

1035:- Regarding the given statements . A. All patient's with pancreatic trauma should undergo exploratory laparotomy B. After conservative management for pancreatic injury, duct stricture and pseudocyst may occur as complications

- 1: A is True. B is False
- 2: A is False. B is True
- 3: Both the statements are True
- 4: Both the statements are False

1036:- All of the following are true for patients with ulcerative colitis associated with primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC), Except

- 1: The may develop biliary cirrhosis
- 2: May have raised alkaline phosphatase
- 3: Increased risk of hilar Cholangiocarcinoma
- 4: PSC reves after a total colectomy

1037:- What is the most likely diagnosis for this finding detected during esophageal endoscopy?

- 1: Adenocarcinoma
- 2: Candidiasis
- 3: Dieulafoy's lesion
- 4: Schatzki ring

1038:- Not true of hemobilia

- 1: GI bleeding
- 2: Fever
- 3: Jaundice

4: Colicky RUQ pain

1039:- False about hepatic duct

- 1: Left hepatic duct formed in umbilical fissure
- 2: Caudate lobe drains only left hepatic duct
- 3: Right hepatic duct formed by V and VIII segments
- 4: Left hepatic duct crosses IV Segment

1040:- For early diagnosis of Ca stomach which method is used

- 1: Endoscopy
- 2: Staining with endoscopy biopsy
- 3: Physical examination
- 4: Ultrasound abdomen

1041:- Increased risk of gastric carcinomas associated with

- 1: Intestinal metaplasia
- 2: Polyp-hyperplastic or adenoma
- 3: Atrophic gastritis
- 4: Corossive antral stricture

1042:- Maximum water and nutrients absorbed in which pa of intestine?

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Duodenum
- 3: Jejunum
- 4: Colon

1043:- Mallory's hyaline is seen in

- 1: Hepatitis C infection
- 2: Amoebic liver abscess
- 3: Indian childhood cirrhosis
- 4: Autoimmune hepatitis

1044:- All are true about gallstone ileus except

- 1: May be diagnosed with abdominal X-Ray
- 2: Most common fistula is to duodenum
- 3: Tumbling obstruction
- 4: Cholecystectomy should be done In same episode

1045:- A 65-year-old woman who is a known case of Hashimoto's thyroiditis presented with symptoms of malabsorption. After evaluation, she was diagnosed to have atrophic gastritis. Which of the following is not feature of this patient's condition?

- 1: Anti-parietal cell antibodies
- 2: Excessive acid production in the stomach
- 3: Endocrine cell hyperplasia
- 4: Vitamin B12 deficiency

1046:- Which of the following markers is specific for gastro-intestinal stomal tumor (GIST)

- 1: CD117
- 2: CD34
- 3: CD23
- 4: S-100

1047:- Blood-brain barrier is maximally permeable to



1: Na+

2: K+

3: Chloride

4: CO<sub>2</sub>

1048:- All are metabolic causes of liver disease except-

1: Histiocytosis

2: Hemochromatosis

3: Gaucher's disease

4: Wilson's disease

1049:- Investigation for assessing proper functioning of biliary system

1: USG

2: CT scan

3: HIDA scan

4: All of the above

1050:- Early complication of TIPSS is

1: Encephalopathy

2: Capsule rupture and bleeding

3: Shunt stenosis

4: Shunt thrombosis

1051:- Tumor markers for primary hepatocellular carcinoma are all except

1: Alpha-feto protein

2: Alpha-2 macro globulin

3: PIVKA-2

4: Neurotensin

1052:- A 50-yr-old male Raju present with occasional dysphagia for solids, regurgitation of food and foul smelling breath. Probable diagnosis is -

1: Achlasia cardia

2: Zenkers diveiculum

3: CA oesophagus

4: Diabetic gastroparesis

1053:- Acalculous cholecystitis can be seen in all except

1: Dengue hemorrhagic fever

2: Malaria

3: Leptospirosis

4: Enteric fever

1054:- Regarding appendicitis in children, all are true except?

1: Localized pain is single most imp reliable sign

2: Vomiting precedes abdominal pain

3: 80% cases perforation occurs in children < 5 years

4: 60% perforation occurs in 48 hours

1055:- All are true about fibro lamellar HCC except

1: Associated with cirrhosis

2: Recurrences are seen despite of better prognosis

3: Increased neurotensin and vitamin B12 binding factors

4: Lymph node metastasis is seen

1056:- All are true regarding Congenital Hyperophic pyloric stenosis Except

- 1: Alkalosis
- 2: Length of pyloric canal <14 mm
- 3: Non bilious vomiting
- 4: Visible peristalsis

1057:- Blood supply of liver in ml/min. is

- 1: 500
- 2: 1500
- 3: 3000
- 4: 5000

1058:- According to Pugh's classification moderate to severe hepatic insufficiency is managed by -

- 1: Sclerotherapy
- 2: Conservative
- 3: Ohotopic liver transplantation
- 4: Shunt surgery

1059:- All are features of early gastric carcinoma except

- 1: Mucosal involvement
- 2: Submucosal involvement
- 3: Muscularis propria not involved
- 4: Paradoxical aciduria

1060:- Which one of the following is the treatment of gall stone ileus

- 1: Cholecystectomy alone
- 2: Removal of obstruction
- 3: Cholecystectomy , closure of fistula and removal of stone by enterotomy
- 4: Cholecystectomy with closure of fistula

1061:- The most common cause of intestinal obstruction is

- 1: Adhesions
- 2: Volvulus
- 3: Intussuception
- 4: Hernia

1062:- TIGAR-O classification is for

- 1: Acute pancreatitis
- 2: Chronic pancreatitis
- 3: Pancreatic cancer
- 4: Pancreatic injuries

1063:- Venocclusive disease is seen in all except

- 1: Bone marrow transplant
- 2: Bush teas
- 3: Mushroom poisoning
- 4: Cytosine arabinoside

1064:- Most common cause of upper GI bleed is ?

- 1: Esophageal varices
- 2: Gastric erosion
- 3: Peptic ulcer
- 4: Mallory weiss tear

1065:- Paneth cells contain

- 1: Zinc
- 2: Copper
- 3: Molybdenum
- 4: Selenium

1066:- The schilling test is performed to determine the cause of-

- 1: Lactose malabsorption
- 2: Fatty acid malabsorption
- 3: Amino acid malabsorption
- 4: Cobalamin malabsorption

1067:- Palmar erythema seen in all except -

- 1: Pregnancy
- 2: Anemia
- 3: Cirrhosis
- 4: Wilson disease

1068:- Corkscrew esophagus is seen in which of the following condition?

- 1: Carcinoma esophagus
- 2: Scleroderma

3: Achalasia cardia

4: Diffuse esophageal spasm

1069:- Daily salivary secretion is

1: 250-500ml

2: 1000-1500ml

3: 2000-2500ml

4: 3000ml

1070:- Best investigation for air in peritoneal cavity is

1: USG

2: CT

3: Xray abdomen erect view

4: Laproscopy

1071:- Pepsin is activated by

1: HCl

2: Enterokinase

3: Uropepsinogen

4: Trypsinogen

1072:- Appetite is increased by

1: Leptin

2: GLP

3: Peptide YY

4: Ghrelin

1073:- Most common presentation of Benign Small bowel tumours include

- 1: Small bowel obstruction
- 2: With mass effect
- 3: Recurrent gastrointestinal bleeding
- 4: Incidental finding on laparotomy

1074:- A 50-year-old obese man (BMI = 32 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) comes to the physician complaining of indigestion after meals, bloating, and heaburn. Vital signs are normal. A CT scan of the abdomen reveals a hiatal hernia of the esophagus. Endoscopic biopsy shows thickening of the basal layer of the squamous epithelium, upward extension of the papillae of the lamina propria, and an increased number of neutrophils and lymphocytes. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Esophageal varices
- 2: Mallory-Weiss syndrome
- 3: Reflux esophagitis
- 4: Schatzki mucosal ring

1075:- Most common site for intra abdominal abscess following laparotomy is

- 1: Sub hepatic
- 2: Subphrenic
- 3: Pelvic
- 4: Paracolic

1076:- Not true about GIST

- 1: Stomach is the most common site
- 2: High propensity of malignant change
- 3: Associated with c-KIT mutation

4: Histology shows spindle shaped cells

1077:- False about pseudomyxoma peritonei

- 1: Recurrence after surgery
- 2: Refractory to drugs
- 3: Hypothermia intra peritoneal chemotherapy is the treatment option
- 4: Most commonly associated with the appendiceal tumor

1078:- Punched out ulcer in oesophagus on endoscopy in a immunocompromised patient is seen in

- 1: Herpes zoster virus
- 2: Herpes simplex virus
- 3: Cytomegalo virus
- 4: Candidiasis

1079:- Which of the following is not a component of Reynold's pentad in toxic cholangitis

- 1: Right upper quadrant pain
- 2: Confusion
- 3: Septic shock
- 4: Markedly elevated transaminases

1080:- Tumor invades muscularis propria and 2 lymph nodes involved. TNM staging is

- 1: T2 N1
- 2: T2 N2
- 3: T3 N1
- 4: T3 N2



1081:- Laxative used in hepatic encephalopathy

- 1: Lactulose
- 2: Sodium picosulfate
- 3: Lubiprostone
- 4: Bisacodyl

1082:- Which one of the following does not cause post- splenectomy septicemia -

- 1: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- 2: Neisseria meningitidis
- 3: Haemophilus influenza
- 4: Staphylococcus aureus

1083:- A lady presents with three day history of epigastric pain radiating to back serum amylase levels were observed to be normal while USG abdomen reveals gallbladder stones and an enlarged pancreas. CT scan was done which clinched the diagnosis. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis

- 1: Acute cholecystitis
- 2: Acute pancreatitis
- 3: Acute appendicitis
- 4: Acute peritonitis

1084:- The best test for oesophageal varices is

- 1: CT- scan
- 2: Gastro- oesophagoscopy
- 3: Tomography
- 4: Ultrasound

1085:- Commonest presentation of primary biliary cirrhosis

- 1: Pruritus
- 2: Pain
- 3: Jaundice
- 4: Fever

1086:- Most common cause of peritonitis in adult male is

- 1: Duodenal ulcer perforation
- 2: Abdominal tuberculosis
- 3: Enteric perforation
- 4: Perforated appendix

1087:- The sensitivity of casoni's test is

- 1: 50%
- 2: 60%
- 3: 75%
- 4: 90%

1088:- Consider the following features - Asian Male, Alcoholic cirrhosis, hypervascular lesion during arterial phase of CT and portal vein thrombosis. The above features are mostly suggestive of

- 1: Cholangiocarcinoma
- 2: Hepatocellular carcinoma
- 3: Metastatic colorectal carcinoma
- 4: Neuroendocrine tumors

1089:- Surgery for elective hemicolectomy for carcinoma colon is described as

- 1: Clean
- 2: Clean contaminated
- 3: Dirty
- 4: Contaminated

1090:- A 43-year-old man develops chronic hepatitis, which was attributed to a complication resulting from multiple blood transfusions for sickle cell anemia. He complains of chronic sweating, palpitation, and hunger attacks. What would be the most likely cause of these symptoms?

- 1: Hepatogenic hypoglycemia
- 2: Hemolytic anemia
- 3: Jaundice
- 4: Spontaneous hyperglycemia

1091:- H. pylori is associated with what percentage of gastric ulcers?

- 1: 10
- 2: 30
- 3: 50
- 4: 70

1092:- Which of the following statement is not true about Meckel's diverticulum?

- 1: Most common congenital anomaly of small intestine
- 2: Most common is ectopic gastric mucosa
- 3: Bleeding may occur from the wall
- 4: Wide mouth stapling at the base for nonbleeding cases

1093:- Which protein serum levels helps in distinguishing from acute and chronic liver failure

- 1: Aminotransaminase
- 2: Alkaline phosphatase
- 3: Bilirubin
- 4: Albumin

1094:- All of the following are essential for formation of gall stones except

- 1: Bile stasis
- 2: Nucleation
- 3: Crystallisation
- 4: Lithogenic bile

1095:- The following are complications of gallstone except

- 1: Hemobilia
- 2: Cholangitis
- 3: Biliary enteric fistula
- 4: Acute pancreatitis

1096:- Poal triad is not formed by

- 1: Hepatic aery
- 2: Poal vein
- 3: Bile duct
- 4: Hepatic vein

1097:- False about Zollinger Ellison syndrome:

- 1: It is due to the presence of a Gastrinoma
- 2: Gastrin provocation tests are a part of diagnostic work up
- 3: It might be associated with ulcers in unusual locations in GIT
- 4: They may be associated with insulinomas.

1098:- Pringle's maneuver is mainly used to control bleeding from

- 1: IVC
- 2: Cystic artery
- 3: Portal vein
- 4: Hepatic vein

1099:- All of the following have inhibitory effect on secretion of gastric, except-

- 1: Acid in duodenum
- 2: VIP
- 3: Epinephrine
- 4: Glucagon

1100:- GIST is most common in

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Duodenum
- 3: Ileum
- 4: Rectum

1101:- A 60-year-old alcoholic man presents with a 6-month history of recurrent epigastric pain, progressive weight loss, and foul-smelling diarrhea. The abdominal pain is now almost constant and intractable. An X-ray film of the abdomen reveals multiple areas of calcification in the mid-abdomen. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Carcinoid syndrome
- 2: Chronic pancreatitis
- 3: Crohn disease
- 4: Insulinoma

1102:- A patient presented with colon type diarrhea with blood. On sigmoidoscopy, cauliflower mass found and excised. On genetic analysis of mass, which does not have prognostic value?

- 1: KRAS
- 2: C-myc
- 3: Microsatellite instability
- 4: erbB2

1103:- Best method of localization of insulinoma:-

- 1: EUS with intra-operative palpation
- 2: MRI with dynamic CT
- 3: SRS
- 4: CECT

1104:- Sphincter of Oddi seen in

- 1: Cystic duct
- 2: Common bile duct
- 3: Pancreatic duct
- 4: Ampulla of Vater

1105:- An increase in serum bilirubin level on prolonged fasting is seen in -

- 1: Dubin-Johnson syndrome

- 2: Gilbe's syndrome
- 3: Pancreatic tumors
- 4: Crigler-Najjar syndrome

1106:- Vanishing bile duct syndrome is seen in

- 1: Chronic viral hepatitis
- 2: Sarcoidosis
- 3: Lymphoma
- 4: Non - cirrhotic poal fibrosis

1107:- Rat tail appearance is seen in?

- 1: Esophageal carcinoma
- 2: Gastric ulcer
- 3: Achlasia cardia
- 4: Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis

1108:- The marker used for determining efficacy of Hepatitis B Vaccination is?

- 1: HBsAg
- 2: IgM anti HBcAg
- 3: IgG anti HBcAg
- 4: Anti HBsAg

1109:- Pseudopolyps are features of-

- 1: Crohn's disease
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Celiac sprue

## 4: Whipple's disease

1110:- A 64-year-old man complains of abdominal pain, pruritus, 4-lb weight loss, and anorexia. There are multiple scratch marks on the skin of the extremities and flank. The bilirubin is 1.0 mg/dL. To determine if the condition is due to cholestasis, blood should be tested for which of the following?

- 1: Direct and indirect bilirubin
- 2: Alkaline phosphatase
- 3: Serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT)
- 4: Serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase (SGPT)

1111:- All of following are true regarding recurrent pyogenic cholangitis except

- 1: Equal incidence in males and females
- 2: More common in left lobe of liver
- 3: All are pigmented stones
- 4: GB stones are present in >50% cases

1112:- Which of the following is not a capsular plate

- 1: Poal plate
- 2: Hilar plate
- 3: Umbilical plate
- 4: Cystic plate

1113:- A 41 year old male patient presented with recurrent episodes of bloody diarrhea for 5 years. Despite regular treatment with adequate doses of sulfasalazine, he has had several exacerbations of his disease and required several weeks of steroids for the control of flares. What should be the next line of treatment for him?

- 1: Methotrexate



- 2: Azathioprine
- 3: Cyclosporine
- 4: Cyclophosphamide

1114:- Enzyme raised in obstructive jaundice is -

- 1: ALT
- 2: AST
- 3: Alkaline phosphatase
- 4: LDH

1115:- Niacin should be avoided in patients with -

- 1: Peptic ulcer
- 2: Hypertension
- 3: Alzheimer's disease
- 4: Parkinsonism

1116:- Type I Diabetes Mellitus is initially managed by:-

- 1: Metformin
- 2: Sulfonylureas
- 3: Meglitinides
- 4: Insulin

1117:- Caroli's disease is

- 1: Type I Choledochal cyst
- 2: Type III Choledochal cyst
- 3: Type IV Choledochal cyst

4: Type V Choledochal cyst

1118:- True regarding primary sclerosing cholangitis associated with ulcerative colitis are all of the following except

- 1: Biliary cirrhosis is a known complication
- 2: Increased risk of hilar cholangiocarcinoma
- 3: May have raised levels of alkaline phosphatase
- 4: Primary sclerosing cholangitis resolves after total colectomy

1119:- Veins involve in stomach varices are

- 1: Coronary vein
- 2: Sho gastric vein
- 3: Right Gastroepiploic vein
- 4: Left Gastroepiploic vein

1120:- A patient presents with fever for 3 weeks. On examination he is observed to have splenomegaly. Ultrasonography reveals a hypoechoic shadow in spleen near the hilum. Gram negative bacilli are isolated on blood culture. Which of the following is the most likely causative organism ?

- 1: Cytomegalovirus
- 2: Toxoplasmosis
- 3: Salmonella
- 4: Lymphoma virus

1121:- Poor prognostic factor in patient with acute pancreatitis u

- 1: Leucocytosis >20000/ul
- 2: Decreased serum amylase
- 3: Decreased serum lipase

4: Diastolic BP >90mmHg

1122:- Pott's puffy tumor is

- 1: Sub periosteal abscess of frontal bone
- 2: Sub periosteal abscess of ethmoid bone
- 3: Mucocele of frontal bone
- 4: Mucocele of ethmoid bone

1123:- Which of the following is a cholagogue-

- 1: Secretin
- 2: CCK
- 3: VIP
- 4: Gastrin

1124:- True about GIST all except

- 1: Most common in duodenum
- 2: Necrosis and ulceration present
- 3: PET is used to assess response to therapy
- 4: Well circumscribed

1125:- All of the following can cause pancreatitis except-

- 1: Hyperlipidemia
- 2: Abdominal trauma
- 3: Genetic defect in trypsinogen
- 4: Islet cell hyperplasia

1126:- A 50year old male presents with pain upper abdomen, Pruritus, jaundice and weight loss, elevated ANA, the likely diagnosis is

- 1: Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- 2: Klatskin tumor
- 3: Secondary sclerosing cholangitis
- 4: Choledocholithiasis

1127:- False about pleomorphic adenoma is

- 1: Large in size
- 2: Encapsulated
- 3: Commonly turns malignant
- 4: Slow growing

1128:- Small intestinal biopsy is diagnostic in

- 1: Whipple's disease
- 2: Abetalipoproteinemia
- 3: Celiac disease
- 4: Agammaglobulinemia

1129:- Most common cause of chronic pancreatitis is:

- 1: Alcohol consumption
- 2: Gallstone
- 3: Metabolic disorders
- 4: Trauma

1130:- CT severity index is a measure for

- 1: Hepatitis
- 2: Pancreatitis
- 3: Cerebral trauma
- 4: Meningitis

1131:- A 37-year-old woman presents with complaints of severe heartburn with or without meals. She has a history of hypertension, which has been treated with captopril. She also has a history of Raynaud disease, multiple facial telangiectasias, and very taut skin on the dorsum of both hands. She has failed to obtain relief for her heartburn with large doses of antacids, or omeprazole. Esophageal manometry is ordered. Most likely results of this test is

- 1: Decreased esophageal peristalsis and decreased LES pressure
- 2: Decreased esophageal peristalsis and increased LES pressure
- 3: Increased esophageal peristalsis and decreased LES pressure
- 4: Increased esophageal peristalsis and increased LES pressure

1132:- True about early stages of GERD

- 1: Increased number of TLOSRS
- 2: Increased LOS pressure
- 3: Shortening of LOS
- 4: Loss of intra abdominal oesophagus

1133:- Periodic Acid Schiff (PAS)-Positive macrophages deposited in Lamina propria of Gastrointestinal tract with history of abdominal pain, & diarrhea occur occasionally. The diagnosis is

- 1: Giardiasis
- 2: Crohn's disease
- 3: Whipple's disease
- 4: Amoebiasis

1134:- 5 days after CBD surgery there is a small leak. What will be the best treatment

- 1: Ultrasound guided aspiration
- 2: ERCP and stenting
- 3: Re-exploration and hepaticojejunostomy
- 4: Re-exploration and primary repair

1135:- All are features of Plummer-Vinson syndrome Except

- 1: Oesophageal web
- 2: Iron deficiency
- 3: Achalasia cardia
- 4: Dysphagia

1136:- Acute pancreatitis is associated with all except

- 1: Steatorrhea
- 2: Epigastric tenderness
- 3: Upper abdominal pain
- 4: Cullen's sign

1137:- Characteristic of H. Pylori is

- 1: Doesn't affect normal duodenal mucosa
- 2: Important cause for gastric ulcer
- 3: Protozoa
- 4: Antibiotics not useful

1138:- Most common complication after ERCP is:

- 1: Acute pancreatitis
- 2: Acute cholangitis
- 3: Acute cholecystitis
- 4: Duodenal perforation

1139:- On 5th postoperative day after laparoscopic cholecystectomy, a 50 year old lady presented with right upper quadrant pain with fever and 12 cm subhepatic collection on CT and ERCP shows cystic duct leak. The best management is

- 1: Immediate laparotomy
- 2: Percutaneous drainage of fluid
- 3: Laparotomy and surgical exploration of bile duct and T-tube insertion
- 4: Laparoscopic cystic duct ligation and percutaneous drainage

1140:- Investigation of choice to diagnose hyperphic pyloric Stenosis in infants is

- 1: Contrast radiology
- 2: Gastroscopy
- 3: Ultrasound abdomen
- 4: CT scan abdomen

1141:- Best test for diagnosis of gastrinoma -

- 1: Ca<sup>++</sup> infusion test
- 2: Secretin injection test
- 3: ACTH stimulation test
- 4: Steroid assay

1142:- Which is the most commonly involved muscle in cases of abdominal wall hematoma?

- 1: Rectus abdominis

- 2: External oblique
- 3: Internal abdominis
- 4: Transverses abdominis

1143-: What is the most appropriate for diagnosis of CBD stones

- 1: Ultrasonography
- 2: ERCP
- 3: OCG
- 4: IV cholangiography

1144-: All of the true about pseudopancreatic cyst of pancreas except-

- 1: Presents as an abdominal mass
- 2: Serum amylase is increased
- 3: Common after acute pancreatitis
- 4: Most common site is in head of pancreas

1145-: Trypsin acts on which amino acid-

- 1: Proline
- 2: Lysine
- 3: Alanine
- 4: Arginine

1146-: 10. Investigation of choice for Gall stones?

- 1: HIDA scan
- 2: Ultrasonography
- 3: ERCP



4: PTC

1147-: Gamma glutamate carboxypeptidase is linked with absorption of

- 1: Riboflavin
- 2: Niacin
- 3: Folic acid
- 4: Pyridoxine

1148-: Not associated with fat necrosis

- 1: Liposuction
- 2: Radiotherapy
- 3: Mammoplasty
- 4: Carcinoma breast

1149-: Commonest site of peptic ulcer is

- 1: 1st pa of duodenum
- 2: 2nd pa of duodenum
- 3: Distal 1/3rd of stomach
- 4: Pylorus of the stomach

1150-: Hematemesis is not the most common symptom of

- 1: Esophageal varices
- 2: Gastric ulcer
- 3: Carcinoma esophagus
- 4: Zollinger Ellison syndrome

1151:- Lardaceous spleen is due to deposition of amyloid in :

- 1: Sinusoids of red pulp.
- 2: White pulp.
- 3: Pencilary artery.
- 4: Splenic trabeculae.

1152:- The commonest cause of acute pancreatitis is

- 1: Biliary calculi
- 2: Alcohol abuse
- 3: Infective
- 4: Idiopathic

1153:- All are true about typhoid ulcer except

- 1: Mainly affects ileum
- 2: Multiple ulcer and transverse
- 3: Perforation occurs at 3rd week
- 4: Perforation treated by surgery

1154:- Factors important in the formation of gall stones include all of the following except

- 1: Cholesterol saturation in bile
- 2: Gall bladder motility
- 3: The size of micelles
- 4: Obesity

1155:- Most common cause of hypercalcemia crisis is:

- 1: Parathyroid adenoma

2: Parathyroid hyperplasia

3: Carcinoma breast

4: Paget's disease

1156:- Intrinsic Factor of Castle is secreted by which of the following cells in gastric glands?

1: Chief cells

2: Parietal cells

3: Enterochromaffin cells

4: B cells

1157:- Most common site for non-Hodgkins lymphoma outside the lymph nodes is

1: Liver

2: Spleen

3: Stomach

4: Brain

1158:- A 12 year old boy presents with hematemesis, melena and mild splenomegaly. There is no obvious jaundice or ascites. The most likely diagnosis is

1: EHPVO

2: NCPF

3: Cirrhosis

4: Malaria with DIC

1159:- Child presents with recurrent abdominal pain and bilious vomiting, Condition was diagnosed by barium follow through. Surgery was done, mesenteric widening, appendicectomy, cutting the Ladd&s band. What is the diagnosis?

1: Recurrent Caecal volvulus

- 2: Mal rotation
- 3: Recurrent appendicitis
- 4: Stricture TB

1160:- Solitary rectal ulcer is

- 1: Due to anterior wall prolapsed
- 2: Malignant
- 3: Always treated by surgery
- 4: Easy to traet

1161:- Most impoant disadvantage of cryosurgery for hemorrhoid is:

- 1: Pain
- 2: Infection
- 3: Profuse watery discharge
- 4: Hemorrhage

1162:- "Red current jelly" stool in an infant is characteristic of

- 1: Acute gastroenteritis
- 2: Rectal piles
- 3: Intussusception
- 4: Fisure-in-ano

1163:- Most common oncogene involved in pancreatic carcinoma is:

- 1: P53
- 2: K-RAS
- 3: APC

4: DCC

1164:- Carcinoma pancreas attains largest size when it is sited in -

- 1: Head
- 2: Ampulla
- 3: Body & tail
- 4: Periapillary

1165:- The commonest gastric polyp is

- 1: Hyperplastic polyp
- 2: Inflammatory polyp
- 3: Adenomatous polyp
- 4: Pa of familial polyposis

1166:- In all the following H. pylori may be present as a cause EXCEPT

- 1: Pyloric metaplasia of duodenum
- 2: Atrophic gastritis
- 3: Intestinal metaplasia of stomach
- 4: Gastric type metaplasia in Barrett's esophagus

1167:- Klatskin tumor is-

- 1: Nodular type of cholangiocarcinoma
- 2: Fibrolamellar hepatocellular carcinoma
- 3: Gall bladder carcinoma
- 4: Hepatocellular carcinoma

1168:- During splenectomy in ITP, platelet infusion is given

- 1: Immediately after ligating splenic vein
- 2: Immediately after removal of spleen
- 3: After incision
- 4: Next day of surgery

1169:- 10-year-old female presents with pain in the right hypochondrium, fever, jaundice and a palpable mass in the right hypochondrium the probable diagnosis is

- 1: Hepatitis
- 2: Hepatoma
- 3: Cholechal cyst
- 4: Mucocele gallbladder

1170:- Achalasia cardia -

- 1: Absence of nerves
- 2: Absence of muscles
- 3: Hypertrophy of nerves
- 4: None

1171:- False about celiac disease

- 1: Villous atrophy
- 2: Crypt hyperplasia
- 3: Infiltration of lymphocytes
- 4: Villous hyperplasia

1172:- In a case of hyperophic pyloric stenosis, the metabolic disturbance is

- 1: Respiratory alkalosis
- 2: Metabolic acidosis
- 3: Metabolic alkalosis with paradoxical aciduria
- 4: Metabolic alkalosis with alkaline urine

1173:- Intestinal angiodysplasia involves

- 1: AV malformation
- 2: Cavernous hemangioma
- 3: Cavernous hemangioma
- 4: Malignant tumor

1174:- True statement about fibro lamellar carcinoma

- 1: Young adults, children
- 2: More in males
- 3: Related to OCP use
- 4: Bad prognosis

1175:- All are Indications of cholecystectomy except

- 1: Emphysematous cholecystitis
- 2: Biliary dyskinesia
- 3: Perforation of gallbladder
- 4: Adenomyomatosis

1176:- Dysphagia lusoria is a condition which results from

- 1: Oesophageal atresia
- 2: Aberrant right subclan aery

3: Oesophageal web

4: Corrosive stricture

1177:- Scopolamine used mostly in:

1: Hyperemesis gravidarum

2: Vomiting

3: Constipation

4: Motion sickness

1178:- Which ones commonly a/w crohn&s disease

1: Cologastric

2: Coloureteric

3: Colovesical

4: Coloduodenal

1179:- Boundary of Morrison's pouch is formed by

1: Kidney

2: Falciform ligament of liver

3: Spleen

4: Pancreas

1180:- In Esophageal cancer prognosis is best determined by:

1: Cellular differentiation

2: Age of patient

3: T stage

4: Length of involvement



1181:- A 43-year-old woman has had a 10-year history of severe and recurrent peptic ulcer disease (PUD) that is refractory to medical therapy. She has had ulcers at multiple sites of the small bowel including the distal duodenum and jejunum. She also has chronic diarrhea, but not enough fat to make the diagnosis of steatorrhea. Evaluation for Helicobacter pylori infection is negative. For the above patient with GI symptoms, select the possible diagnoses and associated findings.

- 1: celiac sprue
- 2: gastrinoma
- 3: associated with decrease in pancreatic enzymes
- 4: hypersensitivity reaction

1182:- Which is a feature of osmotic diarrhoea :

- 1: Volume >1litre
- 2: Decreases/stops with fasting
- 3: Mostly infectious etiology
- 4: Osmotic gap <50mmol

1183:- Earliest symptom of carcinoma rectum is

- 1: Pain
- 2: Alteration of bowel habits
- 3: Bleeding PR
- 4: Tenesmus

1184:- Vascular inflow occlusion of the liver is by

- 1: Clamping the hepatic aery
- 2: Occluding the poal vein
- 3: Clamping the hepatic veins

## 4: The pringle maneuver

1185:- A 26-year-old woman presents with fever, malaise, signs of jaundice, clay-colored stool, and dark urine. A liver biopsy reveals liver cell drop-out along with focal inflammation and ballooning degeneration of hepatocytes. A few intensely eosinophilic oval bodies are found. What are these microscopic bodies called

- 1: Mallory bodies
- 2: Cowdry A bodies
- 3: Councilman bodies
- 4: Russell bodies

1186:- 60-year-old man presented to the OPD with symptoms suggestive of acute pancreatitis. He consumes high quantities of alcohol regularly. His symptoms started 4 days ago. But he continued to consume alcohol. He was admitted for further evaluation. Presently, he has severe vomiting. He also complains of dizziness when standing. Examination revealed tenderness in the epigastrium and right hypochondrium. A reddish discoloration is noted in the flanks. Which of the following statements regarding the patient is most accurate?

- 1: The patient should be evaluated for concomitant appendicitis
- 2: USG is likely to demonstrate pseudocyst of pancreas
- 3: Contrast CT scan of the abdomen will reveal severe necrotising pancreatitis
- 4: Pancreatic calcification will be seen in X-ray abdomen

1187:- True about familial adenomatous polyposis is?

- 1: Also known as Lynch syndrome
- 2: FAP gene is located on 5p21
- 3: 100% risk of malignancy in classical variety
- 4: Males are usual carriers

1188:- All are true about hemangioendothelioma except

- 1: Adult variant is benign
- 2: More common in females
- 3: Multiple and involve bilateral lobe
- 4: An indication for liver transplant

1189:- Risk factor for cholangiocarcinoma all except

- 1: Chronic typhoid carrier
- 2: Chronic ulcerative colitis
- 3: Parasitic infestation
- 4: Choledocholithiasis

1190:- Which of the following liver tumors always merit surgery

- 1: Hemangioma
- 2: Hepatic adenoma
- 3: Focal nodular hyperplasia
- 4: Peliosis hepatitis

1191:- Treatment of symptomatic retained GB stone is?

- 1: Sphincterotomy
- 2: ESWL
- 3: Laproscopic removal
- 4: None of these

1192:- A 55 year old male patient was diagnosed to have chronic hepatitis C. He responded to treatment with interferon. However, after one year of follow up he showed a relapse of disease. Which of the following would be the next most appropriate choice?

- 1: Ribavarin and interferon

2: Lamivudine and interferon

3: Nevirapine and lamivudine

4: Indinavir and ribavirin.

1193:- Investigation of choice in acute cholecystitis

1: OCG

2: HIDA scan

3: USG

4: CT

1194:- Which of the following most significantly increases the risk of Hepatocellular carcinoma ?

1: HBV

2: CMV

3: EBV

4: HAV

1195:- A 45 year old female presents with symptoms of acute cholecystitis. On USG there is a solitary gallstone of size 1.5 cm. Symptoms are controlled with medical management. Which of the following is the most appropriate step in the management of this patient

1: Regular follow up

2: IV Antibiotics

3: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy immediately

4: Open cholecystectomy immediately

1196:- Most common cause of bowel obstruction is

1: Malignancy

- 2: Vovulus
- 3: Peritoneal adhesions
- 4: External hernia

1197:- In couinaud's classification, segment IV of liver is

- 1: Caudate lobe
- 2: Quadrate lobe
- 3: Right lobe
- 4: Left lobe

1198:- Vitamin K is given to a patient with jaundice, but PT remains unchanged. Probable cause is

- 1: Obstructive Jaundice
- 2: Cirrhosis
- 3: Hemolytic Jaundice
- 4: Pre-renal Failure

1199:- Maximum absorption of short chain fatty acids produced by bacteria occurs in the

- 1: Colon
- 2: Duodenum
- 3: Jejunum
- 4: Ileum

1200:- Paneth cells contain

- 1: Zinc
- 2: Copper

3: Molybdneum

4: Selenium

1201-: True about intestinal lymphoma

1: Involved in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

2: Made up of Predominantly T cells

3: C-kit positive

4: Most common at ileo-caecal junction

1202-: A 42-year-old man presents with recurrent RUQ pain for 2 years. A sonogram is negative for gallstones, and the CBD is normal. An upper GI endoscopy is also normal, and there is no peptic ulcer disease. Biliary dyskinesia is suspected, and the patient undergoes further evaluation. Which of the following will stimulate contraction of the gallbladder?

1: Cholecystokinin

2: Vagal section

3: Secretin

4: Epinephrine

1203-: All of the following can be used to predict severe acute pancreatitis except

1: Glasgow score  $>_3$

2: APACHE II score  $>_9$

3: CT severity score  $>_6$

4: C - reactive protein  $< 100$

1204-: A new born presented with bloated abdomen sholy after bih with passing of less meconium. A full thickness biopsy rectal biopsy finding is most likely to be present.

1: Fibrosis of submucosa

2: Hyalinisation of the muscular coat

3: Thickened Muscularis propria

4: Lack of ganglion cells

1205:- Which type of malignancy is found in anorectal fistula

1: Sq. cell Ca

2: Transitional cell Ca

3: Adeno Ca

4: Columnar Ca

1206:- Not an indication for cholecystectomy for gallstones disease

1: Asymptomatic gallstones with DM

2: Porcelain gallbladder

3: Asymptomatic with history of single attack of acute pancreatitis

4: Symptomatic cholecystitis

1207:- Most common complication of Whipple's procedure is":

1: Delayed gastric emptying

2: Bleeding

3: Exocrine insufficiency

4: Anastomotic leak

1208:- Most common gene associated with pancreatic cancer

1: KRAS

2: SMAD

3: P53

4: Rb

1209:- Common sites for Cushing ulcers include all of the following except

- 1: Esophagus
- 2: Stomach
- 3: Ist pa of duodenum
- 4: Distal duodenum

1210:- All of the following Polyposis syndromes are associated with a high risk of malignancy except

- 1: Familial adenomatous polyposis
- 2: Gardner's syndrome
- 3: Turcot's syndrome
- 4: Juvenile polyposis

1211:- Which of the following is the first-line therapy for fulminant ulcerative colitis (UC)?

- 1: Cyclosporine
- 2: Sulfasalazine
- 3: Methotrexate
- 4: Steroids

1212:- A 41-year-old woman is known to have multiple endocrine neoplasia syndrome. She has multiple family members who have had adenoma tumors removed from the parathyroid, pancreas, and/or pituitary glands. She has severe diarrhea associated with low gastric acid secretion and a normal gastrin level. Which of the following serum assays would be best to evaluate the possible cause of the diarrhea?

- 1: Glucagon
- 2: Vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP)
- 3: Cholecystokinin



4: Serotonin

1213:- All of the following extraintestinal manifestations of ulcerative colitis respond to colectomy except

1: Primary sclerosing cholangitis

2: Pyoderma gangrenosum

3: Episcleritis

4: Peripheral ahralgia

1214:- Abnormal excretory function of hepatocytes assessed by -

1: Increased FT

2: Increased ALT

3: Increased Alkaline Phosphatase

4: Increased gamma GT

1215:- Parietal cells in the stomach secrete a protein crucial for the absorption of vitamin B12 by the ileum. What is this protein?

1: Intrinsic factor

2: Gastrin

3: Somatostatin

4: Cholecystokinin (CCK)

1216:- Veins not involved in stomach varices

1: Coronary vein

2: Right gastroepiploic vein

3: Sho gastric vein

4: Splenic vein

1217:- Central dot is seen in

- 1: Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- 2: Liver hamaoma
- 3: Caroli's disease
- 4: Polycystic liver disease

1218:- Chronic pancreatitis complications include all except:

- 1: Renal artery stenosis
- 2: Pseudocyst
- 3: Splenic vein thrombosis
- 4: Fistulae

1219:- Barrett&s oesophagus shows

- 1: Intestinal dysplasia
- 2: Intestinal metaplasia
- 3: Squamous cell metaplasia
- 4: Columnar cell metaplasia

1220:- The treatment of annular pancreas is

- 1: Gastro-jejunostomy
- 2: Duodeno-duodenostomy
- 3: Duodeno-jejunostomy
- 4: Gastro-duodenostomy

1221:- All of the following are modalities of therapy for hepatocellular carcinoma except

- 1: Radiofrequency ablation
- 2: Transaerial catheter embolization
- 3: Percutaneous acetic acid
- 4: Nd Yag laser ablation

1222-: Best treatment of refractory peri-anal fistula in crohn's disease:-

- 1: Fistulectomy
- 2: Infliximab
- 3: Olasalazine
- 4: Mesalamine

1223-: Which one of the following treatments is effective in primary biliary cirrhosis?

- 1: Prednisolone
- 2: Interferon a-2B
- 3: D-Penicillamine
- 4: Ursodeoxycholic acid

1224-: Which one of the following causes Melanosis coli?

- 1: Bisacodyl
- 2: Senna
- 3: Magnesium sulfate
- 4: Lactulose

1225-: Commonest type of mesenteric cyst is ?

- 1: Enterogenous
- 2: Chylolymphatic

3: Dermoid

4: Urogenital remnant

1226-: A lady present with three day history of epigastric pain radiating to back. Serum amylase levels were observed to be normal while USG abdomen reveals gall bladder stones and an enlarged pancreas. CT scan was done which clinched the diagnosis. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis

1: Acute Cholecystitis

2: Acute Pancreatitis

3: Acute Appendicitis

4: Acute Peritonitis

1227-: Crohn&s disease

1: Has no increased risk for colonic cancer

2: Medical management includes antibiotics, immunosuppressive agents and biologic agents

3: Has no effect on feility

4: Associated enteroenteric fistula is an indication for urgent surgery

1228-: What is the diagnosis

1: Pneumthorax

2: Duodenal perforation

3: Hiatus hernia

4: Pleural effusion

1229-: A 55-year-old white woman has had recurrent episodes of alcohol-induced pancreatitis. Despite abstinence, the patient develops postprandial abdominal pain, bloating, weight loss despite good appetite, and bulky, foul-smelling stools. Kidney, ureter,

bladder (KUB) x-ray shows pancreatic calcifications. In this patient, you should expect to find which of the following?

- 1: Diabetes mellitus
- 2: Malabsorption of fat-soluble vitamins D and K
- 3: Positive fecal occult blood test
- 4: Courvoisier sign

1230:- All are true about Amoebiasis except?

- 1: Flask shaped ulcers
- 2: Disease affects caecum and ascending colon
- 3: Anchovy pus in liver
- 4: Coagulative necrosis

1231:- A most common complication of sliding hernia is -

- 1: Esophagitis due to continuous reflux
- 2: Pneumonia
- 3: Hemorrhage
- 4: Perforation

1232:- Obstructive jaundice may be seen as a side effect of therapy with -

- 1: Isoniazid
- 2: Reserpine
- 3: Chlorpromazine
- 4: Furosemide

1233:- Not true about dumping syndrome is

- 1: Also called Post cibal syndrome
- 2: Least common with trunkal vagotomy
- 3: Occurs d\|t aaccelerated gastric emptying
- 4: Octreotide may be useful

1234-: A 40year old male was brought to the hospital with acute pain in the upper abdomen. Patient was in shock with feeble pulse and tachycardia. There was tenderness present in the epigastrium. There is no blood in the gastric aspirate and the patieny felt better after aspiration. XRay abdomen showed ni free gas under the diaphragm. Investigation revealed TLC 13500 serum bilirubin 2.0 mg and serum amylase 800IU.The most likely diagnosis is

- 1: Acute cholecystitis
- 2: Acute pancreatitis
- 3: Acute appendicitis
- 4: Acute hepatitis

1235-: All are principal digestive enzymes produced by exocrine pancreas EXCEPT?

- 1: Trypsinogen
- 2: Lipase
- 3: Lactase
- 4: Amylase

1236-: A clinical study of adult patients with chronic bloody diarrhea is performed. One group of these patients is found to have a statistically increased likelihood for the following: antibodies to Saccharomyces cerevisiae but not anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic autoantibodies, NOD2 gene polymorphisms, TH1 and TH17 immune cell activation, vitamin K deficiency, megaloblastic anemia, and gallstones. Which of the following diseases is this group of patients most likely to have?

- 1: Angiodysplasia
- 2: Crohn disease
- 3: Diverticulitis

4: Ischemic enteritis

1237-: Yellowish exudates at multiple sites seen in colonoscopy indicates:(2003)

- 1: Crohn's disease
- 2: Hirshprung disease
- 3: Tuberculosis
- 4: Lymphoma

1238-: A patient presents with upper abdominal pain and vomiting. His pulse is 110/min and BP is 70/40 mm Hg. A diagnosis, of pancreatitis is made. What is the next appropriate management?

- 1: Immediate IV fluids
- 2: Removal of necrosed pancreatic tissues
- 3: Start enteral nutrition first
- 4: IV antibiotics

1239-: A known case of ulcerative colitis presented to emergency with abdominal distension & tenderness. X ray abdomen is given below. Which of the following is true regarding patient condition?

- 1: Toxic megacolon
- 2: Rarely seen in ulcerative colitis
- 3: Sigmoid volvulus
- 4: Adhesions

1240-: A 45 year old chronic alcoholic male with severe ascites, presented with the history of passing bright red blood in his stools, since 3 days. There was no apinor diarrhea. What would you suspect in this case?

- 1: Intestinal infarction

- 2: Chronic ischemic colitis
- 3: Hemorrhoids
- 4: Angiodysplasia

1241:- The following statement about Pilonidal sinus is true

- 1: More common in females
- 2: Mostly congenital
- 3: Prognosis after surgery is poor
- 4: Treatment of choice is surgical excision of sinus tract

1242:- A 40 year old patient has undergone an Open cholecystectomy. The procedure was reported as uneventful by the operating surgeon. She has 100ml of bile output from the drain kept in gallbladder bed on the first postop day. On Examination she is afebrile and anicteric. The abdomen is soft and bowel sounds are normally heard. As an attending physician, what should be your best possible advice

- 1: Order an urgent endoscopic Retrograde cholangiography and biliary stenting
- 2: Urgent laparotomy
- 3: Order an urgent hepatic imino diacetuc acid scintigraphy (HIDA)
- 4: Clinical observation

1243:- Pooacaval encephalopathy is treated with

- 1: Lactulose
- 2: Large amount of amino acids
- 3: Emergency shunt surgery
- 4: Diuretics

1244:- A 27-year-old man with HIV comes to the clinic with symptoms of pain every time he swallows (odynophagia) He is not on any antiretroviral therapy and otherwise feels well.



Examination of the mouth and pharynx are normal. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: midesophageal cancer
- 2: distal esophageal cancer
- 3: peptic stricture
- 4: Candida infection

1245:- 1 cells of duodenum secrete

- 1: Secretin
- 2: Gastrin
- 3: CCK
- 4: Motilin

1246:- In the stomach, H<sup>+</sup> ions are secreted in exchange for

- 1: Na<sup>+</sup>
- 2: K<sup>+</sup>
- 3: Ca<sup>2+</sup>
- 4: Cl<sup>-</sup>

1247:- Factors associated with gallbladder Ca

- 1: Chronic cholelithiasis
- 2: Hyperlipidemia
- 3: Chronic gall bladder disease
- 4: Hepatitis

1248:- Backwash ileitis is seen in:

- 1: Crohn's disease
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Colonic carcinoma
- 4: Ileal polyp

1249:- Treatment of choice for Hepatorenal syndrome is ?

- 1: ACE inhibitors
- 2: Calcium channel blockers
- 3: Peritoneal dialysis
- 4: Liver transplant

1250:- Pneumobilia can be seen in

- 1: Mirizzi's syndrome
- 2: Acute pancreatitis
- 3: Gallstone ileus
- 4: Carcinoma gallbladder

1251:- True about mesenteric cysts) Moves perpendicular to the line of attachmentb) Teratomatous is most commonc) Chylolymphatic cyst has separate blood supplyd) Surgical removal of bowel along cyst is treatment of choice in all the cyst

- 1: ac
- 2: bc
- 3: ad
- 4: b

1252:- At what stage of erythropoiesis does Hemoglobin appear?

- 1: Reticulocyte

2: Intermediate normoblast

3: Early normoblast

4: Erythroblast

1253:- A posteriorly perforating ulcer in the pyloric antrum of the stomach is most likely to produce initial localized peritonitis or abscess formation in the following

1: Omental bursa (lesser sac)

2: Greater sac

3: Right subphrenic space

4: Hepato renal space (pouch of Morison)

1254:- Which of the following gallbladder pathology can be diagnosed on simple abdominal x-ray and patient can be considered for cholecystectomy even on the basis of x-ray finding?

1: Cholesterosis

2: Porcelain gall bladder

3: Limey bile

4: Diverticulosis of gallbladder

1255:- Most common site of tuberculosis in gastrointestinal tract is -

1: Stomach

2: Small intestine

3: Rectum

4: Ileocecal junction

1256:- Rome II criteria are used for

1: Irritable bowel syndrome

2: Inflammatory bowel disease

3: Gastrointestinal tumours

4: Neuroendocrine tumours

1257-: Screening of colon cancer can be done by all except

1: Fecal occult blood

2: Colonoscopy

3: Flexible sigmoidoscopy

4: USG abdomen

1258-: The predominant constituent of the pale yellow gall stones in the gall bladder is

1: Mucin glycoprotein

2: Calcium carbonate

3: Cholesterol

4: Calcium phosphate

1259-: A 35-year-old white man presents with diarrhea, weight loss, and right lower quadrant (RLQ) pain. On examination, a tender mass is noted in the RLQ; the fecal occult blood test is positive. Colonoscopy shows segmental areas of inflammation. Barium small bowel series shows nodular thickening of the terminal ileum. Select the most likely cause of lower gastrointestinal bleeding

1: Ulcerative colitis

2: Crohn disease

3: Ischemic colitis

4: Diverticulosis

1260-: Most common cause of decrease in incidence of H.pylori in west is d/t -

1: Change in the style

2: Increased use of PPI

3: Chemotherapy

4: Mutation in organism

1261:- Most common congenital anomaly of pancreas is?

1: Pancreatic divisum

2: Accessory pancreas

3: Annular pancreas

4: Developmental pancreatic cysts

1262:- Which of the following is not a cause of cirrhosis?

1: Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis

2: Cystic fibrosis

3: Hepatitis A

4:  $\alpha$ 1 Antitrypsin deficiency

1263:- Anti-Saccharomyces cerevisiae antibodies are seen in?

1: Crohn's disease

2: Scleroderma

3: SLE

4: Sjogren's syndrome

1264:- Portal hypertension following portal vein thrombosis are guided by all except

1: Increase in splenic pulp pressure

2: Increase in portal vein pressure

3: Increase in hepatic vein pressure

4: Portal vein Doppler study

1265:- "Double bubble" sign is feature of:

- 1: Annular pancreas
- 2: Duodenal atresia
- 3: Duodenal diaphragm
- 4: ALL of the above

1266:- Vascular complications of acute pancreatitis include the following except

- 1: Splenic vein thrombosis
- 2: Splenic aery aneurysm
- 3: Gastroduodenal aery aneurysm
- 4: Middle colic aery thrombosis

1267:- A chronic alcoholic presents with repeated episodes of severe intractable abdominal pain. At evaluation, the pancreatic duct was found to be dilated and stones were noted in the tail of the pancreas. The most appropriate management is:

- 1: Pancreatic Tail Resection
- 2: Pancreatico Jejunostomy
- 3: Percutaneous removal of stone
- 4: Medical management

1268:- Treatment of choice for Zollinger Ellison syndrome (ZES)is-

- 1: PPI
- 2: Somatostatin analogues
- 3: Streptozocin
- 4: Sucralfate

1269-: True about treatment of hemorrhoids

- 1: Band ligation
- 2: 5% phenol in almond oil is used as sclerosant
- 3: May be resolved by diet modification
- 4: Hemorrhoidectomy is TOC

1270-: Indication of aspiration in liver abscess all Except

- 1: Left lobe abscess
- 2: Deep & less than 5 mm size
- 3: Multiple
- 4: Recurrent

1271-: A 40 year old male presents with a painless cystic liver enlargement of four years duration without fever or jaundice. The most likely diagnosis is

- 1: Amoebic liver abscess
- 2: Hepatoma
- 3: Hydatid cyst of liver
- 4: Choledochal cyst

1272-: Definite indication of intra -operative cholangiogram is?

- 1: Preoperative USG showing non dilated CBD
- 2: Unclear biliary anatomy of the patient
- 3: Acute cholecystitis
- 4: Cholelithiasis

1273-: Which of the following is not a component of APACHE-II score?

- 1: Serum potassium
- 2: Serum sodium
- 3: Serum calcium
- 4: Creatinine

1274:- Very high serum transaminases (ALT/AST > 1000 IU/L) are seen in the following conditions except-

- 1: Viral hepatitis
- 2: ischaemic liver injury
- 3: Toxin-induced liver injury
- 4: Alcoholic liver disease

1275:- In infants, defecation often follows a meal. The cause of colonic contractions in this situation is

- 1: Gastroileal reflex
- 2: Enterogastric reflex
- 3: Increased circulating levels of CCK
- 4: Gastrocolic- reflex

1276:- Most common organism causing appendicitis is?

- 1: Bacteroids
- 2: E. coli
- 3: Staphylococcus
- 4: Streptococcus

1277:- Contraindication of resection in cholangiocarcinoma are all except

- 1: Involvement of main trunk of portal vein



- 2: Hepatic atrophy with contralateral bile duct encasement
- 3: Hepatic atrophy with contralateral portal vein encasement
- 4: Hepatic atrophy with ipsilateral bile duct involvement

1278-: True about TIPSS

- 1: It is a type of portocaval shunt
- 2: It is an intrahepatic shunt
- 3: Performed by passing endoscopes
- 4: Most suitable for patients going for liver transplantation

1279-: The screening for HCC in chronic liver disease

- 1: Serial USG + AFP
- 2: Serial LFT+AFP
- 3: Serial LFT+CT scan
- 4: Serial USG + serial LFT

1280-: Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) occur from mutation of-

- 1: c-KIT oncogene
- 2: c-KTT oncogene
- 3: c-KTT oncogene
- 4: c-RET oncogene

1281-: Percentage of gallstones that are radio opaque

- 1: 10%
- 2: 20%
- 3: 30%

4: 40%

1282:- Agent required to heal stress ulcers:

- 1: H2 blockers
- 2: Proton pump inhibitors
- 3: Antacids
- 4: Bismuth

1283:- All of the following statements are true for 'Intestinal Motility' except

- 1: Does not depend on Gastric motility
- 2: Increased by Distension
- 3: Increased by Acetylcholine
- 4: Increased by cholecystokinin

1284:- Treatment for poosystemic encephalopathy is all except

- 1: High protein diet
- 2: Lactulose
- 3: Oral neomycin
- 4: Enema

1285:- Melanoma of anal canal

- 1: Presents with bleeding
- 2: AP resection gives better result then local excision
- 3: Local recurrence at same site
- 4: Radiosensitive

1286:- All are true about Patterson Kelly syndrome except?

- 1: Iron deficiency anemia
- 2: Cheilosis
- 3: Esophageal webs
- 4: Gastric polyps

1287:- All of the following statements are true about replacement conduits after esophagectomy except:

- 1: Ideal replacement for the esophagus after esophagectomy is stomach
- 2: Gastric conduit is based on right gastric and right gastroepiploic artery
- 3: Colonic conduit is based on left colic artery
- 4: Anterior mediastinal route is a preferred for conduit

1288:- Which of the following is associated with maximum bile secretion?

- 1: Secretion of CCK
- 2: Secretion of secretin
- 3: Secretion of gastrin
- 4: Presence of fat in food

1289:- An evidence that splenectomy might benefit a patient with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura includes which of the following

- 1: A significant enlargement of the spleen
- 2: A high reticulocyte count
- 3: Patients age less than five years
- 4: An increase in platelet count on corticosteroid therapy

1290:- Drug useful in hepatic encephalopathy is:

- 1: Magnesium sulphate
- 2: Lactulose
- 3: Bisacodyl
- 4: Biphosphonates

1291:- An 85-year-old woman has a 48-hour history of generalized abdominal pain and vomiting. On examination, she is dehydrated multiple dilated small bowel loops measuring up to 4 cm in diameter. A linear gas-filled structure is present in the right upper quadrant with short branches extending from it. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Acute mesenteric ischemia
- 2: Emphysematous cholecystitis
- 3: Gallstone ileus
- 4: Obstructed right inguinal hernia

1292:- The triad of diverticulosis, gall stones and hiatus hernia is termed as:

- 1: Beck's triad
- 2: Saint's triad
- 3: Whipple's triad
- 4: Murphy's triad

1293:- Apical membrane of parietal cells contains which ion channels-

- 1: Na<sup>+</sup> K<sup>+</sup> ATPase
- 2: H<sup>+</sup> K<sup>+</sup> ATPase
- 3: Na<sup>+</sup> K<sup>+</sup> 2Cl<sup>-</sup> transporter
- 4: Na<sup>+</sup> - Ca<sup>2+</sup> cotransporter

1294:- False positive D-xylose test seen in-

- 1: Blind loop syndrome
- 2: Ascites
- 3: Renal failure
- 4: Antibiotic therapy

1295:- Obstruction of the hepatic vein by thrombosis or a web is

- 1: Schatzki's ring
- 2: Plummer Vinson Syndrome
- 3: Budd-Chiari syndrome
- 4: Caroli's disease

1296:- Which of the following is most diagnostic investigation for acute pancreatitis

- 1: Serum amylase
- 2: Serum lipase
- 3: Serum P-isoamylase
- 4: Serum LDH

1297:- Complications of chronic pancreatitis include the following except -

- 1: Portal hypertension
- 2: Obstructive jaundice
- 3: Duodenal obstruction
- 4: Renal artery aneurysm

1298:- Petersen hernia is

- 1: Internal hernia behind roux en Y limb
- 2: Internal hernia transverse mesocolon

- 3: Cervical hernia
- 4: Hernia epiploic foramen

1299:- In carcinoma of unknown primary, if the tissue marker CDX-2 is positive, it indicates:

- 1: Bladder cancer
- 2: Gastrointestinal cancer
- 3: Lung cancer
- 4: Thyroid cancer

1300:- The most common hormone other than gastrin contained in the gastric secreting islet cell tumour is:

- 1: ACTH
- 2: Glucagon
- 3: Melanocyte stimulating hormone
- 4: Growth hormone releasing factor

1301:- A 40-year-old woman presents with a 2-month history of burning epigastric pain that usually occurs between meals. The pain can be relieved with antacids or food. The patient also reports a recent history of tarry stools. She denies taking aspirin or NSAIDs. Laboratory studies show a microcytic, hypochromic anemia (serum hemoglobin = 8.5 g/dL). Gastroscopy reveals a bleeding mucosal defect in the antrum measuring 1.5 cm in diameter. An endoscopic biopsy shows that the lesion lacks mucosal lining cells and is composed of amorphous, cellular debris and numerous neutrophils. Which of the following is the most important factor in the pathogenesis of this patient's disease?

- 1: Achlorohydria
- 2: Acute ischemia
- 3: Autoimmunity
- 4: Helicobacter pylori infection

1302:- Infection of all the following structures can be cause Psoas Abscess except

- 1: Vertebrae
- 2: Appendix
- 3: Hip joint
- 4: Ribs

1303:- The small intestine secretes various triglyceride- rich lipoproteins, but the liver secretes only:

- 1: Chylomicrons
- 2: VLDLs
- 3: LDLs
- 4: HDLs

1304:- Omphalocele is caused by

- 1: Duplication of Intestinal loops
- 2: Reversed rotation of intestinal loop
- 3: Abnormal rotation of the intestinal loop
- 4: Failure of GUT to return to the body cavity from its physiological herniation

1305:- Most potent stimulus for secretin

- 1: Acid chyme
- 2: Dilation of intestine
- 3: Fat
- 4: Protein

1306:- Stomach bed is formed by all except -

- 1: Pancreas
- 2: Right kidney
- 3: Splenic artery
- 4: Diaphragm

1307-: Aortic diameter less than--cm at the level of the renal arteries should raise the suspicion of hypovolemic shock

- 1: 12 mm
- 2: 15 mm
- 3: 20 mm
- 4: 25 mm

1308-: A 41 year old male patient presented with recurrent episodes of bloody diarrhea for 5 years. Despite regular treatment with adequate doses of sulfasalazine, he has had several exacerbations of his disease and required several weeks of steroids for the control for flares. What should be the next line of treatment for him?

- 1: Methotrexate
- 2: Azathioprine
- 3: Cyclosporine
- 4: Cyclophosphamide

1309-: Pancreatic ascites. When to do surgery?

- 1: Symptomatic
- 2: Recurrent ascites following abdominal drainage
- 3: Not responding to medical therapy
- 4: Leak from the stented duct

1310-: About Hernia, true statement is



- 1: In children, indirect inguinal hernia is treated medically
- 2: In Richter's hernia, absolute constipation is seen
- 3: Indirect inguinal hernia is the MC type
- 4: Deep inguinal ring is lateral and above the pubic tubercle

1311:- The most common site for amoebiasis is:

- 1: Sigmoid colon
- 2: Transverse colon
- 3: Caecum
- 4: Liver

1312:- Most sensitive investigation of pancreatic carcinoma is

- 1: Angiography
- 2: ERCP
- 3: Ultrasound
- 4: CT scan

1313:- Feature not seen in Crohn's disease:

- 1: Granulomas
- 2: Fissuring ulcers
- 3: Pyloric gland hyperplasia
- 4: Paneth cell metaplasia

1314:- The most common mechanism of perforation in appendix is

- 1: Impacted fecolith
- 2: Tension gangrene

3: Necrosis of lymphoid patch

4: Retrocecal infection

1315-: Least predilection for distal ileum-

1: Carcinoid syndrome

2: Meckel's diverticulum

3: Crohn disease

4: Zollinger - Ellison syndrome

1316-: Mesocaval shunt what incision approach is used

1: Midline

2: Paramedian

3: Subcostal

4: Chevron

1317-: Treatment for achalasia associated with high rate of recurrence

1: Pneumatic dilatation

2: Laparoscopic myotomy

3: Open surgical myotomy

4: Botulinum toxin injection

1318-: A child with cramping pain and current jelly stools. Diagnosis is

1: Volvulus

2: Intussusception

3: Dysentery

4: Umbilical hernia

1319:- Hypercalcemia is seen in

- 1: Pancreatic cancer
- 2: HCC
- 3: CA stomach
- 4: CA GB

1320:- Absorption of glucose in the intestine is by(2018)

- 1: Primary active transpo
- 2: Secondary active transpo
- 3: Facilitated diffusion
- 4: Simple diffusion

1321:- The commonest site of obstruction in Gallstone ileus is -

- 1: Proximal ileum
- 2: Distal ileum
- 3: Ileocecal junction
- 4: Transverse colon

1322:- Cajal cells are involved in-

- 1: Mesangial cell contraction in Kidney
- 2: Pacemaker activity in Heart
- 3: Pacemaker activity in GIT
- 4: Respiratory rhythm generation

1323-: A 24-year-old woman gives birth to a term infant after an uncomplicated pregnancy. Apgar scores are 9 and 10 at 1 and 5 minutes after birth. The infant's length and weight are at the 55th percentile. There is no significant passage of meconium. Three days after birth, the infant vomits all oral feedings. On physical examination, the infant is afebrile, but the abdomen is distended and tender, and bowel sounds are reduced. An abdominal ultrasound scan shows marked colonic dilation above a narrow segment in the distal sigmoid region. A biopsy specimen from the narrowed region shows an absence of ganglion cells in the muscle wall and submucosa. Which of the following is most likely to produce these findings?

- 1: Colonic atresia
- 2: Hirschsprung disease
- 3: Intussusception
- 4: Necrotizing enterocolitis

1324-: Most common cause of upper gastrointestinal tract bleeding is

- 1: Esophageal varices
- 2: Peptic ulcer
- 3: Gastritis
- 4: Mallory weiss tear

1325-: True about MELD diagnosis score -

- 1: Predicts mortality in patients waiting liver transplant
- 2: Higher score - Less mortality risk
- 3: Predicts mortality risk for a 60 day period
- 4: It is a 4 to 6 scale

1326-: Multiloculated cystic lesion in liver is a CT feature of

- 1: Hydatid cyst
- 2: Necrotic mass
- 3: Hepatocellular carcinoma

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#### 4: Metastasis

1327-: A 60-year-old woman is recovering from a major pelvic cancer operation and develops severe abdominal pain and sepsis. Following a positive HIDA scan, laparotomy is performed. The gallbladder is severely inflamed and removed. There is no evidence of gallbladder stones (acalculous cholecystitis). Cholecystectomy is performed. Which is true of acalculous cholecystitis?

- 1: It is usually associated with stones in the CBD.
- 2: It occurs in 10-20% of cases of cholecystitis.
- 3: It has a more favorable prognosis than calculous cholecystitis.
- 4: It is increased in frequency after trauma or operation.

1328-: A 44-year-old woman has had increasing abdominal distention for the past 6 weeks. On physical examination, there is an abdominal fluid wave, and bowel sounds are present. Paracentesis yields 1000 mL of slightly cloudy serous fluid. Cytologic examination of the fluid shows malignant cells consistent with adenocarcinoma. Molecular analysis of these cells shows an MSH2 gene mutation with microsatellite instability. Her medical history indicates that she has had no major medical illnesses and no surgical procedures. Her sister was diagnosed with endometrial cancer and her brother had carcinoma of the stomach. Which of the following conditions is the most likely cause of this patient's symptoms?

- 1: Angiodysplasia
- 2: Crohn disease
- 3: Diverticulosis
- 4: Lynch syndrome

1329-: Bleeding adjacent to the "Triangle of calor" should be controlled by

- 1: Pressing the aery manually
- 2: Blind clipping
- 3: Kocher's aery forceps
- 4: Stitching

1330:- Best site for taking biopsy for viral esophagitis is

- 1: Edge of ulcer
- 2: Base of ulcer
- 3: Adjacent indurated area around ulcer
- 4: Surrounding normal mucosa

1331:- Colonic polyp that has maximum chance - of malignant change

- 1: Hyperplastic polyp
- 2: Adenomatous polyp
- 3: Juvenile polyp
- 4: polyp of peutz- Jegher syndrome

1332:- Bile is concentrated in the gallbladder to \_\_\_\_\_ times

- 1: 5
- 2: 10
- 3: 20
- 4: 50

1333:- A 23-year-old woman with a history of an eating disorder complains of vomiting, nausea, and severe abdominal pain. Physical examination shows abdominal distension and constipation. An X-ray film of the abdomen reveals air-fluid levels and a hyperlucent shadow at the epigastric area. The material obstructing the gastrointestinal tract is removed surgically and shown. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Diverticulum of the stomach
- 2: Gastric lymphoma
- 3: Phytobezoar
- 4: Trichobezoar

1334:- True about ascites-

- 1: In hemorrhage ascites R.B.C. count is > 1000 mm<sup>3</sup>
- 2: ) In SBP, WBC count is >500\ /mm<sup>3</sup> .
- 3: Norfloxacin is the drug of choice in SBP.
- 4: USG can detected as little as 100 ml of peritoneal fluid

1335:- Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis seen in-

- 1: DM
- 2: Obesity
- 3: IHD
- 4: Gall stone

1336:- The mechanism involved in the absorption of glucose from the small intestine is

- 1: Passive diffusion
- 2: Facilitated diffusion
- 3: Secondary active cotranspo with sodium
- 4: Actively by insulin dependent uptake

1337:- Predisposing factor for cholangiocarcinoma

- 1: PSC
- 2: Gallstones
- 3: Ankylostomiasis
- 4: All of the above

1338:- Which of the following is true regarding mutations related to pancreatitis?

- 1: Hereditary pancreatitis: PRSS1
- 2: Idiopathic chronic pancreatitis: CFTR
- 3: Tropical calcific pancreatitis: SPINK1
- 4: All of the above

1339:- A 65 year man presented with an episode of syncope. He said he felt dizzy during defecation and noticed gross bleeding in the pan. Fecal occult blood test done cancer was negative. There is no history of recent weight loss. What is the likely colonoscopic finding?

- 1: Microscopic colitis
- 2: Dilated mucosal and submucosal vein in colon
- 3: Early colonic carcinoma
- 4: Sigmoid diverticulitis

1340:- A 65-year-old woman is admitted with RUQ pain radiating to the right shoulder, accompanied by nausea and vomiting. Examination reveals tenderness in the RUQ and a positive Murphy's sign. A diagnosis of acute cholecystitis is made. What is the most likely finding?

- 1: Serum bilirubin levels may be elevated.
- 2: Cholelithiasis is present in 40-60%.
- 3: Bacteria are rarely found at operation.
- 4: An elevated amylase level excludes this diagnosis.

1341:- Best prognosis in carcinoma of pancreas in the region of

- 1: Head
- 2: Tail
- 3: Body
- 4: Periapillary



1342:- A 22-year-old woman presents with chronic diarrhea. She has no abdominal discomfort, feels well, and reports no weight loss or systemic symptoms. Physical examination reveals a healthy young woman who is 5'7" tall and weighs 170 lb. The complete physical examination is normal. Which of the following is the most likely cause of a secretory diarrhea in this young woman?

- 1: surreptitious use of stimulant laxatives
- 2: carcinoid tumor
- 3: ulcerative colitis
- 4: lactose deficiency

1343:- Which one of the following condition is not associated with Celiac sprue

- 1: Turner syndrome
- 2: Down syndrome
- 3: Klinefelter syndrome
- 4: Type 1 diabetes

1344:- Which one of the following is not a cause of vitamin B12 deficiency?

- 1: Blind-loop syndrome.
- 2: Dietary deficiency.
- 3: Intrinsic factor deficiency.
- 4: Resection of ascending colon.

1345:- The fascia separating rectum from coccyx is called

- 1: Scarp's fascia
- 2: Waldeyer's fascia
- 3: Denonvillier's fascia
- 4: Colles fascia

1346:- What is the earliest radiological finding of ulcerative colitis on single contrast barium enema?

- 1: Loss of haustrations
- 2: Fine mucosal granularity
- 3: Pipe stem colon
- 4: Collar button ulcer

1347:- Crohn&s disease can be seen in

- 1: Jejunum only
- 2: Colon only
- 3: Terminal ileum and right side
- 4: Mouth of anus

1348:- Ileocecal tuberculosis is associated with

- 1: Megaloblastic anemia
- 2: Iron deficiency anemia
- 3: Sideroblastic anemia
- 4: Normocytic normochromic anemia

1349:- In Pylorus preserving type of Pancreaticoduodenectomy structure not resected is:

- 1: Pyloric antrum
- 2: CBD
- 3: Duodenum
- 4: None

1350:- A 20-year-old woman in her ninth month of pregnancy has increasing pain on defecation and notices bright red blood on the toilet paper. She has had no previous

gastrointestinal problems. After she gives birth, the rectal pain subsides, and there is no more bleeding. Which of the following is the most likely cause of these findings?

- 1: Angiodysplasia
- 2: Hemorrhoids
- 3: Intussusception
- 4: Ischemic colitis

1351:- The test used to diagnose Dubin .ohnson syndrome is-

- 1: Scrum transaminases
- 2: Bromsulphalein test (BSP)
- 3: Hippuratic test
- 4: Gamma glutamyl transferase level

1352:- 70 year old man has abdominal pain with mass in abdomen. Angiography reveals aneurysm of aorta. Most likely cause is:

- 1: Trauma
- 2: Atherosclerosis
- 3: Syphilis
- 4: Congenital

1353:- In carcinoma head of pancreas nausea and vomiting is due to

- 1: External compression of duodenum
- 2: Portal vein infiltration
- 3: Proliferation and infiltration into duodenum
- 4: Chemotherapy related

1354:- What is the diagnosis of following barium studies film?

- 1: Toxic megacolon
- 2: Chron's disease
- 3: Intestinal perforation
- 4: Intussusception

1355:- C-peptide is seen

- 1: In Pre-proinsulin
- 2: In Proinsulin
- 3: As a gastrointestinal proactive molecule
- 4: As a combined entity with insulin after secretion

1356:- Which of the following is the next most common cause of blood transfusion-related hepatitis after hepatitis B?

- 1: hepatitis A
- 2: Epstein-Barr hepatitis
- 3: hepatitis C
- 4: hepatitis D

1357:- 'Triphasic waveform' on colour Doppler is of

- 1: Hepatic artery
- 2: Hepatic vein
- 3: Portal vein
- 4: All of the above

1358:- A 40 year old male presented with severe epigastric pain radiating to back. O/E- HR is 110/min, RR- 22/min & BP- 100/70mmHg. His abdominal X-ray is shown below which depicts:

- 1: Sentinel loop sign
- 2: Colon cut-off sign
- 3: Renal halo sign
- 4: Obliteration of psoas shadow

1359:- In Couinaud classification, segment IV of liver is

- 1: Caudate lobe
- 2: Quadrate lobe
- 3: Right lobe
- 4: Left lobe

1360:- According to pughs classification moderate to severe hepatic insufficiency is managed by

- 1: Sclerotherapy
- 2: Conservative
- 3: Ohotopic liver transplantation
- 4: Shunt surgery

1361:- All of the following are true about Hernia surgery except :

- 1: Surgery should not be done unless patient becomes symptomatic
- 2: Hernia in children is treated with herniotomy
- 3: Absorbable mesh should not be used for surgery
- 4: Surgery can be done using laparoscopy

1362:- The type of obstruction in Budd-Chiari syndrome is

- 1: Extra hepatic pre sinusoidal

- 2: Extra hepatic post sinusoidal
- 3: Sinusoidal
- 4: Intra hepatic post sinusoidal

1363:- Symptoms of VIPOMA-

- 1: Gall stones
- 2: Secretory diarrhoea
- 3: Fat malabsorption
- 4: Flushing

1364:- The least common site of volvulus in children is

- 1: Ilio iliac volvulus
- 2: Ilio cecal volvulus
- 3: Large bowel volvulus
- 4: Sigmoid colon

1365:- Function of Kupffer cells in liver is

- 1: Phagocytic
- 2: Lytic
- 3: Secretory
- 4: Excretory

1366:- Choledochotomy is indicated in all of the following except

- 1: Palpable CBD stones
- 2: History of jaundice or cholangitis
- 3: Abnormal alkaline phosphatase

4: Abnormal gamma glutamyl transferase

1367:- Which of the following manifestation of CD not respond to treatment/occur after treatment -

- 1: Pyoderma gangrenosum
- 2: Primary sclerosing colitis
- 3: Erythema nodosum
- 4: Nephrolithiasis

1368:- Anorectal anomalies are commonly associated with

- 1: Cardiac anomalies
- 2: Duodenal atresia
- 3: CNS malformations
- 4: Abdominal wall defects

1369:- A nursing student has just completed her hepatitis B vaccine series. On reviewing her laboratory studies (assuming she has no prior exposure to hepatitis B), you Expect:

- 1: Positive test for hepatitis B surface antigen
- 2: Antibody against hepatitis B surface antigen (anti-HBS) alone
- 3: Antibody against hepatitis core antigen (anti-HBC)
- 4: Antibody against both surface and core antigen

1370:- Maximum gastric secretin occurs in

- 1: Cephalic phase
- 2: Intestinal phase
- 3: Gastric phase
- 4: None

1371:- Surgical complication of typhoid include all except

- 1: Transverse intestinal ulcer
- 2: Intestinal perforation
- 3: Paralytic ileus
- 4: Intestinal hemorrhagic

1372:- A patient presented with pentad of symptoms- i.e., kidney stones, painful bones, abdominal groans, psychic moans, and fatigue overtones. The imaging investigation done for him is shown below. What is this investigation

- 1: Tc 99 m Sestamibi scan
- 2: Sulphur Colloid Scan
- 3: MIBG scan
- 4: VMA scan

1373:- Which of the following is the earliest change in intestine which occurs in Chron&;s Disease.

- 1: Aphthous ulcer
- 2: Longitudinal ulcer
- 3: Cobble stone
- 4: Transverse ulcer

1374:- Chronic inflammatory bowel disease is associated with:

- 1: Chronic hepatitis
- 2: Fibrosis
- 3: Cholangiosarcoma
- 4: Primary sclerosing cholangitis



1375:- Association of choledocholithiasis in cholithiasis

- 1: <5%
- 2: 15%
- 3: 20-35%
- 4: 50%

1376:- Most common site of subphrenic abscess is

- 1: Right anterior intraperitoneal space
- 2: Right posterior intraperitoneal space
- 3: Left anterior intraperitoneal space
- 4: Left posterior intraperitoneal space

1377:- Most pathognomic in pelvic abscess is

- 1: Constipation
- 2: Mucopurulent discharge
- 3: Loose stool
- 4: Bleeding

1378:- The operation of choice in ulcerative colitis

- 1: Proctocolectomy with ileoanal anastomosis
- 2: Subtotal colectomy and ileostomy
- 3: Proctocolectomy and permanent end ileostomy
- 4: Subtotal colectomy and ileorectal anastomosis

1379:- Most common cause of intestinal obstruction is?

- 1: Ileocaecal tuberculosis
- 2: Carcinoma colon
- 3: Intussusception
- 4: Adhesions

1380:- All are true about Ulcerative colitis except

- 1: All layer are involved
- 2: Malabsorption
- 3: Bacwash ileitis in 10-15%
- 4: Mesalazine maintains the disease in remission

1381:- False about brown pigment stones

- 1: Associated with disorders of biliary motility and associated bacterial infection
- 2: More common in Caucasians
- 3: Soft and eahy in texture
- 4: High content of cholesterol and calcium palmitate

1382:- In patients with cirrhosis of the liver the site of venous thrombosis is

- 1: Infra-hepatic inferior vena cava
- 2: Infra-renal inferior vena cava
- 3: Hepatic veins
- 4: Poal vein

1383:- Palmar erythema in liver failure is due to:

- 1: Coagulopathy
- 2: Hyperbilirubinemia

3: Hyperammonemia

4: Estrogen

1384:- Following are features of Barrett's oesophagus

1: Intestinal Metaplasia

2: Always gastric type of epithelium

3: Squamous carcinoma more common

4: Present as patchy or ring involvement

1385:- Internal fistula is most common between gall bladder and -

1: Colon

2: Duodenum Ist Pa

3: Jejunum

4: Transverse colon

1386:- Whipple's disease is characterized by?

1: Foamy macrophages

2: AFB positive

3: Papillary projections

4: Villous atrophy

1387:- Which of the following is true statement regarding gastric carcinoma

1: Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common histological subtype

2: Often associated with Hypochlorhydria or Achlorhydria

3: Occult blood in stool is not seen

4: Highly radiosensitive tumor

1388:- Referred pain to Inferior angle of right scapula in acute cholecystitis is known as

- 1: Murphy's sign
- 2: Naunyn's sign
- 3: Boa's sign
- 4: Cullen's sign

1389:- Which of the following complications is not seen with peritonitis?

- 1: Renal Failure
- 2: Residual abscess
- 3: Endotoxic shock
- 4: Bone Marrow suppression

1390:- Better prognostic factor for operation of biliary duct obstruction in newborn are

- 1: No passage of bile
- 2: Size of ductile >200 micron
- 3: Weight of baby >3 kg
- 4: Age of 8 weeks

1391:- Regarding cholecystokinin-pancreozymin (CCK-PZ), all are true except (Repeat 2007 Q 42)

- 1: Increases pepsinogen secretion
- 2: Delays gastric emptying
- 3: Gall bladder contraction
- 4: Increases pancreatic secretion

1392:- Kasai's procedure is the treatment of choice for

- 1: Congenital hyperophic pylori stenosis
- 2: Duodenal atresia
- 3: Biliary atresia
- 4: Hirschprung's disease

1393:- Half-life of monocytes in circulation is

- 1: 6 hrs
- 2: 12 hrs
- 3: 24 hrs
- 4: 1-3 days

1394:- Milwaukee classification is used for

- 1: Sphincter of oddi dysfunction
- 2: Abnormal pancreaticobiliary duct junction
- 3: Acute pancreatitis
- 4: Chronic pancreatitis

1395:- All are true about GIST EXCEPT?

- 1: Most common mesenchymal tumor of GIT
- 2: C-kit (CD 117) positive
- 3: Originate from interstitial cells of Cajal
- 4: Majority seen in duodenum

1396:- A 42-year-old presents with sudden upper GI bleed (5 litres) of bright red blood, with no significant previous history. The diagnosis is-

- 1: Oesophageal varices
- 2: Duodenal ulcer
- 3: Gastritis
- 4: Gastric erosion

1397:- Treatment of choice in Choledochal cyst is

- 1: Roux-en-Y hepaticjejunostomy
- 2: Cystojejunostomy
- 3: Choledochoduodenostomy
- 4: Choledochojejunostomy

1398:- Glucose sympo occurs with

- 1: Na<sup>+</sup>
- 2: K<sup>+</sup>
- 3: Ca<sup>++</sup>
- 4: Cl<sup>-</sup>

1399:- Transudative ascites is/are associated with -

- 1: Myxedema
- 2: Budd chairi syndrome
- 3: Acute pancreatitis
- 4: Poal vein thrombosis

1400:- A 3-year-old boy is rushed to the emergency room in acute distress. The child has vague chest pain and difficulty swallowing. He refuses to drink water. Physical examination shows drooling and salivation. Vital signs are normal. The mother states that she saw the boy ingesting a liquid used to clear drains. If this chemical was a strong acid, which of the following histopathologic findings would be expected in the esophagus of this child?

- 1: Apoptosis
- 2: Coagulative necrosis
- 3: Fat necrosis
- 4: Hyaline sclerosis

1401:- A 48-year-old man is admitted to the hospital with severe abdominal pain, tenderness in the right hypochondrium, and a WBC count of 12,000. A HIDA scan fails to show the gallbladder after 4 hours. Acute cholecystitis is established. After diagnosis, cholecystectomy should be performed within which of the following?

- 1: 3-60 minutes
- 2: The first 2-3 days following hospital admission
- 3: 8 days
- 4: 3 weeks

1402:- Most important site for gastrin-producing cells

- 1: Cardia
- 2: Fundus
- 3: Antrum
- 4: Duodenum

1403:- Which of the following agents is recommended for medical treatment of variceal bleed

- 1: Octreotide
- 2: Desmopressin
- 3: Vasopressin
- 4: Nitroglycerin

1404:- Which is not required for visualisation of gallbladder in oral cholecystography

- 1: Functioning liver
- 2: Motor mechanisms of gallbladder
- 3: Patency of cystic duct
- 4: Ability to adsorb water

1405-: Aphthous ulcers are also known as

- 1: Canker sores
- 2: Marjolins ulcer
- 3: Curling s ulcer
- 4: Cushings ulcer

1406-: Beer's procedure

- 1: DPPHR
- 2: LRLPJ
- 3: Caudal pancreaticojejunostomy
- 4: Longitudinal section pancreaticojejunostomy

1407-: Which of the following organs is not involved in Whipple's disease

- 1: Hea
- 2: CNS
- 3: Lungs
- 4: GI tract

1408-: Signe-de-Dance is

- 1: Empty right iliac fossa in intussusception
- 2: Pincer shaped appearance in barium enema in intussusception



- 3: Tenderness at the McBurney's Point
- 4: Passing of large quantities of urine in hydronephrosis

1409:- Commonest cause of mortality in Ivor Lewis operation

- 1: Pulmonary atelectasis
- 2: Anastmotic leak
- 3: Thorasic duct fistula
- 4: Sub diphragmatic collection

1410:- High output intestinal fistula is defined as output more than \_\_\_\_\_ in 24 hrs

- 1: 200ml
- 2: 300ml
- 3: 500ml
- 4: 600ml

1411:- Absolute refractory period of hea is the gap of time in which

- 1: Hea is in diastole
- 2: Unresponsive to neural stimuli
- 3: No action potential from another paof hea will reexcite the hea muscle
- 4: None of the above

1412:- Motilin is secreted by cells in

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Duodenum/ileum
- 3: Pancreas
- 4: Liver

1413:- The commonest cause for mortality in liver resections -

- 1: Pulmonary atelectasis
- 2: Anastomotic leak
- 3: Thoracic duct fistula
- 4: Subdiaphragmatic collection

1414:- The earliest symptom in primary biliary cirrhosis is

- 1: Jaundice
- 2: Pruritus
- 3: Melanosis
- 4: Vomiting

1415:- What is the sure sign of intestinal obstruction

- 1: Vomiting & distension
- 2: Jelly like stool
- 3: Diarrhoea
- 4: Localized tenderness

1416:- The commonest cause of acute pancreatitis

- 1: Biliary calculi
- 2: Alcohol abuse
- 3: Infective
- 4: Idiopathic

1417:- MELD score includes

- 1: Alkaline phosphatase
- 2: Albumin
- 3: Transaminase
- 4: Serum creatinine

1418:- Glucose transporter in (S-cells of pancreas-

- 1: GLUT1
- 2: GLUT2
- 3: GLUT3
- 4: SGLT1

1419:- Salivary amylase is inactivated by

- 1: Enteropeptidase
- 2: Low pH of stomach
- 3: High pH of intestine
- 4: None

1420:- Which of the following are Unresectable criteria for Cancer pancreas in CT scan?

- 1: Metastatic deposits in vertebra
- 2: Invasion of duodenum
- 3: Irregular increase in fat density of omentum
- 4: All the above

1421:- Pneumatosis intestinalis is diagnostic of:

- 1: Ileal perforation
- 2: Necrotizing enterocolitis

3: Meconium ileus

4: Colonic aganglionosis

1422:- Which of the following is a Cholagogue?

1: Secretin

2: Bicarbonate

3: CCK

4: Bile salts

1423:- Indications for needle aspiration in liver abscess are

1: Recurrent

2: Left lobe

3: Refractory to treatment after 48- 72 hours

4: Multiple

1424:- Spontaneous rupture of the liver occurs in

1: Hepatoma

2: Spherocytosis

3: Portal hypertension

4: Secondary deposits

1425:- All except one are true for hepatitis B -

1: Vertical transmission more important than horizontal

2: Age of onset determines prognosis

3: Period of communicability lasts several months

4: Virus can be found in blood 1 month before jaundice

1426:- The amount of body water in human body is

- 1: 70%
- 2: 60%
- 3: 50%
- 4: 40%

1427:- Thumb printing sign is seen in:

- 1: Ischaemic colitis
- 2: Ca colon
- 3: Sigmoid volvulus
- 4: Achalasia cardia

1428:- I cells secrete

- 1: Secretin
- 2: Gastrin
- 3: CCK
- 4: Motilin

1429:- Endoscopic sclerotherapy following are complications Except

- 1: Hepatic encephalopathy
- 2: Perforation
- 3: Stenosis
- 4: Fibrosis

1430:- Which of the following is not an indication for cholecystectomy

- 1: A 70 year old male with symptomatic gallstones
- 2: A 20 year old male with sickle cell anaemia
- 3: A 65 year old female with a large gallbladder polyp
- 4: A 55 year old with an asymptomatic gallstone

1431:- Anti trans glutaminase antibodies are seen in

- 1: Celiac sprue
- 2: Tropical sprue
- 3: Crohn's disease
- 4: Familial adenomatous polyposis

1432:- A 25 year old female presents with pyrexia for ten days, develops acute pain in periumbilical region spreading all over the abdomen. What would be the most likely cause?

- 1: Perforation peritonitis due to a intestinal tuberculosis
- 2: Generalized peritonitis due to appendicular perforation
- 3: Typhoid enteric perforation and peritonitis
- 4: Acute salpingo-oophoritis with peitonitis

1433:- Early stage of carcinoma esophagus is diagnosed by

- 1: Barium meal
- 2: Trans oesophageal USG
- 3: MRI
- 4: Fluoroscopy

1434:- Gastric secretion is increased by all except

- 1: Histamine

2: Acetylcholine

3: Gastrin

4: HCl

1435:- The commonest site of peptic ulcer is

1: 1st pa of duodenum

2: 2nd pa of duodenum

3: Distal 1/3 of stomach

4: Pylorus of the stomach

1436:- Treatment of high-lying ulcer near gastro-oesophageal junction is

1: Pauchet's procedure

2: Kelling- Madlenger operation

3: Csendes procedure

4: Total gastrectomy

1437:- Most common associated with high risk for carcinoma colon is ?

1: Peutz-jegher syndrome

2: Juvenile familial polyposis

3: Familial Adenomatous polyposis

4: Lynch syndrome

1438:- For early diagnosis of CA stomach, which method is used

1: Endoscopy

2: Staining with endoscopic biopsy

3: Physical examination

## 4: Ultrasound abdomen

1439:- A 24-year-old man with a history of depression is brought to the emergency room because of a drug overdose. He is experiencing some nausea and vomiting, but no other symptoms. Physical examination and vital signs are normal. Six hours prior to presentation, he intentionally took 40 tablets of acetaminophen (500 mg/tablet). Baseline acetaminophen level, liver enzymes and function are drawn, and he is admitted to the hospital. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in management?

1: give ethanol to compete with the parent drug for metabolism, therefore preventing formation of toxic metabolites

2: give Narcan to block its actions directly

3: give intravenous prostacyclin to maintain cellular integrity

4: give N-acetyl cysteine to allow binding of the toxic metabolite

1440:- Auxillary ohotopic liver transplant is indicated for

1: Metabolic liver disease

2: As a standby procedure until finding a suitable donor

3: Drug induced hepatic failure

4: Acute fulminant liver failure for any cause

1441:- Management of grade 3 splenic trauma in a stale child

1: Embolization

2: Paial splenoctomy

3: Total splenoctomy

4: Conservative

1442:- A 50-year-old lady with a history of jaundice in the past has presented with right upper quadrant abdominal pain. Examination and investigations reveal chronic calculous cholecystitis. The liver function tests are within normal limits and no ultrasound



examination the common bile duct is not dilated. Which of the following will be the procedure of choice in her

- 1: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy
- 2: Open choledocholithotomy with CBD exploration
- 3: ERCP +\_ cholecystectomy followed by laparoscopic cholecystectomy
- 4: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy followed by ERCP +\_ choledocholithotomy

1443:- The following are causes of secretory diarrhoea except-

- 1: Vibrio cholerae
- 2: Inflammatory bowel disease
- 3: Lactose intolerance
- 4: Gastrinoma 3138. Treatment for

1444:- Fleischner sign on barium study is seen in

- 1: Ileocecal TB
- 2: Crohns disease
- 3: Small bowel carcinoid
- 4: Typhoid

1445:- Triangular cord sign in a neonate is seen in?

- 1: Galactosemia
- 2: Hepatitis
- 3: Biliary atresia
- 4: Hemangioblastoma

1446:- Treatment of choice for chronic ulcerative colitis is

- 1: 5 aminosalicylic acid
- 2: Azathioprine
- 3: Metronidazole
- 4: Salicylates

1447:- Intestinal biopsy is not diagnostic in

- 1: Abetalipoproteinemia
- 2: Tropical sprue
- 3: Intestinal lymphangiectasis
- 4: Agammaglobulinemia

1448:- Which of the following is not degraded by colonic flora?

- 1: Pectin
- 2: Lignin
- 3: Starch
- 4: Glucose

1449:- Most common cause of pseudopancreatic cyst in children is

- 1: Choledochal cyst
- 2: Annular pancreas
- 3: Drug induced pancreatitis
- 4: Traumatic pancreatitis

1450:- The most common site for intestinal TB is

- 1: Distal ileum
- 2: Jejunum

3: Sigmoid colon

4: Ascending colon

1451:- Which of the following carries the least risk of Colonic malignancy ?

1: Familial adenomatous polyposis

2: Gardner's syndrome

3: Villous adenoma

4: Peutz-Jeghers syndrome

1452:- Sphincterectomy of sphincter of oddi is performed at

1: 3 O'clock position

2: 6 O'clock position

3: 9 O'clock position

4: 11 O'clock position

1453:- T/t of CBD stone includes

1: Endoscopic papillotomy

2: ERCP

3: Ursodeoxycholic acid

4: Hepatojejunostomy

1454:- Hepatocellular carcinoma is associated with infection caused by -

1: Hepatitis C virus

2: Hepatitis E virus

3: Hepatitis G virus

4: Hepatitis A virus

1455:- Which of the following is wrong about Afrezza?

- 1: Inhaled form of insulin
- 2: Should be avoided in smokers
- 3: Adverse effects includes include cough and throat irritation
- 4: Longer duration of action than injected insulin analogues

1456:- Anti-parietal cell antibodies are found in patients with?

- 1: Good-pasture syndrome.
- 2: Primary biliary cirrhosis
- 3: Wegener granulomatosis.
- 4: Pernicious anemia

1457:- A known case of chronic kidney disease stage 4 is on insulin therapy. What adjustment in insulin dosage is required?

- 1: Increase dose of insulin
- 2: Decrease dose of insulin
- 3: Variable
- 4: No alteration in dose

1458:- Which is the most common incidentaloma detected in the liver

- 1: Focal nodular hyperplasia
- 2: Hemangioma
- 3: Hepatocellular adenoma
- 4: Hydatid cyst

1459:- Gastric secretion is stimulated by all of the following except

- 1: Vagus
- 2: Gastrin
- 3: Secretin
- 4: Gastric distention

1460:- Hepatitis C is associated with all except -

- 1: PAN
- 2: Dermatomyositis like syndrome
- 3: Lichen planus
- 4: Psoriasis

1461:- Most common site of cholangiocarcinoma?

- 1: Distal biliary duct
- 2: Hilum
- 3: Intrahepatic duct
- 4: Multifocal

1462:- Characteristic of Barrett's esophagus is?

- 1: Increased risk of SCC
- 2: Columnar Metaplasia
- 3: Most commonly in middle one third of esophagus
- 4: Gastric metaplasia is most common

1463:- Which one of the following statements about mechanism of action of Metformin is true?

- 1: Stimulate glycogenolysis
- 2: Stimulate hepatic gluconeogenesis
- 3: Enhance glucose uptake by skeletal muscle
- 4: Release insulin from beta cells of pancreas

1464:- The most unlikely feature of HCC is

- 1: Hepatomegaly
- 2: Raised AFP levels
- 3: Raised alkaline phosphatase
- 4: Jaundice

1465:- Left posterior sector of liver consists of

- 1: Segment II and III
- 2: Segment II, III, IV
- 3: Segment II only
- 4: Segment I only

1466:- Treatment of choice in peptic ulcer grade III is

- 1: Vagotomy only
- 2: Vagotomy and antrectomy
- 3: Vagotomy and pyloroplasty
- 4: Highly selective vagotomy

1467:- A 78-year-old man presents to the emergency department with acute onset of bright red blood per rectum. Symptoms started 2 hours earlier, and he has had three bowel movements since then with copious amounts of blood. He denies prior episodes of rectal bleeding. He notes dizziness with standing but denies abdominal pain. He has had no vomiting or nausea. A nasogastric lavage is performed and shows no coffee-ground material

or blood. Lab evaluation reveals hemoglobin of 10.5 g/dL. What is the most likely source of the bleeding?

- 1: Internal hemorrhoids
- 2: Dieulafoy lesion
- 3: Diverticulosis
- 4: Mallory-Weiss tear

1468:- Prolonged intake of PPI causes

- 1: Hypothyroidism
- 2: Pneumonia
- 3: Hepatitis
- 4: Pancreatitis

1469:- Pancreatic carcinoma most common variety is:

- 1: Adenocarcinoma
- 2: Neuroendocrine tumour
- 3: Mucous secreting tumour
- 4: Acinar cell cystadenocarcinoma

1470:- The preferred bypass procedure in case of nonresectable carcinoma of head of pancreas is

- 1: Cholecystojejunostomy
- 2: Cholecystogastrostomy
- 3: Choledochoduodenostomy
- 4: Choledochojejunostomy

1471:- Tumor marker of HCC

- 1: AFP
- 2: Alpha fucosidases
- 3: DCGP
- 4: Carbohydrate antigen

1472-: Prognosis of portocaval shunt depends on

- 1: Serum bilirubin
- 2: Serum albumin
- 3: Refractory ascites
- 4: Type of shunt

1473-: All are true about pigmented stones except

- 1: Seen in cholangiohepatitis
- 2: Secondary CBD stones
- 3: Primary CBD stones
- 4: More common in Asians

1474-: Reduced liver transplants

- 1: Given to two recipients after dividing into two parts
- 2: Left lateral lobe divided and given to child
- 3: Left lateral segment divided from segment 2 and given to child
- 4: Part of liver segment transplanted into recipient depending upon requirement

1475-: After laparoscopic cholecystectomy, if biopsy reveals in situ cancer of gallbladder (Stage - I), then the appropriate management is

- 1: Follow up



- 2: Extended cholecystectomy
- 3: Excision of all po sites
- 4: Radiotherapy

1476:- All of the following are true in management of Haemorrhoids except

- 1: Excisional surgery is cornerstone
- 2: Fiber supplementation is effective
- 3: Improvement in bowel function is helpful
- 4: Ligation with rubber bands effective

1477:- Aphthous ulcers known as

- 1: Canker sores
- 2: Marjolin's ulcer
- 3: Curling's ulcer
- 4: Cushing ulcers

1478:- All are Precancerous for carcinoma esophagus Except

- 1: Achalasia
- 2: Paterson-Brown-Kelly syndrome
- 3: Zenker's diverticulum
- 4: Ectodermal dysplasia

1479:- All are features of irritable bowel syndrome except-

- 1: Vomiting
- 2: Pain abdomen
- 3: Diarrhoea

## 4: Constipation

1480:- Inhibition of myenteric plexus results in

- 1: Hyperacidity
- 2: Diarrhea
- 3: Decreased gut motility
- 4: Increased secretions

1481:- Type II cholangiocarcinoma involve

- 1: Division of both ducts and not extending outside
- 2: Common hepatic duct only
- 3: Secondary hepatic duct
- 4: Extending beyond hilum

1482:- False about Budd-Chiari syndrome

- 1: Associated with coagulopathy
- 2: Cirrhosis may occur
- 3: Ascites may be present
- 4: Hepatic aery involved

1483:- Investigation of choice in suspected gall bladder stone is

- 1: Ultrasound
- 2: X-ray
- 3: Barium study
- 4: Oral cholecystography

1484:- The minimum intensity of stimulus applied for adequate time to produce a response is called

- 1: Subthreshold stimulus
- 2: Suprathreshold stimulus
- 3: Rheobase
- 4: Chronaxie

1485:- A 50 year old lady presented with history of pain upper abdomen, nausea, and decreased appetite for 5 days. She had undergone cholecystectomy 2 years back. Her bilirubin was 10 mg/dl, SGOT 900 IU/l SGPT 700 IU/l and serum alkaline phosphatase was 280 IU/l. What is the most likely diagnosis -

- 1: Acute pancreatitis
- 2: Acute cholangitis
- 3: Acute viral hepatitis
- 4: Posterior penetration of peptic ulcer

1486:- Triad of hemochromatosis is

- 1: Macronodular cirrhosis, diabetes mellitus & skin pigmentation
- 2: Macronodular cirrhosis, diabetes insipidus & skin pigmentation
- 3: Micronodular cirrhosis, diabetes mellitus & skin pigmentation
- 4: None

1487:- Which is the most reliable diagnostic method for staging the oesophageal cancer

- 1: MRI
- 2: Endoscopic ultrasound
- 3: CT scan
- 4: Thoracoscopy

1488:- All are seen in chronic calcific pancreatitis except

- 1: Diabetes mellitus
- 2: Fat malabsorption
- 3: Hypercalcemia
- 4: Recurrent abdominal pain

1489:- A 50 Yr. old male presents with obstructive symptoms. Biopsy of stomach reveals Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST). Most appropriate marker for GIST is

- 1: CD 34
- 2: CD 117
- 3: CD 30
- 4: CD 10

1490:- Normal function of peritoneum is all EXCEPT:

- 1: Fibrinolytic
- 2: Peritoneal fluid provides nourishment to Gut
- 3: Free movement of viscera
- 4: Removes excess fluid and particulates

1491:- Liver abscess ruptures most commonly in

- 1: Pleural cavity
- 2: Peritoneal cavity
- 3: Pericardial cavity
- 4: Bronchus

1492:- What is Intrinsic Factor related to?

- 1: Cobalamin absorption
- 2: Vitamin D
- 3: Folate absorption
- 4: Vitamin C

1493:- The operation that precipitates post-systemic encephalopathy is

- 1: Splenorenal shunt
- 2: Sigmoid operation
- 3: Talma - Marison Operation
- 4: Portocaval anastomosis

1494:- Secretion of bile into bile canaliculus is by

- 1: Osmotic gradient
- 2: Facilitated diffusion
- 3: Active transport across the membrane
- 4: Simple diffusion

1495:- A 43-year-old woman undergoes open cholecystectomy. Intraoperative cholangiogram revealed multiple stones in the CBD. Exploration of the CBD was performed to extract gallstones. The CBD was drained with a T-tube. After 10 days, a T-tube cholangiogram reveals a retained CBD stone. This should be treated by which of the following?

- 1: Laparotomy and CBD exploration
- 2: Subcutaneous heparinization
- 3: Antibiotic therapy for 6 months and then reevaluation
- 4: Extraction of the stone through the pathway created by the T-tube (after 6 weeks)

1496:- Following resection of 2/3rd of the liver, regeneration is complete within

- 1: 2-3 months
- 2: 8-10 weeks
- 3: 4-6 months
- 4: 4-5 weeks

1497:- A presents with unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia and elevated urobilinogen levels in urine. The most likely diagnosis is-

- 1: Hemolytic Jaundice
- 2: Crigler Najjar syndrome
- 3: Gilbert's syndrome
- 4: Dubin Johnson syndrome

1498:- A robust male baby with vigorous feeding and immediate vomiting at 2 months of age. Most probable diagnosis is

- 1: Paralytic ileus
- 2: Hirschsprung's disease
- 3: Brain tumor
- 4: Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis

1499:- In carcinoma head of pancreas, nausea and vomiting is due to:

- 1: External compression of duodenum
- 2: Portal vein infiltration
- 3: Proliferation infiltration of tumor into duodenum
- 4: Chemotherapy related

1500:- Barrett's esophagus involves most commonly which part of esophagus

- 1: Upper 1/3rd

2: lower 1\3rd

3: Middle 1\3rd

4: Diffuse

1501:- . Antimitochondrial antibodies are seen in

1: Primary biliary cirrhosis

2: Secondary biliary cirrhosis

3: Neonatal hepatitis

4: Neonatal cholestasis

1502:- Resection of which intestinal segment causes marked electrolyte imbalance

1: Duodenum

2: Jejunum

3: Ileum

4: Sigmoid

1503:- A 35-year-old male who had a chronic duodenal ulcer for the last six years presents with worsening of symptoms, loss of periodicity of symptoms, pain on rising in the morning, sense of epigastric bloating and post-prandial vomiting. The most likely cause of the worsening of his symptoms is development of

1: Posterior penetration

2: Gastric outlet obstruction

3: Carcinoma

4: Pancreatitis

1504:- In cholecystectomy, fresh plasma should be given

1: Just before operation

2: 6 hours before operation

3: 6 hours before operation

4: 12 hour after operation

1505:- TIGAR-O classification is for:-

1: Acute pancreatitis

2: Chronic pancreatitis

3: Pancreatic cancer

4: Pancreatic injuries

1506:- Colipase is an enzyme found in\_\_\_?

1: Saliva

2: Bile

3: Pancreatic juice

4: Succus entericus

1507:- A 48-year-old woman presents with severe recurrent peptic ulcer located in the proximal jejunum. Five years previously she underwent parathyroidectomy for hypercalcemia. Her brother was previously diagnosed as having Zollinger-Ellison syndrome. To confirm the diagnosis of Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, blood should be tested for levels of which of the following?

1: Parathyroid hormone

2: Histamine

3: Pepsin

4: Gastrin

1508:- Drug of choice in Zollinger Ellison syndrome is :

1: Ranitidine



2: Omeprazole

3: Antacids

4: B-blocker

1509-: Carcinoma of transverse colon is normally treated by

1: Right hemicolectomy

2: Extended right hemicolectomy

3: Left hemicolectomy

4: Extended left hemicolectomy

1510-: Gluten sensitive enteropathy is most strongly associated with

1: HLA DQ2

2: HLA DR4

3: HLA DQ3

4: Blood group B

1511-: All are true regarding Crohn's disease EXCEPT

1: Rectum is spared

2: Continuous lesion visualized in endoscopy

3: Non caseating granulomas

4: Cobblestone appearance

1512-: Which of the following drug is avoided in patients with diabetes and can be used for treatment of insulinoma?

1: Nicorandil

2: Minoxidil

3: Hydralazine

4: Diazoxide

1513:- A previously healthy 5-year-old boy presented with a 4-day history of nausea, vomiting, and intermittent abdominal pain. On examination he had mild periorbital edema. A computed tomography scan with contrast demonstrated these findings. What is the diagnosis?

1: Hyperplastic polyps

2: Reflux gastropathy

3: Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

4: Menetrier's disease

1514:- Okuda staging contains all except

1: Bilirubin

2: Tumor size

3: Ascites

4: AFP

1515:- Cells central to the production of pancreatic fibrosis are?

1: Alpha cells

2: Beta cells

3: Stellate cells

4: Acinar cells

1516:- Gold standard test for insulinoma is

1: 72 hour fasting test

2: Plasma insulin levels

3: C peptide levels

4: Low glucose levels <30 mg/dl

1517:- The chief cells of the stomach secrete:

1: Intrinsic factor

2: Hydrochloric acid

3: Pepsinogen

4: Gastrin

1518:- GLUT 4 Receptors are primarily found in which tissues(2018)

1: Brain, red blood cells

2: Neurones and placenta

3: Liver, kidney, ileum

4: Skeletal muscle, fat and cardiac tissue

1519:- Whipple's triad is useful for diagnosis of:

1: Insulinoma

2: Glucagonoma

3: Somatostatinoma

4: V.I. Poma

1520:- Role of bile salts

1: Vit B12 absorption

2: Formation of lipid bilayer

3: Emulsification of lipids

4: Fatty acid degradation

1521:- Gene associated with familial adenomatous polyposis is?

- 1: p53
- 2: Rb
- 3: APC
- 4: RET

1522:- Ghrelin is responsible for

- 1: Stimulation of appetite
- 2: Suppression of appetite
- 3: Stimulation of sleep
- 4: Suppression of sleep

1523:- Gasless abdomen in xRay is a sign of

- 1: Acute pancreatitis
- 2: Necrotizing enterocolitis
- 3: Ulcerative colitis
- 4: Intussusception

1524:- Which one of the following is not a treatment of gastroesophageal variceal hemorrhage

- 1: Sclerotherapy
- 2: Sengstaken tube
- 3: Transjugular intra hepatic poccoaval shunt
- 4: Gastric freezing

1525-: 'D' cells of stomach secrete

- 1: Hcl
- 2: Pepsinogen
- 3: Somatostatin
- 4: Histamine

1526-: Not a contraindication for resection of head of pancreas:

- 1: Liver metastasis
- 2: Ascites
- 3: Peritoneal seedings
- 4: Involvement of major artery <180 degree

1527-: Murphy's sign is seen in?

- 1: Acute appendicitis
- 2: Acute cholecystitis
- 3: Acute pancreatitis
- 4: Ectopic pregnancy

1528-: Micronodular cirrhosis is commonly seen in all except -

- 1: Chronic hepatitis B
- 2: Alcoholic liver disease
- 3: Hemochromatosis
- 4: Chronic extrahepatic biliary obstruction

1529-: Hepatic encephalopathy is predisposed by -

- 1: G.I bleeding

2: Dehydration

3: Constipation

4: All the above

1530:- A 55 years old male had retrosternal discomfo unrelated to physical exeicion. Pain gets worse after lying down there is paial relief with antacids. The most likely diagnosis is:

1: Ischemic hea disease

2: Carcinoma esophagus

3: Achalasia cardia

4: Hiatus hernia

1531:- Stone formation in gall bladder is enhanced by all except

1: Clofibrate therapy

2: Ileal resection

3: Cholestyramine therapy

4: Vagal stimulation

1532:- A patient presented to the emergency ward with massive upper gastrointestinal bleed. On examination, he has mild splenomegaly. In the absence of any other information available. Which of the following is the most appropriate therapeutic modality

1: Intravenous propranolol

2: Intravenous vasopressin

3: Intravenous pantoprazole

4: Intravenous somatostatin

1533:- Child criteria includes

1: Nutritional status

- 2: Serum bilirubin
- 3: Serum creatinine
- 4: Acid phosphate

1534:- Which is a non selective shunt

- 1: DSRS
- 2: Inokuchi shunt
- 3: 12mm Interpostion shunt
- 4: 8mm Interpostion shunt

1535:- True regarding Barium study of ileocaecal tuberculosis

- 1: String sign
- 2: Goose neck sign
- 3: Rt sided obstruction
- 4: Pulled up caecum

1536:- In gastric outlet obstruction in a peptic ulcer patient, the site of obstruction is most likely to be -

- 1: Antrum
- 2: Duodenum
- 3: Pylorus
- 4: Pyloric canal

1537:- True about oesophageal perforation

- 1: Barium swallow is diagnostic
- 2: Treatment is primary repair

- 3: MC after traumatic injury
- 4: Repair delayed beyond 24 hr

1538:- True about Mallory-Weis tear -

- 1: >90% above GE junction
- 2: Surgery is mainstay treatment
- 3: Presents with hematemesis
- 4: Longitudinal tear near GE junction

1539:- Non-resectability criteria in hilar cholangiocarcinoma are all except

- 1: Involvement of secondary biliary radicals bilaterally
- 2: Metastasis to Celiac nodes
- 3: Involvement of right branch of portal vein
- 4: Contralateral involvement of bile duct

1540:- Parastomal hernia is most frequently seen with

- 1: End colostomy
- 2: Loop colostomy
- 3: End ileostomy
- 4: Loop ileostomy

1541:- The first to appear in a cause of acute intestinal obstruction?

- 1: Constipation
- 2: Colicky pain
- 3: Vomiting
- 4: Distension



1542:- In attempting to minimize complications during cholecystectomy, the surgeon defines the triangle of Calot during the operation. The boundaries of the triangle of Calot (modified) are the common hepatic duct medially, the cystic duct inferiorly, and the liver superiorly. Which structure courses through this triangle?

- 1: Left hepatic artery
- 2: Right renal vein
- 3: Right hepatic artery
- 4: Cystic artery

1543:- Which of the following is considered to be effective treatment of Type I hepatorenal syndrome?

- 1: Hemodialysis
- 2: Peritoneal dialysis
- 3: Large dose diuretic therapy
- 4: Albumin infusion with terlipressin

1544:- Most common indication for liver transplantation in children is

- 1: Biliary atresia
- 2: Indian childhood cirrhosis
- 3: HCC
- 4: Hepatitis C infection

1545:- Meconium peritonitis occurs

- 1: Before bih
- 2: After bih
- 3: Before and after bih
- 4: Due to trauma during bih

1546:- A man presents with weakness, pain in upper abdomen, hyperpigmentation, arthritis, hyperglycemia and an enlarged palpable liver. Most probable diagnosis is:

- 1: Haemochromatosis
- 2: Addison's disease
- 3: Insulin Dependent DM
- 4: Cushings syndrome

1547:- Best diagnosis of the ectopic gastric mucosa of Meckel's diverticulum is by

- 1: Fluoroscopy
- 2: Occult blood test in stool
- 3: Ultrasound abdomen
- 4: Radionuclide scan

1548:- . Pseudopolyposis is seen in

- 1: Crohn's disease
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Juvenile polyposis
- 4: Enteric fever

1549:- Klatskin tumor is

- 1: Merkel cell carcinoma of skin
- 2: Primitive neuroectodermal tumor of chest wall
- 3: Common hepatic duct tumor
- 4: Adenocarcinoma of anal cancer

1550:- A man cannot digest carbohydrate. The enzyme deficient is

- 1: Lipase
- 2: Amylase
- 3: PepsifiBY
- 4: Trypsin

1551:- Hemosiderosis of liver, pigment deposited is

- 1: Copper
- 2: Iron
- 3: Zinc
- 4: Manganese

1552:- A 25-year old male had pigmented macules over the palm, sole and oral mucosa. He also had anemia and pain in abdomen. The most probable diagnosis is:

- 1: Albright's syndrome
- 2: Cushing's syndrome
- 3: Peutz-Jegher's syndrome
- 4: Incontinentia pigmenti

1553:- Most common site of intra peritoneal abscess?

- 1: Morrison's pouch
- 2: Omental bursa
- 3: Pelvic region
- 4: Left subhepatic pouch

1554:- Most common complication of pseudocyst of pancreas is

- 1: Rupture into peritoneum
- 2: Hemorrhage
- 3: Infection
- 4: Rupture into colon

1555:- A 40 year old woman with Crohn's Disease reports multiple bowel movements with frequent stools. She was previously treated with a mesalamine derivative "Pentasa" and in the latest episode of the disease flare up she didn't tolerate the oral steroid therapy with budesonide. What is the next appropriate step in her treatment?

- 1: Hydrocortisone (I.V)
- 2: Prednisolone (oral)
- 3: Azathioprine
- 4: Sulfasalazine

1556:- All are true about hepatitis virus EXCEPT

- 1: HAV leads to most of fulminant hepatitis
- 2: HCV leads to chronic liver disease
- 3: HAV is transmitted feco orally
- 4: HBV can cause hepatocellular carcinoma

1557:- For bleeding varices of the esophagus, the common operation/operations is/are

- 1: Poo caval shunt
- 2: Gastrectomy
- 3: Splenectomy
- 4: All of the above

1558:- Commonest association seen in carcinoma Gallbladder

- 1: Peritoneal deposits
- 2: Duodenal infiltration
- 3: Secondaries to liver
- 4: Cystic node involvement

1559:- Migrating motor complexes are due to which Gastrointestinal hormone?

- 1: Gastrin
- 2: Motilin
- 3: CCK
- 4: VIP

1560:- All are seen in hypersplenism except

- 1: Anemia
- 2: Thrombocytopenia
- 3: Splenomegaly
- 4: Hypocellular bone marrow

1561:- Triad of pelvic lipomatosis includes all except?

- 1: Pelvic radiolucency
- 2: Elevation of an intact recto sigmoid
- 3: Pear shaped bladder
- 4: Thickening of colon

1562:- A 60-year old male presents with progressive difficulty in swallowing, vomiting and occasional regurgitation for the past 3 months. Barium studies showed marked dilatation of the upper esophagus with narrowing of the lower segment. Manometry showed absent esophageal peristalsis. Which of the following conditions is he most likely at risk of developing?

- 1: Mallory-Weiss syndrome
- 2: Peptic ulcer disease
- 3: Squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus
- 4: Rupture of esophageal varices

1563:- Most important pathophysiological cause of GERD is

- 1: Hiatus hernia
- 2: Transient LES relaxation
- 3: LES hypotension
- 4: Inadequate esophageal clearance

1564:- Classical triad of Budd-Chiari syndrome

- 1: Fever, jaundice, abdominal pain
- 2: Fever, ascites, jaundice
- 3: Hepatomegaly, abdominal pain, ascites
- 4: Abdominal pain, jaundice, hepatomegaly

1565:- Which of the following hormone is related to appetite and satiety?

- 1: Leptin
- 2: Peptide YY(PYY)
- 3: Ghrelin
- 4: All of the above.

1566:- Which of the following conditions does not cause secretory diarrhea?

- 1: Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
- 2: Somatostatinoma

- 3: Carcinoid syndrome
- 4: Zollinger-Elison syndrome

1567:- A 45-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after vomiting up frank blood. This has never occurred before and he reports no prior symptoms of nausea, vomiting, or ASA/ NSAID use. His past health history is significant for chronic alcoholism. On physical examination, his blood pressure is 94/73 mm Hg, heart rate 110/min, and there are signs of chronic liver disease. He is resuscitated with IV fluids (normal saline) and undergoes urgent endoscopy which reveals the findings shown in Figure below. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: esophageal varices
- 2: esophageal carcinoma
- 3: foreign body
- 4: tertiary waves

1568:- HCl Secretion in gastric phase is increases by

- 1: Pepsinogen
- 2: CCK
- 3: Gastrin
- 4: Secretin

1569:- Most common gallbladder malignancy

- 1: Adenocarcinoma
- 2: Squamous cell carcinoma
- 3: Mucinous cystadenoma
- 4: Serous cystadenoma

1570:- Not a predisposing factor for cholangiocarcinoma

- 1: Asiatic cholangiohepatitis
- 2: Cholelithiasis
- 3: Ulcerative colitis
- 4: Choledochal cyst

1571:- VIPoma is associated with which syndrome

- 1: Zollinger Ellison
- 2: Verner Morrison
- 3: Carcinoid syndrome
- 4: Cushing's syndrome

1572:- Which of the following types of pancreatitis has the best prognosis?

- 1: Alcoholic pancreatitis
- 2: Gallstones induced pancreatitis
- 3: Post operative pancreatitis
- 4: Idiopathic pancreatitis

1573:- Surgeon excise a portion of liver to the left of the attachment of the falciform ligament. The segments that have been resected are

- 1: Segment 1a and 4
- 2: Segment 1 and 4b
- 3: Segment 2 and 3
- 4: Segment 1 and 3

1574:- All of the following are primarily restrictive operation for morbid obesity, Except

- 1: Veical band gastroplasty



- 2: Switch duodenal operation
- 3: Rouxen Y operation
- 4: Laparoscopic adjustable gastric banding

1575:- After 3 wks of duration pancreatic pseudocyst, 5 cm in size should be managed by which method

- 1: Needle aspiration
- 2: External drainage
- 3: Cystogastrostomy
- 4: USG and follow up

1576:- A 30-year-old man is noted to be anemic, with clinical jaundice and a palpable spleen on abdominal exam. Splenectomy is the only treatment for this patient's autosomal dominant disorder. Select the most likely diagnosis.

- 1: Thalassemia
- 2: Hereditary spherocytosis
- 3: Sickle cell disease
- 4: Idiopathic autoimmune hemolytic anemia

1577:- Most common cause of chronic pancreatitis

- 1: Gall stones
- 2: Tropical pancreatitis
- 3: Pancreas divisium
- 4: Alcohol

1578:- A 60-year-old female present with history of recurrent abdominal pain. Imaging shows multiple small cystic lesions like bunch of grapes in the head of pancreas with a grossly dilated main pancreatic duct. The most likely diagnosis is:

- 1: SCN
- 2: MCN
- 3: IPMA
- 4: Pancreatic pseudocyst

1579:- Gastric emptying is mainly regulated by

- 1: neural reflexes
- 2: Enteric reflexes
- 3: Local hormones in stomach
- 4: Local hormones in duodenum

1580:- False about Crigler Najjar syndrome II

- 1: Autosomal Dominant
- 2: Kernicterus is frequently present
- 3: Child may alive to adolescence
- 4: Cause unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia

1581:- Treatment of choice in intractable ulcerative colitis ;

- 1: Mucosal proctectomy - ileoanal pouch anastomosis
- 2: Proctectomy
- 3: Colectomy with ileostomy
- 4: Ileorectal anastomosis

1582:- Association of PSC with all except

- 1: Ulcerative colitis
- 2: Idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura

3: Sarcoidosis

4: Retro peritoneal fibrosis

1583:- Hernia containing Meckel's diverticulum is?

1: Hernia of Winslow

2: Littre hernia

3: Maydl's hernia

4: Pantaloon hernia

1584:- In a patient of acute cholecystitis, referred pain to the shoulder is k/a

1: Murphy's sign

2: Gray Turner sign

3: Boa's sign

4: Cullen's sign

1585:- The following cereals should be avoided in patients with Celiac disease except

1: Wheat

2: Barley

3: Maize

4: Rye

1586:- A 50 year old male presented with history of hematemesis - 500ml of blood and on examination shows BP- 90/60, PR-110bpm and splenomegaly 5cm below lower costal margin. Most probable diagnosis is

1: Malory-weiss tear

2: Duodenal ulcer

3: Gastritis

4: Poal hypeension

1587:- Immuno-marker for GIST is?

1: CD 117

2: CD 4

3: CD 100

4: CD45

1588:- All of the following enzymes are secreted by the exocrine pancreas except?

1: Trypsin

2: Chymotrypsin

3: Carboxy-peptidase

4: Pepsin

1589:- Biliary stricture developing after laparoscopic cholecystectomy usually occurs at which part of the common bile duct

1: Upper

2: Middle

3: Lower

4: All side with equal frequency

1590:- Adenoma carcinoma sequence was prototypically observed in which carcinoma

1: Colon

2: Gastric

3: Salivary gland

4: Lacrimal gland

1591:- Left trisegmentectomy involves removal of

- 1: Segment II, III, IV, V, VIII
- 2: Segment II, III, IV
- 3: Segment IV, V, VI, VII, VIII
- 4: Segment V, VI, VII, VIII

1592:- Idea of adrenal biopsy should be made after ruling out

- 1: Adrenocortical carcinoma
- 2: Metastases
- 3: Pheochromocytoma
- 4: Cushing's syndrome

1593:- Best prognosis in Carcinoma stomach is seen in

- 1: Superficial spreading type
- 2: Ulcerative type
- 3: Linitis plastica type
- 4: Polypoidal type

1594:- What is the most common serious serious complication of an end colostomy?

- 1: Bleeding
- 2: Skin breakdown
- 3: Parastomal hernia
- 4: Stomal prolapse

1595:- Which among the following does not lead to pigment gallstones -

- 1: TPN
- 2: Clonorchis sinensis
- 3: Hemolytic anemia
- 4: Alcoholic cirrhosis

1596:- Which of the following types of pancreatitis has the best prognosis -

- 1: Alcoholic pancreatitis
- 2: Gall stone pancreatitis
- 3: Post operative pancreatitis
- 4: Idiopathic pancreatitis

1597:- Regarding hepatic arterial ligation which statement is false

- 1: The best results are obtained in case of hemobilia
- 2: Not useful in primary hepatoma
- 3: Cannot cure secondary carcinoma
- 4: Must be covered by massive antibiotic administration

1598:- A post-op pt. presents with peritonitis and massive contamination because of duodenal leak. Management of choice is -

- 1: Four quadrant peritoneal lavage
- 2: Total parenteral nutrition
- 3: Duodenojejunostomy
- 4: Duodenostomy + feeding jejunostomy

1599:- Treatment for common bile duct stone is by all except

- 1: ESWL

2: Exploration of bile duct and recovery of stones

3: Bile duct stenting

4: TIPSS

1600:- Which of the following is not an indication of cholecystectomy

1: GB polyp with stone

2: Asymptomatic polyp >1cm

3: Multiple GB polyps

4: Symptomatic GB polyps

1601:- Punched out Ulcer in Esophagus on Endoscopy in a Immunocompromised patient is seen in

1: Herpes simplex

2: Herpes Zoster virus

3: CMV

4: Candidiasis

1602:- Which of the following may be may be detected on the plain abdominal film and is a premalignant condition?

1: Porcelain Gall bladder

2: Limy bile

3: Adenomyosis of gall bladder

4: Cholesterosis

1603:- Which is not a feature of pancreatic Ascites

1: Low protein

2: Somatostatin is the drug of choice

3: Communication with pancreatic duct is 80%

4: Raised amylase levels

1604:- Marker for pancreatic non-functional neuro endocrine tumor (PNET) is?

1: Chromogranin-A

2: CD100

3: CEA

4: PSA

1605:- Which vitamin requires intrinsic factor for its absorption-

1: Riboflavin

2: Cyanocobalamine

3: Thiamine

4: Pantothenic acid

1606:- Which of the following does not lead to pigment gall stones

1: TPN

2: Clonorchis sinensis

3: Hemolytic anemia

4: Alcoholic cirrhosis

1607:- Inheritance of Gardner syndrome is

1: Autosomal recessive

2: Autosomal dominant

3: X linked

4: None of the above



1608:- Iron is actively absorbed in

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Duodenum and proximal jejunum
- 3: Large intestine
- 4: Ileum

1609:- All the following indicates early gastric cancer except:

- 1: Involvement of mucosa
- 2: Involvement of mucosa and submucosa
- 3: Involvement of mucosa, submucosa and muscularis
- 4: Involvement of mucosa, submucosa and adjacent lymph nodes

1610:- Following constitute dietary fibers except

- 1: Pectin
- 2: Cellulose
- 3: Hemicellulose
- 4: Riboflavin

1611:- Which of the following is the most common presenting symptom of non-cirrhotic portal hypertension

- 1: Chronic liver disease
- 2: Ascites
- 3: Upper gastrointestinal bleeding
- 4: Encephalopathy

1612:- Which is false about Gilbe syndrome

- 1: Male predominant
- 2: UGT activity is 10-30 % of normal
- 3: Histology normal
- 4: Mild conjugated hyperbilirubinemia

1613:- True statement about gall stones are All/EXCEPT

- 1: Lithogenic bile is required for stone formation
- 2: May be associated with carcinoma gall bladder
- 3: Associated with diabetes mellitus
- 4: More common in males between 30 - 40 years of age

1614:- In a male after laparoscopic cholecystectomy, specimen is sent for histopathology which shows carcinoma Gallbladder stage T1a. Appropriate management is

- 1: Conservative and follow up
- 2: Extended cholecystectomy
- 3: Excision of all po sites
- 4: Radiotherapy

1615:- All of the following statements are true about intestinal motility except

- 1: Does not depend on gastric motility
- 2: Increased by distension
- 3: Increased by Acetylcholine
- 4: Increased by Cholecystokinin

1616:- Aspirin should be given for the treatment of which cancer

- 1: Pancreatic cancer
- 2: Liver cancer
- 3: Colon cancer
- 4: Stomach cancer

1617:- What is the most common cause of pyogenic liver abscess

- 1: Trauma
- 2: Biliary tract infection
- 3: Colonic Diverticulitis
- 4: Appendicitis

1618:- Most common cause of liver abscess in chronic granulomatous disease

- 1: Klebsiella
- 2: Staphylococcus aureus
- 3: Peptostreptococcus
- 4: E.coli

1619:- Thorium dioxide causes

- 1: Lymphoma
- 2: Lymphangiosarcoma
- 3: Angiosarcoma
- 4: Hemangioendothelioma

1620:- Which of the following is NOT included in Ranson's score for acute pancreatitis?

- 1: Age
- 2: WBC count

- 3: Blood glucose
- 4: Serum amylase

1621:- Barium meal contrast radiography is better than endoscopy for diagnosing which of the following?

- 1: Large hiatus hernia (rolling type)
- 2: Linitis plastica
- 3: Chronic gastric volvulus
- 4: All of the above

1622:- Toxic megacolon is seen in -

- 1: Chronic nonspecific ulcerative colitis
- 2: Crohn's disease
- 3: Colonic diverticulosis
- 4: Hamartomatous polyp

1623:- Solitary hypoechoic lesion of the liver without septa or debris is most likely to be

- 1: Hydatid cyst
- 2: Carolis disease
- 3: Liver abscess
- 4: Simple cyst

1624:- Carcinoma of the colon develops in all patients with

- 1: Juvenile polyposis
- 2: Hemaomatous polyp
- 3: Inflammatory polyps

4: Familial adenomatous polyposis

1625-: Most common functional neuroendocrine tumor of pancreas:

1: Gastrinoma

2: Somatostatinoma

3: Insulinoma

4: VIPoma

1626-: Serum-ascites albumin gradient  $>1.1\text{g/dL}$  is seen in

1: Alcoholic cirrhosis

2: Tuberculosis

3: Pancreatitis

4: Malignant ascites

1627-: Most common chronic viral illness is caused by:

1: Hepatitis A

2: Hepatitis B

3: Hepatitis C

4: Hepatitis D

1628-: DPP-4 inhibitor that can be used in renal failure is:

1: Linagliptin

2: Sitagliptin

3: Vildagliptin

4: Saxagliptin

1629-: Most common metabolic disturbance of cirrhosis is

- 1: Metabolic acidosis
- 2: Metabolic alkalosis
- 3: Respiratory acidosis
- 4: Respiratory alkalosis

1630-: Major complication of cysto gastrostomy for pseudopancreatic cyst

- 1: Infection
- 2: Obstruction
- 3: Fistula
- 4: Hemorrhage

1631-: What is the location of Killian dehiscence?

- 1: Below Superior constrictor
- 2: Between Inferior constrictor
- 3: Below cricopharyngeal muscle
- 4: Below upper 1/3rd of smooth muscle of oesophagus

1632-: Windssock appearance on barium is seen in?

- 1: Duodenal perforation
- 2: Duodenal ulcer
- 3: Brunner gland hyperplasia
- 4: Internal duodenal diverticulum

1633-: Poor prognostic factor in a patient which acute pancreatitis:

- 1: Leucocytosis >20,000/mL

2: | serum amylase

3: |serum lipase

4: Diastolic BP >90 mm Hg

1634:- Which is the commonest site of curling&s ulcer

1: 1st pa of duodenum

2: 2nd pa of duodenum

3: 3rd pa of duodenum

4: Junction between 2nd and 3rd pa of duodenum

1635:- Commonest variety of carcinoma stomach is:(1991)

1: Squamous carcinoma

2: Adenocarcinoma

3: Colloid carcinoma

4: None

1636:- Secretion in GIT is controlled by

1: Myenteric plexus

2: Auerbach's plexus

3: Meissner 's plexus

4: All of the above

1637:- Conjugated hyperbilirubinemia is seen in -

1: Gilbe's syndrome

2: Criggler Najjar syndrome

3: Breast milk jaundice

4: Dubin Johnson syndrome

1638:- A patient with external hemorrhoids develops pain while passing stools. The nerve mediating this pain is:

- 1: Hypogastric nerve
- 2: Pudendal nerve
- 3: Splanchnic visceral nerve
- 4: Sympathetic plexus

1639:- Apple peel bowel with loss of dorsal mesentery is feature of which type of ileal atresia:

- 1: Type 1
- 2: Type 2
- 3: Type 3
- 4: Type 4

1640:- A lady presented with 3 day history of epigastric pain radiating to back. Serum amylase levels were observed to be normal while USG abdomen reveals gall bladder stones and an enlarged pancreas. CT scan was done which clinched the diagnosis. Which of the following is most likely diagnosis

- 1: Acute cholecystitis
- 2: Acute pancreatitis
- 3: Acute appendicitis
- 4: Acute peritonitis

1641:- True about hydatid disease

- 1: MC site is lung
- 2: Pre-op Albendazole followed by surgery is the treatment of choice



3: 20% saline is scolicial

4: Puncute, aspiration, injection reaspiration (PAIR) done in hepatic hydatids

1642:- In hepato-renal syndrome, best therapy is

1: Renal transplantation

2: Liver transplantation

3: Transjugular intrahepatic poosystemic shunt

4: Dialysis

1643:- Extrahepatic manifestations of hepatitis include the following except -

1: Serum sickness

2: Glomerulonephritis

3: Generalized vasculitis

4: Palmo-plantar keratosis

1644:- Hirschsprung colon is due to

1: Muscle atrophy in muscularis mucosa

2: Loss of intrinsic enteric plexuses

3: Loss of extrinsic nerve supply

4: None

1645:- Whipple's is disease is caused by:

1: Bacteroides

2: Acinetobacter

3: H. pylori

4: Tropheryma whippelii

1646:- Acalculous cholecystitis can be seen in all the following conditions Except

- 1: Enteric fever
- 2: Dengue haemorrhagic fever
- 3: Leptospirosis
- 4: Malaria

1647:- Most common site of gall stone impaction is

- 1: Duodeno-jejunal junction
- 2: Proximal to ileocaecal junction
- 3: Distal to ileocaecal junction
- 4: Colon

1648:- Risk factor for angiosarcoma of liver

- 1: OCP
- 2: Phenacetin
- 3: Vinyl chloride
- 4: All of the above

1649:- A 27 year old male is incidentally HBsAg positive. DNA-PCR for hepatitis B revealed 1000 copies/ml. The patient is suffering from?

- 1: Active HBV carrier
- 2: Acute hepatitis B
- 3: Chronic hepatitis B
- 4: Inactive HBV carrier

1650-: True regarding ulcerative colitis is ?

- 1: Involves only mucosa
- 2: Involves perianal region
- 3: Skip lesion seen
- 4: Most commonly involve small intestine

1651-: T cells of duodenum secretes -

- 1: Secretin
- 2: CCK-PZ
- 3: Gastrin
- 4: Intestinal peptide

1652-: All of the following factors are produced by hepatocytes except

- 1: Fibrinogen
- 2: Prothrombin
- 3: Von willebrand factor
- 4: Factor VIII

1653-: True about gallstone disease

- 1: Acute cholecystitis presents with GB Perforation
- 2: Acute cholecystitis presents with mucosal ulceration of GB
- 3: 80% cases of cholelithiasis are symptomatic
- 4: Mucocele of GB contains infected bile

1654-: False about Gastric lymphoma is

- 1: Stomach is the most common site

- 2: Associate with H. pylori infection
- 3: Total gastrectomy with adjuvant chemotherapy is the treatment of choice
- 4: 5 yr survival rate after treatment is 60%

1655:- Which of the following factors in bile juice is responsible for preventing the precipitation of cholesterol and formation of gallstones

- 1: High alkaline condition
- 2: High concentration of bicarbonates
- 3: Bile salts
- 4: Bile pigments

1656:- Acid secreting cells in stomach known as

- 1: Mucus cells
- 2: Parietal cells
- 3: Chief cells
- 4: Endocrine cells

1657:- The fascia separating rectum from coccyx is called

- 1: Scarpa's fascia
- 2: Waldeyer's fascia
- 3: Denonvillier's fascia
- 4: Colle's fascia

1658:- Most common site of Curling's ulcer

- 1: Ileum
- 2: Stomach

3: Duodenum

4: Esophagus

1659:- a 30 year old male, a chronic alcoholic presents with sudden onset of epigastric pain that radiates to the back. All are seen EXCEPT -

1: Low serum lipase

2: Increased LDH

3: Hypocalcemia

4: Increased serum amylase

1660:- 'Bed of stomach' is formed by all except:

1: Pancreas

2: Duodenum

3: Left kidney

4: Left suprarenal gland

1661:- Survival in unresectable GB ca is ?

1: 4-6 months

2: 8-10 months

3: 1 yr

4: 12-24 months

1662:- Eradication of helicobacter pylori has been proved to be beneficial in which of the following disorders of the stomach -

1: low grade malt Lymphoma

2: Prosive gastritis

3: Carcinoma stomach

4: Gastroesophageal disease

1663:- Meig's syndrome consists of all Except

- 1: Ascites
- 2: Hydrothorax
- 3: Benign ovarian tumour
- 4: Malignant ovarian tumour

1664:- Which of the following is a histological feature of Whipple's disease?

- 1: Infiltration of histiocytes in the lamina propria
- 2: Granuloma in the lamina
- 3: Macrophages with PAS (+) material inside the lamina propria
- 4: Eosinophils in the lamina propria

1665:- Phlegmonous gastritis occurs in

- 1: H.pylori
- 2: E.coli
- 3: Drugs
- 4: Reflux of acid

1666:- Most common cause of cholangitis

- 1: Viral infection
- 2: CBD stone
- 3: Surgery
- 4: Amoebic infection

1667-: A 14-year-old boy with difficulty in walking and behavioural disturbance, recovered from prolonged jaundice recently, has bluish pigmentation over lunula. The next investigation to be done:

- 1: Nail fold capillaroscopy
- 2: Slit lamp examination
- 3: Biopsy of the pigmented area
- 4: Ankle-Brachial Pressure Index

1668-: Treatment of choice for asymptomatic pseudocyst pancreas is

- 1: Marsupialization
- 2: Conservative
- 3: Drainage
- 4: Cystogastrostomy

1669-: A 56-year-old man with a history of heavy alcohol consumption is admitted with sudden massive hematemesis and hypotension. On examination there is jaundice, spider angiomas, abdominal distension with shifting dullness, and edema. Select the most likely cause of gastrointestinal blood loss

- 1: Mallory-Weiss tear
- 2: Aortoenteric fistula
- 3: Gastric ulcer
- 4: Esophageal varices

1670-: In a male after laparoscopic cholecystectomy, specimen is sent for histopathology which shows carcinoma gallbladder stage Ib. Appropriate management is

- 1: Conservative and follow up
- 2: Extended cholecystectomy
- 3: Excision of all po sites

## 4: Radiotherapy

1671:- Which of these is not true about Cardio esophageal sphincter?

- 1: An anatomic sphincter can be found
- 2: Located at 40 cm from incisors
- 3: It has a pinch cock like mechanism
- 4: It has a flap valve mechanism

1672:- A 60 years old chronic smoker presented with jaundice, anorexia and weight loss. ERCP was done. The diagnosis on the basis of ERCP findings:

- 1: Choledochal cyst
- 2: Cholangiocarcinoma
- 3: Carcinoma pancreas
- 4: Chronic pancreatitis

1673:- Liver granulomas may be associated with all of the following Except

- 1: Candida
- 2: Halothane
- 3: Sarcoidosis
- 4: Hepatic metastasis

1674:- Peutz Jeghers polyps present most commonly in

- 1: Rectum
- 2: Colon
- 3: Esophagus
- 4: Jejunum



1675:- Which of the following has highest pH:

- 1: Pancreatic juice
- 2: Gastric juice
- 3: Gallbladder bile
- 4: Saliva

1676:- Crohn's disease is associated with polymorphisms in

- 1: NOD2/CARD 15 gene
- 2: P53 gene
- 3: Philadelphia chromosome
- 4: APC/Beta catenin

1677:- Ursodeoxycholic acid is a

- 1: Urinary Stone dissolving drug
- 2: Thrombolytic drug
- 3: Gallstone dissolving drug
- 4: Antifibrinolytic

1678:- Mr. C P Patel is having carcinoma colon of left side, comes to emergency deparment with obstruction. What will be the best treatment to be given

- 1: Haman's procedure
- 2: Defunctioning colostomy
- 3: Lieotransverse anastomosis
- 4: Transverse colostomy

1679:- Survival in unresectable GB carcinoma is

- 1: 4-6 months
- 2: 8-10 months
- 3: 1 year
- 4: 12-24 months

1680:- A 58 year old lady is diagnosed to have carcinoma stomach. CT scan of abdomen showed a mass measuring 4 cm mass in the antrum with involvement of serosa. What is the treatment?

- 1: Total gastrectomy
- 2: Subtotal gastrectomy
- 3: Palliative
- 4: Chemotherapy

1681:- True about splenunculi

- 1: It is encapsulated
- 2: Most common site is tail of pancreas
- 3: Often single
- 4: Have more red pulp than spleen

1682:- Middle segment pancreatectomy avoided in

- 1: Cystadenoma
- 2: Tumors of head pancreas
- 3: Tumors of tail of pancreas
- 4: Tumors of neck of pancreas

1683:- In a patient with mild ulcerative colitis, mainstay of treatment is

- 1: 5-ASA agents
- 2: Glucocorticoids
- 3: Azathioprine
- 4: Antibiotics

1684:- Mucosa associated lymphoid tumour is associated with:

- 1: Candida albicans
- 2: H. pylori
- 3: E. coli
- 4: Cytomegalovirus

1685:- Bird beak appearance on X-ray is a feature of-

- 1: Achlasia cardia
- 2: Carcinoma esophagus
- 3: Hiatus hernia
- 4: Diffuse esophageal spasm

1686:- Choledochal cyst in intrahepatic biliary tree

- 1: I
- 2: II
- 3: IVa
- 4: IVb

1687:- Not a boundary of gastrinoma triangle:

- 1: Junction of 2nd and 3rd part of duodenum
- 2: Junction of 3rd and 4th part of duodenum

- 3: Junction of head with body of pancreas
- 4: Junction of cystic duct with common bile duct

1688:- All of the following statements about insulin like growth factor -(IGF) are true, except(2018)

- 1: Mainly secreted by the pancreas
- 2: Also known as somatomedin C
- 3: Secretion is stimulated by growth hormone
- 4: Required for skeletal and cartilage growth

1689:- A young office executive, on tour, presents with bright red painless bleed since 7 days and abdominal pain. External and perrectal examinations are normal. As attending general practitioner what will be your next step

- 1: Proctoscopy
- 2: Do a barium enema
- 3: Refer to surgeon for sigmoidoscopy
- 4: Refer to gastroenterologist for colonoscopy

1690:- After 3 weeks of duration pancreatic pseudocyst 5cm in size should be managed by which method

- 1: Cystogastrostomy
- 2: Needle aspiration
- 3: External drainage
- 4: USG and follow up

1691:- Gastric motility decreases in -

- 1: Diabetes
- 2: Upper abdominal surgery

3: Head injury

4: Hypothyroid

1692:- Arrange the insulin in order of their duration of action (shortest first and longest last)

a. NPH b. Glargine c. Detemir d. Degludec

1: d<a<c<b

2: a<c<b<d

3: b<a<d<c

4: c<d<a<b

1693:- . The highest malignant potential is seen in -

1: Crohn's disease

2: Ulcerative colitis

3: Familial polyposis

4: Infantile polyp

1694:- 20 year old male with osteomas of the skull.

1: Adenomatous Polyposis

2: Crohn's disease

3: Ulcerative colitis

4: None

1695:- Most common cause of gallbladder fistula is

1: Liver abscess aspiration

2: Laparoscopic surgery

3: Gallstones

4: Trauma

1696:- 20 year old male presents with behavioral disturbances, extrapyramidal symptoms and liver damage. Diagnosis?

- 1: Wilson's disease
- 2: Huntington's disease
- 3: Parkinson's disease
- 4: Hemochromatosis

1697:- Which one of the of the following is the management of pancreatic abscess

- 1: Needle aspiration
- 2: Gastro-cystostomy
- 3: External drainage
- 4: Jejuno-cystostomy

1698:- Limey bile is

- 1: Present in the CBD
- 2: Thin and clear
- 3: Like toothpaste emulsion in the gallbladder
- 4: Bacteria rich

1699:- Commonest sites of intraabdominal abscess

- 1: Subphrenic
- 2: Paracolic
- 3: Pelvis
- 4: Retropeioneal

1700:- Sister marry Joseph nodules are found in

- 1: Gastric carcinoma
- 2: Pancreatic carcinoma
- 3: Lung carcinoma
- 4: Ovary carcinoma

1701:- Aseptic peritonitis is seen in

- 1: Iatrogenic or postoperative
- 2: Gastric perforation
- 3: Irritation due to abnormal physiological fluid in peritoneum
- 4: Anastomosis leak

1702:- Glucose and Na<sup>+</sup> are transported in GI tract using which mechanism-

- 1: Secondary active transport
- 2: Primary active transport
- 3: Facilitated diffusion
- 4: Simple diffusion

1703:- True about small bowel diverticula

- 1: Contains all the layers of bowel wall
- 2: Seen in terminal ileum
- 3: Radiographically not visualized
- 4: Surgical treatment is not required

1704:- Linitis plastica is a type of

- 1: Plastic like lining of stomach
- 2: Diffuse carcinoma of stomach
- 3: Benign ulcer
- 4: GIST

1705:- True about Todani's modification of Alonso-Lej classification include the following except

- 1: Type I - Saccular dilation of common bile duct
- 2: Type II - Diverticulum of Supra duodenal bile duct
- 3: Type IVA--Choledochocele
- 4: Type IVB- Multiple Saccular dilation of extrahepatic ducts only

1706:- All of the following are features of Zollinger Ellison syndrome except

- 1: Intractable peptic ulcers
- 2: Severe diarrhoea
- 3: Beta cell tumours of the pancreas
- 4: Very high acid output

1707:- Gastrin is produced by

- 1: Greater sac
- 2: Lesser sac
- 3: First part of the duodenum
- 4: Pyloric antrum

1708:- Which of the following is the most important stimulus for the secretion of bile:

- 1: Bile salts



2: Bile acid

3: Secretin

4: CCK

1709:- Best investigation to diagnose Meckel's diverticulum?

1: X-ray abdomen

2: Ultrasonography

3: Barium study

4: Tc 99m Pertectinate scan

1710:- A 15-year-old female presents with RUQ abdominal pain. Workup reveals a choledochal cyst. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

1: Choledochal cysts are more common in men.

2: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy is the recommended treatment.

3: Patients with a choledochal cyst have an increased risk of cholangiocarcinoma.

4: All patients with a choledochal cyst have abdominal pain, a RUQ mass, and jaundice.

1711:- Single most indicator of likelihoodness of rapid progression of hepatitis to liver cirrhosis is -

1: Associated serological finding

2: Underlying etiology

3: Presence of bridging necrosis

4: Presence of Mallory hyaline

1712:- In a male after laparoscopic cholecystectomy, specimen is sent for histopathology which shows carcinoma Gallbladder stage IB. Appropriate management

1: Conservative and follow up

2: Extended cholecystectomy

3: Excision of all po sites

4: Radiotherapy

1713:- The procedure of choice for elective removal of CBD stones for most patient is

1: Open choledocholithotomy

2: Endoscopic choledocholithotomy

3: Laparoscopic choledocholithotomy

4: Percutaaneous choledocholithotomy

1714:- Which of the following is having a better prognosis

1: HCC

2: Cholangiocarcinoma

3: Fibro lamellar variant of HCC

4: Angiosarcoma

1715:- Pancreatico-duodenectomy is not indicated in:

1: Multiple cyst and calcifications in head of pancreas

2: Narrow pancreatic duct

3: Failed drainage procedure for chronic pancreatitis

4: Possibility of malignancy in head

1716:- MELD score doesn't include

1: INR

2: Serum Bilirubin

3: Serum creatinine

4: Blood urea

1717:- What is the most common cause of gastric outlet obstruction in a 4-week-old baby

- 1: Annular pancreas
- 2: Foreign body
- 3: Congenital hyperophic pyloric stenosis
- 4: Duodenel atresia

1718:- Beta 2 transferrin is found in

- 1: Blood
- 2: Tear
- 3: Urine
- 4: CSF

1719:- Treatment of carcinoma left colon with acute obstruction

- 1: Harman's procedure
- 2: Left colectomy with anastomosis
- 3: Proximal colostomy
- 4: Extended . colectomy with ileoanal anastomosis

1720:- A 45-year-old man presents with an upper GI bleed. An upper endoscopy reveals multiple duodenal ulcers and an enlarged stomach. Select the most likely diagnosis.

- 1: WDHA syndrome
- 2: Glucagonoma
- 3: Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
- 4: Insulinoma

1721:- In reye's syndrome hepatic change -

- 1: Microvesicular steatosis
- 2: Macrovesicular steatosis
- 3: Both
- 4: None

1722:- A 1-year-old girl is brought to the emergency room by her parents who report that she had a fever and diarrhea for 3 days. The child's temperature is 38degC (101degF). The CBC shows a normal WBC count and increased hematocrit. Which of the following microorganisms is the most likely cause of diarrhea in this young child?

- 1: Cytomegalovirus
- 2: Rotavirus
- 3: Salmonella typhi
- 4: Shigella dysenteriae

1723:- Hirschsprung colon is due to -

- 1: Muscle atrophy in muscularis mucosa
- 2: Loss of intrinsic enteric plexuses
- 3: Loss of extrinsic nerve supply
- 4: None

1724:- All are true except -

- 1: LKM1 - Autoimmune hepatitis
- 2: LKM2 - Drug induced
- 3: LKM1 - chronic hepatitis C
- 4: LKM2 - chronic hepatitis D

1725:- Positive Kehr's sign is

- 1: Haemoperitoneum
- 2: Acute cholecystitis
- 3: Acute pancreatitis
- 4: Amoebic abscess

1726:- Celiac sprue causes malabsorption syndrome due

- 1: Coliform infection of small bowel
- 2: Lactase deficiency
- 3: Hypersensitivity to dietary gluten
- 4: Ischaemia of celiac artery

1727:- Commonest cause of pyogenic liver abscess

- 1: Aspiration
- 2: Hematogenous spread from a distant site
- 3: Direct contact
- 4: Lymphatic spread

1728:- Dysphagia lusoria is diagnosed by?

- 1: USG
- 2: Fluoroscopy
- 3: Plain radiograph
- 4: CT Angiography

1729:- This is a specimen of nephrectomy, what is your diagnosis?

- 1: Renal cell carcinoma
- 2: Renal papillary adenoma
- 3: Urothelial cancer of renal pelvis
- 4: Oncocytoma

1730:- In mature erythrocytes the major available anion is

- 1: Haemoglobin
- 2: Chloride
- 3: Bicarbonate
- 4: Diphosphoglycerate

1731:- Micelles are formed by

- 1: Triacylglycerol in polar solvent
- 2: Amphipathic lipids in water
- 3: Triacyl glycerol in gut
- 4: Cholesterol esters

1732:- A 44-year-old man with a history of quadriplegia presented to the emergency department with symptoms of a urinary tract infection. What is the diagnosis?

- 1: Bladder perforation
- 2: Neurogenic megacolon
- 3: Chronic constipation
- 4: Gastric distention

1733:- All of the following are causes of duodenal obstruction syndrome, Except

- 1: Malnutrition

2: High attachment of mesentery

3: Long mesentery

4: Pancreatic cancer

1734:- Acalculous cholecystitis is seen in

1: Patients recovering from major surgery

2: Trauma

3: Burns

4: All of the above

1735:- Cholangio carcinoma of liver caused by

1: Hepatitis B infection

2: Cirrhosis of liver

3: Alpha - feto protein

4: Clonorchis sinensis infection

1736:- All are true about gastric Ca Except

1: H-pylori association is present

2: D2 gastrectomy include total gatrectomy

3: Surgical non curatice lesion should not be resected

4: Pt under total gastrectomy should be given vit B 12

1737:- Precancerous lesion of gallbladder is

1: Procelain gallbladder

2: Mirriz's syndrome

3: Cholesterolosis

4: Acalculous cholecystitis

1738:- When gas filled cysts are found in subserosa or submucosa of small intestine or colon, it is called

1: Pneumatosis cystoids intestinalis

2: Crohn's disease

3: Ulcerative colitis

4: Mesenteric cyst

1739:- Cork screw appearance on barium swallow is seen in-

1: Achlasia cardia

2: Carcinoma esophagus

3: Hiatus hernia

4: Diffuse esophageal spasm

1740:- Which of the following is not true regarding cholangitis

1: Increased leucocyte count

2: Decreased transaminases

3: Increased alkaline phosphatase

4: Association with fever and chills

1741:- Which of these is not a marker of active replicative phase of chronic hepatitis B ?

1: HBV DNA

2: HBV DNA polymerase

3: AntiHBC

4: AST & ALT



1742:- All are the complications of hydatid cyst in the liver except

- 1: Jaundice
- 2: Suppuration
- 3: Cirrhosis
- 4: Rupture

1743:- A 60 year-old have prolonged history of tobacco chewing presented with symptoms of weight loss and dysphagia. Esophageal biopsy was taken from a projectile mass in the esophagus which is shown below. What is your likely diagnosis?

- 1: Adenocarcinoma
- 2: Carcinoid tumor
- 3: Squamous cell carcinoma
- 4: Small cell cancer

1744:- The lowest recurrence rate in duodenal ulcer treatment is seen with -

- 1: Highly selective vagotomy
- 2: Truncal vagotomy
- 3: Truncal vagotomy and antrectomy
- 4: Truncal vagotomy and pyloroplasty

1745:- Amyl nitrate inhalation test is used to detect

- 1: Carcinoma esophagus
- 2: Achalasia cardia
- 3: Oesophageal diverticulum
- 4: Transeoesophageal fistula

1746-: True statement about Boerhaave's Syndrome is

- 1: Iatrogenic
- 2: Silent manifestation
- 3: Presented with acute chest pain
- 4: Treatment is conservative

1747-: A patient presents with lower gastrointestinal bleed. Sigmoidoscopy shows ulcers in the sigmoid. Biopsy from this area shows flask-shaped ulcers. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment?

- 1: Intravenous ceftriaxone
- 2: Intravenous metronidazole
- 3: Intravenous steroids sulphasalazine
- 4: Hydrocortisone enemas

1748-: Most commonly seen Choledochal cyst

- 1: Type I
- 2: Type II
- 3: Type III
- 4: Type IV

1749-: Which of the following is the terminal group of lymph node for colon ?

- 1: Paracolic
- 2: Epicolic
- 3: Preaortic
- 4: Ileocolic

1750-: Dumping syndrome occurs least with -

- 1: Selective vagotomy
- 2: Truncal vagotomy
- 3: Highly selective vagotomy
- 4: Syndrome occurs with all of the above commonly t

1751:- "Omental caking" in CT scan high possibility that patient is having:

- 1: Ca colon
- 2: Ca pancreas
- 3: Ca stomach
- 4: Ovarian tumor

1752:- The percutaneous PAIR therapy used in the treatment of uncomplicated hepatic hydatid cyst can be associated with the following complications, Except

- 1: Uicaria
- 2: Anaphylaxis
- 3: Hypotension
- 4: Vomiting

1753:- A man not able to digest carbohydrate will be deficient in

- 1: Lipase
- 2: Amylase
- 3: Pepsin
- 4: Trypsin

1754:- Denver shunt is used in

- 1: Ascites

- 2: Dialysis
- 3: Raised ICT
- 4: Raised IOP

1755:- Median survival in carcinoma pancreas after surgery and adjuvant therapy

- 1: 12 months
- 2: 22 months
- 3: 32 months
- 4: 44 months

1756:- Most common type of gastric polyp is -

- 1: Hyperplastic polyp
- 2: Hamaomatous polyp
- 3: Malignant polyp
- 4: Familial polyosis

1757:- The initial investigation of choice for a postcholecystectomy biliary stricture is

- 1: Ultrasound scan of the abdomen
- 2: Endoscopic cholangiography
- 3: Computed tomography
- 4: Magnetic resonance cholangiography

1758:- Carcinoma pancreas commonly presents with:

- 1: Jaundice
- 2: Anorexia
- 3: Vomiting

4: Weight loss

1759:- Pancreaticoduodenectomy is not indicated in:

- 1: Multiple cyst and calcifications in head of the pancreas
- 2: Duodenal cancer
- 3: Failed drainage procedure for chronic pancreatitis
- 4: Ampullary carcinoma with secondaries in peritoneum

1760:- 50 year old male with Gastroesophageal reflux disease- Diagnosis?

- 1: Squamous metaplasia
- 2: Columnar metaplasia
- 3: Dysplasia
- 4: Malignancy

1761:- Which of the following are absorbed in the Colon?

- 1: Long chain fatty acids
- 2: Short chain Fatty Acids
- 3: Medium chain FA
- 4: None

1762:- All the following can be used to predict severe acute pancreatitis except -

- 1: Glassgow score  $\geq 3$
- 2: APACHE II score  $\geq 9$
- 3: CT severity score  $\geq 6$
- 4: C - reactive protein  $< 100$

1763:- Von-Meyenburg complexes are seen

- 1: Brain
- 2: Liver
- 3: Kidney
- 4: Spleen

1764:- Pt. with chronic pancreatitis gives chain of lakes appearance in ERCP examination.  
MM is

- 1: Total pancreatectomy
- 2: Sphincteroplasty
- 3: Side to side pancreatico jejunostomy
- 4: Resetting the tail of pancreas and performing a pancreatojejunostomy

1765:- True colour of cholesterol stone is?

- 1: Black
- 2: Brown
- 3: Dark yellow
- 4: Pale yellow

1766:- Gastrocolic reflex is related to

- 1: Pendular movement
- 2: Colonic stasis
- 3: Mass peristalsis
- 4: Segmental movement

1767:- Toxic megacolon is seen in

- 1: Chronic non specific ulcerative colities
- 2: Crohn's disease
- 3: Colonic diveiculosis
- 4: Hamaomatous polyp

1768-: Most common symptom of chronic pancreatitis is

- 1: Abdominal pain
- 2: Cachexia
- 3: Weight loss
- 4: Steatorrhoea

1769-: Predisposing factors of Ca esophagus

- 1: Tylosis
- 2: Achalasia
- 3: Barret's esophagus
- 4: Hiatus hernia

1770-: Most common parotid tumor

- 1: Pleomorphic adenoma
- 2: Adenocystic carcinoma
- 3: Epidermoid tumor
- 4: Adenocarcinoma

1771-: Poor prognostic factor in acute pancreatitis

- 1: Decreased serum amylase
- 2: Decreased calcium

3: Increased blood sugar

4: Increased PaO<sub>2</sub>

1772:- Denver's shunt is used in

1: Ascites

2: Raised ICP

3: Headache

4: Dialysis

1773:- By definition pigment stone Contain how much percentage of cholesterol

1: <10

2: <20

3: <30

4: <60

1774:- True about the anatomy of inguinal hernia is

1: Superficial Inguinal ring is an opening in external oblique aponeurosis

2: Indirect hernia lies just medial to inferior epigastric artery

3: Posterior wall is formed by conjoined tendon

4: Cremasteric artery is a branch of internal iliac artery

1775:- Stress ulcers are caused by all of the following Except

1: Burns

2: Catisol therapy

3: penicillin therapy

4: Pulmonary insufficiency



1776:- Resection of 90% of ileum and jejunum causes all of the following Except

- 1: Hypogastrinemia
- 2: Steatorrhoea
- 3: Anemia
- 4: Extra cellular volume depletion

1777:- Pain at left shoulder tip in a patient with splenic trauma is known as

- 1: Trosseau sign
- 2: Kehr's sign
- 3: Cullen sign
- 4: Rovsing's sign

1778:- Which of the following is secreted by beta cells of pancreas along with insulin?

- 1: Somatostatin
- 2: Amylin
- 3: Pancreatic polypeptide
- 4: Glucose like peptide

1779:- A newborn presenting with intestinal obstruction showed on X-ray multiple air fluid levels are seen. The diagnosis is most likely to be?

- 1: Pyloric obstruction
- 2: Duodenal atresia
- 3: Ileal atresia
- 4: Ladd's bands

1780:- The stomach motility is inhibited by

- 1: Histamine
- 2: Angiotensin
- 3: Acetylcholine
- 4: Dopamine

1781:- Commonest type of gall stone is

- 1: Cholesterol stone
- 2: Pigment
- 3: Mixed
- 4: All are equally common

1782:- Strawberry berry gallbladder' is seen in

- 1: Porcelain gall bladder
- 2: Cholesterosis
- 3: Necrosis of gall bladder
- 4: Gall bladder carcinoma

1783:- All are risk factors of HCC except

- 1: HBV
- 2: HCV
- 3: Alcohol
- 4: IBS

1784:- Apple peel bowel with loss of dorsal mesentery is a feature of which type of ileal atresia

- 1: Type 1
- 2: Type 2
- 3: Type 3
- 4: Type 4

1785:- All of the following statements about pseudopancreatic cysts are true except

- 1: Percutaneous aspiration is treatment of choice
- 2: Cystojejunostomy is treatment of choice
- 3: Serum amylase levels are increased
- 4: Present as an epigastric mass

1786:- Most common complication after ERCP is:-

- 1: Acute pancreatitis
- 2: Acute cholangitis
- 3: Acute cholecystitis
- 4: Duodenal perforation

1787:- Parathyroid Gland accidentally removed and found after surgery is implanted in

- 1: Sartorius
- 2: Biceps
- 3: Brachioradialis
- 4: Triceps

1788:- Most common cause of acute mesenteric ischemia is

- 1: Aerial thrombosis
- 2: Venous thrombosis

3: Embolism

4: Non occlusive disease

1789:- Sonal, a 30 year old female, a chronic alcoholic presents with sudden onset of epigastric pain radiating to back came to ER. All are seen except:-

1: | Amylase

2: | Lipase

3: | ALT

4: Hyperglycemic

1790:- A 36-year-old man is diagnosed with a duodenal ulcer after undergoing upper endoscopy. Which of the following is the most common symptom of duodenal ulcer?

1: epigastric pain

2: nausea

3: melena

4: anorexia

1791:- Lingual lipase is secreted by

1: Parotid glands

2: Ebner's gland

3: Sublingual glands

4: None

1792:- Which of the following treatment modalities is not used for management of acute blood loss due to ruptured esophageal varices

1: Endoscopic sclerotherapy

2: Endoscopic band ligation

3: Octreotide

4: Propanalol

1793:- Specific marker for intestinal inflammation

1: C-reactive protein

2: Fecal lactoferrin

3: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate

4: Leukocytosis

1794:- A 40 year male have H/o jaundice & ascites. He is a well known alcoholic. True statement is/are;

1: AST/ALT>2

2: PMN>5500/ L

3: T S.LDH

4: Liver span

1795:- Which of the following hepatic lesions can be diagnosed with high accuracy by using nuclear imaging

1: HCC

2: Hepatic adenoma

3: FNH

4: Hemangioma

1796:- Most common site of carcinoma of stomach is

1: Proximal stomach

2: Distal stomach

3: Lesser curvature

4: Greater curvature

1797:- Order of anastomosis in Whipple's procedure:

- 1: Pancreaticojejunostomy, gastrojejunostomy, hepaticojejunostomy
- 2: Hepaticojejunostomy, pancreaticojejunostomy, gastrojejunostomy
- 3: Gastrojejunostomy, pancreaticojejunostomy, hepaticojejunostomy
- 4: Pancreaticojejunostomy, hepaticojejunostomy, gastrojejunostomy

1798:- "Intestinal angina" is a symptom complex of the following -

- 1: Postprandial abdominal pain, weight loss, acute mesenteric vessel occlusion
- 2: Postprandial abdominal pain, weight loss, chronic mesenteric vessel occlusion
- 3: Preprandial abdominal pain, weight loss, chronic mesenteric vessel occlusion
- 4: Preprandial abdominal pain, weight gain acute mesenteric vessel occlusion

1799:- 17 yr old pt develops intussusception for which he was operated and the segment showed multiple polyps, the histopathological section is given below. Diagnosis is

- 1: Tubulovillous polyp
- 2: Hamomatous polyp
- 3: Juvenile polyp
- 4: Adenocarcinoma

1800:- Early postoperative complication of ileostomy:

- 1: Obstruction
- 2: Prolapse
- 3: Diarrhoea
- 4: Necrosis

1801:- All are indications for surgery in ulcerative colitis except

- 1: Dysplasia, carcinoma
- 2: Massive colonic bleeding
- 3: Toxic megacolon
- 4: Primary sclerosing cholangitis

1802:- A female patient is having diarrhea and abdominal distension. Small intestinal biopsy shows villous atrophy and crypt hyperplasia. Diagnosis is-

- 1: Celiac sprue
- 2: Tropical sprue
- 3: Whipples disease
- 4: Hirschsprung'S disease

1803:- All of the following are modalities of therapy for HCC except

- 1: Radio-frequency ablation
- 2: Transaerial catheter embolization
- 3: Percutaneous acetic acid
- 4: Nd-YAG laser ablation

1804:- All are seen in Crohn's disease EXCEPT

- 1: Poor perianal hygiene
- 2: Stricture formation
- 3: Crypt abscess
- 4: Rectum is commonly involved

1805:- Best differentiating feature between ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease is?

- 1: Distributions of pseudo polyps
- 2: Mucosal edema
- 3: Crypt abscesses
- 4: Lymphoid aggregates in the mucosa

1806:- All are true about Familial adenomatous polyposis except

- 1: More than 100 colorectal adenomas
- 2: Multiple extraintestinal manifestations
- 3: Lifetime risk of colorectal cancer is 70-80%
- 4: Mutations in the adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) gene

1807:- H. pylori have been implicated in all, except

- 1: Gastric ulcer
- 2: Gastric lymphoma
- 3: Gastric leiomyoma
- 4: Gastric carcinoma

1808:- Ranson scoring for acute pancreatitis includes -

- 1: Age > 55yr
- 2: WBC > 16000/ul
- 3: Sequestration fluid < 3L
- 4: BUN > 10mg/dl

1809:- Diffuse specific lesions on intestinal biopsy are seen in-

- 1: Celiac sprue



- 2: Whipples disease
- 3: Agammaglobulinemia
- 4: Abetalipoproteinemia

1810:- True about early gastric cancer is

- 1: Limited to serosa
- 2: Chemotherapy
- 3: Lymph node metastasis present
- 4: Limited to mucosa and submucosa

1811:- A patient with ITP has a platelet count of 50000 and is being planned for splenectomy. What is the best time for platelet infusion in this patient

- 1: 2 hours before surgery
- 2: At the time of skin incision
- 3: After ligating the splenic artery
- 4: Immediately after removal of spleen

1812:- An otherwise normal female patient presents with symptoms of flatulent dyspepsia. She was started on proton pump inhibitors, which controlled her symptoms. The next step in management of this condition should be

- 1: Immediate laparoscopic cholecystectomy
- 2: Laparotomy after 1 or 2 months
- 3: Wait and watch
- 4: ERCP

1813:- The structures removed, while carrying out radical gastrectomy for a 2 x 2 cm antral adenocarcinoma, would include the following Except

- 1: Distal 2/3 of stomach with centimeter cuff of duodenum

- 2: Lesser and greater omentum
- 3: Lymph nodes along left and right gastric common hepatic and splenic aeries
- 4: Spleen

1814-: Treatment of CBD stones include all except

- 1: Endoscopic papillotomy
- 2: ERCP
- 3: Choledochotomy
- 4: Ursodeoxycholic acid

1815-: Most common cause of anorectal abscess is

- 1: Inflammation of anal gland
- 2: Folliculities
- 3: Inflammation of rectal mucosa
- 4: Recturn

1816-: Isolated gastric varices

- 1: Profuse bleeding
- 2: Most commonly due to splenic vein thrombosis
- 3: EUS is better than endoscopy
- 4: Single treatment can lead to eradication

1817-: In a case of diarrhea with histopathological evidence of intestinal mucosal clefts studded with copious thick secretions and inflammatory cells is characteristic of pseudomembranous colitis. The likely cause is?

- 1: Ischemic colitis
- 2: Clostridium defficile

3: E. coli

4: All of the above

1818:- What is the sequence of gastric emptying?

1: Fat > protein > carbohydrate

2: Fat > carbohydrate > protein

3: Protein > fat > carbohydrate

4: Equal for all three substances

1819:- All of the following modalities can be used for in situ ablation of liver secondaries, except

1: Ultrasonic waves

2: Alcohol

3: Radio frequency

4: Cryotherapy

1820:- An 80-year-old man has increasing jaundice with abdominal pain for the past 2 weeks. He has lost 4 kg over the past 5 months. On physical examination, there is the tenderness with palpable gallbladder in the right upper quadrant. An abdominal CT scan shows gallbladder and common bile duct dilation, along with a 3-cm mass in the head of the pancreas. Which of the following lesions is the most likely precursor to this mass?

1: Colonic neuroendocrine carcinoma

2: Duodenal adenocarcinoma

3: Neuroendocrine tumor

4: Pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasia

1821:- Which of the following is an exception of Courvoisier's law

1: Double impaction

- 2: Poal lymphadenopathy
- 3: Periapillary Carcinoma
- 4: None of the above

1822:- Regarding stones in gallbladder the following are true except

- 1: Mixed stones are common in the west
- 2: In saint's traid diveiculosis of colon and hiatus hernia coexist
- 3: 90% of GB stones are radiopaque
- 4: Is a risk factor for development

1823:- Iron absorption takes place in which pa of intestine

- 1: Duodenum
- 2: Ileum
- 3: Jejurrmm
- 4: Colon

1824:- A 40 year old male presents with chronic diarrhea for one year. On investigation, the findings obtained were crypt abcess, crypt atrophy, cryptitis and mucositis. Most likely diagnosis is -

- 1: Crohn's disease
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Microscopic colitis
- 4: Collagenous colitis

1825:- Which of the following stapler is used for MIPH

- 1: Linear cutting stapler
- 2: Circular cutting stapler

3: Linear stapler

4: Circular stapler

1826:- Laparoscopic cholecystectomy is largely preferred for all the following reasons to conventional laparotomy except

1: Decrease pain

2: Decreased incidence of bile duct injuries

3: Smaller scar

4: Decreased stay in hospital

1827:- Carcinoma Anal canal: Treatment of choice is

1: Chemoradiation

2: Radiotherapy + chemotherapy following APR

3: Radiotherapy

4: Radiotherapy + APR

1828:- The triad of DM, gall stones and steatorrhoea associated with which one of the fo "J" tumours?

1: Gastrinomas

2: Somatostatinom

3: Vipomas

4: Glucagonomas

1829:- Pheochromocytomas if extra adrenal are most commonly located in

1: Posterior mediastinum

2: Superior mediastinum

3: Anterior mediastinum

4: Middle mediastinum

1830:- A young man presents with HBsAg positive anti HBcIgM positive, HBeAg negative and normal levels of AST and ALT. He is asymptomatic. What is the next line of management.

1: Wait and Watch

2: Lamivudin

3: Immunoglobulin

4: Liver Transplant

1831:- Linitus plastic

1: Borrmann class I

2: Borrmann class II

3: Borrmann class III

4: Borrmann class IV

1832:- Esophageal motility disorder is best diagnosed is?

1: Barium studies

2: Esophagoscopy

3: 24 hour pH monitoring

4: Manometry

1833:- Portal hypertension is defined as, hepatic venous pressure gradient (HVPG) greater than

1: 5 mm of hg

2: 10 mm of Hg

3: 15 mm of Hg

4: 20 mm of Hg

1834:- A 40 year old woman had undergone surgical ileal resection due to perforation caused by severe Crohn's disease. Which of the following physiological change occurs now?

- 1: A decrease in absorption of amino acids
- 2: An increase in the absorption of iron
- 3: An increase in the concentration of bile acid in the enterohepatic circulation
- 4: An increase in the water content of the faeces

1835:- What diagnosis is suggested by this barium swallow?

- 1: Ingested foreign body
- 2: Esophageal diverticula
- 3: Diffuse esophageal spasm
- 4: Gastric linitis plastica

1836:- Most common diaphragmatic hernia in a newborn infant:

- 1: Bochdalek
- 2: Morgagni
- 3: Paraesophageal type I
- 4: Paraesophageal type III

1837:- Which of the following is not a sign of pulmonary hydatidosis

- 1: Waterlily sign
- 2: Rising sun sign
- 3: Meniscus sign
- 4: Drooping lilly sign

1838:- Human colostrum has a relatively higher concentration of all of the following except

- 1: Protein
- 2: Fat
- 3: IgA
- 4: Sodium

1839:- Components of whipple's surgery are all except

- 1: Gastrojejunostomy
- 2: Duodenojejunostomy
- 3: Choledochojejunostomy
- 4: Pancreaticoduodenectomy

1840:- Early dumping is due to

- 1: Osmotically active substance
- 2: Hypoglycemia
- 3: Hyperglycemia
- 4: Hyperiglyceridemia

1841:- Acute viral hepatitis

- 1: Mononuclear poal infiltration
- 2: Scarring
- 3: Interface hepatitis
- 4: Necrosis around central veins

1842:- Honey comb liver is seen in

- 1: Micronodular cirrhosis



2: Dubin-Johnson syndrome

3: Actinomycosis

4: Hydatidosis

1843:- Most common complication of pseudocyst of pancreas

1: Rupture into peritoneum

2: Haemorrhage

3: Infection

4: Rupture into colon

1844:- Which one of the following condition is true of Barret oesophagus

1: A biopsy will show a histological finding of columnar to squamous metaplasia

2: It is known precursor of carcinoma of the stomach

3: The most common location is proximal third of the oesophagus

4: It is a known precursor of adenocarcinoma of the esophagus

1845:- nutmeg liver is seen in

1: Right sided heart failure

2: Left sided heart failure

3: Increase pulmonary pressure

4: Decreased pulmonary pressure

1846:- A patient with distal gastric carcinoma, following procedure, is done. Name the procedure

1: Billroth I

2: Billroth II

3: Polya's operation

4: Roux-en-Y gastrectomy

1847-: Predisposing factors for esophageal cancer is all except

1: Mediastinal fibrosis

2: Diverticula

3: Caustic alkali burn

4: HPV

1848-: Which of the following is not seen in exudative type of ascites?

1: Protein > 2.5 gm/dl

2: Specific gravity > 1.016

3: SAAG > 1.1 gm/dl

4: None of the above

1849-: Which of the following statements related to gastric injury is not true

1: Mostly related to penetrating trauma

2: Treatment is simple debridement and suturing

3: Blood in stomach is always related to gastric injury

4: Heals well and fast

1850-: Mechanism of action of metoclopramide:

1: Increase the lower esophageal sphincter

2: Decrease the acid secretion

3: Increase gastric peristalsis

4: Ulcer healing agent

1851:- Which one of the following is not a feature of irritable bowel syndrome -

- 1: Abdominal pain
- 2: Constipation
- 3: Rectal bleeding
- 4: Bloating

1852:- An ultrasound examination shows dilated intrahepatic biliary channels with a small gall bladder. The most likely possibility is

- 1: Gall bladder stone
- 2: Pancreatic calculus
- 3: Common bile duct stone
- 4: Carcinoma of the head of the pancreas

1853:- In high risk population , HCC is best detected by

- 1: USG
- 2: CT
- 3: MRI
- 4: PET scan

1854:- All are true about pancreatic fistula except:

- 1: Occasionally results in resolution of pseudocyst
- 2: Fistula may be associated with severe bleeding
- 3: Management depends upon GI organ involved
- 4: They will never erode into duodenum

1855:- Which of the following is not a predisposing factor for Esophagus Ca

- 1: Tylosis
- 2: Achalasia
- 3: Barrett's esophagus
- 4: Esophageal varices

1856:- This is a specimen of

- 1: FAP
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Crohns disease
- 4: Peutz jehgers syndrome

1857:- Sister Mary Joseph nodule is most commonly seen in which of the following malignancies?

- 1: Ovarian cancer
- 2: Stomach cancer
- 3: Colon cancer
- 4: Pancreatic cancer

1858:- Barium meal contrast radiography is better than endoscopy for diagnosing the following Except

- 1: Large hiatus hernia (rolling type)
- 2: Linitus plastica
- 3: Chronic gastric volvulus
- 4: All of the above

1859:- DOC of acute exacerbation of ulcerative colitis?

- 1: Sulfasalazine
- 2: Steroids
- 3: Infliximab
- 4: Cyclosporine

1860:- To stop variceal bleeding pressure in sengstaken Blakemore tube should be

- 1: 40mmHg
- 2: 50mmHg
- 3: 60mmHg
- 4: 70mmHg

1861:- All are precancerous lesions for carcinoma of esophagus except

- 1: Achalasia
- 2: Paterson Kelly syndrome
- 3: Zenker Diveiculum
- 4: Ectodermal dysplasia

1862:- Cobble stone appearance is seen in

- 1: Ulcerative colitis
- 2: Crohn's disease
- 3: Appendicitis
- 4: Carcinoma rectum

1863:- Place of first liver transplant

- 1: Pittsburgh
- 2: Boston

3: Colarado

4: Cambridge

1864-: Most common metabolic complication of gastrectomy is

1: Iron deficiency anemia

2: Megaloblastic anemia

3: Hypocalcemia

4: Osteoporosis

1865-: Autoimmune hepatitis associated with -

1: Anti LKM antibody

2: ANA

3: ANCA

4: SLA-antibody

1866-: True about acetazolamide

1: Increase sodium reabsorption and potassium secretion

2: Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor

3: Acts at ascending limb of loop of Henle

4: Increase aqueous outflow mainly

1867-: Pancreatic pseudocysts developing complications are best managed by:

1: Conservative treatment

2: Radiologically guided interventions

3: External drainage

4: Surgery

1868:- Chymotrypsinogen is converted to chymotrypsin by-

- 1: Pepsin
- 2: Alkaline pH
- 3: Trypsin
- 4: Elastase

1869:- A 40 year old male driver had a car accident in which he got wedged in between. He complained of severe abdominal pain with radiation to the back. The initial CT on admission was negative except for minimal retroperitoneal hematoma. The diagnosis is

- 1: Liver injury
- 2: Duodenal perforation
- 3: Bowel rupture
- 4: Pancreatic injury

1870:- Mallory-Johnson hyaline is seen in

- 1: Alcoholic liver disease
- 2: Hepatocellular carcinoma
- 3: Wilson's disease
- 4: All of the above

1871:- False in cystadenoma

- 1: More common in females due to OCP use
- 2: Cystadenocarcinoma presents as hemorrhagic fluid
- 3: Internal septations are better delineated by USG than CT
- 4: Most patients are symptomatic

1872:- A 60-year old male presents with progressive difficulty in swallowing, vomiting and occasional regurgitation for the past 3 months. Barium studies showed marked dilatation of the upper esophagus with narrowing of the lower segment. Manometry showed absent esophageal peristalsis. He would also present to clinician with

- 1: Recurrent chest infection
- 2: Recurrent bleeding upper GI
- 3: Recurrent colicky abdominal pain
- 4: Esophageal perforation

1873:- Several types of gastrointestinal autografts have been used for reconstruction of the esophagus following removal of carcinomas. Most successful reconstructions have been achieved by which of the following autograft ?

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Jejunum
- 3: Ileum
- 4: Ascending colon

1874:- Which is not true about PBC

- 1: No increase in risk of HCC
- 2: Often asymptomatic
- 3: Elevated IgM
- 4: Positive anti-mitochondrial antibody

1875:- True about Ogilvie syndrome are all except

- 1: It is caused by mechanical obstruction of the colon
- 2: It involves entire \ / pa of the large colon
- 3: It occurs after previous surgery
- 4: It occurs commonly after narcotic use



1876:- A 52-year-old woman is experiencing abdominal discomfort after meals as well as early in the morning. There is no weight loss or constitutional symptoms, and she has tried antacids but experiences minimal relief. Upper endoscopy reveals a duodenal ulcer and the biopsy is negative for malignancy. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in management?

- 1: 6-8 weeks of omeprazole or ranitidine
- 2: long-term acid suppression with omeprazole
- 3: antibiotic therapy
- 4: antibiotic therapy and omeprazole

1877:- The sho bowel syndrome i scharacterized by all of the following except

- 1: Diarrhea
- 2: Hypogastrinemia
- 3: Weight loss
- 4: Steatorrhoea

1878:- Budd - Chiari Syndrome occurs in:

- 1: Antithrombin deficiency
- 2: Protein C deficiency
- 3: Oral contraceptive use
- 4: All of the above

1879:- For screening of hepatitis-B, most commonly used test is -

- 1: Microtitre assay
- 2: RIA
- 3: Double diffusion
- 4: PCR

1880:- Maximum potassium ions secretion is seen in

- 1: Saliva
- 2: Gastric secretions
- 3: Jejunal secretions
- 4: Colonic secretions

1881:- All of the following are true regarding epithelioid hemangioendothelioma except

- 1: Most common in males
- 2: Liver transplant is treatment of choice
- 3: Associated with vinyl chloride
- 4: Factor VIII staining is used for diagnosis

1882:- Transplantation of liver is contraindicated in

- 1: Metastasis of liver
- 2: Acute fulminant liver disease
- 3: Viral hepatitis
- 4: Renal failure

1883:- True treatment regarding hepatic amoebiasis

- 1: More common in females
- 2: Multiple lesions
- 3: Mostly treated conservatively
- 4: Jaundice is common

1884:- Which of the following is a risk factor for Helicobacter pylori infection?

- 1: excess exposure to antibiotics
- 2: female sex
- 3: alpha 1-antitrypsin deficiency
- 4: low socioeconomic indicators

1885:- When gas-filled cysts are found in subserosa or submucosa of small intestine or colon, it is called

- 1: Mesentric cyst
- 2: Crohn's disease
- 3: Ulcerative colitis
- 4: Pneumatosis cystoids intestinalis

1886:- Consider the following modalities of treatment 1. Balloon dilatation 2. Heller&s operation 3. Local injection of botulinum toxin Which of the above is/are the treatment modalities for achalasia cardia?

- 1: 1 only
- 2: 1 and 2 only
- 3: 2 and 3 only
- 4: ) 1, 2 and 3

1887:- Alcohol is maximally absorbed In

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Duodenum
- 3: Jujenum
- 4: Colon

1888:- The most common complication seen in hiatus hernia is:

- 1: Esophagitis
- 2: Aspiration pneumonitis
- 3: Volvulus
- 4: Esophageal stricture

1889-: Budd-Chiari syndrome is due to thrombosis of

- 1: Infra renal IVC
- 2: Renal pa of IVC
- 3: Superior mesenteric vein thrombosis
- 4: Hepatic veins

1890-: Most common site for Ca Pancreas?

- 1: Head
- 2: Body
- 3: Tail
- 4: Uncinate process

1891-: Commonest complication of pancreatic pseudocyst -

- 1: Rupture
- 2: Obstruction of GIT
- 3: Infection
- 4: Hemorrhage

1892-: Most common symptom of CA head of pancreas:

- 1: Weight loss
- 2: Pain

3: Jaundice

4: Anorexia

1893:- True about amoebic liver abscess is

1: Male: female >10:1

2: Not predisposed by alcohol

3: More common in diabetes

4: E.histolytica is isolated in >50% from blood culture

1894:- An 81-year-old woman presented with a 1-week history of vomiting. What is the diagnosis?

1: Lung abscess

2: Perforated duodenal ulcer

3: Epiphrenic diverticulum

4: Paraesophageal hernia

1895:- An 85-year-old man is brought to the hospital with a 2-day history of nausea and vomiting. He has not passed gas or moved his bowels for the last 5 days. Abdominal films show dilated small bowel, no air in the rectum and air in the biliary tree. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

1: Air in the biliary tree associated with small-bowel obstruction suggests a diagnosis of gallstone ileus.

2: An enterotomy should be distal to the site of obstruction and the stone should be removed.

3: Gallstone ileus is more common in the young adults.

4: Cholecystectomy is contraindicated.

1896:- Complete Rx of intussusception indicates?

- 1: Free passage of barium in the terminal ileum
- 2: Passage of faeces and flatus along with barium
- 3: Improvement of clinical condition
- 4: None

1897-: All statements about adult intussusception are true except:

- 1: Idiopathic and more enteric rather than colonic
- 2: Lead point present in majority of cases
- 3: Resection of bowel is adequate for large bowel intussusception
- 4: Hydrostatic reduction with barium or air are done if bowel is not gangrenous

1898-: All are true about secretin except

- 1: Inhibits gastric emptying
- 2: Increases bicarbonate rich pancreatic secretion
- 3: Potentiates action of CCK
- 4: Increases bile salt & bile acids

1899-: Fat ring sign is positive in?

- 1: Mesenteric panniculitis
- 2: Lymphoma
- 3: Carcinoid
- 4: Desmoid tumor

1900-: True about gastrinoma are all except

- 1: Located mostly in Pancreas
- 2: Unusual located ulcer

3: 90% benign

4: Hypersecretion of gastric acid

1901:- Cirrhosis of liver with portal hypertension is a complication of all of the following except-

1: Wilson's disease

2: Hemochromatosis

3: Gilbert's syndrome

4: Hepatitis C

1902:- In VIPoma, which of the following is not seen?

1: Watery diarrhea

2: Hypokalemia

3: Hypercalcemia & hyperglycemia

4: Increased acid secretion

1903:- First line drug for prophylaxis of pneumocystosis is

1: TMP-SMX

2: Dapsone

3: Pyrimethamine

4: Atovaquone

1904:- All are true about prognosis of cholangiocarcinoma except

1: Scirrhus type has better prognosis than papillary

2: Major prognostic factors are margin status and tumor stage

3: Bile duct resection alone is associated with high chances of recurrence

4: Curative resection includes hepatic resection+bile duct resection + lymphadenectomy

1905-: Risk factors for malignant change in an asymptomatic patient with a gallbladder polyp on ultrasound include all of the following except

- 1: Age >60 years
- 2: Rapid increase in size of polyp
- 3: Size of polyp >5mm
- 4: Associated gallstones

1906-: Which among the following is an example for Inflammatory bowel disease

- 1: Irritable bowel syndrome
- 2: Tropical sprue
- 3: Whipple's disease
- 4: Crohn's disease

1907-: Contraindication to major hepatic resection for metastatic disease includes all of the following except

- 1: Total hepatic involvement
- 2: Advanced cirrhosis
- 3: Extra hepatic tumor involvement
- 4: Jaundice from extrinsic ductal obstruction

1908-: Normal intraabdominal pressure is

- 1: 0-8mmHg
- 2: 10-15mmHg
- 3: 15-20mmHg



4: 20-26mmHg

1909:- A 73-year-old woman has noticed a 10-kg weight loss in the past 3 months. She is becoming increasingly icteric and has constant vague epigastric pain, nausea, and episodes of bloating and diarrhea. On physical examination, she is afebrile. There is mild tenderness to palpation in the upper abdomen, but bowel sounds are present. Her stool is negative for occult blood. Laboratory findings include a total serum bilirubin concentration of 11.6 mg/dL and a direct bilirubin level of 10.5 mg/dL. Which of the following conditions involving the pancreas is most likely to be present?

- 1: Adenocarcinoma
- 2: Chronic pancreatitis
- 3: Cystic fibrosis
- 4: Islet cell adenoma

1910:- Pylorus preventing pancreatico duodenectomy - Structure preserved

- 1: Distal stomach
- 2: Gall bladder
- 3: Bile duct
- 4: Head of pancreas

1911:- The best prognosis is gastric carcinoma is in type

- 1: Linitis plastica
- 2: Polypoidal growth
- 3: Ulcerative
- 4: Superficial spreading

1912:- Most common cause of hematochezia in children is

- 1: Rectal polyp

2: Meckel's diverticulum

3: Necrotizing enterocolitis

4: Acute gastritis

1913-: Chronic persistent hepatitis and hepatitis are differentiated by -

1: Anti-SM

2: CRP

3: Albitis

4: Liver biopsy

1914-: Blood group most commonly associated with gastric carcinoma is?

1: Blood Group O

2: Blood group A

3: Blood group AB

4: Blood group B

1915-: USG findings of focal anechoic lesion with floating membranes indicated toward which liver pathology?

1: Pyogenic abscess

2: Hemangioma

3: Amoebic abscess

4: Hydatid cyst

1916-: A 22-year-old man is persuaded by his wife to come to you for a general checkup. She hints of concern about alcohol use. He admits to drinking on average three to four beers every night with more on the weekends. He used alcohol rarely until 2 years ago when his brother died. He has never had withdrawal symptoms after several days of abstinence.

What would be a practical next step to take that might help you further evaluate the physical consequences of this patient's drinking?

- 1: Order ultrasound of the liver
- 2: Order CT scan of the abdomen
- 3: Order liver function tests including aspartate transaminase (AST), alanine transaminase (ALT), gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT), and a complete blood count (CBC)
- 4: Order esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) to look for silent esophageal varices

1917:- Drug of choice for palliative treatment of pancreatic carcinoma

- 1: Erlotinib
- 2: Gemcitabine
- 3: Paclitaxel
- 4: Cyclophosphomide

1918:- Celiac disease asso. with -

- 1: Dermatitis herpetiformis
- 2: Type 1 DM
- 3: Lymphoma
- 4: Atrophic gastritis

1919:- Most common cause of biliary stricture is

- 1: CBD stone
- 2: Trauma
- 3: Asiatic cholangitis
- 4: Congenital

1920:- Contraindication of laparoscopic cholecystectomy

- 1: Coagulopathy
- 2: Obstructive pulmonary disease
- 3: Endstage liver disease
- 4: All of the above

1921:- A 30 Yr old male presents to emergency department with symptoms of epigastric pain radiating to back that wakes him up at night and is relieved by consuming food. He gives history of similar pain in the past which was diagnosed as perforated duodenal ulcer and treatment with omental patch surgery on two occasions.. Pain before and after surgery has been controlled with proton pump inhibitors and analgesics. The likely diagnosis on this occasion is

- 1: Duodenal ulcer
- 2: Gastric ulcer
- 3: Atrophic gastritis
- 4: Chronic pancreatitis

1922:- A child presented with the projectile, forcible, non-bilious vomiting. The most likely diagnosis is

- 1: Pyloric stenosis
- 2: Large bowel obstruction
- 3: Hirschsprungs disease
- 4: Ileal obstruction

1923:- Acute liver failure is more common with-

- 1: Hep A
- 2: Hep B
- 3: Hep C

4: Hep D

1924-: The gold standard test for insulinoma

- 1: 72 hr fasting test
- 2: Plasma insulin levels
- 3: C-peptide levels
- 4: Low glucose levels < 30 mg/dl

1925-: A 42-year-old man is admitted with bleeding from esophageal varices. Investigation reveals that he has an occlusion of the portal vein. There is no evidence of liver cirrhosis. Which test will most likely reveal an underlying predisposing factor for this condition?

- 1: Hepatitis screening
- 2: Iso-amylase
- 3: Intravenous pyelogram to exclude hydronephrosis
- 4: Coagulation tests to include antithrombin III

1926-: The CT abdomen of a 10 year old child with high grade fever for last 5 days shows:

- 1: Typhlitis colitis
- 2: Liver abscess
- 3: Acute pancreatitis
- 4: Biloma

1927-: Which one is not poor prognostic factor for acute pancreatitis

- 1: Hyperglycemia
- 2: Hypocalcaemia
- 3: Raised LDH level in blood
- 4: Hyperamylasemia

1928:- Hallmark of Barrett's epithelium is

- 1: Mucus secreting goblet cells
- 2: Transitional columnar epithelium
- 3: Stratified squamous epithelium
- 4: Acid producing parietal cells

1929:- Left-sided portal hypertension is best treated by

- 1: Splenectomy
- 2: Portocaval shunt
- 3: Leno-renal shunt
- 4: Spleno-renal shunt

1930:- Endoscopic USG criteria for chronic pancreatitis, when the diameter of the main pancreatic duct is?

- 1: >1 mm
- 2: 1.5 mm
- 3: >2 mm
- 4: >3 mm

1931:- An ultrasound examination shows dilated intrahepatic biliary channels with a small gallbladder. The most likely possibility is

- 1: Gallbladder stones
- 2: Pancreatic calculus
- 3: Common bile duct stone
- 4: Carcinoma of the head of the pancreas

1932:- Each of the following is hallmark of celiac sprue except-

- 1: It is a gluten-sensitive enteropathy
- 2: Most sensitive test is presence of IgA antibodies to tissue transglutaminase.
- 3: It is diagnosed on the basis of a small intestinal biopsy
- 4: It may be associated with diabetes insipidus

1933:- Monu, 30 year old male, a chronic alcoholic presents with sudden onset of epigastric pain that radiates to the back. All are seen except

- 1: Low serum lipase
- 2: Increased LDH
- 3: Hypocalcaemia
- 4: Increased serum amylase

1934:- A child with bilious vomit and double bubble sign, and mother have polyhydramnios. Diagnosis is

- 1: Duodenal atresia
- 2: HPS
- 3: Algile syndrome
- 4: Esophageal atresia

1935:- A 25-year old male had pigmented macules over the palm, sole and oral mucosa. He also had anemia and pain in abdomen. The most probable diagnosis is-

- 1: Albright's syndrome
- 2: Cushing's syndrome
- 3: Peutz-Jegher's syndrome
- 4: Incontinentia pigmenti

1936:- Which would lead to an increase in hepatocyte synthesis of primary bile acids?

- 1: An injection of cholecystokinin
- 2: An ileal resection
- 3: Stimulation of the vagus nerve
- 4: Lovastatin

1937:- Gastric ulcer seen in burns is called

- 1: Peptic ulcer
- 2: Cushing ulcer
- 3: Curling ulcer
- 4: Erosive gastritis

1938:- Patient came to emergency and X- ray abdomen done is shown below. Name the finding with pathology:

- 1: Bird peak sign-Achalasia
- 2: Coffee Bean sign - Caecum volvulus
- 3: Coffee Bean sign - Sigmoid volvulus
- 4: Bird of Prey Sign - Sigmoid volvulus

1939:- Incidence Of H. pylori in Gastric ulcer is

- 1: 5%
- 2: 20%
- 3: 60%
- 4: 80%

1940:- What is responsible for clearing & flushing food from the intestinal lumen in the interdigestive period?



- 1: Gastrin
- 2: Migrating motor complexes
- 3: Secretin
- 4: CCK

1941:- Which of the following complication is not seen with peritonitis

- 1: Cardiac failure
- 2: Residual abscess
- 3: Endotoxic shock
- 4: Bone marrow suppression

1942:- 30 years of women come with dysphagia for both solid & liquids & barium swallow shows Parrot beak appearance. On oesophageal manometry, increased LES pressure. Management includes Except

- 1: Nitrates
- 2: Ca channel blockers
- 3: Botulinum toxin
- 4: Myotomy (POEM)

1943:- Bile ductopenia seen in

- 1: GVHD
- 2: Alcoholic hepatitis
- 3: Autoimmune hepatitis
- 4: Cirrhosis

1944:- All of the following are true about gastrinoma except:

- 1: Mostly found in triangle of Passaro

- 2: Basal acid output >15 mEq/hour is diagnostic
- 3: Most common site is pancreas
- 4: Lymphadenectomy is not required as there is no improvement in survival

1945-: Gastric secretions are increased by all of the following except

- 1: Somatostatin
- 2: Histamine
- 3: Vagal stimulation
- 4: Gastrin

1946-: All are true about an increased risk for malignancy in a polyp except

- 1: Pedunculated polyp
- 2: > 2 cm
- 3: Villous polyp
- 4: Cellular atypia

1947-: Which statement best describes the tears seen in Mallory-Weiss syndrome?

- 1: Longitudinal tears in lower 1/3 esophagus
- 2: Circumferential tears in lower 1/3 esophagus
- 3: Longitudinal tears in middle 1/3 esophagus
- 4: Circumferential tears in middle 1/3 esophagus

1948-: Factors precipitating hepatic encephalopathy are all except

- 1: Protein diet
- 2: Haematemesis
- 3: Infection

4: Diarrhoea

1949:- Removal of part of the gut is must for the following mesenteric cyst removal surgery

- 1: Enterogenous cyst
- 2: Chylolymphatic cyst
- 3: Dermoid cyst
- 4: Hydatid cyst

1950:- The cecum is found to be placed below the stomach and in the midline. Which of the following abnormality must have taken place while rotation of the gut?

- 1: Non rotation
- 2: Mal rotation
- 3: Reversed rotation
- 4: Mixed rotation

1951:- In the treatment of hydatid cyst, PAIR is contraindicated in

- 1: Lung cyst
- 2: Size >5 cm
- 3: Not amenable to treatment with albendazole
- 4: Multiple

1952:- Gastric infection with the bacterium H. pylori are linked with following Except

- 1: Accounts for the majority of peptic ulcer disease
- 2: Plays a role in the development of gastric mucosa associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma
- 3: Plays a role in the development of gastric adenocarcinoma
- 4: Plays a role in development of 2 diabetes mellitus

1953:- Gastrointestinal stromal malignancy arises from which of the following

- 1: Smooth muscle
- 2: Nerve cells
- 3: Vascular endothelium
- 4: Interstitial cells of cajal

1954:- Prepyloric or channel ulcer in the stomach is termed as

- 1: type 1
- 2: type 2
- 3: type 3
- 4: type 4

1955:- Which is the most common congenital anomaly of the pancreas?

- 1: Annular Pancreas
- 2: Ectopic Pancreas
- 3: Pancreas Divisum
- 4: Pancreas agenesis

1956:- Cholesterolosis is

- 1: Disease of defective metabolism of choline
- 2: Concerned with epithelial tumors of brain
- 3: Diffuse deposition of cholesterol in mucosa of gallbladder
- 4: Disease concerned with obstructive jaundice

1957:- In strasberg classification of bile duct injury, type C is

- 1: Bile leak from a minor duct still in continuity with CBD
- 2: Injury from bile duct not in communication with CBD
- 3: Sectoral duct injury with consequent leak
- 4: Circumferential injury to major bile ducts

1958-: A 25-year-old man presents with low grade fever, weight loss, fatigue, crampy abdominal pain, episodic diarrhea & postprandial bloating. Right lower quadrant tenderness is elicited on palpation of abdomen. A capsule endoscopy reveals thickening of terminal ileum, edema, marked luminal narrowing, and a cobblestone appearance of the mucosa. Which of the following is a characteristic of this condition?

- 1: Additional typical findings include crypt abscesses and pseudopolyps.
- 2: Inflammation and ulceration limited to mucosa and submucosa with sparing of deeper layers.
- 3: It can affect any portion of the gastrointestinal tract, but proximal jejunum is most common site of involvement.
- 4: It can cause fistula formation between loops of affected bowel.

1959-: Cholecysto-caval line impoance

- 1: Line that divides the Right and left liver surgical anatomy wise
- 2: Line that divides the Left liver into medial and lateral segments
- 3: Line that runs along the Portal vein
- 4: Line that divides Right liver into anterior and posterior segments

1960-: Drugs used for treatment of acute variceal bleeding are all EXCEPT:

- 1: Octreotide
- 2: Somatostatin
- 3: Desmopressin
- 4: Terlipressin

1961:- Which one of the following condition is associated with unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia

- 1: Gilbe syndrome
- 2: Rotos syndrome
- 3: John dubos syndrome
- 4: None of the above

1962:- A 53 year old male who is a heavy alcoholic presents with 12 hour history of sharp central abdominal pain and vomiting. He prefers to sit up rather than lying flat as pain increases on lying down. O/E he has mild jaundice. Temp - 38.3deg C. Pulse 132/min BP 118/82 mm Hg. There is periumbilical discoloration and maximum tenderness in epigastrium. Diagnosis

- 1: Acute pancreatitis
- 2: Pyelonephritis
- 3: Acute viral hepatitis
- 4: Perforated duodenal ulcer

1963:- Cephalic phase of gastric secretion is mediated by

- 1: Parasympathetic system
- 2: Sympathetic systeme
- 3: Gastrin
- 4: Local reflexes

1964:- Which proton pump inhibitor can be used IV -

- 1: Omeprazole
- 2: Rabeprazole
- 3: Pantoprazole

4: Fomeprazole

1965-: Choledochal cyst develops due to

- 1: Stenosis of sphincter
- 2: Dysfunction of long circular fibre
- 3: Congenital
- 4: Iatrogenic

1966-: Which liver disease/s is/are associated with ductopenia?

- 1: Chronic graft rejection
- 2: Hepatic sarcoidosis
- 3: Paraneoplastic syndrome related to hodgkins lymphoma
- 4: All the above

1967-: What is most common type of carcinoma of the right colon

- 1: Stenosing
- 2: Ulcerative
- 3: Tubular
- 4: Fungating

1968-: Which of the following test is not a test for helicobacter pylori infection?

- 1: Fecal antigen test
- 2: Barium swallow
- 3: Microbiological culture
- 4: Rapid rease test

1969-: An 18-year-old woman was diagnosed 7 years earlier with precocious pseudopuberty secondary to ovarian tumor. Physical examination reveals oral and lingual dark pigmentation. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
- 2: Gardner's syndrome
- 3: Lynch syndrome
- 4: juvenile polyposis

1970-: The ideal treatment of stenosis of sphincter of oddi is

- 1: Transduodenal sphincteroplasty
- 2: Endoscopic sphincteroplasty
- 3: Choledochojejunostomy
- 4: Choledochoduodenostomy

1971-: Hose pipe appearance of intestine is a feature of

- 1: Crohns disease
- 2: Malabsorption syndrome
- 3: Ulcerative colitis
- 4: Hirschsprung disease

1972-: Not an indication for PAIR treatment in hydatid cyst

- 1: Size > 5 cm
- 2: Multiloculated
- 3: Cyst in lung
- 4: Recurrence after surgery

1973-: Commonest cause of acute pancreatitis is:



- 1: Alcohol
- 2: Gall stones
- 3: Viruses
- 4: Hypertriglyceridemia

1974:- Interstitial cystitis is also known as?

- 1: Eosinophilic cystitis
- 2: Radiation cystitis
- 3: Hunner's cystitis
- 4: Tubercular cystitis

1975:- Salt and sour taste are perceived by?

- 1: Glutamate receptor
- 2: Metabotropic receptor
- 3: Ionotropic receptor
- 4: G protein coupled receptor

1976:- All are true about amoebic liver abscess Except

- 1: Metronidazole is mainstay of treatment
- 2: Multifocal abscess can not be treated by aspiration
- 3: More common in left side
- 4: More common in female

1977:- The treatment of choice for squamous cell anal cancer is

- 1: Abdominoperineal resection
- 2: Laser fulguration

3: chemoradiotherapy

4: Platinum-based chemotherapy

1978:- Treatment of pneumo-peritoneum, as a result of colonoscopic perforation in a young patient is -

1: Temporary colostomy

2: Permanent colostomy

3: Closure + lavage

4: Symptomatic treatment

1979:- Lesser curvature anterior seromyotomy is indicated in

1: Gastric ulcer

2: Gastric CA

3: Duodenal blowout

4: duodenal ulcer

1980:- Commonest site from where pseudomyxoma peritonei arise

1: Ovary

2: Appendix

3: Pancreas

4: Stomach

1981:- Parietal cell secretes

1: Mucus

2: Pepsinogens

3: Gastrin

4: Intrinsic factor

1982:- Specific for GIST tumor is -

1: CD117

2: CD29

3: CD34

4: CD23

1983:- In a highly selective vagotomy, the vagal supply is severed to

1: Proximal two-thirds of stomach

2: Antrum

3: Pylorus

4: Whole of stomach

1984:- The diagnosis of congenital megacolon is confirmed by

1: Clinical features

2: Barium enema

3: Rectal biopsy

4: Recto-sigmoidoscopy

1985:- A patient with abdominal injury presents to the emergency department with signs of signs of peritonitis and shock. Airway and breathing were secured and IV fluids were started with 2 large bore cannulas. The next line of management should be

1: FAST

2: Exploratory Laparotomy under general anesthesia

3: Insertion of abdominal drain followed by laparotomy

4: Laparoscopy

1986:- Toxic megacolon is most commonly associated with

- 1: Ulcerative colitis
- 2: Crohn's disease
- 3: Whipple's disease
- 4: Reiter's disease

1987:- In discussing the treatment of a 42-year-old man with severe liver cirrhosis, the possibility of heterotopic transplantation is considered. Which statement about heterotopic liver transplantation is TRUE?

- 1: It implies removal of the recipient's liver.
- 2: It is preferable to orthotopic liver transplantation.
- 3: It should be done in the iliac vessels.
- 4: It is rarely associated with long-term survival.

1988:- A middle aged female presents with chronic pain in right side of abdomen with intermittent fever. Clinical examination revealed mild hepatomegaly and hence a contrast enhanced CT abdomen was performed. Based on the imaging characteristics of this focal lesion the most likely diagnosis is ?

- 1: Liver abscess
- 2: Hydatid cyst
- 3: Pseudocyst of pancreas
- 4: Hepatocellular carcinoma

1989:- Gilbe syndrome, true all except

- 1: Causes cirrhosis
- 2: Autosomal dominant
- 3: Normal liver function test

4: Normal histology

1990:- Oxyntic cells are found in -

- 1: Small intestine
- 2: Large intestine
- 3: Esophagus
- 4: Stomach

1991:- Multiphasic hepatic imaging includes all except

- 1: Early arterial phase
- 2: Hepatic parenchymal phase
- 3: Portal venous inflow phase
- 4: Capillary phase

1992:- Which of the following statement about volvulus is false

- 1: More common in psychiatric patients
- 2: Sigmoid volvulus is more common than caecal volvulus
- 3: Lower GI scopy is contraindicated in sigmoid volvulus
- 4: Volvulus of caecum is managed by conservative methods

1993:- On endoscopy there is Serpiginous Ulcers in Distal Esophagus with otherwise normal mucosa seen- Diagnosis is

- 1: Herpes Simplex
- 2: Candidiasis
- 3: Pill induced
- 4: CMV

1994:- A 74-year-old woman presents with 3 weeks of left lower quadrant abdominal pain, changes in bowel habits, and intermittent fever. Her temperature is 38degC (101degF), respirations are 19 per minute, and blood pressure is 130/80 mm Hg. Physical examination shows left lower quadrant tenderness. A CBC reveals neutrophilia. An abdominal-pelvic ultrasound examination is normal. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Appendicitis
- 2: Diverticulitis
- 3: Ovarian carcinoma
- 4: Renal colic

1995:- Feature of chronic pancreatitis with respect to pancreatic cancer are all except

- 1: Calcification
- 2: Duct penetrating sign
- 3: Duct/gland width ratio <0.5
- 4: Dilation of bile and pancreatic duct

1996:- Most common splanchnic aneurysm :

- 1: Splenic aery
- 2: Hepatic aery
- 3: Gastroduodenal aery
- 4: Superior mesenteric aery

1997:- Which of the following tumors is most commonly associated with pseudo maxima peritonei

- 1: Appendix
- 2: Gall bladder
- 3: Stomach

4: Pancreas

1998:- The predominant constituent of the pale yellow gallstones in the gallbladder is

- 1: Mucin glycoprotein
- 2: Calcium carbonate
- 3: Cholesterol
- 4: Calcium phosphate

1999:- Hepatocellular damage of Wilson's resembles

- 1: Acute hepatitis
- 2: Chronic hepatitis
- 3: Submassive liver necrosis
- 4: All of the above

2000:- Which of the following is true about Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP)?

- 1: Autosomal recessive trait
- 2: It is less common than HNPCC
- 3: Colorectal cancer develops in all patients before age 20.
- 4: 21

2001:- Most common Morphological difference between Ulcerative Colitis and Crohn's disease

- 1: Mucosal edema
- 2: Crypt abscess
- 3: Diffuse polyps
- 4: Lymphoid aggregates

2002:- All of the following is true about amoebic liver abscess except -

- 1: It is common in the left lobe of the liver
- 2: CT and USG are helpful for diagnosis
- 3: Metronidazole is the mainstay of treatment
- 4: Entamoeba Histolytica is acquired through the faeco oral route

2003:- Tone of LES is maintained by

- 1: Acetyl choline
- 2: Dopamine
- 3: Serotonine
- 4: VIP

2004:- Cullen's sign

- 1: Bluish discolouration of the flanks
- 2: Bluish discolouration in the umbilicus
- 3: Migratory thrombophelebitis
- 4: Subcutaneous fat necrosis

2005:- Treatment of gallstone ileus is

- 1: Cholecystectomy
- 2: Removal of obstruction
- 3: Cholecystectomy, closure of fistula and removal of stone by enterotomy
- 4: Cholecystectomy with closure of fistula

2006:- Stimulator of secretin secretion



- 1: Epinephrine
- 2: Acid
- 3: Acetylcholine
- 4: Fat

2007-: Primary sclerosing cholangitis, true are -

- 1: Females
- 2: Associated with IBD
- 3: Involves intra & extrahepatic ducts
- 4: ERCP not helpful

2008-: Laparoscopic operation for gastrointestinal reflux should be considered in a patient with any of the following situation Except

- 1: Barret's esophagus
- 2: Daily proton pump inhibitors for symptomatic relief
- 3: Esophageal stricture
- 4: Significant esophageal shoening

2009-: Cause of vasodilatation in spider nevi

- 1: Hepatotoxins
- 2: FSH
- 3: Estrogen
- 4: Testosterone

2010-: Proton pump inhibitors inhibit\_\_\_\_\_ in the parietal cells of stomach -

- 1: H+ K ATPase

2: Na Ca ATPase

3: Ligand gated K channel

4: Ligand gated Ca channel

2011-: Rossetti modification of Nissen's fundoplication means:

1: Excludes the stomach wall in the wrap

2: Include only the posterior stomach wall in the wrap

3: Include only the anterior stomach wall in the wrap

4: Include both the anterior and the posterior stomach wall in the wrap

2012-: Best prognosis for carcinoma of pancreas is in the region of:-

1: Head

2: Tail

3: Body

4: Periapillary

2013-: Best absorbable monosaccharide

1: Glucose

2: Mannose

3: Fructose

4: Lactose

2014-: Ossification of long bones begins at what age?

1: 3rd week of gestation

2: 7th week of gestation

3: 5th week of gestation

4: 9th week of gestation

2015-: Splenic rupture immediate treatment is

- 1: Laparotomy
- 2: Wait and watch
- 3: Resusciation
- 4: Diagnostic laparoscopy

2016-: Pseudopancreatic cyst is

- 1: Post traumatic cyst
- 2: Post Inflammatory cyst
- 3: Congenital cyst
- 4: Neoplastic cyst

2017-: Which of the following is/ are the imaging criteria for unresectable carcinoma of pancreas?

- 1: Metastatic spread to vertebrae
- 2: Invasion in duodenal wall
- 3: Irregular increase in density of omental fat
- 4: All the above

2018-: In acute liver injury-

- 1: AST/ALT ratio  $< 1$  occur in most of the hepatocellular conditions
- 2: AST/ALT ratio  $> 2:1$  suggestive of alcoholic liver disease
- 3: Synthesis of AST is inhibited by ethanol
- 4: In alcoholic liver disease AST/ALT ratio  $< 1$

2019-: Characteristic feature of Crohn's disease is?

- 1: Skip lesions
- 2: Toxic megacolon
- 3: Fibrosis is rare
- 4: Involvement is superficial

2020-: All of the following genes may be involved in development of carcinoma of colon  
Except

- 1: APC
- 2: Beta-Catenin
- 3: K-ras
- 4: Mismatch Repair Genes

2021-: Diagnostic investigation in carcinoma pancreas:-

- 1: MDCT
- 2: PET scan
- 3: ERCP
- 4: MRCP

2022-: Characteristic of protective epithelium is-

- 1: Regeneration of membrane
- 2: Microvilli
- 3: Thinness
- 4: Pinocytic vesicle

2023:- Which of the following anaemias is a risk factor for the development of gastric carcinoma

- 1: Pernicious anaemia
- 2: Megaloblastic anaemia
- 3: Aplastic anaemia
- 4: Haemolytic anaemia

2024:- Which of the following oral hypoglycemic agent is preferred in obese patients?

- 1: Tolbutamide
- 2: Glipizide
- 3: Gliclazide
- 4: Metformin

2025:- Whole thickness of bowel is involved with skin lesions in ?

- 1: Crohn' disease
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Irritable bowel disease
- 4: Both Crohn's and ulcerative colitis

2026:- All are complications of cirrhosis except

- 1: Coagulopathy
- 2: Splenomegaly
- 3: Osteoporosis
- 4: Haemophilia

2027:- The sengstaken tube must be maintain a pressure of \_\_\_\_\_ to stop bleeding from varices

1: 20mmHg

2: 25mmHg

3: 35mmHg

4: 45mmHg

2028:- Intrinsic factor is secreted by

1: G-cells

2: Pepsinogen secreting cells

3: Parietal or oxyntic cells

4: Pyloric glands

2029:- Major site for absorption of iron in GIT-

1: Duodenum

2: Ileum

3: Jejunum

4: Colon

2030:- Gastrotomy is

1: Open the stomach closed after tube insertion

2: Opening the stomach

3: Resecting the terminal part of stomach

4: Resecting the proximal part of stomach

2031:- In a patient only Anti HBsAg is positive in serum, all other viral markers are negative. This indicates

1: Acute hepatitis

- 2: Chronic active hepatitis
- 3: Persistent carrier
- 4: Immunized person with hepatitis B vaccine

2032:- Massive bleeding per rectum in a 70years patient is seen most commonly in

- 1: Carcinoma
- 2: Colitis
- 3: Diveiculosis
- 4: Polyps

2033:- Fistula is most common in

- 1: Crohn's disease
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Infective entero colitis
- 4: Coeliac sprue

2034:- Cholesterol gallstones are due to

- 1: Decreased motility of gallbladder
- 2: Hyopsecretion of bile salts
- 3: Hypocholesterolemia
- 4: All of the above

2035:- Which of the following is not a risk factor for squamous cell carcinoma esophagus?

- 1: Alcohol
- 2: Caustic injuries
- 3: HPV infection

4: Obesity

2036:- All of the following are the risk factors for carcinoma Gallbladder except

- 1: Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- 2: Porcelain gallbladder
- 3: Multiple 2cm gallstones
- 4: Choledochal cyst

2037:- Old male with H/O long intake of antibiotics. Diagnosis?

- 1: Pseudomembranous Colitis
- 2: Chrons
- 3: Ulcerative colitis
- 4: Amoebic colitis

2038:- A patient complains of pain in the upper portion of his neck on swallowing. He occasionally regurgitates undigested food shortly after eating. Which of the following is the most likely etiology of his problems?

- 1: Mallory-Weiss tear
- 2: Zenker's diverticulum
- 3: Schatzki rings
- 4: Traction diverticula

2039:- Antegrade cholecystectomy

- 1: Stas from fundus
- 2: Stas from cystic duct identification
- 3: Stas from hilar dissection
- 4: Considered unsafe



2040:- On a return visit after receiving a diagnosis of functional dyspepsia, a 35- year-old woman reports sensations of early satiety and discomfort in the epigastric region after a meal. These symptoms are most likely a result of:

- 1: Malfunction of adaptive relaxation in the gastric reservoir
- 2: Elevated frequency of contractions in the antral pump
- 3: An incompetent lower esophageal sphincter
- 4: Premature onset of the interdigestive phase of gastric motility

2041:- The Reynold's pentad of fever, jaundice, right upper quadrant pain, septic shock and mental status change is typical of

- 1: Cholangitis
- 2: Hepatitis
- 3: Cholecystitis
- 4: Pancreatitis

2042:- Chyme is formed by-

- 1: Esophagus
- 2: Stomach
- 3: Duodenum
- 4: Jejunum

2043:- Saw-tooth appearance on barium enema is seen in:

- 1: Carcinoma colon
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Crohn's disease
- 4: Diverticular disease

2044:- True about achalasia cardia, all Except

- 1: Elevated resting LES tone
- 2: Increased baseline intraesophageal pressure
- 3: Increased primary peristaltic waves in the esophagus
- 4: Increased risk of squamous cell ca

2045:- Which of the following is not a pa of management of hepatic encephalopathy?

- 1: Restriction of dietary protein
- 2: Lactulose
- 3: Rifaximin
- 4: Zinc supplementation

2046:- Incidence of gall stone is high in -

- 1: Paial hepatectomy
- 2: Ileal resection
- 3: Jejunal resection
- 4: Subtotal gastrectomy

2047:- A patient comes with hematemesis and melena. On the upper GI endoscopy, there were no significant findings. 2-days later the patient rebleeds. Next line of investigation is

- 1: Emergency angiography
- 2: Repeat upper GI endoscopy
- 3: Eteroscopy
- 4: Laprotomy

2048:- Mucosal invasion of intestine causes which type of diarrhea

- 1: Watery diarrhea
- 2: Rice stool
- 3: Dysentery
- 4: None

2049:- A 40-year old woman presented to the surgical OPD with features suggestive of colitis. She was on prolonged treatment with clindamycin. Fecal sample was positive for toxin produced by this agent. Her condition improved on treatment with metronidazole. The clinical condition is associated with -

- 1: Bacillus anthracis
- 2: Acinetobacter baumannii
- 3: Clostridium difficile
- 4: Listeria monocytogenes

2050:- Migration motor complex is due to which of the following?

- 1: Gastrin
- 2: CCK
- 3: Motilin
- 4: VIP

2051:- Sclerosing cholangitis Is most likely seen in?

- 1: Ulcerative colitis
- 2: Hemochromatosis
- 3: Wilson disease
- 4: Primary biliary cirrhosis

2052:- A 22-year-old woman presents with chronic diarrhea. She has no abdominal discomfort, feels well, and reports no weight loss or systemic symptoms. Physical examination reveals a healthy young woman who is 5'7" tall and weighs 150 lb. The complete physical examination is normal. Which of the following is the most likely cause of a secretory diarrhea in this young woman?

- 1: surreptitious use of stimulant laxatives
- 2: carcinoid tumor
- 3: ulcerative colitis
- 4: lactose deficiency

2053:- Cholangiocarcinoma has been associated with infection by

- 1: Paragonimus westermani
- 2: Clonorchis sinensis
- 3: Loa Loa
- 4: Schistosoma haematobium

2054:- Skip lesions seen on macroscopic visualization of gut wall is characteristic of

- 1: Ulcerative colitis
- 2: Crohn's colitis
- 3: Typhoid
- 4: Ischemic bowel disease

2055:- Which of the following is most appropriate for diagnosis of CBD stones

- 1: USG
- 2: ERCP
- 3: Endoscopy
- 4: IV cholangiography

2056:- Medical management of hydatid disease is indicated in

- 1: Pregnancy
- 2: Infected hydatid cyst
- 3: Moribund patients
- 4: Multiple peritoneal cyst

2057:- Based on Epidemiological studies, which of the following has been found to be most protective against carcinoma colon

- 1: High fiber diet
- 2: Low fat diet
- 3: Low selenium diet
- 4: Low protein diet

2058:- Which of the following drug is used for medical treatment of gall stones

- 1: Clemastine fumarate
- 2: Mizolastine
- 3: Lovastatin
- 4: Ursodeoxycholic acid

2059:- The most unlikely clinical feature of Hepatocellular carcinoma is -

- 1: Hepatomegaly
- 2: Raised a-fetoprotein levels
- 3: Raised alkaline phosphatase
- 4: Jaundice

2060:- All except one are true regarding Barrett's esophagus-

- 1: More incidence of sq. cell ca
- 2: Metaplasia
- 3: Columnar epithelium
- 4: Involves lower oesophagus

2061:- All are features seen in Chronic Pancreatitis except

- 1: Chronic persistent pain
- 2: Diarrhea, Steatorrhoea
- 3: Calcification
- 4: Paralytic ileus

2062:- The most common indication for liver transplantation in adult is

- 1: Portal vein thrombosis
- 2: Cirrhosis
- 3: Biliary atresia
- 4: None of the above

2063:- Triad of vomiting, abdominal distension and "String of beads" sign on abdominal X-ray is typically suggestive of?

- 1: Duodenal atresia
- 2: Small bowel obstruction
- 3: Large bowel obstruction
- 4: Gastric volvulus

2064:- Most common cause of malabsorption in our country is

- 1: Intestinal surgery

2: Gastric surgery

3: Sprue

4: Intestinal parasite

2065-: Diarrhoea is a feature of all the following except:

1: Pellagra

2: Diabetes mellitus

3: Antibiotic therapy

4: Steroids

2066-: Increasing difficulty in swallowing both for solids and liquids in a woman with bird's beak appearance in X-ray seen in

1: Achalasia cardia

2: Carcinoma

3: Reflux esophatitis

4: Barret's esophagus

2067-: Bronze diabetes is seen in-

1: Wilson's disease

2: Sarcoidosis

3: Lead intoxication

4: Hemochromatosis

2068-: Which of the following is false regarding Primary Sclerosing cholangitis?

1: Show beaded appearance of biliary tree

2: CBD is almost always involved

- 3: More common in females
- 4: Caudate lobe goes for hypertrophy

2069:- Absorptive function of the mucosa of intestine can be best assessed by -

- 1: d-Xylose test
- 2: NET- PABA test
- 3: Stool fat estimation
- 4: Urobilin levels

2070:- Bile acid has a detergent action due to

- 1: Formation of soap
- 2: Formation of zwitter ion
- 3: Amphipathic in nature
- 4: Formation of medium chain triglycerides

2071:- Which of the following drug is responsible for extrapyramidal side effects?

- 1: Metoclopramide
- 2: Cisapride
- 3: Domperidone
- 4: All of the above

2072:- A 60-year-old diabetic man is admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of acute cholecystitis. The WBC count is 28,000, and a plain film of the abdomen and CT scan show evidence of intramural gas in the gallbladder. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Emphysematous gallbladder
- 2: Acalculous cholecystitis
- 3: Cholangiohepatitis



4: Sclerosing cholangitis

2073:- Not a feature of CBD stone

- 1: Pain
- 2: Jaundice
- 3: Fever
- 4: Septic shock

2074:- Leucine aminopeptidase is elevated in obstruction of

- 1: Ureter
- 2: Urethra
- 3: Common bile duct
- 4: Spermatic cord

2075:- Gastric erosions are likely to be associated with the following condition except -

- 1: Pernicious anaemia
- 2: Cor pulmonale
- 3: Polycythemia rubra vera
- 4: Hepatic cirrhosis

2076:- Hour glass deformity is seen in

- 1: Carcinoma stomach
- 2: Peptic ulcer
- 3: Duodenal atresia
- 4: CHPS

2077:- The presence of anti-Saccharomyces cerevisiae antibody is a surrogate marker of one of the following-

- 1: Celiac disease
- 2: Crohn's disease
- 3: Ulcerative colitis
- 4: Tropical sprue

2078:- Most common complication of Whipple's procedure is

- 1: Delayed gastric emptying
- 2: Bleeding
- 3: Exocrine insufficiency
- 4: Anastomotic leak

2079:- A young man weighing 65 kg was admitted to the hospital with severe burns in a severe catabolic state. An individual in this state requires 40 kcal per kg body weight per day and 2 gms of protein/kg body weight/day. This young man was given a solution containing 20% glucose and 4.25% protein. If 3000 ml of solution is infused per day

- 1: The patient would not be getting sufficient protein
- 2: The calories supplied would be inadequate
- 3: Both proteins and calories would be adequate
- 4: Too much protein is being given

2080:- Bilirubin is absent in urine because it is

- 1: Distributed in the body fat
- 2: Conjugated with glucuronide
- 3: Not filterable
- 4: Lipophilic

2081:- All are true about insulinoma except

- 1: Usually asymptomatic & need no treatment
- 2: Usually small & multiple
- 3: Diazoxide & octreotide reduce insulin synthesis
- 4: Most common site is pancreas

2082:- Adenocarcinoma in oesophagus occurs in

- 1: Midline oesophagus
- 2: Upper oesophagus
- 3: Barrett's esophagus
- 4: Zenkers diverticulum

2083:- Mucinous ascites is seen in

- 1: Stomach ca
- 2: Nephrotic syndrome
- 3: TB
- 4: Cirrhosis

2084:- Which of the following parameter will be increased after hepatectomy?

- 1: Glucose
- 2: Fibrinogen
- 3: Estrogen
- 4: Conjugated bilirubin

2085:- Features of Blunt trauma abdomen maximum injury is to

- 1: Proximal ileum

2: Proximal jejunum

3: Midilium

4: Ileocaecal junction

2086:- Primary sclerosing cholangitis is associated with

1: Ulcerative cholangitis

2: Retroperitoneal fibrosis

3: Reidel's thyroiditis

4: All of the above

2087:- Most common cause of a Krukenberg tumour is

1: Ovarian cancer

2: HCC

3: Stomach cancer

4: RCC

2088:- In pernicious anemia, antibody is formed against

1: G cell

2: Parietal cell

3: Stem cell

4: All

2089:- What procedure was most recently performed on this patient?

1: Mitral-valve repair

2: Pancreatectomy

3: Roux-en-Y gastric bypass

## 4: Thyroidectomy

2090:- A patient with obstructive jaundice due to pancreatic cancer might have all of the following clinical findings except

- 1: A palpable gallbladder
- 2: Pain is early in the course of the disease
- 3: Pulmonary metastasis
- 4: Thrombocytopenia

2091:- Most common site of peptic ulcer is

- 1: 1st pa of duodenum
- 2: 2nd pa of duodenum
- 3: Antrum
- 4: Terminal ileum

2092:- Muir toyre syndrome shows-

- 1: Sebaceous keratomas
- 2: Lisch nodules
- 3: Intestinal polyp
- 4: Hvperelastic joints

2093:- Massive colonic bleeding in a patient of diveiculosis is from:

- 1: Inferior mesenteric aery
- 2: Superior mesenteric aery
- 3: Celiac aery
- 4: Gastro-duodenal aery

2094:- Cause of sudden loss of vision in alcoholic pancreatitis is

- 1: Central retinal artery obstruction
- 2: Acute congestive glaucoma
- 3: Puscher retinopathy
- 4: Sudden alcohol withdrawal

2095:- Gamma glutamate carboxypeptidase is linked with absorption of -

- 1: Riboflavin
- 2: Niacin
- 3: Folic acid
- 4: Pyridoxine

2096:- Microvascular steatosis is seen in all except

- 1: Alcoholic liver disease
- 2: Acute fatty liver of pregnancy
- 3: Methotrexate toxicity
- 4: Reye syndrome

2097:- Mass movement of the colon would be abolished by

- 1: Extrinsic denervation
- 2: Distension of the colon
- 3: Gastrocolic reflex
- 4: Destruction of Auerbach's plexus

2098:- Squamous cell carcinomas of the esophagus most commonly occur

- 1: At the GEJ
- 2: Middle 1/3rd
- 3: In the lower thoracic esophagus
- 4: Evenly distributed throughout the esophagus

2099:- All are secreted in zymogen form except

- 1: Pepsin
- 2: Trypsin
- 3: Lipase
- 4: Colipase

2100:- Criminal nerve of Grassi:

- 1: Anterior branch of vagus at pylorus
- 2: Anterior branch of vagus at Cardia
- 3: Proximal branch of posterior vagus
- 4: Distal branch of posterior vagus

2101:- True regarding common bile duct is all except

- 1: Opens 10cm distal to the pylorus
- 2: Lies anterior to IVC
- 3: Portal vein lies posterior to it
- 4: Usually opens into duodenum separate from the main pancreatic duct

2102:- Stone formation in Gall bladder is enhanced by all except -

- 1: Clofibrate therapy
- 2: Ileal resection

3: Cholestyramine therapy

4: Vagal stimulation

2103:- Both intr and extrahepatic Choledochal cyst is seen in

1: II

2: III

3: IV

4: V

2104:- All are true about ischemic colitis except :

1: IMA is commonly occluded in cases needing aortic ischemia

2: Ischaemia is more common in small bowel as compared to large bowel

3: Most common site of post ischemic structure is sigmoid

4: Transection of IMA doesn't need reimplantation if aortic surgery is attempted

2105:- Glibenclamide is preferred over chlorpropamide in the treatment of diabetes mellitus because the latter is more likely to cause:

1: Dilutional hyponatremia

2: Alcohol intolerance

3: Cholestatic jaundice

4: All of the above

2106:- Scalloping of edge of sigmoid colon on barium enema is seen in:

1: Pseudomembranous colitis

2: Intussusception

3: Ulcerative colitis



4: Ischemic colitis

2107:- True about acute pancreatitis All/Except -

- 1: Gallstones & alcohol are common
- 2: Sr. amylase levels increase after 72 hrs. of attack
- 3: Can cause secondary pleural effusion
- 4: Can present with shock

2108:- Commonest site of intestinal T.B.

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Jejunum
- 3: Ileum
- 4: Colon

2109:- Esophageal carcinoma is not predisposed by

- 1: Achalasia
- 2: Scleroderma
- 3: Corrosive intake
- 4: barrett's oesophagus

2110:- Intestinal motility is increased by

- 1: Secretin
- 2: Gastrin
- 3: CCK
- 4: None

2111:- Which of the following is the least sensitive in preoperative imaging of parathyroid in Primary hyperparathyroidism?

- 1: Sestamibi
- 2: Sestamibi SPECT
- 3: MRI
- 4: USG

2112:- Gastric emptying is mainly regulated by-

- 1: Neural reflexes
- 2: Enteric reflexes
- 3: Local hormones produced in stomach
- 4: Local hormones produced in duodenum

2113:- Not a contraindication of enteral nutrition:

- 1: Severe diarrhea
- 2: Severe pancreatitis
- 3: IBD
- 4: Intestinal fistula

2114:- Which inhibits gastric secretion?

- 1: Secretin
- 2: High gastric pH
- 3: Insulin
- 4: Calcium

2115:- In patient with chronic pancreatitis limited to tail and body with MPD diameter 4mm, ideal treatment would be

- 1: Stenting
- 2: Puestow's operation
- 3: Frey's operation
- 4: Distal pancreatectomy

2116:- Most common site for colon cancer is -

- 1: Caecum
- 2: Transversecolon
- 3: Rectosiigmoid
- 4: Ascendingcolon

2117:- Which of the following is a contraindication for medical management of gallstones

- 1: Radiopaque stones
- 2: Radiolucent stones
- 3: Normal functioning gallbladder
- 4: Small stones

2118:- Retrocardiac lucency with air-fluid level is seen in

- 1: Hiatus hernia
- 2: Distal end esophageal obstruction
- 3: Eventration of diaphragm
- 4: Zenker's diveiculum

2119:- In gallstone ileus, obstruction is seen at

- 1: Jejunum
- 2: Proximal ileum

3: Distal ileum

4: Colon

2120-: A 30-year-old man with AIDS complains of severe pain on swallowing. Upper GI endoscopy shows elevated, white plaques on a hyperemic and edematous esophageal mucosa. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1: Barrett esophagus

2: Candida esophagitis

3: Herpetic esophagitis

4: Reflux esophagitis

2121-: False about PSC

1: PSC in UC, the association is 30%

2: Low incidence of cholangitis

3: Increased incidence of colonic carcinoma in PSC+UC

4: Despite the presence of diffuse disease, hepatic duct bifurcation is most severely structured segment

2122-: Best Test for intestinal malabsorption -

1: D-xylose test

2: NBT-PABATEST

3: Fecal fatestimation

4: Schilling test

2123-: The most common facial abnormality seen in Gardener&s syndrome is

1: Ectodermal dyplasia

2: Odontomes

3: Multile osteomas

4: Dental cysts

2124:- Grey Turner's sign (Flank discolouration) is seen in

1: Acute pyelonephritis

2: Acute cholecystitis

3: Acute pancreatitis

4: Acute peritonitis

2125:- According to Bismuth strasberg classification of the bile duct injury, causing occlusion of a branch of biliary tree would be which type

1: Type A

2: Type B

3: Type C

4: Type D

2126:- Most commonly liver transplant in infants is done for

1: Biliary atresia

2: Hemochromatosis

3: Biliary cirrhosis

4: Uremia

2127:- False regarding CA GB

1: T1a: simple cholecystectomy

2: T1b: Extended cholecystectomy

3: T1a: Extended cholecystectomy if carcinoma in neck of gallbladder

4: Excision of po sites improves survival

2128-: Curling&s ulcer is seen in

- 1: Drowning
- 2: Burns
- 3: Electric shock
- 4: Intracranial tumor

2129-: 'String of beads' appearance on abdominal X-ray is seen in

- 1: Small bowel obstruction
- 2: Large bowel obstruction
- 3: Meconium ileus
- 4: Gastric outlet obstruction

2130-: Which of the following is not the effect of ranitidine as compared to cimetidine?

- 1: Action on H<sub>2</sub> receptors
- 2: Given orally
- 3: Used with proton pump blockers
- 4: Anti-androgenic action

2131-: Which substance evokes the umami taste sensation in humans?

- 1: Glucose
- 2: Glutamic acid
- 3: Glucosamine
- 4: Gelatin

2132:- Which of the following drug is not the definite cause of acute pancreatitis?

- 1: Azathioprine
- 2: Pentamidine
- 3: Metronidazole
- 4: L-asparaginase

2133:- When a 'spontaneous perforation' of the esophagus occurs as a result of severe barotraumas while a person vomits against a closed glottis, the condition is known as:

- 1: Mallory-Weiss syndrome
- 2: Plummer-Vinson syndrome
- 3: Kaagener's syndrome
- 4: Boerhaave's syndrome

2134:- Obstruction of IVC leads to

- 1: Dilatation of thoracoepigastric veins
- 2: Caput medusae
- 3: Hemorrhoids
- 4: Esophageal varices

2135:- Contraindication of TIPSS is

- 1: HPS
- 2: HRS
- 3: VOD
- 4: BCS

2136:- Snow storm ascites is seen in

- 1: Meconium ileus
- 2: Hirschsprung disease
- 3: Ileocaecal tuberculosis
- 4: Pseudomyxoma peritonei

2137:- A 50-year-old patient develops sudden left lower chest pain and epigastric pain after vomiting. The patient shows diaphoresis, breath sounds are decreased on the left, and there is abdominal guarding. The most appropriate diagnostic test is:

- 1: Aoography
- 2: Esophagoscopy
- 3: Electrocardiogram
- 4: Film of the chest

2138:- Why is sugar added to ORS?

- 1: Enhance acceptability
- 2: Enhance salt absorption
- 3: Enhance shelf life
- 4: Enhance taste

2139:- The most common intraperitoneal abscess following peritonitis

- 1: Subphrenic
- 2: Pelvic
- 3: Paracolic
- 4: Interloop

2140:- Increased IgA levels are seen in

- 1: Alcoholic hepatitis



- 2: Alcoholic cirrhosis
- 3: Microvesicular fatty change
- 4: Macrovesicular fatty change

2141:- Risk factor for the development of gastric Carcinoma among the following is

- 1: Blood group O
- 2: Duodenal ulcer
- 3: Intestinal hyperplasia
- 4: Intestinal metaplasia type III

2142:- Antiendomysial antibody is use in the diagnosis of-

- 1: Tropical spure
- 2: Whipples disease
- 3: Celiac sprue
- 4: Ulcerative colitis

2143:- Medical treatment of acute pancreatitis includes

- 1: Calcium
- 2: Glucagon
- 3: Aprotinin
- 4: Cholestyramine

2144:- Which of the follwing statements about Pancreatic Carcinoma is not true

- 1: Mutation in P53 gene is associated in 75% of cases
- 2: Hereditary Pancreatitis significantly increases the risk
- 3: Median survival in locally advanced (stage III) disease is 3-6 months

4: Five year survival after curative pancreatico duodenectomy is 15-20%

2145:- Which of the following is the earliest change in intestine which occurs in Crohn's disease?

- 1: Cobblestone appearance
- 2: Aphthous ulcer
- 3: Perforation
- 4: Stricture

2146:- All of the following are features of Paterson-Brown-Kelly syndrome, except:

- 1: Esophageal mucosal webs
- 2: Megaloblastic anemia
- 3: Glossitis
- 4: Cheilosis

2147:- A 30 year - old male has jaundice. Blood examination shows total serum bilirubin 21 mg%, direct bilirubin 9.6 mg % and alkaline phosphatase 84 KA units. The Diagnosis is :-

- 1: Haemolytic jaundice
- 2: Viral hepatitis
- 3: Chronic active hepatitis
- 4: Obstructive jaundice

2148:- Which of the following is not true about Milan's criteria

- 1: Single tumor <5cm in size
- 2: 3 nodules <3 cm in size
- 3: >5 nodules
- 4: No extra hepatic disease

2149:- A highly sensitive and specific marker for detecting intestinal inflammation as in ulcerative colitis is:

- 1: C-reactive protein (CRP)
- 2: Fecal lactoferrin
- 3: Fecal calprotectin
- 4: Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)

2150:- Lymphoid tissue is seen in which parotid tumor

- 1: Wahins tumor
- 2: Adenoid cystic
- 3: Mucoepidermoid
- 4: Pleomorphic adenoma

2151:- Mallory hyaline is characteristic feature of?

- 1: Hepatocellular carcinoma
- 2: Primary biliary cirrhosis
- 3: Alcoholic liver disease
- 4: Liver abscess

2152:- Most common antibody in autoimmune hepatitis is

- 1: u1RNP
- 2: Anti-5m
- 3: ANA
- 4: Anti-LKM

2153:- Which is not component of left isomerism?

- 1: Polysplenia
- 2: Midline liver
- 3: Left sided IVC
- 4: Duplication of gallbladder

2154:- All are true regarding Hepatocellular carcinoma except..

- 1: HCV risk factor
- 2: OCPs causes
- 3: Focal nodular hyperplasia most malignant
- 4: Chromosomal abnormalities are common

2155:- Post operative pancreatitis is seen in which type of surgery

- 1: Billroth type I
- 2: Splenectomy
- 3: Nephrectomy
- 4: Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy

2156:- Central dot sign is seen in-

- 1: Caroli's disease
- 2: Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- 3: Polycystic liver disease
- 4: Liver hamartoma

2157:- Which of the following causes least irritation of the peritoneal cavity -

- 1: Bile

2: Gastric enzymes

3: Blood

4: Pancreatic enzymes

2158:- Multiple transverse small intestinal ulcers with undermined edges, are commonly found in patients of:

1: Typhoid

2: Tuberculosis

3: Amoebiasis

4: Regional ileitis (Crohn's disease)

2159:- Colon carcinogenesis is associated with all except

1: APC

2: kRAS

3: B-catenin

4: None

2160:- Left sided portal hypertension is best treated by

1: Splenectomy

2: Portocaval shunt

3: Lino-renal ligament

4: Spleno-renal shunt

2161:- False about biliary cystadenoma

1: CT scan is used for diagnosis

2: CA 19-9 is elevated

3: Intra hepatic location

4: Common in males

2162:- True about colonic volvulus

1: Most common in caecum

2: Common in psychiatric pt.

3: Bird's beak sign

4: May present as intestinal obstruction

2163:- Eradication of *Helicobacter pylori* has been proved to beneficial in which of the following disorders of the stomach

1: Low grade malt lymphoma

2: Erosive gastritis

3: Carcinoma stomach

4: Gastroesophageal disease

2164:- All are true about liver hemangioma except

1: CHF is very common

2: Incidental detection

3: Consumptive Coagulopathy can occur

4: Spontaneous regression is seen

2165:- Most common tumour of pancreas is

1: Adeno-carcinoma

2: Squamous cell carcinoma

3: Adeno-squamous cell carcinoma

4: Duct cell adeno carcinoma

2166:- Centroacinar cells are characteristic of

- 1: Liver
- 2: Kidney
- 3: Pancreas
- 4: Spleen

2167:- Which of the following is not a precipitating factor for hepatic encephalopathy in patients with chronic liver disease -

- 1: Hypokalemia
- 2: Hyponatremia
- 3: Hypoxia
- 4: Metabolic acidosis

2168:- HC1 secretion in gastric phase is increase by

- 1: Pepsinogen
- 2: CCK
- 3: Gastrin
- 4: Secretin

2169:- All of the following are seen in active chronic hepatitis B except -

- 1: IgM against core antigen
- 2: Total core antibody
- 3: HbeAg
- 4: HbsAg

2170:- Interferons in chronic hepatitis B given in -

- 1: Early onset
- 2: HBV replication
- 3: Normal ALT
- 4: All the above

2171:- Most common type of gastric carcinoma is?

- 1: Squamous cell carcinoma
- 2: Adenocarcinoma
- 3: Lymphoma
- 4: Leiomyosarcoma

2172:- Vitamin B is absorbed from which pa of intestine

- 1: Jejunum
- 2: Ileum
- 3: Duodenum
- 4: Caecum

2173:- A 45-year-old man with a long history of alcohol intake comes into the emergency room with upper gastrointestinal (UGI) bleeding. Urgent endoscopy reveals the following findings. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: esophageal varices
- 2: esophageal carcinoma
- 3: foreign body
- 4: tertiary waves



2174:- Mallory hyaline is

- 1: Vimentin
- 2: Cytokeratin
- 3: Keratin
- 4: Collagen

2175:- Which of the following has the highest potential of progression into cancer

- 1: Adenomatous polyp
- 2: Hyperplastic polyp
- 3: Juvenile polyp
- 4: Hamaomatous polyp

2176:- Slow waves/ BER are in increasing order in the following pas of GIT

- 1: Jejunum > Sigmoid colon > Stomach
- 2: Jejunum < Sigmoid colon < Stomach
- 3: Stomach > Sigmoid colon > Jejunum
- 4: Stomach < Sigmoid colon < Jejunum

2177:- Coronary cabal fistula is

- 1: Inokuchi
- 2: Warren's
- 3: Eck's fistula
- 4: Shamik

2178:- In a patient with sponteneous biliary enteric fistula the most common site of communication with gall bladder is

- 1: Duodenum
- 2: Jejunum
- 3: Ileum
- 4: Transverse colon

2179:- Drug induced lupus antibodies are found in -

- 1: Anti-Rho
- 2: Ds-DNA
- 3: Anti-Sm
- 4: Anti-histone antibody

2180:- Splenectomy is often indicated in the management of which of the following?

- 1: Hereditary spherocytosis
- 2: Hereditary neurofibromatosis
- 3: Aplastic anemia
- 4: Pheochromocytoma

2181:- Most common site of carcinoid in gut is -

- 1: Esophagus
- 2: Appendix
- 3: ileum
- 4: Rectum

2182:- Features suggestive of Acute cholecystitis on CT abdomen are all Except

- 1: Pericholecystic fluid
- 2: Presence of gallstones

3: Contracted gall bladder

4: Air in the gallbladder wall

2183-: A 19-year-old man has a long history of weight loss, abdominal distention, bloating, and diarrhea. Investigation reveals steatorrhea, and a small bowel biopsy reveals blunting and flattening of villi.

1: celiac disease

2: gastrinoma

3: hyperthyroidism

4: associated with skin pigmentation

2184-: Best prognosis after whipple's is seen in

1: Cholangiocarcinoma

2: CA duodenum

3: CA pancreas

4: Ampullary carcinoma

2185-: The triad of diabetes, gallstones and steatorrhea is associated with which one of the following tumors ?

1: Gastrinomas

2: Somatostatinomas

3: VIPmas

4: Glucagonomas

2186-: Migrating motility complex

1: Occurs upon arrival of food in the stomach

2: Begins in the lower pa of the small intestine

- 3: Are initiated by pacemaker cells in the intestine
- 4: Occurs at a rate of 5 cms per minute from the stomach

2187:- Carcinoma of pancreas associated with

- 1: Hypoglycemia
- 2: Syndrome of inappropriate secretion of ADH
- 3: Erythropoiesis is due to erythropoietin
- 4: Hypercalcemia

2188:- The most important cholorectic is:

- 1: Bile salt
- 2: CCK
- 3: Secretin
- 4: Gastrin

2189:- Antibiotics are useful in all of the following conditions except -

- 1: Whipple disease
- 2: Blind loop syndrome
- 3: Celiac disease
- 4: Colon polyps

2190:- Which hormone causes increased food intake-

- 1: Leptin
- 2: Cart
- 3: Serotonin
- 4: Ghrelin

2191:- True regarding cholangiocarcinoma

- 1: Sclerosing variety is most common
- 2: Multifocal in 40%
- 3: Jaundice typically precedes pruritus
- 4: Adjuvant therapy improves survival

2192:- The transition between the stomach and duodenum is marked by

- 1: Vein of Mayo
- 2: Hepatoduodenal ligament
- 3: Gastroduodenal artery
- 4: Incisura

2193:- Skip lesions of colon with epithelioid granuloma are usually seen with

- 1: Crohn's disease
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Intestinal TB
- 4: Sarcoidosis

2194:- All are prehepatic causes of cirrhosis except

- 1: Portal vein thrombosis
- 2: Splenic vein thrombosis
- 3: Massive splenomegaly
- 4: Severe congestive heart failure

2195:- An old man presenting to the Emergency following about of prolonged vomiting with excessive haematemesis following alcohol ingestion is likely to suffer from

- 1: Mallory - Weiss syndrome
- 2: Oesophageal varices
- 3: Gastric Cancer
- 4: Bleeding disorder

2196:- Fulminant hepatitis E is seen in?

- 1: Pregnant women
- 2: Infants
- 3: Malnourished males
- 4: Adolescents

2197:- A 22-year-old man with inflammatory bowel disease is noted to have a "string sign" in the ileal area on barium enema. In which of the following conditions is this sign most often seen?

- 1: in the stenotic or nonstenotic phase of the disease
- 2: in the stenotic phase only
- 3: as a rigid, nondistensible phenomenon
- 4: with gastric involvement

2198:- Pseudomyxoma peritonei- causes:a) Mucocele of appendixb) Mucinous ovarian tumorc) Ovarian dermoidd) Adenocarcinoma of colone) Carcinoma ovary

- 1: abcd
- 2: bcde
- 3: acde
- 4: abde

2199:- All of the following statements about Xanthogranulomatous are true except

- 1: Foam cells are seen
- 2: Yellow nodules are seen
- 3: Multinucleated giant cells are seen
- 4: Associated with tuberculosis

2200:- The total fluid secreted by the salivary gland, stomach, and intestine in a day is

- 1: 3000ml
- 2: 4000ml
- 3: 5000ml
- 4: 6000ml

2201:- True regarding Crohn's disease is all Except

- 1: Scleroderma
- 2: Transmural involvement
- 3: Cobble stone appearance
- 4: Skin involvement

2202:- All are features of pseudopancreatic cyst except

- 1: Follows acute pancreatitis
- 2: Lined by false epithelium
- 3: May regress spontaneously
- 4: Treatment of choice is percutaneous aspiration

2203:- Total colonic aganglionosis is a variant of?

- 1: Crohn's disease

- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Hirschsprung's disease
- 4: Tropical sprue

2204-: Transverse ulcers are seen in

- 1: Typhoid
- 2: Tuberculosis
- 3: Amoebiasis
- 4: Ulcerative colitis

2205-: Which is true about gallstones

- 1: Pigment gallstones are most common
- 2: Bacterial nidus of infection may be seen
- 3: Even if asymptomatic gallbladder should be removed
- 4: They are mostly solitary

2206-: Iron is absorbed predominantly in the

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Duodenum
- 3: Ileum
- 4: Colon

2207-: Peritoneal metastasis in colon cancer is staged as

- 1: M1a
- 2: M1b
- 3: M1c



4: M1d

2208:- A patient is admitted with severe pain in the abdomen, nausea, vomiting and fever. The most likely diagnosis

- 1: Perforated peptic ulcer
- 2: Intestinal obstruction
- 3: Acute pancreatitis
- 4: Acute cholecystitis

2209:- About hepatic adenoma, all are true except

- 1: Increased glycogen and fat in hepatocytes
- 2: Normal liver architecture
- 3: Bile ductules are not seen
- 4: Tumor markers are normal

2210:- Barrett's esophagus is diagnosed by-

- 1: Squamous metaplasia
- 2: Intestinal metaplasia
- 3: Squamous dysplasia
- 4: Intestinal dysplasia

2211:- A 49-year-old woman has a history of peptic ulcer disease for which she has been treated with proton pump inhibitors. She has had nausea with vomiting for the past 2 months. Upper GI endoscopy reveals three circumscribed, round, smooth lesions in the gastric body from 1 to 2 cm in diameter. Biopsies are taken and microscopically show the lesions to consist of irregular glands that are cystically dilated and lined by flattened parietal and chief cells. No inflammation, *Helicobacter pylori*, metaplasia, or dysplasia is present. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Fundic gland polyps

2: Gastric adenomas

3: Hyperplastic polyps

4: Hypertrophic gastropathy

2212:- Pascal's law is used in which technique of hernia repair?

1: Lichtenstein mesh repair

2: Stoppa's preperitoneal repair

3: Bassini's repair

4: Darning repair

2213:- Cork screw appearance on radiography is seen in-

1: Achlasia cardia

2: Carcinoma esophagus

3: Hiatus hernia

4: Diffuse esophageal spasm

2214:- In a child which disease is misdiagnosed as appendicitis?

1: Gastroenteritis

2: Lymphadenitis

3: Intussusception

4: All of the above

2215:- Enterokinase is an activator of:

1: Trypsinogen

2: Trypsin

3: Chymotrypsin

4: Antitrypsin

2216:- In a course of epidemic of hepatitis, fulminant hepatitis is seen in

- 1: Malnourished child
- 2: Pregnant female
- 3: Old age
- 4: Child < 15 years

2217:- A patient with steatorrhea has microcytic anemia. The urine excretion of D-Xylose after 25 gm oral D- Xylose is 2.5 gm. He Is suffering from:

- 1: Celiac sprue
- 2: Chronic pancreatitis
- 3: Tropical sprue
- 4: Ileal resection

2218:- Intrinsic factor of castle is present in:

- 1: Chief cells
- 2: Fundus cells
- 3: Goblet cells
- 4: Parietal cells

2219:- A 20-year-old male has type 1 diabetes mellitus. For tight control of his blood sugar levels, the most appropriate regimen is?

- 1: Evening injections of mixed regular insulin and insulin glargine
- 2: Morning injections of insulin detemir, supplemented by small amounts of insulin aspa at food times
- 3: Morning injection of NPH insulin and evening injection of regular insulin

4: Morning injections of mixed insulin lispro and insulin glulisine

2220:- Best test for esophageal varices is

- 1: CT scan
- 2: Gastroesophagoscopy
- 3: Tomography
- 4: Ultrasound

2221:- False about GB polyps

- 1: Adenomyomatosis <1 cm, pedunculated
- 2: Cholesterol polyps are most common
- 3: Symptomatic polyps are indication for cholecystectomy
- 4: Polyp with stone is an increased risk of malignancy

2222:- According to Hagitt&s classification, a polyp invading neck in between head and stalk is level:

- 1: 1
- 2: 2
- 3: 3
- 4: 4

2223:- Which virus causes hepatocellular carcinoma

- 1: Arbo
- 2: Herpes
- 3: Hepatitis-A
- 4: Hepatitis-B

2224:- Consider the following prognostic parameters of acute pancreatitis

- 1: Rise in blood urea nitrogen over 5 mg\dl
- 2: Hematocrit decrease over 10%
- 3: Base deficit more than 4 mmol\lit
- 4: Blood glucose over 10 mmol\lit

2225:- Maximum postprandial motility is seen in

- 1: Ascending colon
- 2: Transverse colon
- 3: Descending colon
- 4: Sigmoid colon

2226:- Most common site of anorectal abscess is?

- 1: Perianal
- 2: Ischiorectal
- 3: Pelvirectal
- 4: Intersphincteric

2227:- Which enzyme is not release as proenzyme?

- 1: Pepsin
- 2: Amylase
- 3: Trypsin
- 4: Chymotrypsin

2228:- Pringle manoeuvre may be required for treatment of

- 1: Injury to tail of pancreas
- 2: Mesentric ischemia
- 3: Bleeding esophageal varices
- 4: Liver laceration

2229:- Howel-Jolly bodies may be seen after

- 1: Hepatectomy
- 2: Splenectomy
- 3: Pancreatectomy
- 4: Cholecystectomy

2230:- In Carcinoma head of pancreas, Nausea & vomiting is due to:

- 1: External Compression of duodenum
- 2: Portal vein infiltration
- 3: Proliferation infiltration of tumor into duodenum
- 4: Chemotherapy related

2231:- A highly sensitive and specific marker for detecting intestinal inflammation in ulcerative colitis is:

- 1: CRP
- 2: Fecal lactoferrin
- 3: Fecal calprotectin
- 4: Leukocytosis

2232:- Organism associated with fish consumption and also causes carcinoma gallbladder

- 1: Gnathostoma

2: Anglostrongyloidosis cantonensis

3: Clonorchis sinensis

4: H. diminuta

2233-: Glucose transporter in myocyte is:

1: GLUT1

2: GLUT2

3: GLUT3

4: GLUT4

2234-: One of the following feature is true regarding Crohn's disease

1: Presence of Non-caseating granulomas

2: Associated with Backwash ileitis

3: Presence of Pseudopolyps

4: Associated with Broad based ulcers

2235-: The gold standard for diagnosis of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is:

1: Barium swallow

2: Endoscopy

3: 24-hours pH monitoring

4: Esophageal manometry

2236-: Acute mesenteric lymphadenitis is caused by

1: Ecoli

2: Staphylococcus

3: Hemophilus

4: Yersinia

2237:- All of the following cancers commonly metastasize to the liver Except

1: Breast

2: Prostate

3: Colon

4: Pancreas

2238:- Treatment of Anal canal stage 2 is

1: Chemoradiation

2: Abdominoperineal resection

3: Chemotherapy and surgery

4: Radiotherapy only

2239:- Which clears and flushes food during inter-digestive period?

1: Gastrin

2: Migrating motor complex

3: Secretin

4: CCK

2240:- Crack-Nut oesophagus seen in

1: Carcinoma oesophagus

2: Cardiospasm

3: Achalasia cardia

4: Barrett's oesophagus



2241:- Gold standard investigation for chronic pancreatitis

- 1: MRI
- 2: ERCP
- 3: Pancreatic function tests
- 4: Faecal fat estimation

2242:- Pancreaticoduodenectomy is the treatment of choice for:

- 1: Duodenal carcinoma
- 2: Pancreatic carcinoma
- 3: Gallbladder carcinoma
- 4: Gastric carcinoma

2243:- In early gastric carcinoma malignancy is confined to:

- 1: Mucosa
- 2: Mucosa and submucosa
- 3: Gastric wall without lymph node metastasis
- 4: Gastric glands

2244:- Ulcerative colitis associated features include all except:

- 1: Iritis
- 2: Arthritis
- 3: Urethritis
- 4: Pyoderma

2245:- Barrett's esophagus result in which type of carcinoma:

- 1: Adenocarcinoma

- 2: Squamous cell
- 3: Adenosquamous
- 4: Basal cell carcinoma

2246-: A 23-year-old woman, G2, P1, gave birth at term to a boy of normal weight and length following an uncomplicated pregnancy. The infant initially did well, but at 6 weeks, he began feeding poorly for 1 week, and his mother noticed that much of the milk he ingested was forcefully vomited within 1 hour. Now, on physical examination, the infant is afebrile, and there are no external anomalies. A midabdominal mass is palpable. Bowel sounds are active. The medical history indicates that both the mother and her first child had the same illness during infancy. Which of the following conditions is most likely to explain these findings?

- 1: Annular pancreas
- 2: Diaphragmatic hernia
- 3: Duodenal atresia
- 4: Pyloric stenosis

2247-: Ileal obstruction due to round worm obstruction treatment is

- 1: Resection with end to end anastomosis
- 2: Resection with side to side anastomosis
- 3: Enterotomy, removal of worms and primary closure
- 4: Diversion

2248-: Which of the following is single most important indicator of likelihoodness of progression of hepatitis to liver cirrhosis

- 1: Etiology
- 2: Associated serological findings
- 3: Presence of bridging necrosis
- 4: Presence of Mallory hyaline

2249:- Maximum risk of carcinoma pancreas is seen in which of these?

- 1: Hereditary atypical multiple mole melanoma syndrome
- 2: Hereditary pancreatitis
- 3: Peutz-Jegher's syndrome
- 4: Familial adenomatous polyposis

2250:- Enterohepatic circulation is necessary for the secretion of

- 1: Bile
- 2: Internal Juice
- 3: Pancreatic Juice
- 4: Gastric Juice

2251:- In blood, bilirubin is with

- 1: Protein
- 2: Steroid
- 3: Vitamin
- 4: Carbohydrates

2252:- All of the following statements about splenic aery are true Except that it

- 1: Has a touous course
- 2: Is a branch of celiac trunk
- 3: Has branches that anastomose freely within the spleen
- 4: Supplies the greater curvature of stomach

2253:- All of these familial conditions increase the risk of pancreatic cancer Except

- 1: Adenomatous polyposis coli
- 2: Hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer
- 3: Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
- 4: Hereditary breast and ovarian cancer

2254:- Goblet cells secrete

- 1: HCl
- 2: Pepsin
- 3: Mucus
- 4: Serotonin

2255:- Cardiac end of stomach lies at which rib?

- 1: 8th rib
- 2: 7th rib
- 3: 9th rib
- 4: 10th rib

2256:- A 69 year old male patient having coronary artery disease was found to have gall bladder stones while undergoing a routine ultrasound of the abdomen. There was no history of biliary colic or jaundice at any time. What is the best treatment advice for such a patient for his gallbladder stones -

- 1: Open cholecystectomy
- 2: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy
- 3: No surgery for gallbladder stones
- 4: ERCP and removal of gallbladder stones

2257:- Most common complication of common bile duct exploration

- 1: Retained stone
- 2: Pancreatitis
- 3: Stricture of CBD
- 4: T-tube displacement

2258:- Zollinger Ellison syndrome is caused by -

- 1: Gastrin secreting tumor
- 2: Somatostatin secreting tumor
- 3: CCK secreting tumor
- 4: Adrenalin secreting tumor

2259:- Howah operation is done for

- 1: Achalasia cardia
- 2: Frontal sinusitis
- 3: Pyloric stenosis
- 4: EDH

2260:- Treatment of pseudopancreatic cyst is -

- 1: Percutaneous drainage
- 2: Pancreatectomy
- 3: Internal drainage (surgical)
- 4: All of the above

2261:- Gall stones does not contain

- 1: Oxalates
- 2: Cholesterol

3: Phosphate

4: Carbonate

2262:- Ramu 40 year old man, chronic Alcoholic, diagnosed as cirrhosis, presents with a lump in the right lobe of liver. Serum AFP level is normal. Most probable diagnosis is

1: Fibro hyperplasia

2: Hepatocellular carcinoma

3: Secondaries

4: Hepatic adenoma

2263:- Clinical features of Choledochal cyst in adult are

1: Pain, lump and intermittent jaundice

2: Pain, fever and intermittent jaundice

3: Pain, lump and progressive jaundice

4: Pain, fever and progressive jaundice

2264:- A 30 year old lady presents with features of malabsorption and iron deficiency anemia. Duodenal biopsy shows complete villous atrophy. Which of the following antibody is likely to be present.

1: Antiendomysial antibodies

2: Anti-goblet cell antibodies

3: Anti-Saccharomyces cerevisae antibodies

4: Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies

2265:- Features of intestinal obstruction : clinically/investigatiuon by

1: Abdominal distension

2: Vomiting

3: Fluid level in X-ray >4

4: Localized tenderness

2266-: Colonoscopy performed on a 25-year-old woman with eating disorder showed dark brown to black pigmentary deposit in the lining of the large intestine. Histopathology of biopsy revealed pigment laden macrophages within the lamina propria. The woman on probing revealed use of laxatives for the 9 months to lose weight. What could be the probable laxative agent that could have caused these findings?

1: Senna

2: Sorbitol

3: Castor oil

4: Bisacodyl

2267-: A patient with abdominal pain diarrhea and weight loss. He gives a history of taking treatment for pulmonary TB. What does the barium film of the patient show?

1: Saw tooth

2: Intestinal perforation

3: Pulled up cecum

4: Diverticulum formation

2268-: Scrambled egg appearance is seen in:

1: Ca pancreas

2: Ca esophagus

3: Ca urinary bladder

4: Ca prostate

2269-: Best test to differentiate between medical and surgical jaundice is

1: Alkaline phosphatase

2: Bilirubin and serum enzymes

3: Enzymes

4: Ultrasound

2270:- A 69 year old male patient having coronary Aery disease was found to have gallbladder stones while undergoing a routine ultrasound of the abdomen. There was no history of biliary colic or jaundice at any time. What is the best treatment advice for such a patient for his gallbladder stones

1: Open cholecystectomy

2: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy

3: No surgery for gallbladder stones

4: ERCP and removal of gallbladder stones

2271:- A 23-year-old male college student has a history of liver cirrhosis due to Kimmelstiel-Wilson syndrome (abnormality in copper metabolism). He should be treated with which of the following?

1: Penicillamine as soon as the diagnosis is established

2: Penicillamine after variceal bleeding has occurred

3: A portocaval shunt

4: Sclerosis of the esophageal varices as a prophylactic measure

2272:- Antigliadin antibodies are detectable in -

1: Tropica sprue

2: Whipple's disease

3: Celiac disease

4: Intestinal lymphoma

2273:- True about cephalic phase of gastric acid secretion-



- 1: Due to Gastrin
- 2: Accounts for 20% of output
- 3: Occurs when food is in stomach
- 4: Enterogastric reflex is involved in secretion

2274:- All are true about carcinoma oesophagus except

- 1: Squamous cell is most common type of cancer
- 2: Squamous is increasing in incidence
- 3: Squamous is more common in upper two-third of oesophagus
- 4: Adenocarcinoma is common in lower third of oesophagus

2275:- Gallbladder bile is different from hepatic bile in that it has

- 1: Less water
- 2: Less fatty acids
- 3: More chloride
- 4: Less solids

2276:- Similarity between FNH and hepatic adenoma are all except

- 1: Hemoperitoneum is common
- 2: Biliary abnormalities are seen
- 3: More common in females
- 4: Associated with OCP's

2277:- A 35-year-old woman presents with 6-month history of skin rash and fatigue. Physical examination shows pallor and a necrotizing erythematous skin rash of her lower body. Laboratory studies reveal mild anemia and fasting blood glucose of 160 mg/dL. A CT scan of the abdomen demonstrates a 2-cm mass in the pancreas. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Carcinoid tumor
- 2: Gastrinoma
- 3: Glucagonoma
- 4: Insulinoma

2278:- Diverticulum most common site is-

- 1: Sigmoid colon
- 2: Ileum
- 3: Ascending colon
- 4: Transverse colon

2279:- During sclerotherapy (by endoscopy), following are complications except -

- 1: Hepatic encephalopathy
- 2: Perforation
- 3: Stenosis
- 4: Fibrosis

2280:- Which of the following is the pacemaker of the gastrointestinal tract?

- 1: P cells
- 2: Oxyntic cells
- 3: Interstitial cells of Cajal
- 4: Parietal cells

2281:- All of the following polyps are premalignant except

- 1: Juvenile polyposis syndrome
- 2: Familial polyposis syndrome

- 3: Juvenile polyp
- 4: Peutz jeger syndrome

2282:- Ground glass hepatocytes are seen in which of the Viral hepatitis

- 1: HAV
- 2: HBV
- 3: HCV
- 4: HDV

2283:- Gasless abdomen on X-ray is found in all except:

- 1: Annular pancreas
- 2: Duodenal atresia
- 3: Pyloric stenosis
- 4: Meckle diverticulum

2284:- Prophylactic Cholecystectomy is done in

- 1: Calcified GB
- 2: Diabetes
- 3: Asymptomatic gallstones
- 4: Family history of gallstones

2285:- A most common cause of esophageal perforation at the site of cricopharynx -

- 1: Spontaneous
- 2: Iatrogenic
- 3: Traumatic
- 4: None

2286:- True about rectal Ca

- 1: MC type adenocarcinoma
- 2: Surgery is the treatment of choice
- 3: Surgical treatment indicated inspite of hepatic metastasis
- 4: APR done in lesions of upper zone

2287:- Mutation not seen in diffuse type of gastric cancer?

- 1: E-cadherin
- 2: APC
- 3: p16
- 4: p53

2288:- Most common cause of hemobilia is

- 1: Carcinoma
- 2: Iatrogenic trauma
- 3: Blunt trauma
- 4: Cirrhosis

2289:- Most common complication of acute and chronic pancreatitis is

- 1: Portal vein thrombosis
- 2: Pancreatic abscess
- 3: Pseudocyst
- 4: Pancreatic head mass

2290:- All of the following simulate chronic hepatitis except: (PGI Dec 2007)

- 1: HBV
- 2: Haemochromatosis
- 3: Willson's disease
- 4: HAV

2291:- Which of the following is the most prominent feature of immunoproliferative small intestinal disease (IPSID)-

- 1: Malabsorption
- 2: Obstruction
- 3: Bleeding
- 4: Abdominal pain

2292:- A patient with ITP has a platelet count of 50,000 and is being planned for splenectomy. What is the best time for platelet infusion in this patient

- 1: 2 hours before surgery
- 2: At the time of skin incision
- 3: After ligating the splenic artery
- 4: Immediately after removal of spleen

2293:- Which of the following is the most diagnostic investigation for acute pancreatitis?

- 1: Serum amylase
- 2: Serum lipase
- 3: Serum P - isoamylase
- 4: Serum LDH

2294:- Digestion of disaccharides occurs at

- 1: Stomach

- 2: Mouth
- 3: Small intestine
- 4: Large intestine

2295:- A 28-year-old man presents with symptoms of frequent bowel movements, crampy abdominal pain, and the passage of mucus. There is no history of any bloody diarrhea, but recently, he developed joint discomfort in his hands, knees, and back. On examination he is thin, and his abdomen is soft with voluntary guarding in the left lower quadrant. His joints are not actively inflamed and there is an asymmetric distribution. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: lymphoma of the bowel
- 2: amyloid infiltration
- 3: chronic pancreatitis
- 4: ulcerative colitis

2296:- A patient with H. pylori infection is treated with drugs. The best method to detect presence of residual H. pylori infection in this person is -

- 1: Rapid urease test
- 2: Urea breath test
- 3: Endoscopy and biopsy
- 4: Serum anti H. pylori titre

2297:- 'Gold standard' in diagnosis of GERD is

- 1: 24 Hr oesophageal pH
- 2: Oesophageal manometry
- 3: Upper GI endoscopy
- 4: CT chest

2298:- Which of the following is not used in diagnosis of insulinoma

- 1: 72 hours fasting blood glucose levels
- 2: C peptide levels
- 3: Insulin/glucose ratio
- 4: D-xylose test

2299:- Child's criteria is used in Cirrhosis

- 1: Pancreatitis
- 2: Cirrhosis
- 3: Multiple myeloma
- 4: AIDS

2300:- An adult male presented with abdominal pain and diarrhea. A Barium meal follow through revealed mildly narrowed lumen of a loop with stretched and fixed rigid walls. At CT Contrast study was performed which showed a stellate shaped enhancing mesenteric lesion with adjacent bowel wall thickening. This mass lesion represents

- 1: Jejunal adenocarcinoma
- 2: Mesenteric carcinoid tumor
- 3: Lymphoma
- 4: Liposarcoma

2301:- Rockall score is used in prognosis of

- 1: Upper GI bleed
- 2: Lower GI bleed
- 3: Hepatic encephalopathy
- 4: IBD

2302:- Pathological manifestation of chronic alcoholism . include all of the following except

- 1: Piecemeal necrosis
- 2: Balloning degeneration
- 3: Microvesicular fatty changes
- 4: Central hyaline sclerosis

2303:- Commonest complication of Zenker&s diveiculum is

- 1: Dysphonia
- 2: Gastroesophageal reflux
- 3: Lung abscess
- 4: Perforation

2304:- Intrahepatic perisinusoidal portal hypertension is classically caused by?

- 1: Alcoholic hepatitis
- 2: Schistosomiasis
- 3: Budd-Chiari syndrome
- 4: All of the above

2305:- Mercedes Benz sign or seagull sign is seen in

- 1: Gall stones
- 2: Renal stones
- 3: CBD stones
- 4: Hydatid cyst

2306:- Most common electrolyte imbalance that causes paralytic ileus is

- 1: Hyponatremia



2: Hypernatremia

3: Hypokalemia

4: Hyperkalemia

2307:- An otherwise normal female presents with symptoms of flatulent dyspepsia, she was staed on proton pump inhibitors, which controlled her symptoms. The next step in management of this condition should be

1: Immediate laparoscopic cholecstectomy

2: Laparotomy after 1 or 2 months

3: Wait & watch

4: Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography

2308:- All are metabolic causes of liver disease except: (PGI Nov 2010)

1: Histiocytosis

2: Hemochromatosis

3: Gaucher's disease

4: Wilson's disease

2309:- Councilman bodies are seen in?

1: Hea failure

2: Acute viral hepatitis

3: Cirrhosis of liver

4: Wilson's disease

2310:- Absorption of glucose in small intestine is through

1: GLUT-1

2: GLUT-4

3: SGLT-1

4: GLUT-2

2311:- All are used in treatment of amoebic liver abscess Except

1: Diloxanide furoate

2: Choloquine

3: Metronidazole

4: Emetine

2312:- Rigler's sign is suggestive of -

1: Pneumothorax

2: Pneumoperitoneum

3: Peritonitis

4: Hemothorax

2313:- Gastric motility decreases in A/E-

1: Diabetes

2: Upper abdominal surgery

3: Head injury

4: Hypothyroid

2314:- True about simple Hepatic cyst

1: Asymptomatic

2: Lined by columnar epithelium

3: Intracystic bleeding is common and deroofting is mandatory

4: Congenital

2315:- Metaclopramide all are true except -

- 1: Increase gastric emptying
- 2: D2-agonist
- 3: Acts on CTZ
- 4: Long term use can cause parkinsonism, galactorrhoea and gynaecomastia

2316:- Courvoiser's law is related to

- 1: Jaundice
- 2: Ureteric calculi
- 3: Poal hypeension
- 4: The length of skin flap in skin grafting

2317:- Most common cause of Esophageal perforation

- 1: Mallory Weiss syndrome
- 2: Borehave syndrome
- 3: Iatrogenic
- 4: Esophageal varices

2318:- Gold standard test for investigation for chronic Pancreatitis detection of early pathologies and simultaneous treatment possible (e.g., duct dilation, stent inseion) Ductal stones, seen as filling defects "Chain of lakes" or "string of pearls" appearance (characteristic feature) Irregularity, dilation of the main pancreatic duct

- 1: MRI
- 2: ERCP
- 3: Pancreatic function tests
- 4: Fecal fat estimation

2319:- In orthotopic liver transplantation, which is the best way to get bile drainage in donor liver

- 1: Donor bile duct with recipient bile duct or Roux-en-Y choledochojejunostomy
- 2: Donor bile duct with duodenum of recipient
- 3: Donor bile duct with jejunum of recipient
- 4: External drainage for few days followed by choledochojejunostomy

2320:- All are true about Plummer-Vinson syndrome except

- 1: Esophageal webs
- 2: Premalignant
- 3: Common in elderly male
- 4: Dysphagia

2321:- Lithogenic bile has the following properties

- 1: Increased Bile and cholesterol ratio
- 2: Decreased Bile and cholesterol ratio
- 3: Equal bile and cholesterol ratio
- 4: Decreased cholesterol only

2322:- Regarding bile duct injuries following cholecystectomy which of the following statement is false

- 1: The incidence following open cholecystectomy is in the range of 0.2 to 0.3%
- 2: The incidence rate following laparoscopic cholecystectomy is three times higher than the rates following open cholecystectomy
- 3: Untreated cases may develop secondary biliary cirrhosis
- 4: Routine use of 'open' technique of laparoscopic port insertion has resulted in a decline in the incidence of post laparoscopic cholecystectomy bile duct injuries

2323:- Myenteric plexus is present in

- 1: Muscularis externa
- 2: Submucosa
- 3: Mucosa
- 4: Serosa

2324:- False about abdominal lymphoma is

- 1: MALT lymphoma is associated with H. Pylori infection
- 2: Primary small intestinal Lymphomas are most commonly located in the jejunum
- 3: Angiosarcoma is the most common primary malignant neoplasm of spleen
- 4: Stomach is the most common site for extranodal lymphoma

2325:- Which one of the following is NOT a common feature of bile duct stone

- 1: Obstructive jaundice
- 2: Itching
- 3: Clay colored stools
- 4: Distended gallbladder

2326:- Not a complication of acute viral Hepatitis?

- 1: Aplastic anemia
- 2: Acute pancreatitis
- 3: Autoimmune hepatitis
- 4: Hepatocellular carcinoma

2327:- The following conditions are Indications of surgery in acute pancreatitis, except

- 1: Acute fluid collection
- 2: Persistent pseudocyst
- 3: Pancreatic abscess
- 4: Infective pancreatic necrosis

2328-: A 45-year-old woman presents with a 1-week history of jaundice, anorexia, and right upper quadrant discomfort. On examination she is icteric, with a tender right upper quadrant and liver span of 14 cm. There is no shifting dullness or pedal edema and the heart and lungs are normal. On further inquiry, she reports consuming one bottle of wine a day for the past 6 months. Which of the following laboratory tests is most likely to be characteristic of a patient with jaundice secondary to alcoholic hepatitis?

- 1: ratio of AST :ALT is 3 :1 and the AST is 500 U/L
- 2: ratio of AST :ALT is 2 :1 and the AST is 250 U/L
- 3: ratio of AST :ALT is 1 :1 and the AST is 500 U/L
- 4: ratio of AST :ALT is 1 :1 and the AST is 250 U/L

2329-: FALSE statement about Ulcerative colitis is

- 1: Smoking may prevent the disease
- 2: 58% concordance with monozygotic twins
- 3: 0% concordance with dizygotic twins
- 4: Appendectomy is protective for the disease

2330-: . E-cadherin is more often mutated

- 1: Diffuse type of gastric cancer
- 2: Carcinoid tumour
- 3: Malignant ulcer of Stomach
- 4: Erosive gastritis

2331:- Pancreatic Ascites, When to do surgery

- 1: Symptomatic
- 2: Recurrent ascites following abdominal drainage
- 3: Not responding to medical therapy
- 4: Leak from stented duct

2332:- Which of the following does not cause an increase in serum amylase

- 1: Pancreatitis
- 2: Carcinoma lung
- 3: Renal failure
- 4: Cardiac failure

2333:- Barrett's oesophagus shows

- 1: Intestinal dysplasia
- 2: Intestinal metaplasia
- 3: Columnar cell metaplasia
- 4: Columnar cell dysplasia

2334:- False about Peutz jegher syndrome

- 1: Most Common site is small intestine
- 2: polypectomy on colonoscopy is treatment of choice
- 3: Hamaomatous polyp
- 4: Hyperplastic polyp

2335:- A 25-year-old man is discovered to have colon cancer. It is noted that several members of his family also developed colon cancer at relatively young ages. Which of the following genes is most likely to be involved

- 1: p53 gene
- 2: K-ras oncogene
- 3: Mismatch repair gene
- 4: Hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer gene

2336:- Pseudocyst of pancreas is

- 1: Post traumatic cyst
- 2: Post inflammatory cyst
- 3: Congenital cyst
- 4: Neoplastic cyst

2337:- A patient with a history of choledocholithiasis presents with elevated conjugated bilirubin. Ultrasound reveals a dilated biliary system up to the terminal pa. In case of suspicion of an ampullary obstructive calculus which of the following investigations would be most sensitive?

- 1: PTC
- 2: MRCP
- 3: X-ray abdomen
- 4: Endoscopic USG

2338:- The mechanism involved in the absorption of glucose from the small intestine is-

- 1: Passive diffusion
- 2: Facilitated diffusion
- 3: Secondary active cotransport with sodium
- 4: Actively by insulin dependent uptake

2339:- All of the following increase risk for cholangio carcinoma except



- 1: Ulcerative colitis
- 2: Gall stones in CBD
- 3: Sclerosing cholangitis
- 4: Chlonorchis

2340:- The procedure of choice for elective removal of CBD stones for most patients is

- 1: Open choledocholithotomy
- 2: Laparoscopic choledocholithotomy
- 3: Endoscopic choledocholithotomy
- 4: Percutaneous choledocholithotomy

2341:- Cholangiocarcinoma histologically resembles

- 1: Squamous cell type
- 2: Colloid cell type
- 3: Schirrhous type
- 4: Columnar type

2342:- Burst abdomen after laprotomy takes place after

- 1: 1-2 days
- 2: 7-10 days
- 3: Usually after 3 weeks
- 4: After one month

2343:- Capsule endoscopy is used for?

- 1: GI Bleeding
- 2: Motility disorders

3: GERD

4: None of the above

2344:- When a &spontaneous perforation& of the oesophagus occurs as a result of severe barotrauma while a person vomit against a closed glottis, what is the condition known as

1: Maltory - weiss syndrome

2: Plummer vinsion syndrome

3: Kaergener Syndrome

4: Boerhaave syndrome

2345:- Celiac sprue is associated with

1: DR4

2: DQ2

3: DR3

4: B27

2346:- Intrinsic factor in stomach is secreted by

1: Parietal cells

2: Chief cells

3: Zymogen cells

4: Enterochromaffin cells

2347:- Most impoant hormone for gallbladder contraction to release bile

1: Secretion

2: CCK

3: VIP

4: Gastrin

2348:- The most common site of intestinal obstruction in gallstone ileus is:

- 1: Duodenum
- 2: Jejunum
- 3: Ileum
- 4: Sigmoid colon

2349:- Which of the following is more aggressive rectal carcinoma

- 1: Adenocarcinoma
- 2: Secondary mucoid carcinoma
- 3: Signet ring carcinoma
- 4: Squamous cell carcinoma

2350:- Most common cause of Pseudocyst of pancreas is

- 1: Pancreatitis
- 2: Post-pancreatic surgery
- 3: Trauma
- 4: Tumours

2351:- Drug which can be used in both type1 as well as type 2 diabetes mellitus is

- 1: Bromocriptine
- 2: Pramlintide
- 3: Colesevelam
- 4: Exenatide

2352:- Features of pyloric stenosis

- 1: Hypokalemic alkalosis
- 2: Peristalsis right to left
- 3: Commonly caused by carcinoma stomach
- 4: Retention vomiting present

2353:- The treatment of choice for a mucocele of gall bladder is

- 1: Aspiration of mucous
- 2: Cholecystectomy
- 3: Cholecystostomy
- 4: Antibiotics and observation

2354:- Surgical indications in inflammatory bowel diseases are A/E

- 1: Obstruction
- 2: Perianal complication
- 3: Extraintestinal complication
- 4: Stricture

2355:- A patient presented with complains of chronic constipation and diarrhoea. There was excessive associated weight loss. Intestinal biopsy was obtained and it showed the following findings. What is your diagnosis?

- 1: Giardia
- 2: Entamoeba
- 3: Whipple's disease
- 4: CMV

2356:- Venlo-occlusive disease in hepatic vein is characterized by

- 1: Central venous congestion
- 2: Hepatomegaly
- 3: Portal vein obstruction
- 4: Budd-Chiari syndrome

2357:- Gastric carcinoma is associated with all EXCEPT

- 1: Inactivation of p53
- 2: Over expression of C-erb
- 3: Over expression of C-met
- 4: Circulating autoimmune antibodies

2358:- According to Bismuth classification, type IV Cholangiocarcinoma involves

- 1: Common hepatic duct
- 2: Bifurcation only
- 3: Bifurcation and bilateral secondary intrahepatic ducts
- 4: Bifurcation and unilateral secondary intrahepatic ducts

2359:- Which one is not the bad prognostic sign for pancreatitis?

- 1: TLC > 16,000/mm<sup>3</sup>
- 2: Calcium < 8 mmol/dL
- 3: BUN Elevation > 5mg/dL
- 4: Base deficit < 4 mEq/L

2360:- Which of the following statements is true for Nigro's regimen

- 1: It is a regimen for anal canal neoplasm
- 2: It incorporates chemotherapy with radiation as an alternative to surgery

- 3: Has the advantage of preserving continence
- 4: All of the above

2361:- Major initiating response for peristalsis is

- 1: Hormonal
- 2: Local stretching of gut
- 3: Neural
- 4: None

2362:- Treatment for polycystic liver disease is

- 1: Deroofing of the cyst
- 2: Injection of sclerosant
- 3: Hepatic resection
- 4: Liver transplantation

2363:- Which of the following types of pancreatitis has the best prognosis? (AI 2004)

- 1: Alcoholic pancreatitis
- 2: Gall stone pancreatitis
- 3: Post operative pancreatitis
- 4: Idiopathic pancreatitis

2364:- Ramu, 40 year old male, chronic alcoholic, diagnosed as cirrhosis, presents with a lump in the right lobe of liver. Serum AFP level is normal. Most probable diagnosis is

- 1: Fibrohyperplasia
- 2: Hepatocellular carcinoma
- 3: Secondaries

4: Hepatocellular adenoma

2365:- Preservation used for storing blood for transfusion is

- 1: Heparin+dextrose
- 2: Citrate + glucose
- 3: EDTA
- 4: CDP-A

2366:- Metabolic abnormality seen in large colorectal villous adenoma

- 1: Hypokalemic metabolic acidosis
- 2: Hypokalemic metabolic acidosis
- 3: Chlorine sensitive metabolic acidosis
- 4: Chlorine resistant metabolic alkalosis

2367:- Flank discoloration seen in this patient admitted with Pancreatitis is

- 1: Grey turner sign
- 2: Cullen sign
- 3: Kehr sign
- 4: Klein sign

2368:- Mucosal invasion of intestine causes which type of diarrhea -

- 1: Watery diarrhea
- 2: Rice stool
- 3: Dysentery
- 4: None

2369-: Best screening test for Crohn's disease is:

- 1: A.S.C.A.
- 2: P-ANCA
- 3: Fecal alpha 1 anti -trypsin
- 4: Fecal calprotectin

2370-: A 40-year-old man underwent laparoscopic cholecystectomy 2 years earlier. He remains asymptomatic until 1 week before admission, when he complains of RUQ pain and jaundice. He develops a fever and has several rigor attacks on the day of admission. An ultrasound confirms the presence of gallstones in the distal CBD. The patient is given antibiotics. Which of the following should be undertaken as the next step in therapy?

- 1: Should be discharged home under observation
- 2: Should be observed in the hospital
- 3: Undergo surgical exploration of the CBD
- 4: ERCP with sphincterotomy and stone removal

2371-: A 45-year-old woman presents to the emergency department with a 1-week history of jaundice, anorexia, and right upper quadrant discomfort. On examination she is icteric, with a tender right upper quadrant and liver span of 14 cm. There is no shifting dullness or pedal edema and the heart and lungs are normal. On further inquiry, she reports consuming 1 bottle of wine a day for the past 6 months. Which of the following laboratory tests is most characteristic of a patient with jaundice secondary to alcoholic hepatitis?

- 1: ratio of AST : ALT is 3 :1 and the AST is 500 U/L
- 2: ratio of AST : ALT is 2 :1 and the AST is 250 U/L
- 3: ratio of AST : ALT is 1 :1 and the AST is 500 U/L
- 4: ratio of AST : ALT is 1 :1 and the AST is 250 U/L

2372-: COUNCILMAN BODIES are seen in -

- 1: Wilson disease
- 2: Alcoholic hepatitis



3: Acute viral hepatitis

4: Auto immune hepatitis

2373:- True about Trichobazoers Except

1: It is caused by Trichuris

2: It is a psychlatric manifestation

3: Balls of hairs in the stomach

4: Pulling the hair & sucking of hair is usually seen

2374:- In cholangitis, the organism mostly responsible is

1: E.coli

2: Streptococcus

3: E.histolytica

4: Clostridium

2375:- In cholecystectomy of cirrhotic patient , fresh frozen plasma should be given

1: Just before operation

2: At the time of operation

3: 6 hours before operation

4: 12 hours after operation

2376:- With reference to duodenal ulcers, consider the following statements

1: They occur most often in the second pa of duodenum

2: Infection with H. pylori and NSAID-induced injury account for majority of duodenal ulcer

3: Malignant duodenal ulcers are extremely rare

4: Extradication of H. pylori has greatly reduced the recurrence rates in duodenal ulcers

2377:- Iron is predominantly absorbed in

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Duodenum
- 3: Colon
- 4: Ileum

2378:- Which layer is responsible for strength of an intestinal anastomosis ?

- 1: Serosa
- 2: Mucosa
- 3: Submucosa
- 4: Muscularis propria

2379:- 40-year-old immunocompromized patient presented with complaints of dysphagia. UGI scopy showed multiple ulcers in the distal esophagus. Biopsy from the esophagus showed the following. What is the diagnosis?

- 1: Candida
- 2: Cytomegalovirus
- 3: Herpes
- 4: Eosinophilic esophagitis

2380:- Child criteria include All except :

- 1: Nutritional status
- 2: S.Bilirubin
- 3: S. albumin
- 4: ALT / AST

2381:- Left ventricular systole corresponds

- 1: ST segment in ECG
- 2: Right ventricular diastole
- 3: P wave in ECG
- 4: Atrial diastole

2382:- Intrinsic factor of castle is secreted by which of the following ceils in gastric glands -

- 1: Chief cells
- 2: Parietal cells
- 3: Enterochromaffin cells
- 4: B cells

2383:- A patient presents with dysphagia of 4 weeks duration. Now he is able to swallow liquid food only. Which of the following is the one investigation to be done?

- 1: Barium studies
- 2: Upper GI Endoscopy
- 3: CT Scan
- 4: Esophageal manometry

2384:- Which of the following has the highest affinity for 5HT3 receptors?

- 1: Dolasetron
- 2: Granisetron
- 3: Ondansetron
- 4: Palonosetron

2385:- Most common splenic cyst is

- 1: Dermoid cyst
- 2: Hydatid cyst
- 3: Pseudo cyst
- 4: Lymphangioma

2386:- True statement about GERD -

- 1: Associated with H. pylori
- 2: Fundoplication is done
- 3: Smoking is protective
- 4: PPI is used in treatment

2387:- All are true about chronic pancreatitis except

- 1: Characterized by irregularities of pancreatic ducts, duct strictures and areas of dilation
- 2: 60-80% will give history of acute episodes
- 3: CT scan showing pancreatic calcification is diagnostic of chronic pancreatitis
- 4: Serum amylase is always raised

2388:- Macrophages Containing PAS Positive granules and rod\_shaped bacilli in small intestinal mucosa are Found in

- 1: Agammaglobulinemia
- 2: Tropical Sprue
- 3: Whipple's disease
- 4: Coeliac sprue

2389:- Which one of the following types of stomach cancers carries the best prognosis

- 1: Superficial spreading type
- 2: Ulcerative type
- 3: Linitis plastica type
- 4: Polypoidal type

2390:- Gastric acid decreased by

- 1: Secrilin
- 2: Vagal stimulation
- 3: Proteins in gastric fluids
- 4: Gastric antral distension

2391:- In gastric ulcer which artery is involved

- 1: Left gastric artery
- 2: Right gastric artery
- 3: Hepatic artery
- 4: Gastroduodenal artery

2392:- Which of the following pancreatic function test can be useful for estimation of bicarbonate as well as enzyme secretory activity of pancreas?

- 1: CCK PZ test
- 2: Bentriomide test
- 3: D-xylose test
- 4: CCK- secretin test

2393:- All are true about hepatoblastoma except

- 1: Associated with FAP

- 2: Most cases <3 years
- 3: Prognosis is very poor with pulmonary metastases
- 4: Treatment is chemotherapy followed by surgical resection

2394:- The intrinsic factor of Castle is secreted by

- 1: Chief cells
- 2: Parietal cells
- 3: Enterochromaffin like cells
- 4: G-cells

2395:- A surgeon excises a portion of the liver to the left to the attachment of the falciform ligament. The segments that have been resected are

- 1: Segment 1a and 4
- 2: Segment 1 and 4b
- 3: Segment 2 and 3
- 4: Segment 1 and 3

2396:- Best investigation is to assess the resectability of Cancer Pancreas?

- 1: Contrast enhanced CT scan
- 2: MRI abdomen
- 3: USG
- 4: ERCP

2397:- Hepatitis B can be transmitted through all EXCEPT:

- 1: Milk
- 2: Semen

3: Stool

4: Blood

2398:- Patient presents with recurrent duodenal ulcer of 2.5 cm size,the procedure of choice -

1: Truncal vagotomy and antrectomy

2: Truncal vagotomy and gastrojejunostomy

3: Highly selective vagotomy

4: Laparoscopic vagotomy and gastrojejunostomy

2399:- Glucose is absorbed in the intestine along with-

1: 1 Na<sup>+</sup>

2: 2 Na<sup>+</sup>

3: 1K<sup>+</sup>

4: 2 K<sup>+</sup>

2400:- 30 year male with chronic diarrhoea, anemis, raised liver enzymes. Most likely associated with-

1: Antimitochondrial antibody

2: Anti-endomysial antibody

3: Anti-smooth muscle antibody

4: Antinuclear antibody

2401:- Most common complication of pseudocyst

1: Infection

2: Rupture

3: Hemorrhage

## 4: Compression

2402:- A 3-week-old boy is brought to the physician by his parents, who report that he vomits forcefully immediately after nursing. Physical examination reveals an "olive-like" palpable mass and visible peristaltic movements within the infant's abdomen. What is the most likely cause of projectile vomiting in this infant?

- 1: Appendicitis
- 2: Congenital pyloric stenosis
- 3: Hirschsprung disease
- 4: Meconium ileus

2403:- String sign of Kantor seen in?

- 1: Chrons discose
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Both
- 4: None

2404:- Early post-operative complication of ileostomy in the post-operative period

- 1: Obstruction
- 2: Necrosis
- 3: Diarrhea
- 4: Prolapse

2405:- Not a predisposing factor for Ca esophagus

- 1: Diveicula
- 2: Human papilloma virus
- 3: Mediastinal fibrosis



4: Caustic ingestion

2406:- Indication of liver transplantation

- 1: Biliary atresia
- 2: Sclerosing cholangitis
- 3: Hepatitis A
- 4: Cirrhosis

2407:- The rate of absorption of sugars by the small intestine is highest for?

- 1: Pentose
- 2: Disaccharides
- 3: Hexoses
- 4: Polysaccharides

2408:- Peptic ulcer is associated with all except one:

- 1: Cirrhosis
- 2: Zollinger Ellison syndrome
- 3: Primary hyperparathyroidism
- 4: Pernicious anemia

2409:- Most common organ involved in retroperitoneal fibrosis

- 1: Ureter
- 2: Aoa
- 3: Inferior venacava
- 4: Sympathetic nerve plexus

2410:- Function of leptin is-

- 1: Reduce food intake
- 2: Stimulation of AgRP
- 3: Decrease lipolysis
- 4: All of the above

2411:- 35-year-old man presenting with acute pancreatitis- Ideal fluid of choice

- 1: Isotonic crystalloid
- 2: Hypertonic crystalloids
- 3: Hypotonic crystalloid
- 4: Vasopressin

2412:- Glucose transport occur with the help of following ion in absorption in gut region

- 1: Na<sup>+</sup>
- 2: K<sup>+</sup>
- 3: Ca<sup>+</sup>
- 4: Cl<sup>-</sup>

2413:- Which does not cause microvesicular steatosis

- 1: Alcoholic fatty liver
- 2: Tetracycline toxicity
- 3: Acute fatty liver of pregnancy
- 4: Reyes syndrome

2414:- Which of the following statement is true about trauma injury

- 1: Seat belt can cause pancreato-duodenal injury

2: Late death is caused by sepsis

3: Damage control surgery (DCS) is used to control major bleeding & to prevent contamination of peritoneal cavity

4: In DCS the abdomen is closed in layer to prevent evisceration

2415-: Oncological outcome in HCC is described by all except

1: MELD

2: BCLC

3: CLIP

4: OKUDA

2416-: Antacid drug that typically causes diarrhea?

1: Sodium bicarbonate

2: Magnesium hydroxide

3: Calcium bicarbonate

4: Aluminium hydroxide

2417-: The following are true about HCC except

1: It has a high incidence in East Africa and South East Asia

2: Its world wide incidence parallels the prevalence of hepatitis B

3: Over 80% of tumors are surgically resectable

4: Liver transplantation offers the only chance of cure in those with unresectable disease

2418-: Motility in the upper third of the esophagus is decreased in all except:

1: Pseudo-bulbar palsy

2: Chagas disease

3: Myasthenia gravis

4: Scleroderma

2419:- Gastric emptying is delayed by all except

1: Fat in duodenum

2: Acidin in duodenum

3: Gastrin

4: Secretin

2420:- Rigler's triad consists of all except

1: Intestinal obstruction

2: Gas in bile duct

3: Cholangitis

4: Ectopic gallstone

2421:- Decrease in gastric acid secretion by all except -

1: Ranitidine

2: Omeprazole

3: Sucalfate

4: Perenzepine

2422:- A 45-year-old woman complains of right upper quadrant abdominal pain, weight loss, dry mouth, increased urine production, and foul-smelling fatty stools. She has a recent history of mild diabetes mellitus. Abdominal ultrasound examination reveals gallstones and a solitary 1.5-cm mass in the pancreas. Which of the following hormones would most likely be elevated in the blood of this patient?

1: Calcitonin

2: Gastrin

3: Insulin

4: Somatostatin

2423-: Bile duct strictures are seen in all except

1: CBD stone

2: Cholangiocarcinoma

3: Trauma

4: Acute pancreatitis

2424-: True about Intussusceptions in children

1: Most common variety is ileocolic

2: A/w pathological lead point

3: May be seen after viral infection

4: Can be relieved by barium enema

2425-: All are true about Pseudomyxoma peritonei except

1: Common in male

2: Associated with ovary tumours

3: Yellow jelly collection of fluids

4: Appendicetal adeno carcinoma

2426-: What is true about ulcerative colitis

1: Involves rectum and then whole colon backwards

2: Involves only colon

3: Skip lesions seen

4: Ileum not involved

2427:- Most common cause of death in Acute pancreatitis within 2 weeks of hospitalization?

- 1: Sepsis
- 2: Shock
- 3: Multiorgan dysfunction syndrome
- 4: Massive bleeding

2428:- A 88year old male patient presented with endstage renal disease with coronary Aery block and metastasis in the lungs. Now presents with acute cholecystitis, patients relatives need treatment to do some thing

- 1: Open cholecystectomy
- 2: Tube cholecystectomy
- 3: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy
- 4: Antibiotics then elective cholecystectomy

2429:- A 65-year-old woman presents with a 5-week history of yellow skin and sclera, anorexia, and epigastric pain. Her past medical history is significant for insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. She smoked one pack of cigarettes a day for the past 20 years. Physical examination reveals jaundice and a palpable gallbladder. Laboratory studies show a serum bilirubin level of 10 mg/dL, mostly in the conjugated form, and an elevated alkaline phosphatase (260 U/L). A CT scan of the abdomen discloses a mass in the head of the pancreas and multiple nodules in the liver measuring up to 3 cm. Which of the following is the most likely cause of jaundice in this patient?

- 1: Cholelithiasis
- 2: Cirrhosis
- 3: Extrahepatic biliary obstruction
- 4: Hemolysis

2430:- When carcinoma of stomach develops secondarily to pernicious anemia, it is usually situated in the:

- 1: Prepyloric region
- 2: Pylorus
- 3: Body
- 4: Fundus

2431:- Which of the following patients is most likely to be treated with intravenous glucagon?

- 1: A young man who took cocaine and has a blood pressure of 190/110 mm Hg
- 2: A middle aged man with type II diabetes who has not taken his regular dose of glipizide for last 4 days
- 3: An old man with severe bradycardia and hypotension resulting from ingestion of overdose of atenolol
- 4: An old woman with lactic acidosis as a complication of severe infection and shock

2432:- Most common cause of lower gastro intestinal bleeding is

- 1: Diveiculitis
- 2: Colorectal carcinoma
- 3: Angiodysplasia
- 4: Anal fissure

2433:- Which one of the following is not a feature of congenital hyperphic pyloric stenosis

- 1: More common in males
- 2: Projectile vomiting
- 3: Diarrhea
- 4: Malnutrition

2434:- POEM is used for:

- 1: Achalasia cardia
- 2: Cancer esophagus
- 3: Diffuse esophageal spasm
- 4: Nutcracker esophagus

2435:- GLUT receptor on pancreas is?

- 1: GLUT 1
- 2: GLUT 2
- 3: GLUT 4
- 4: GLUT 5

2436:- Diagnosis of Hydatid disease is by -

- 1: Biopsy
- 2: X-ray
- 3: Casoni test
- 4: Serum examination

2437:- Double bubble appearance in plain X-ray is seen in :

- 1: Annular pancreas
- 2: Lobular pancreas
- 3: Ca pancreas
- 4: Pancreatitis

2438:- Gall bladder stone formation is influenced by all except

- 1: Clofibrate therapy
- 2: Hyper alimentation



3: Primary biliary cirrhosis

4: Hypercholesterolemia

2439-: What is false about bilirubin?

1: Conjugation is rate limiting step

2: Bilirubin has affinity for elastin

3: Total Hb content of body is 750 gm

4: Normal serum bilirubin concentration ranges from 0.3-1.3 mg/dl, about 80% of which is unconjugated

2440-: Which of the following is not a feature of acute pancreatitis

1: Hyperbilirubinemia

2: Hypercalcemia

3: Hyperglycemia

4: Increased serum LDH

2441-: A 53-year-old woman complains of acute diarrhea and severe abdominal pain. She was recently treated with broad-spectrum antibiotics for community-acquired pneumonia. A CBC shows a WBC count of 24,000/mL. The patient subsequently develops septic shock and dies. A portion of her colon is shown at autopsy. These findings are typical of which of the following gastrointestinal diseases?

1: Crohn disease

2: Diverticulitis

3: Ischemic colitis

4: Pseudomembranous colitis

2442-: In early gastric carcinoma malignancy is confined to

1: Mucosa

- 2: Mucosa and submucosa
- 3: Gastric wall without lymph node metastasis
- 4: Gastric glands

2443:- Haemobilia is characterized by all except

- 1: Jaundice
- 2: Biliary colic
- 3: Melaena
- 4: Fever

2444:- A 52-year-old man has suffered with chronic diarrhea for several years, but has refused to see a doctor. He finally comes because he is having trouble driving at night, because of difficulty seeing. Physical examination reveals a slender, pale, unwell-looking man. He has a microcytic anemia, slight elevation in the INR, low ionized calcium, and albumin levels. Which of the following is the most likely cause for his diarrhea?

- 1: malabsorption
- 2: osmotic diarrhea
- 3: secretory diarrhea
- 4: inflammatory bowel disease

2445:- Treatment of choice for annular pancreas is

- 1: Duodenoduodenostomy
- 2: Gastrojejunostomy
- 3: Vagotomy
- 4: Billroth type II gastrectomy

2446:- A patient who has undergone partial gastrectomy presents with neurological symptoms. Most probable diagnosis

- 1: Folic acid deficiency
- 2: Thiamine deficiency
- 3: Vitamin B 12 deficiency
- 4: Iron deficiency

2447-: The most common benign lesion of the liver is -

- 1: Hemangioma
- 2: Hepatic adenoma
- 3: Focal nodular hyperplasia
- 4: Hepatoblastoma

2448-: Which of the following is NOT an indication for surgical intervention in acute pancreatitis

- 1: Acute fluid collection
- 2: Pancreatic necrosis
- 3: Pancreatic abscess
- 4: Diagnostic dilemma

2449-: A 30-year-old lady is found to have gallstones. She is asymptomatic and has never had any jaundice or dyspeptic symptoms in the past. The best course of management for her would be

- 1: Dissolution therapy
- 2: Extra corporeal lithotripsy
- 3: Cholecystectomy
- 4: To wait till she becomes symptomatic

2450-: APBDJ is associated with

- 1: Cholangiocarcinoma
- 2: CA GB
- 3: Choledochal cyst
- 4: All of the above

2451:- Herniation of midgut during embryogenesis persists until

- 1: 6 weeks
- 2: 10 weeks
- 3: 16 weeks
- 4: 20 weeks

2452:- Features of liver damage are all except

- 1: Decreased factor VII levels
- 2: Raised prothrombin time
- 3: Conjugated as well as unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia
- 4: Decreased erythropoietin production

2453:- The Reynoldis pentad of fever, jaundice, right upper quadrant pain, septic shock and mental status change is typical of

- 1: Cholangitis
- 2: Hepatitis
- 3: Cholecystitis
- 4: Pancreatitis

2454:- Psudomyxoma peonei is

- 1: Carcinoma colon

- 2: Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma
- 3: Mucinous cystadenocarcinoma of ovary
- 4: Adenoma of stomach

2455-: 80% of gallstones contain

- 1: Bile pigments
- 2: Cholesterol
- 3: Calcium salts
- 4: Phospholipids

2456-: Cobblestoning of intestine with string of signet rings is seen in:

- 1: Crohn's disease
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Ischemic colitis
- 4: Amoebic colitis

2457-: Delta cells of pancreas secrete

- 1: Glucagon
- 2: Insulin
- 3: Somatostatin
- 4: Pancreatic polypeptide

2458-: The gall bladder is capable of distending \_\_\_ ml

- 1: 10
- 2: 20
- 3: 40

4: 50

2459:- Mucosal transfer of iron in GIT is by:

- 1: Transferrin
- 2: Apoferritin
- 3: Apotransferrin
- 4: Ferritin

2460:- Most common site of metastasis in cholangiocarcinoma

- 1: Liver
- 2: Bones
- 3: Lung
- 4: Pancreas

2461:- All of the following are true about chronic venous congestion of liver except

- 1: Gamma Gandy bodies are seen
- 2: Nutmeg liver is seen
- 3: Dilated blood channels are seen
- 4: Right sided heart failure is the most common cause

2462:- Management of rectosigmoid obstructive carcinoma in elderly frail

- 1: Colostomy
- 2: Abdomino-perineal resection (APR)
- 3: Resection & primary anastomosis
- 4: Hamann procedure

2463:- The meckel's diverticulum is situated within about ..... cm from the ileocecal valve

- 1: 25
- 2: 60
- 3: 75
- 4: 100

2464:- Pneumococcal vaccine is given how much time before splenectomy

- 1: 2 weeks
- 2: 1 week
- 3: 3 days
- 4: 1 month

2465:- Hepatic encephalopathy is aggravated by all except

- 1: Hyperkalemia
- 2: Anaemia
- 3: Hypothyroidism
- 4: Barbiturates

2466:- All of the following are premalignant except?

- 1: Peutz jehgers syndrome
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Crohn's disease
- 4: Familial adenomatous polyposis

2467:- Gasless abdomen in X ray seen in

- 1: Acute Pancreatitis
- 2: Intususception
- 3: Ulcerative Colitis
- 4: Necrotising Enterocolitis

2468:- Which of the following liver metastases appear hypoechoic on ultrasound

- 1: Breast cancer
- 2: Colon cancer
- 3: RCC
- 4: Mucinous adenocarcinoma

2469:- True about Celiac disease except

- 1: Crypt hyperplasia
- 2: Increase in thickness of the mucosa
- 3: Increase in intraepithelial lymphocytes
- 4: Increase in inflammatory cells in lamina propyria

2470:- Which of the following organs is not involved in Whipple's disease ?

- 1: Hea
- 2: CNS
- 3: Lungs
- 4: GI Tract

2471:- Bilirubin is absent in urine because it is?

- 1: Distributed in the body fat
- 2: Conjugated with glucoronide



3: Not filterable

4: d) Lipophilic

2472:- Gold standard investigation for diagnosis of insulinoma -

1: Blood glucose level less than 30 mg%

2: 72 hrs fasting

3: C peptide levels less than 32 rjm

4: Serum insulin levels

2473:- Most common cause of death in Crohn&s disease is due to

1: Sepsis

2: Thromboembolic complication

3: Electrolyte disturbance

4: Malignancy

2474:- Pancreatic juice rich in water & electrolytes, poor in enzymes are secreted by

1: Secretin

2: Cholecystokinin

3: Pancreatozymin

4: Gastrin

2475:- False regarding physiology of cobalamin absorption and metabolism

1: Cobalamin undergoes enterohepatic circulation in humans

2: After cobalamin-intrinsic factor complex enters the ileal cell, cobalamin appears in portal circulation after a delay of about 6 hours.

3: Absorption of cobalamin occurs by active process in ileum only

4: Adocobalamin is cofactor for methylmalonyl coA mutase and methylcobalamin is a cofactor for methionine synthase

2476-: The commonest cause of significant lower gastrointestinal bleed in a middle aged person with unknown reason is

- 1: Sigmoid diverticula
- 2: Angiodysplasia
- 3: Ischemic colitis
- 4: Ulcerative colitis

2477-: The instillation of markers in the large intestine is used to evaluate transit time in the large intestine and diagnose motility disorders. In healthy subjects, dwell-times for instilled markers in the large intestine are greatest in the:

- 1: Ascending colon
- 2: Sigmoid colon
- 3: Descending colon
- 4: Transverse colon

2478-: Investigation of choice to know depth of cancer invasion is

- 1: CECT
- 2: MRI
- 3: Barium
- 4: EUS

2479-: Pancreatitis that has good prognosis

- 1: Gallstone pancreatitis
- 2: Post operative pancreatitis
- 3: Alcoholic pancreatitis

## 4: Chronic pancreatitis

2480:- A 47-year-old woman with a lengthy history of heartburn and dyspepsia experiences a sudden onset of abdominal pain. On physical examination, she has severe mid epigastric pain with guarding. Bowel sounds are reduced. An abdominal plain film radiograph shows free air under the left leaf of the diaphragm. She is immediately taken to surgery, and a perforated duodenal ulcer is repaired. Which of the following organisms is most likely to have produced these findings?

- 1: Campylobacter jejuni
- 2: Cryptosporidium parvum
- 3: Giardia lamblia
- 4: Helicobacter pylori

2481:- What is false regarding wandering spleen

- 1: Chronic torsion leads to splenomegaly
- 2: Treatment of choice is splenectomy
- 3: Infarction and torsion are common
- 4: Long vascular pedicle is seen

2482:- The longest transit time in GIT is seen in

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Jejunum
- 3: Colon
- 4: Ileum

2483:- Chronic gastritis is caused by all except

- 1: H. Pylori
- 2: Pernicious anaemia

- 3: Gastric ulcer
- 4: Overuse of salicylates

2484-: PPI;s for peptic ulcer disease should be taken:

- 1: Before breakfast
- 2: After breakfast
- 3: After lunch
- 4: After dinner

2485-: In Hirschsprung'S disease, staining used for diagnosis is?

- 1: Fontana stain
- 2: Trinchome stain
- 3: AChE
- 4: Auramine Rhodamine stain

2486-: All are true about pancreatic fistula in chronic pancreatitis except

- 1: Most cases resolve spontaneously by Conservative treatment
- 2: Somatostatin is effective in fistula closure
- 3: In prevention of fistula, adherence to standardised and meticulous technique is more impoant than the pancreatic texture or the type of anastomosis used
- 4: Early intervention is required if associated with hemorrhage or sepsis

2487-: Which metabolic abnormality is seen in congenital hyperophic pyloric stenosis?

- 1: Metabolic Acidosis
- 2: Metabolic Alkalosis
- 3: Respiratory Acidosis

## 4: Respiratory Alkalosis

2488-: True about cystic duct stump stone are all except

- 1: Re-cholecystectomy is the definitive treatment of choice
- 2: ERCP is the IOC to diagnose
- 3: Basket extraction is the treatment of choice
- 4: Stone cause of post op pain

2489-: Moderate increase in serum aminotransferases with ASTiALT > 3 is suggestive of

- 1: Acute viral hepatitis
- 2: Prolonged hypotension
- 3: Alcoholic liver disease
- 4: Drug hepatotoxicity

2490-: Maximum progression to pancreatic carcinoma occurs in?

- 1: Intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasms
- 2: Pseudopancreatic cyst
- 3: Serous cystic neoplasms
- 4: Mucinous cystic neoplasms

2491-: What is epicolic node?

- 1: Node draining colon
- 2: Adjacent to aoa
- 3: Epitracheal node
- 4: None

2492:- Diagnosis of irritable bowel syndrome is based on the following criteria EXCEPT- (ROME-III)

- 1: Recurrent abdominal pain or discomfort at least 3 days per month in the last 3 months
- 2: Improvement with defecation
- 3: Onset associated with a change in frequency, form and appearance of stool
- 4: Nocturnal symptoms and hematochezia at least once in last 3 months

2493:- Acute pancreatitis causes all except

- 1: Pleural effusion
- 2: Pseudocyst
- 3: Gallbladder stone
- 4: Pancreatic necrosis

2494:- Not an indication for percutaneous aspiration in amoebic liver abscess

- 1: Radiographically unresolved lesion after 6 months
- 2: Suspected diagnosis
- 3: Left lobe liver abscess
- 4: Compression or outflow obstruction of hepatic or portal vein

2495:- Most common benign tumor of liver

- 1: Focal nodular hyperplasia
- 2: Adenoma
- 3: Hemangioma
- 4: Angiolipoma

2496:- Middle aged man presents with complaints of weakness, fatigue and hyperpigmentation. On examination hepatomegaly and Hypoglycemia are present.  
Diagnosis

- 1: Addison's disease
- 2: Hemochromatosis
- 3: IDDM
- 4: Cushing's syndrome

2497:- All of the following are true for patients of UC associated with primary sclerosing cholangitis except

- 1: They may develop biliary cirrhosis
- 2: May have raised alkaline phosphatase
- 3: Increased risk of hilar cholangiocarcinoma
- 4: PSC reves after a total Colectomy

2498:- A 20 year old male presents with extrapyramidal symptoms and liver damage.  
Diagnosis

- 1: Wilson's disease
- 2: Huntington's disease
- 3: Parkinsons's disease
- 4: Hemochromatosis

2499:- In which of the following conditions smoking is protective?

- 1: Ulcerative colitis
- 2: Crohn's disease
- 3: SLE
- 4: Alzheimer's

2500:- Masaoka staging is used in

- 1: RCC
- 2: HCC
- 3: Thymoma
- 4: Lymphoma

2501:- Ratio of AST/ALT > 1 present in -

- 1: Non alcoholic steatohcpatitis
- 2: Alcoholic hepatitis
- 3: Wilson's disease
- 4: All of the above

2502:- Hypergastrinemia with hypochlorhydria suggests

- 1: ZES
- 2: Pernicious anaemia
- 3: Somatostatinoma
- 4: All of the above

2503:- 'Onion skin' fibrosis of bile duct is seen in

- 1: Primary biliary cirrhosis
- 2: Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- 3: Extrahepatic biliary fibrosis
- 4: Congenital hepatic fibrosis

2504:- A 23-year-old woman with history of eating disorder, complains of vomiting, nausea & severe abdominal pain. Physical examination shows abdominal distension and constipation. An X-ray film of the abdomen reveals air-fluid levels and a hyperlucent



shadow at the epigastric area. The material obstructing the gastrointestinal tract is removed surgically and shown. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Diverticulum of the stomach
- 2: Gastric lymphoma
- 3: Phytobezoar
- 4: Trichobezoar

2505:- All are endopeptidases except

- 1: Trypsin
- 2: Chymotrypsin
- 3: Elastase
- 4: Carboxy peptidases

2506:- True about gall stones -

- 1: More common in female
- 2: Gall stones, hiatus hernia, CBD stones form Saints triad
- 3: Limely bile precipitated
- 4: Lithotripsy always done

2507:- Which of the following liver tumours always merit surgery

- 1: Hemangioma
- 2: Hepatic adenoma
- 3: Focal nodular hyperplasia
- 4: peliosis hepatic

2508:- Duodenal villous atrophy is seen in

- 1: Crohn's disease
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Celiac disease
- 4: Cystic fibrosis

2509:- E-cadherin is more often mutated in

- 1: Diffuse type of gastric cancer
- 2: Intestinal type of gastric cancer
- 3: Malignant ulcer of stomach
- 4: Erosive gastritis

2510:- True statement regarding barret&;s esophagus

- 1: Histamine antagonist
- 2: Proton pump inhibitor
- 3: Helicobacter pylori triple therapy
- 4: Endoscopic surveillance with biopsy every 2 years

2511:- Hereditary chronic pancreatitis is caused by mutation of

- 1: Cationic trypsinogen or PRSS1
- 2: CFTR
- 3: PTSI
- 4: SPINK1

2512:- Alvarado score is used in the diagnosis of

- 1: Diveiculitis
- 2: Liver failure

3: Chronic hepatitis

4: Acute appendicitis

2513:- Cullen Sign is a feature of

1: Hemorrhagic pancreatitis

2: Liver trauma

3: Ectopic pregnancy

4: Cirrhosis liver

2514:- Which of the following calculi are rare in gallbladder, but common in common bile duct

1: Cholesterol stone

2: Brown stone

3: Black stone

4: None

2515:- "Chain of lakes" appearance seen in

1: Acute pancreatitis

2: Chronic pancreatitis

3: Carcinoma pancreas

4: Strawberry gall bladder

2516:- True regarding barret's oesophagus is -

1: Benign course

2: Premalignant condition

3: Sq. metaplasia of lower oesophagus

4: Medical T/t is not usefull

2517-: Achalasia cardia

- 1: Absence of nerves
- 2: Absence of muscles
- 3: Hyperophy of nerves
- 4: Hyperophy of muscles

2518-: Which gastric cells have distinct cytoplasmic ultrastructure named 'tubulovesicular system'?

- 1: Oxyntic cells
- 2: Zymogen cells
- 3: Goblet cells
- 4: Enteroendocrine cells

2519-: Best for treatment of irritable bowel syndrome with spastic colon is

- 1: Liquid paraffin
- 2: Senna
- 3: Bisacodyl
- 4: Dietary fibers

2520-: A 25 years old female presents with pyrexia for ten days, develops acute pain in periumblical region spreading all over the abdomen. What would be the most likely cause ?

- 1: Perforation peritonitis due to intestinal tuberculosis
- 2: Generalised peritonitis due to appendicular perforation
- 3: Typhoid enteric perforation and peritonitis
- 4: Acute salpingo-oophoritis with peritonitis

2521:- False about gallstone ileus

- 1: 90% patients give history of biliary disease
- 2: Causes 1% of all SBO ; around 25% cases in >70 years
- 3: Tumbling obstruction
- 4: Fistula is mostly formed between duodenum and gallbladder

2522:- False statement regarding Meckel's Diverticula is

- 1: It is true Diverticula
- 2: Gastric mucosa is the most common hetero topic mucosa seen
- 3: Intestinal obstruction is the most common presentation in children
- 4: Treatment is diverticulectomy

2523:- False about CBD injury

- 1: Incidence in open cholecystectomy is 0.1-0.2 %
- 2: Incidence in laparoscopic cholecystectomy is 0.5-0.8%
- 3: After 20 cases of laparoscopic cholecystectomy incidence of bile duct injury Decreases
- 4: Most common reason for injury is lack of technique and errors of judgement

2524:- Intrinsic factor is produced by

- 1: Argentaffin cells
- 2: Oxyntic cells
- 3: Chief cells
- 4: Antral cells

2525:- Type II Mirizzi's syndrome

- 1: Obstruction of common duct by external compression only(no erosion)
- 2: Erosion of one-thirds circumference of common duct
- 3: Erosion of upto two-third circumference of common duct
- 4: Total /near total circumferential of common duct

2526:- Causes of oesophagal carcinoma

- 1: Tylosis
- 2: Reflux esophagities
- 3: Lye ingestion
- 4: perforation

2527:- Vitamin B12 is absorbed in

- 1: Duodenum
- 2: Jejunum
- 3: Ileum
- 4: Colon

2528:- Which is risk factor for cholangiocarcinoma

- 1: Obesity
- 2: Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- 3: Salmonella carrier state
- 4: HBV infection

2529:- The removal of malarial parasites from the red blood

- 1: Pitting

2: Culling

3: Binding

4: Phagocytosis

2530:- Which of the following is choleric?

1: CCK

2: Secretin

3: Fatty acid

4: Amino acids

2531:- Biliary stricture developing after laparoscopic cholecystectomy usually occurs at which part of common bile duct

1: Upper

2: Middle

3: Lower

4: All with equal frequency

2532:- A man presents with history of hematemesis of about 500ml of blood. On examination, spleen is palpable 5 cms below the left costal margin. The most likely diagnosis is -

1: Portal Hypertension

2: Gastric ulcer

3: Drug induced

4: Mallory Weiss Tear

2533:- Treatment of choice for severe alcoholic hepatitis patient with high discriminatory function test score is ?

1: Liver transplant

2: Colchicine

3: Steroid

4: Anti-TNF alfa agents

2534:- Pringle maneuver may be required for treatment of

1: Injury to tail of pancreas

2: Mesentric ischaemia

3: Bleeding esophageal varices

4: Liver laceration

2535:- Cause of vasodilatation in spider nevi-

1: Estrogen

2: Testosterone

3: Hepatotoxins

4: FSH

2536:- Which is not a usual feature of Ulcerative colitis on Ba enema?

1: Fine mucosal granularity

2: Pseudopolyps

3: Lead pipe colon

4: Colovesical fistula

2537:- Slow waves/BER maximum in

1: Stomach

2: Ileum

3: Colon



4: Rectum

2538:- A person has history of steatorrhea of long duration. D-xylose was ordered. 5 hour urine sample show <4.5 g excretion after giving 25g D-xylose. What is/are the probable diagnosis

1: Celiac disease

2: Pancreatitis

3: Blind loop syndrome

4: Heal disease

2539:- In a patient with compensated liver cirrhosis presented with history of variceal bleed. The treatment of choice in this patient is

1: Propranolol

2: Liver transplantation

3: TIPS(Transjugular intra hepatic portal shunt)

4: Endoscopic sclerotherapy

2540:- Surgical lobes of liver are divided on the basis of

1: Hepatic artery

2: Hepatic vein

3: Bile ducts

4: Central veins

2541:- Bird beak appearance is seen in-

1: Achlasia cardia

2: Carcinoma esophagus

3: Hiatus hernia

4: Diffuse esophageal spasm

2542:- Premalignant lesion for carcinoma rectum is

- 1: Familial polyposis
- 2: FAP
- 3: Juvenile polyp
- 4: Adenomatous polyp

2543:- Auxiliary orthotopic liver transplant is indicated for

- 1: Metabolic liver disease
- 2: As a standby procedure until finding a suitable donor
- 3: Drug induced hepatic failure
- 4: Acute fulminant liver failure for any cause

2544:- True regarding hemobilia

- 1: Triad of jaundice, pain, Melena
- 2: MC cause : rupture of portal vein into biliary system
- 3: MR angiography is the IOC
- 4: None of the above

2545:- False about TIPS

- 1: Shunt thrombosis is more common than stenosis
- 2: Encephalopathy is more common
- 3: Improves ascites and hydrothorax
- 4: Much better than control of bleeding than variceal ligation

2546:- Most frequent site of mandibular fracture is

- 1: Condylar neck
- 2: Canine fossa
- 3: Mandibular body
- 4: Symphysis menti

2547:- Which of the following agents are useful in medical treatment of variceal bleeding?

- 1: Octreotide
- 2: Pantoprazole
- 3: Somatotropin
- 4: Dexamethasone

2548:- Best method to diagnose GERD is

- 1: Oesophageal pH determination
- 2: Endoscopy
- 3: Barium swallow
- 4: Laparoscopy

2549:- Focal lesions of liver is best detected by

- 1: MRI
- 2: CT
- 3: USG
- 4: PET scan

2550:- All of the following statements about Insulin like Growth factor - 1 are true, except:

- 1: Mainly secreted by the pancreas

- 2: Also known as Somatomedin C
- 3: Secretion is stimulated by Growth Hormone
- 4: Required for skeletal and Cailage growth

2551:- Rotation of sigmoid volvulus occurs

- 1: Clockwise
- 2: Anticlockwise
- 3: Initially clockwise later anticlockwise
- 4: Either clockwise or anticlockwise

2552:- Which vitamin is transported in chylomicrons as an ester?

- 1: Vitamin E
- 2: Vitamin D
- 3: Vitamin A
- 4: Vitamin K

2553:- Best investigation of bilhemia is

- 1: ERCP
- 2: MRCP
- 3: CT
- 4: EUS

2554:- Barrett oesophagus can result from

- 1: H. Pylori infection
- 2: H. Simplex infection
- 3: Gastroesophagal reflux

## 4: Varices

2555:- A lady presented with recurrent attacks of giddiness and abdominal pain since three months. Endoscopy was normal. Her fasting blood glucose was 40mg% and insulin levels were elevated. CT abdomen showed a well defined 8 mm enhancing lesion in the head of pancreas, with no other abnormal findings. What should be the treatment plan for this patient.

- 1: Whipple's operation
- 2: Enucleation
- 3: Enucleation with radiotherapy
- 4: Administration of streptozotocin

2556:- True about virtual colonoscopy (VC)

- 1: Have better image than conventional colonoscopy
- 2: VC is performed by CT & MRI
- 3: Take over time than conventional colonoscopy
- 4: easy to take tissue sample

2557:- Most common liver cell tumor in those on OCP's

- 1: HCC
- 2: Liver cell adenoma
- 3: Bile duct adenoma
- 4: FNH

2558:- All of the following are features of large intestine except

- 1: Appendices epiploicae
- 2: Valvular conniventes
- 3: Taenia coli

## 4: Haustrations

2559:- A 45-year-old man with a long history of alcohol intake comes into the emergency room with upper gastrointestinal (UGI) bleeding. Urgent endoscopy reveals the following findings (Figure below). Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: esophageal varices
- 2: esophageal carcinoma
- 3: foreign body
- 4: tertiary waves

2560:- A 40-year-old man with a history of alcohol consumption of 25-year duration is admitted with a history of a 6-lb weight loss and upper abdominal pain of 3-weeks duration. Examination reveals fullness in the epigastrium. His temperature is 99, and his WBC count is 10,000. Which is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Pancreatic pseudocyst
- 2: Subhepatic abscess
- 3: Biliary pancreatitis
- 4: Cirrhosis

2561:- A 62-year-old man is admitted with abdominal pain and weight loss of 5 lb over the past month. He has continued to consume large amounts of rum. Examination reveals icteric sclera. The indirect bilirubin level is 5.6 mg/dL with a total bilirubin of 6 mg/dL. An ultrasound shows a 4-cm pseudocyst. What is the most likely cause of jaundice in a patient with alcoholic pancreatitis?

- 1: Alcoholic hepatitis
- 2: Carcinoma of pancreas
- 3: Intrahepatic cyst
- 4: Pancreatic pseudocyst

2562:- Laparoscopic cholecystectomy was done, on histopathology, stage was T2. Next line of treatment

- 1: Observation
- 2: Extended cholecystectomy
- 3: Po size excision
- 4: Chemotherapy

2563:- True about CA GB and gallstones

- 1: 3% association
- 2: 30% association
- 3: 50% association
- 4: 90% association

2564:- Investigation for acute abdomen includes

- 1: USG
- 2: Multidetector CT
- 3: Contrast enhanced CT
- 4: X-ray

2565:- GIST associated marker is?

- 1: CD 117
- 2: CD 34
- 3: CD 23
- 4: S-100

2566:- Pacemaker cells for the system are located in?

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Duodenum
- 3: Jejunum
- 4: Large intestine

2567:- A young patient presents with a massive injury to proximal duodenum, head of pancreas and distal common bile duct. The procedure of choice in this patient should be:

- 1: Roux-en-Y anastomosis
- 2: Pancreaticoduodenectomy
- 3: Lateral tube jejunostomy
- 4: Retrograde jejunostomy

2568:- Significance of HbA1c is :

- 1: Useful in fetal lung maturity
- 2: Long term measurement of blood sugar
- 3: Indicates normal hemoglobin
- 4: Not useful in fetal damage

2569:- Commonest mutations that are associated with GIST are in

- 1: Platelet-derived growth factor receptor  $\alpha$
- 2: Tyrosine kinase KIT
- 3: BRAF
- 4: NRAS

2570:- The following regarding colostomy are true except:

- 1: A colostomy is an artificial opening made in large bowel to divert the faeces to the exterior



2: Temporary colostomy is established to defunction and anastomosis

3: Permanent colostomy is formed after the resection of rectum by the abdominoperineal technique

4: Double barreled colostomy is commonly done now-a-days

2571:- A male executive, 50 years of age is seen in casualty with hypotension and hematemesis. There is previous history suggestive of alcohol intake of 100 ml. daily. The blood loss is around 2 litres. Most probable diagnosis is -

1: Gastritis

2: Duodenal ulcer

3: Mallory-Weiss tear

4: Esophageal varices

2572:- Diabetic patient with liver cirrhosis and hyperpigmentation, diagnosis is

1: Wilson's disease

2: Hemochromatosis

3: Primary sclerosing cholangitis

4: Hepatitis B

2573:- An upward dislocation of both the cardia and gastric fundus is which type of hiatal hernia?

1: I

2: II

3: III

4: IV

2574:- As per enhanced recovery programme in colon surgeries, which of the following is true?

- 1: Bowel preparation a day prior to surgery
- 2: Nil per oral from the night before surgery
- 3: Avoidance of perioperative fluid load
- 4: Opioid analgesia preferred

2575:- A 60-year-old man presents with epigastric pain after meals, with some nausea and vomiting. A burning sensation in the midepigastrium is relieved by antacids and H2 antagonists. Upper endoscopy demonstrates paired ulcers on both walls of the proximal duodenum. Which of the following represents the most common complication of this patient's duodenal disease?

- 1: Bleeding
- 2: Malignant transformation
- 3: Obstruction
- 4: Perforation

2576:- Posterior perforated ulcer on pyloric antrum cause abscess formation in

- 1: Greater sac
- 2: Lesser sac
- 3: Pouch of morrison
- 4: Omental bursa

2577:- True about CA GB

- 1: Most commonly presents with obstructive jaundice
- 2: 90% associated with gallstones
- 3: 5-year survival is 35%
- 4: 30% are squamous cell carcinoma

2578:- The complication least likely to occur in a pseudocyst of the pancreas is:

- 1: Haemorrhage
- 2: Torsion
- 3: Infection
- 4: Carcinomatous change

2579:- A 4-year-old girl is brought to the physician because her parents noticed that she has been having pale, fatty, foul-smelling stools. The patient is at the 50th percentile for height and 10th percentile for weight. Her symptoms respond dramatically to a gluten-free diet. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Celiac sprue
- 2: Cystic fibrosis of the pancreas
- 3: Menetrier disease
- 4: Tropical sprue

2580:- A 17 year old boy is admitted to the hospital after S, per abdomen examination is normal. After adequate resuscitation, his pulse rate is 80/min and BP is 110/70mmHg. Abdominal CT reveals 1cm deep laceration on the left lobe of the liver extending from the dome more than half way through the parenchyma. Appropriate mangement at this time would be

- 1: Conservative management
- 2: Abdominal exploration and packing of hepatic wounds
- 3: Abdominal exploration and ligation of left hepatic aery
- 4: Left hepatectomy

2581:- Most common liver tumor in children

- 1: Hemangioma
- 2: Non-parasitic cyst
- 3: Adenoma
- 4: Focal nodular hyperplasia

2582:- All of the following are true about caudate lobe except

- 1: Blood supply from both right and left hepatic artery
- 2: Ductal drainage from both right and left duct
- 3: Venous drainage is mainly by left and middle hepatic vein
- 4: Supply by both branches of portal vein

2583:- APC gene is involved in?

- 1: Colorectal carcinoma
- 2: Gastric carcinoma
- 3: Gastric lymphoma
- 4: Esophageal adenocarcinoma

2584:- Which of the following carbohydrate is not digested in humans-

- 1: Lactulose
- 2: Maltose
- 3: Sucrose
- 4: Lactose

2585:- Period of isolation in salmonella infection is till:

- 1: 72 hours after chemotherapy
- 2: Widal negative
- 3: 3 consecutive stool cultures are negative
- 4: Urine culture is negative twice

2586:- False statement about common bile duct

- 1: Lies in free margin of lesser omentum
- 2: Anterior to first pa of duodenum
- 3: Right to hepatic aery
- 4: Anterior to poal vein

2587:- Locally invasive gastric cancer. Investigation of choice to know depth of cancer invasion

- 1: CECT
- 2: MRI
- 3: Barium
- 4: EUS

2588:- Which of the following is a selective shunt

- 1: Proximal spenorenal shunt
- 2: Warren shunt
- 3: Side-to-side poocaval shunt
- 4: Mesocaval shunt

2589:- True about Hirschprung&s disease

- 1: Aganglionic segment is contracted not dilated
- 2: Descending colon is most common site of aganglionosis
- 3: Barium enema is diagnostic
- 4: It is seen in infants & children only

2590:- Cushing disease cause is

- 1: ACTH producing pituitary tumor

- 2: Adrenal Tumor
- 3: Ectopic production of ACTH
- 4: Adrenal Hyperplasia

2591:- A 69-year-old man is given a multivitamin containing vitamin B12. He feels well, reports no symptoms, and his physical examination is normal. His CBC is completely normal. Which of the following is most characteristic of vitamin B12 absorption?

- 1: totally dependent on the intrinsic factor
- 2: best in the duodenum
- 3: improved in folic acid deficiency
- 4: best in the distal ileum

2592:- Which of these statements about ulcerative colitis (UC) and colon carcinoma is FALSE ?{

- 1: The risk of carcinoma increases with duration of UC
- 2: Overall risk is less than 5%
- 3: Cancer of rectum is more common than that of colon
- 4: Surgery is indicated if biopsy shows severe epithelial dysplasia

2593:- Dye used in IV cholangiography is

- 1: Conray
- 2: Diansoil
- 3: Biligraffin
- 4: Myodil

2594:- Whipple triad is seen in:

- 1: Glucagonoma

2: Insulinoma

3: Gastrinoma

4: Ca pancreas

2595:- Emergency operation done in cases of

1: Volvulus

2: Obstructed hernia

3: Appendicular perforation with paralytic ileus

4: Toxic megacolon

2596:- All are criteria of non-resectability in patients with hilar cholangiocarcinoma except

1: Hepatic duct involvement upto secondary radicals bilaterally

2: Encasement or occlusion of main portal vein proximal to its bifurcation

3: Atrophy of one lobe with encasement of contralateral portal vein branch

4: Atrophy of one lobe with ipsilateral involvement of secondary biliary radicals

2597:- Mallory bodies are seen in all of the following conditions except

1: Alcoholism

2: Primary biliary cirrhosis

3: Secondary biliary cirrhosis

4: Wilson's disease

2598:- Most common benign tumor of esophagus is?

1: Lipoma

2: Fibroma

3: Leiomyoma

## 4: Lymphangioma

2599:- Most common type of choledochal cyst?

- 1: Type 1
- 2: Type 2
- 3: Type 3
- 4: Type 6

2600:- The mother of a 4-year-old child notes blood when laundering his underwear. Physical examination reveals a rectal mass. On proctoscopy, there is a smooth-surfaced, pedunculated, 1.5-cm polyp. It is excised and microscopically shows cystically dilated crypts filled with mucin and inflammatory debris, but no dysplasia. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Familial adenomatous polyposis
- 2: Gardner syndrome
- 3: Juvenile polyp
- 4: Lynch syndrome

2601:- Which of the following is not a risk factor for carcinoma of the esophagus?

- 1: Chronic alcohol use
- 2: H. pylori infection
- 3: Chronic GERD
- 4: Plummer Vinson syndrome

2602:- Pipe stem colon on barium enema is seen with:

- 1: Crohn's disease
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Ischemic colitis



4: Amoebic colitis

2603:- Meconium ileus is associated with:

- 1: Fibrocystic disease of pancreas
- 2: Liver aplasia
- 3: Cirrhosis of liver
- 4: Malnutrition

2604:- In cholangiography CBD stone appears as

- 1: Meniscus sign
- 2: Cutoff sign
- 3: Slight flow of dye from the sides
- 4: Ability to absorb water

2605:- A patient with stab injury to anterior abdomen presents with a tag of omentum protruding through the abdominal wall near the umbilicus. On evaluation he is hemodynamically stable and shows no signs of peritonitis. Initial management involve

- 1: FAST
- 2: Exploratory laparotomy
- 3: Local wound exploration and suturing
- 4: CECT abdomen

2606:- Early gastric carcinoma indicated by

- 1: A lesion confined to the mucosa and sub mucosa
- 2: A lesion confined to sub mucosa and muscular wall
- 3: Cauliflower growth projecting in to the lumen
- 4: "Linitis plastica" appearance in stomach wall

2607:- Most common organ involved in GIST is?

- 1: Ileum
- 2: Duodenum
- 3: Colon
- 4: Stomach

2608:- Investigation of choice for oesophageal rupture is

- 1: CT chest
- 2: Rigid esophagoscopy
- 3: Barium contrast swallow
- 4: Plain Xray

2609:- Small intestinal stricture is not seen in:[1994

- 1: Lymphoma
- 2: Typhoid
- 3: Tumour
- 4: TB

2610:- A 57 year old female was presented with a chest pain in her mid-sternal area. She has history of taking NSAIDs for joint pains. Gastric mucosa shows multiple, punctate, haemorrhagic areas; no mucosal ulceration is seen. Biopsy from the lesions reveals mucosal erosions with edema and haemorrhage. Which of the following is most likely diagnosis ?

- 1: Autoimmune gastritis
- 2: Peptic ulcer disease
- 3: Watermelon stomach
- 4: Acute gastritis

2611:- Epinephrine action in liver

- 1: Glycolysis
- 2: Lipolysis
- 3: Glycogenolysis
- 4: Gluconeogenesis

2612:- All of the following are Bile acids except

- 1: Lithocholic acid
- 2: Taurocholic acid
- 3: Deoxycholic acid
- 4: Chenodeoxycholic acid

2613:- Which of the following is a histological feature of whipple's disease

- 1: Infiltration of histiocytes in the lamina propria.
- 2: Granuloma in the lamina
- 3: Macrophages with PAS (+)ve material inside the lamina propria
- 4: Eosinophils in the lamina propria

2614:- Which of the following statements about biguanides is true?

- 1: It cause little or no hypoglycemia
- 2: It stimulates pancreatic beta cells to release insulin
- 3: It is completely metabolized before excretion
- 4: Cannot reduce macrovascular events in type 2 DM

2615:- Extra intestinal manifestations disease-

- 1: Uveitis
- 2: Sclerosing cholangitis
- 3: Osteoarthritis
- 4: Skin nodules

2616-: Acute pseudo-obstruction of the colon known as

- 1: Sjogren's syndrome
- 2: Gardner's syndrome
- 3: Ogilvie's syndrome
- 4: Peutz-jegher's syndrome

2617-: Colostrum contains all in excess of milk except

- 1: Protein
- 2: Fat
- 3: Mineral
- 4: Immunglobulins

2618-: Gall stone causes intestinal obstruction when it gets impacted in which part of the intestine commonly

- 1: Proximal ileum
- 2: Distal ileum
- 3: Duodenum
- 4: Jejunum

2619-: Morphologic features of celiac disease include all, except

- 1: Increase in intra-epithelial lymphocytes

- 2: Increase crypt: villous ratio
- 3: Distended macrophages with PAS positive granules in lamina propria
- 4: Elongated, hyperplastic and touous crypts

2620:- Marker for active HBV ?

- 1: HBsAg
- 2: HBcAg
- 3: JgM anti HBSAg
- 4: IgG anti HBSAg

2621:- AFP is raised in

- 1: 100% of hepatoblastoma
- 2: 90% of hepatoblastoma
- 3: 100% of HCC
- 4: 90% of HCC

2622:- All are true about gastrinoma except:

- 1: Mostly found in gastrinoma triangle
- 2: Increases acid production
- 3: Most common site is pancreas
- 4: Lymphadenectomy is not required as there is no improvement in survival

2623:- H pylori treatment: A/E-

- 1: Oentamycin
- 2: Clarithromycin
- 3: Metronidazole

4: Amoxicil in

2624-: Drug induced poal hypeension is seen with

1: Vitamin A toxicity

2: Methotrexate

3: Aldomet

4: Hydatid cyst

2625-: Hydrogen breath test is/ae used for

1: Lactose intolerance

2: GERD

3: H.Pylori

4: Irritable bowel syndrome

2626-: Gluten sensitivity is associated with?

1: Celiac disease

2: Tropicalsprue

3: Ulcerative colitis

4: Irritable bowel syndrome

2627-: A 50-year-old woman complains of weakness, profuse watery diarrhea, and crampy abdominal pain. She reports a 10-lb weight loss. Her serum potassium is 2.8 mEq/L. Select the most likely diagnosis.

1: Watery, diarrhea, hypokalemia, and achlorhydria (WDHA) syndrome

2: Somatostatinoma

3: Glucagonoma

4: Insulinoma

2628:- Middle segment pancreatectomy avoided in

- 1: Cystadenoma
- 2: Tumors of head of pancreas
- 3: Tumors of tail of pancreas
- 4: Tumor of neck of pancreas

2629:- A 24-year-old woman is pregnant at 14 weeks with her first baby. She feels well and the pregnancy is uncomplicated. Routine screening is positive for chronic viral hepatitis for which perinatal transmission is of major epidemiologic significance. For the above patient with viral hepatitis, select the most likely viral agents.

- 1: hepatitis A virus
- 2: hepatitis B virus
- 3: hepatitis C virus
- 4: hepatitis D virus

2630:- NCPF is due to

- 1: Extrahepatic obstruction
- 2: Intrahepatic pre sinusoidal obstruction
- 3: Intrahepatic sinusoidal obstruction
- 4: Intrahepatic post sinusoidal obstruction

2631:- Food causes reflex defecation-

- 1: Enterogastric reflex
- 2: Defecation reflex
- 3: Gastrocolic reflex
- 4: Rectoanal reflex

2632:- Which one of these is absorbed in ileum?

- 1: Vitamin D
- 2: B12
- 3: Iron
- 4: Fat

2633:- D cells of Islet of Langerhans of pancreas secrete?

- 1: Insulin
- 2: Glucagon
- 3: Gastrin
- 4: Somatostatin

2634:- All of the following are true about Procelain gallbladder except

- 1: May be seen on plain X-Ray
- 2: More commonly diagnosed on CT
- 3: It is an indication for cholecystectomy
- 4: Always denotes benign etiology

2635:- Following liver transplantation, recurrence of primary- disease in the liver most likely occurs in -

- 1: Wilson's disease
- 2: Autoimmune hepatitis
- 3: Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency
- 4: Primary biliary cirrhosis



2636-: Cholangiography T-tube done after how many days of cholecystectomy

- 1: 1-5 days
- 2: 5-9 days
- 3: 10-14 days
- 4: 15-20 days

2637-: A 45-year-old patient with chronic pancreatitis is suffering from malnutrition and weight loss secondary to inadequate pancreatic exocrine secretions. Which is TRUE regarding pancreatic secretions?

- 1: Secretin releases fluid rich in enzymes.
- 2: Secretin releases fluid rich mainly in electrolytes and bicarbonate.
- 3: Cholecystokinin releases fluid, predominantly rich in electrolytes, and bicarbonate.
- 4: All pancreatic enzymes are secreted in an inactive form.

2638-: A liver biopsy reveals following findings. What is true about this condition?

- 1: Nutmeg liver with dark areas of perivenular dead hepatocytes and gray areas of periportal viable hepatocytes
- 2: Nodular regenerative hyperplasia of liver induced due to OCPs
- 3: Nutmeg liver with pale areas of necrosis and dark congested areas of perivenular viable hepatocytes
- 4: Cirrhotic liver with fibrotic nodules.

2639-: Cirrhosis of liver with portal hypertension is a complication of all of the following except-

- 1: Wilson's disease
- 2: Hemochromatosis
- 3: Gilbert's syndrome
- 4: Hepatitis C

2640-: A 65 years old patient with coronary aery disease was on Aspirin for 2 years. He now complains of black stools. Abdominal examination is normal. What is the most probable diagnosis

- 1: Ileocecal TB
- 2: Ca colon
- 3: Esophageal varices
- 4: Duodenel ulcer

2641-: Mallory Hyaline is characteristically seen with

- 1: Yellow fever
- 2: Hepatitis B infection
- 3: Alcoholic hepatitis
- 4: Primary sclerosing cholangitis

2642-: Most Commonly done screening test for diagnosing Acute Pancreatitis

- 1: Serum amylase
- 2: Serum lipase
- 3: Serum trypsin
- 4: NBT PABA

2643-: What is true in a case of chronic pancreatitis

- 1: Pseudocyst lined with gastric epithelium
- 2: Complete destruction of pancreatic tissue
- 3: Most common cause is biliary
- 4: Gene mutation is seen

2644-: Ivor Lewis operation is done for

- 1: Carcinoma oesophagus
- 2: Achalasia cardia
- 3: Hiatus hernia
- 4: GERD

2645:- Preferred initial treatment for Ca anal canal is

- 1: Surgery
- 2: Chemoradiation
- 3: Immunotherapy
- 4: Observation

2646:- Biopsy finding (s) of celiac disease is/are all except:

- 1: Cryptitis
- 2: Villous atrophy
- 3: Crypt hyperplasia
- 4: Absence of Giardia lamblia

2647:- Most common tumour occurring in appendix includes

- 1: Carcinoid tumour
- 2: Melanoma
- 3: Adeno carcinoma
- 4: Mucinous

2648:- The ideal replacement for the oesophagus after oesophagus after esophagectomy is

- 1: Stomach
- 2: Jejunum

3: Colon

4: Synthetic stent

2649:- Features of left side Ca colon are

1: Anemia

2: Obstruction

3: Altered bowel habit

4: Melena

2650:- Contraindications to major hepatic resection for metastatic disease include all of the following Except

1: Total hepatic involvement

2: Advanced cirrhosis

3: Extrahepatic tumor involvement

4: Jaundice from extrinsic ductal obstruction

2651:- Pneumatosis intestinalis is diagnostic of

1: Ileal perforation

2: Necrotizing enterocolitis

3: Meconium ileus

4: Colonic aganglionosis

2652:- During surgical exploration for hydatid cyst of the liver, any of the following agents can be used as a scolicidal agent except

1: Hypertonic sodium chloride

2: Formalin

3: Cetrinide

4: Povidone iodine

2653:- Variceal bleeding is best treated with

- 1: Vasopressin
- 2: Nitroglycerine
- 3: Octreotide
- 4: Desmopressin

2654:- Primary sinusoidal dilatation of liver is also known as

- 1: Hepar lobatum
- 2: Peliosis hepatic
- 3: Von-Meyerburg complex
- 4: Caroli's disease

2655:- Multiple liver secondaries are most common in the following cancers

- 1: Head of pancreas
- 2: Stomach
- 3: Gall bladder
- 4: Periapillary

2656:- What is the mechanism of action of glucagon?

- 1: Inositol Pathway
- 2: Arachidonic Acid Pathway
- 3: c-GMP Pathway
- 4: c-AMP Pathway

2657-: Which of the following colonic polyps is not premalignant

- 1: Juvenile polyps
- 2: Hamaomatous polyps associated with peutz jegher's syndrome
- 3: Villous adenoma
- 4: Tubular adenomas

2658-: Intestinal polyps that have highest potential to grow into cancer

- 1: Inflammatory polyp
- 2: Adenomatous polyp
- 3: Hyperplastic polyp
- 4: Hamaomatous polyp

2659-: Secretions of GIT are controlled by

- 1: Myenteric plexuses
- 2: Auerbach plexuses
- 3: Meissner plexuses
- 4: Extrinsic nerve

2660-: TIPSS involves percutaneous creation of a shunt between

- 1: Poal vein and vena cava
- 2: Poal vein and hepatic vein
- 3: Hepatic vein and vena cava
- 4: Poal vein and hepatic aery

2661-: A 45-year-old man presented with regurgitated food paicles eaten several days earlier. He has foul smelling breath and occasional dysphagia for solid food. What is the probable diagnosis

- 1: Gastric outlet obstruction
- 2: Zenker's diverticulum
- 3: Scleroderma
- 4: Diabetic gastroparesis

2662:- Which one of the following is not a feature of liver histology in non cirrhotic portal fibrosis (NCPF)?

- 1: Fibrosis in and around the portal tracts
- 2: Thrombosis of the medium and small portal vein branches
- 3: Non specific inflammatory cell infiltrates in the portal tracts
- 4: Bridging fibrosis

2663:- Enzyme papain is used?

- 1: To decrease intestinal gas produced during digestive process
- 2: As Anti helminthic
- 3: To treat Herpes zoster
- 4: To treat infected wounds in nucleus pulposus

2664:- In exocrine pancreatic, cancer, the commonest tumor marker to be elevated in

- 1: CA 125
- 2: CEA
- 3: CA 15-3
- 4: CA 19-9

2665:- In CA stomach, T4 lesion means

- 1: Involved till serosa

- 2: Involved till lamina propria
- 3: Involved till submucosa
- 4: Involved till muscularis propria

2666-: Most common surgical cause of obstructive jaundice

- 1: Periapillary carcinoma
- 2: Carcinoma gallbladder
- 3: Carcinoma head of pancreas
- 4: CBD stones

2667-: Thumb print sign in plain x-ray is seen in:

- 1: Ischemic colitis
- 2: Ulcerative colitis
- 3: Pseudomembranous colitis
- 4: Appendicitis

2668-: 35-year-old c/o fever, severe abdominal pain in epigastrium radiating to the back with a h/o binge drinking. Pulse is 120 bpm, BP is 90/60 mm Hg. CT Abdomen (P+C) was done. Most likely diagnosis is(AIIMS 2016)

- 1: Peptic ulcer
- 2: Acute pancreatitis
- 3: Chronic calcific pancreatitis
- 4: Acute cholecystitis

2669-: A new born child has not passed meconium for 48 hrs. What is the diagnostic procedure of choice ?

- 1: USG



2: Contrast enema

3: CT

4: MRI

2670:- Bird beak sign on barium swallow is seen in?

1: Achlasia cardia

2: Carcinoma esophagus

3: Hiatus hernia

4: Nut cracker esophagus

2671:- All of the following drugs are commonly used in regimens against H. pylori except -

1: Oxytetracycline

2: Amoxicillin

3: Bismuth subcitrate

4: Omeprazole

2672:- In classic Barret's, the length of columnar epithelium in distal oesophagus is

1: >1cm

2: >2cm

3: >3cm

4: >4cm

2673:- Most common mutation in pancreatic adenocarcinoma:-

1: K-ras

2: p16

3: p53

4: BRAF

2674:- Borchardt's triad of acute epigastric pain, violent retching and inability to pass a nasogastric tube is seen in patients with

- 1: Achalasia cardia
- 2: Acute gastric volvulus
- 3: Jejunogastric intussusception
- 4: Hiatus hernia

2675:- Function of infliximab used in Crohn's is

- 1: Inhibit TNF- $\alpha$
- 2: Inhibit IL-2
- 3: EGFR inhibitor
- 4: Inhibit VEGF

2676:- About gallstones, false is

- 1: Intervention should be done if gallstones are present in the bile duct irrespective of the duct diameter
- 2: Operation should be done on most cases
- 3: Can be used due to parasitic infestation
- 4: Can lead to cholecystitis

2677:- Most common cause of hemobilia

- 1: Trauma
- 2: Iatrogenic
- 3: Parasites
- 4: Tumors

2678:- Precancerous lesions of GB are all except

- 1: Procelain GB
- 2: Typhoid carrier
- 3: ABPDJ
- 4: Biliary ascariasis

2679:- Cullen's sign:

- 1: Bluish discolouration of the flanks
- 2: Bluish discolouration in the umbilicus
- 3: Migratory thrombophelebitis
- 4: Subcutaneous fat necrosis

2680:- Which of the following organs is the most common site of origin of the tumour associated with the Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

- 1: Duodenum
- 2: Lymph nodes
- 3: Spleen
- 4: Pancreas

2681:- Which does not contribute to enterobiliary fistula

- 1: Gastric ulcer
- 2: Duodenal ulcer
- 3: Carcinoma gallbladder
- 4: Gallstones

2682:- Familial polyposis coli is associated with

- 1: Intussusception
- 2: Toxic megacolon
- 3: Cancer
- 4: Ulcerative colitis

2683:- Which of the following is true upper esophageal sphincter?

- 1: Its physiological not anatomical
- 2: It has pressure of 10 to 20 mmHg
- 3: It is under hormonal control
- 4: It is formed by striated muscles

2684:- Most common site of metastasis in Ca colon is

- 1: Liver
- 2: Lung
- 3: Bone
- 4: Brain

2685:- Which of the following statement is true about external haemorrhoids?

- 1: Painful, below the dentate line
- 2: Painless, above the dentate line
- 3: Rubber band ligation is the treatment of choice
- 4: May be associated with a skin tag

2686:- Most common primary leading to secondaries in pancreas

- 1: Lung

2: Breast

3: Colon

4: Stomach

2687:- X-ray sign of pneumoperitoneum is

1: Seagull sign

2: Prehn sign

3: Rigler's sign

4: Golden 'S' sign

2688:- True about Choledochal cyst is

1: Always extrahepatic

2: Treatment is cystojejunostomy

3: Excision is ideal treatment

4: Drainage is treatment of choice

2689:- Sclerotherapy failure is defined as

1: Unresponsiveness to consecutive 2 energy sclerotherapies

2: Unresponsiveness to consecutive 3 energy sclerotherapies

3: Remnant bleeding even after sclerotherapy for successive 2 hospital admissions

4: Failure to heal after a single treatment

2690:- True in Pancreas trauma

1: Solitary involvement common

2: Blunt injury usual cause

3: Always surgery needed

4: Amylase in 90% cases

2691:- What is indicated by the arrow in the contrast X-ray abdomen?

- 1: Gastric ulcer
- 2: GIST
- 3: Carcinoma stomach
- 4: Gastric polyp

2692:- Not a complication of gallstones

- 1: Mucocele
- 2: Diverticulosis
- 3: Acute cholangitis
- 4: Empyema of the gallbladder

2693:- Duval procedure in case of chronic pancreatitis involves

- 1: Distal resection of tail of pancreas with end to end pancreaticojejunostomy
- 2: Distal resection of tail of pancreas with longitudinal opening of duct and pancreaticojejunostomy
- 3: Duodenum preserving pancreatic head resection
- 4: Local section of pancreatic head with longitudinal pancreaticojejunostomy

2694:- Microvesicular steatosis is seen in all except -

- 1: Alcoholic liver disease
- 2: Acute fatty liver of pregnancy
- 3: Methotrexate toxicity
- 4: Reye's syndrome

2695:- Interstitial cells of cajal are located in

- 1: Gi
- 2: Hea
- 3: Lung
- 4: Bone

2696:- Most common cause of gastric varices is

- 1: Splenic vein thrombosis
- 2: Splenectomy
- 3: Cirrhosis
- 4: Mesenteric thrombosis

2697:- Investigation of choice in upper GI bleeding is

- 1: Ba swallow
- 2: X-ray
- 3: Endoscopy
- 4: Ultrasound

2698:- True about Mallory Weiss tear

- 1: Hamman mediastinum
- 2: Esophagus perforates at all layers
- 3: Auscultation - Crunching sound
- 4: Symptoms improves after conservative Mx

2699:- A 29 year old male found HBsAg positive with highly increased SCOT levels but HBeAg negative. Which of the following is true about the status of the patient -

- 1: Precore mutant
- 2: Core-promoter mutant
- 3: Wild type mutant
- 4: Surface mutant

2700:- Osteomas, adenomatous polyps of intestine & periampullary carcinomas are seen in

- 1: Cowden syndrome
- 2: Peutz Jegers syndrome
- 3: FAP
- 4: Gardner syndrome

2701:- False about hydatid cyst of liver

- 1: Hepatic resection is never done
- 2: Laparoscopic aspiration of cyst is performed
- 3: Most commonly located in the right liver
- 4: Mostly asymptomatic

2702:- The given manifestation is the most common symptom of which of the following neuroendocrine tumor of pancreas?

- 1: Insulinoma
- 2: Glucagonoma
- 3: Gastrinoma
- 4: Somatostatinoma

2703:- Not included in Charcot's triad?



- 1: Fever
- 2: Pain
- 3: Jaundice
- 4: Gallbladder lump

2704:- Not a risk for cholangio carcinoma -

- 1: Hepatolithiasis
- 2: Hepatitis C
- 3: Clonorchis sinensis
- 4: Choledocholithiasis

2705:- The investigation of choice to detect gastrinoma less than 5 mm size is-

- 1: Endoscopic ultrasound
- 2: Octreotide scan
- 3: CT scan
- 4: Portal venous sampling

2706:- Triphasic waveforms in hepatic encephalopathy occurs in stage of -

- 1: Coma stage-IV
- 2: Confusion stage-I
- 3: Deep coma stage-V
- 4: Drowsiness stage-II

2707:- Absent P waves with wide QRS complex indicates serum potassium of

- 1: 5.4 meq/L
- 2: 6.5 meq/L

3: More than 8 meq/L

4: More than 10 meq/L

2708:- Mallory hyaline bodies are present in all of the following, except

1: Primary biliary cirrhosis

2: Secondary biliary cirrhosis

3: Indian childhood cirrhosis

4: Alcoholic cirrhosis

2709:- A 35-year-old man undergoes gastrectomy for gastric carcinoma. Gross examination of the resected stomach reveals diffuse thickening without a discrete mass lesion. Microscopic exam shows an infiltration of signet-ring cells dispersed singly. Family history reveals that his father had a similar cancer at a young age. What gene is most likely to be mutated in this patient and his father?

1: APC

2: CDH1

3: PMS2

4: p53

2710:- Initial investigation of choice for biliary obstruction

1: CT abdomen

2: ERCP

3: MRCP

4: USG

2711:- Which of the following are the adverse effects of pioglitazone?

1: Weight gain

2: Hepatotoxicity

- 3: Increased risk of urinary bladder cancer
- 4: All of the above

2712-: FALSE statement regarding Hirschprung disease is

- 1: Aganglionosis always involves distal rectum
- 2: Non passage of meconium in first 24 hours is a cardinal feature
- 3: Diagnosis is established by Suction rectal biopsy
- 4: No passage of stools after per rectal examination

2713-: Strasberg'e class 'B' bile injury means

- 1: Bile leak from a minor duct
- 2: Occlusion of a branch of biliary tree
- 3: Injury of bile duct not in communication with CBD
- 4: Circumferential injury to major bile ducts

2714-: Common bile duct injuries are most commonly seen in

- 1: Radical gastrectomy
- 2: Penetrating injuries of abdomen
- 3: ERCP and sphincterectomy
- 4: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy operation

2715-: Most common presentation of Meckels diveculum?

- 1: Lower GI bleeding
- 2: Upper GI bleeding
- 3: Diarrhorea
- 4: Abdominal pain

2716:- Normal Brown colour of stool is due to

- 1: Urobilin
- 2: Stercobilinogen
- 3: Stercobilin
- 4: Urobilinogen

2717:- Calcium carbonate is used for

- 1: Antacid
- 2: Renal stone
- 3: Metabolic alkalosis
- 4: Renal failure

2718:- Ectopic tissue in stomach is of the origin of

- 1: Spleen
- 2: Pancreas
- 3: Liver
- 4: Kidney

2719:- Which of the following viruses does not produce viral esophagitis ?

- 1: Herpes simplex
- 2: Adenovirus
- 3: Varicella
- 4: Cytomegalovirus

2720:- A 40 year old patient, a known case of cirrhosis develops acute episode of GI bleed .Initial therapy given for 6 hours. Which of the following procedure is useful:

- 1: Nasogastric aspiration
- 2: Urgent endoscopy
- 3: Sedation
- 4: Ultrasound

2721:- Retroperitoneal fibrosis most commonly presents with

- 1: Pedal edema
- 2: Ascites
- 3: Ureteric obstruction
- 4: Back pain

2722:- Which of the following is a contraindication for medical management of Gall stones -

- 1: Radioopaque stones
- 2: Radioluscent stones
- 3: Normal functioning gall bladder
- 4: Small stones

2723:- "TIPS" is contraindicated in

- 1: Post-shunt encephalopathy
- 2: Cirrhosis
- 3: Portal vein thrombosis
- 4: Variceal bleeding

2724:- Diffuse peritonitis in acute appendicitis is caused due to

- 1: Early rupture of appendix
- 2: Late rupture of appendix
- 3: Fecolith
- 4: Old age

2725:- An elderly woman presented with abdominal pain and vomiting for three days. A computed tomogram of the abdomen was obtained. What is the diagnosis?

- 1: Cecal volvulus
- 2: Intussusception
- 3: Mesenteric ischemia
- 4: Obturator hernia

2726:- 5&; - Nucleotidase activity is increased in -

- 1: Bone diseases
- 2: Prostate cancer
- 3: Chronic renal failure
- 4: Cholestatic disorders

2727:- All are true about colon-rectal cancers except

- 1: Tumours of the left side of the colon usually present with a change in bowel habit
- 2: Tumours of the right side of the colon present with iron deficiency anaemia
- 3: Right present earlier than left sided cancers
- 4: Left sided cancers are more common than right

2728:- High or low fistula is ano is termed according to its internal opening present with reference to

- 1: Anal canal

- 2: Dentate line
- 3: Anorectal ring
- 4: Sacral promontary

2729:- isolated conjugated hyperbilirubinemia is seen in the following conditions except-

- 1: Hemolysis
- 2: Gilbe syndrome
- 3: Crigler-Najjar syndrome
- 4: Dubin-Johnson syndrome

2730:- The obstruction of two or more major hepatic veins is seen in

- 1: Budd-Chiari syndrome
- 2: Reye's syndrome
- 3: Rotor syndrome
- 4: Crigler-Najjar syndrome

2731:- A 35-year old lady presented with dysphagia>> nocturnal asthma and weight loss for 6 years. The most probable diagnosis is -

- 1: Achalasia cardia
- 2: Lye stricture of esophagus
- 3: Gastroesophageal reflux disease
- 4: Cancer esophagus

2732:- The rectum measures

- 1: 18 cm
- 2: 22 cm

3: 17 cm

4: 15 cm

2733:- Which of the following incision used in diaphragm surgery is safest

1: Horizontal

2: Veical

3: Circumferential

4: Transverse

2734:- Teduglutide is a recently introduced drug for Sho Bowel Syndrome- What is it

1: GLP antagonist

2: Somatostatin analogue

3: H1 blocker

4: GLP- 2 analogue

2735:- Most common complication of both acute and chronic pancreatitis is

1: Poal vein thrombosis

2: Pancreatic abscess

3: Pseudocyst

4: Pancreatic necrosis

2736:- What is responsible for clearing & flushing food from the intestinal lumen in the interdigestive Period-

1: Gastrin

2: Migrating motor complexes

3: Secretin



4: CCK.

2737:- All of the following are criteria for irritable bowel syndrome except -

- 1: Change in frequency of stool
- 2: Blood & mucus in stool
- 3: Change in form of stool
- 4: Improves with defecation

2738:- Nodular regenerating hyperplasia is associated with -

- 1: Budd-chiari syndrome
- 2: Alcohol
- 3: Drug
- 4: Hepatitis B

2739:- Commonest benign tumour of the esophagus

- 1: Leiomyoma
- 2: Papilloma
- 3: Adenoma
- 4: Hemangioma

2740:- H.pylori elimination confirmation test -

- 1: Urea breath test
- 2: Culture
- 3: Serological test
- 4: Biopsy urease test

2741:- True about Crigger Najjar type II syndrome is-

- 1: Diglucuronide deficiency
- 2: Recessive trait
- 3: Kemicterus is seen
- 4: Phenobarbitone not useful

2742:- Lateral internal sphincterotomy is the treatment of choice for

- 1: Haemorrhoids
- 2: Fistula in ano
- 3: Fissure in ano
- 4: Anal cancer

2743:- Vaccine for post splenectomy infection is given against all except :

- 1: Streptococcus pneumonia
- 2: Haemophilia influenza
- 3: Neisseria meningitides
- 4: E.coli

2744:- Saliva is

- 1: Hypeonic
- 2: Hypotonic
- 3: Isotonic
- 4: At first hypeonic, then isotonic

2745:- Sentinel node of gallbladder is

- 1: Virchow's node

- 2: Iris node
- 3: Clouquet node
- 4: Lymph node of Lund

2746:- Which is true abt primary sclerosing cholangitis-

- 1: Alkaline phosphatase levels are normal
- 2: Bilirubinm levels are increased
- 3: Liver enzymes are not increased
- 4: No risk of malignancy

2747:- Most impoant clinical feature of primary biliary cirrhosis

- 1: Generalised pruritus
- 2: Jaundice
- 3: Clubbing
- 4: Hematemesis

2748:- The maximum motility of the colon is seen in

- 1: Ascending colon
- 2: Transverse colon
- 3: Descending colon
- 4: Sigmoid colon

2749:- Intestine get strengulated most commonly in which space

- 1: Omental bursa
- 2: Paraduodenal space
- 3: Rectouterine space

4: Subphrenic

2750:- Which medication cannot be given in diarrhea in pregnancy -

- 1: Oral rehydration therapy
- 2: Stimulant purgative
- 3: Loperamide
- 4: Diphenoxylate-atropine

2751:- Gluten-sensitive enteropathy is most strongly associated with

- 1: HLA DQ2
- 2: HLA DR4
- 3: HLA DQ3
- 4: Blood group B

2752:- Which one of the following diseases characteristically causes fatty change in liver?

- 1: Hepatitis B virus infection
- 2: Wilson s disease
- 3: Hepatitis C virus infection
- 4: Chronic alcoholism

2753:- Colostrum contains more of \_\_\_\_\_

- 1: Ca
- 2: Mg
- 3: Fe
- 4: Cu

2754:- In pyogenic liver abscess commonest route of spread is

- 1: Hematogenous through portal vein
- 2: Ascending infection through biliary tract
- 3: Hepatic artery
- 4: Local spread

2755:- Which of the following is not a component of Reynolds' Pentad in toxic cholangitis?

- 1: Right upper quadrant pain
- 2: Confusion
- 3: Septic shock
- 4: Markedly elevated transaminases

2756:- All the following are true regarding Crohn's disease except?

- 1: Fistula formation is seen
- 2: Recurrence common after surgery
- 3: Inflammation limited to mucosa
- 4: Skip lesions

2757:- TRUE regarding carcinoid of appendix is

- 1: Most commonly occurs at the base of the appendix
- 2: Most common neoplasm of the appendix
- 3: Most cases require right hemicolectomy
- 4: Metastases are quite common

2758:- Following is true about Focal nodular hyperplasia Except

- 1: Unusual benign tumor of liver

- 2: Commonly symptomatic and occurs as multiple liver nodules
- 3: More common in females than in males
- 4: Contain hepatocytes and Kupffer cells

2759:- Terlipressin is preferred over vasopressine for esophageal varices because of -

- 1: Faster acting
- 2: Not metabolized
- 3: Less side effects
- 4: More potent

2760:- Which one is not associated with peptic ulcer -

- 1: Smoking cigarette
- 2: Zollinger Ellison's syndrome
- 3: Plummer vinsons syndrome
- 4: Cirrhosis

2761:- True about acute pancreatitis

- 1: Serum Amylase is diagnostic
- 2: CECT is preferred over USG in diagnosis
- 3: Grey Turner sign seen around the umbilicus
- 4: Alcohol is the MC cause

2762:- All are complication of Typhoid ulcer EXCEPT -

- 1: Perforation
- 2: Stricture
- 3: Haemorrhage

## 4: Endocarditis

2763:- Which of the following is true regarding the principle of use of MRCP

- 1: Intra luminal dye is used to create the three dimension view of the structures
- 2: Dye is instilled percutaneously first then MRI is used
- 3: Use of heavily T2-weighted image without contrast to create the three dimensional image of the biliary tree using MIP algorithm
- 4: Use of systemic Gadolinium as a contrast agent to create the three dimensional image of the biliary tree

2764:- Sulfasalazine is used in -

- 1: Ulcerative colitis
- 2: Osteoarthritis
- 3: Gouty arthritis
- 4: Irritable bowel syndrome

2765:- Paneth cells characterized by

- 1: More number of lysosomal enzyme
- 2: High concentration of zinc
- 3: More concentration of EFR
- 4: Foamy cells

2766:- In starvation, earliest to become depleted -

- 1: Carbohydrates
- 2: Proteins
- 3: Fats
- 4: None

2767:- Which cereal is not to be given in celiac sprue

- 1: Wheat
- 2: Maize
- 3: Corn
- 4: Rice

2768:- Most specific antiemetic for chemotherapy induced vomiting is:

- 1: Granisetron
- 2: Tegaserod
- 3: Domperidone
- 4: Doxylamine

2769:- A middle aged female presents with chronic pain in right side of abdomen with intermittent fever. Clinical examination revealed mild hepatomegaly and hence a contrast enhanced CT abdomen was performed. Based on the imaging characteristics of this focal lesion the most likely diagnosis is?

- 1: Liver abscess
- 2: Hydatid cyst
- 3: HCC
- 4: Hepatic adenoma

2770:- Investigation of choice on Meckel's Diveicula in pediatric age group is

- 1: USG
- 2: CT
- 3: Barium meal
- 4: Na 99m Tc- peechnetate



2771:- How will you check the quantitative assessment of liver function -

- 1: Degree of Transaminases
- 2: Degree of Alkaline phosphatase
- 3: Galactose metabolism
- 4: All the above

2772:- Collagen accumulated in space of Disse in case of liver cirrhosis are

- 1: 1 and 4
- 2: 2 and 4
- 3: 1 and 3
- 4: 2 and 3

2773:- Treatment of choice for extrahepatic portal thrombosis

- 1: Mesocaval shunt
- 2: Pooocaval shunt
- 3: Mesorenal shunt
- 4: Splenorenal shunt

2774:- Not true regarding Choledochal cyst

- 1: Epigastric mass
- 2: Jaundice
- 3: Pain in abdomen
- 4: Cystojejunostomy is the treatment of choice

2775:- Which one is not true regarding pseudocyst of pancreas

- 1: Increase level of amylase
- 2: Epigastric mass
- 3: Cystogastrostomy is the ideal T/t
- 4: Percutaneous aspiration is the T/t

2776-: Most common site of carcinoma of stomach in developed countries is

- 1: Proximal stomach
- 2: Gastric antrum
- 3: Lesser curvature
- 4: Greater curvature

2777-: A 22-year-old man with inflammatory bowel disease is noted to have a "string sign" in the ileal area on barium enema. In which of the following conditions is this sign most often seen? (See Fig. below.)

- 1: in the stenotic or non-stenotic phase of the disease
- 2: in the stenotic phase only
- 3: as a rigid, non-distensible phenomenon
- 4: with gastric involvement

2778-: Zollinger Ellison syndrome true about A/E

- 1: Surgery is to be done
- 2: Exocrine tumour
- 3: Endocrine disorder
- 4: Secretory diarrhoea seen

2779-: A 25-year-old female presents with episodes of bizarre behavior, memory lapse, and unconsciousness. She also demonstrated previously episodes of extreme hunger, sweating, and tachycardia. During one of these episodes, her blood sugar was tested and was found to

be 40 mg/dL. Which of the following would most appropriately indicate a diagnosis of insulinoma?

- 1: Demonstration of insulin antibodies in blood
- 2: Abnormal glucagon level
- 3: CT of the pancreas showing a mass
- 4: Hypoglycemia during a symptomatic episode with relief of symptoms by intravenous glucose

2780:- Which stone is common in chronic laxative use:

- 1: Xanthine
- 2: Cysteine
- 3: Ammonia urate
- 4: Struvite

2781:- Sigmoid volvulus rotation occurs

- 1: Clockwise
- 2: Anticlockwise
- 3: Both clockwise and anti clockwise
- 4: Axial in direction

2782:- OPSI is related to

- 1: Kidney
- 2: Brain
- 3: Lung
- 4: Spleen

2783:- Appetite phase of gastric secretion is

- 1: Cephalic
- 2: Gastric
- 3: Intestinal
- 4: None of these

2784:- A 63-year-old man with a long history of alcohol abuse presents with ascites. He is experiencing mild abdominal discomfort and nausea. Examination reveals tense ascites and generalized tenderness but no rigidity. A diagnostic paracentesis of the fluid is performed. Which of the following ascitic fluid results is most likely to suggest an uncomplicated ascites due to portal hypertension from cirrhosis?

- 1: hemorrhage
- 2: protein >25 g/L
- 3: bilirubin level twice that of serum
- 4: serum to ascites albumin gradient > 1.1 g/dL

2785:- Sentinal node of gall bladder is

- 1: Virchow's nodes
- 2: Iris Iris nodes
- 3: Clouquet node
- 4: Lymphnode of lund

2786:- Deficiency of the following vitamin is most commonly seen in sho bowel syndrome ileal resection

- 1: Vitamin B12
- 2: Vitamin B1
- 3: Folic Acid
- 4: Vitamin K

2787:- Which of the following drugs is used for Irritable Bowel Syndrome of the constipating type-

- 1: Lubiprostone
- 2: Cholestyramine
- 3: Alosetron
- 4: Rifaximin

2788:- A 58-year-old man with cirrhosis complains of worsening fatigue and confusion over the past 5 days. He also reports that over the past 48 hours he has had a declining urinary output. On examination, he is gaunt and jaundiced. He has tense ascites and a liver span of 7 cm in the midclavicular line. Lab result reveals a WBC 4600/mm<sup>3</sup>, Hb 9.4 g/dL, and PCB 29%. BUN of 34 mg/dL and a creatinine of 3.1 mg/dL. A urinary Na <10 mEq/L. Most appropriate treatment for his elevated BUN and creatinine?

- 1: Large volume paracentesis
- 2: Hemodialysis
- 3: Mesocaval shunt
- 4: Liver transplantation

2789:- Which of the following colonic polyps has no risk for malignancy

- 1: Juvenile polyps
- 2: Hamomatous polyps associated with Peutz-Jegher's syndrome
- 3: Juvenile polyposis syndrome
- 4: Familial adenomatous polyposis syndrome

2790:- What is not true regarding Bochdalek hernia?

- 1: Early respiratory distress leading to early diagnosis and treatment are good prognostic signs
- 2: Stomach and transverse colon are commonest contents to herniate
- 3: Diagnosed prenatally by ultrasound

4: Common on left posterior side

2791:- Charcot's triad Except

- 1: Pain
- 2: Fever
- 3: Jaundice
- 4: Anaemia

2792:- Patients with chronic pancreatitis gives chain of lakes appearance in ERCP examination. Management is

- 1: Total pancreatectomy
- 2: Sphincteroplasty
- 3: Side to side pancreaticojejunostomy
- 4: Resecting the tail of pancreas and performing a pancreaticojejunostomy

2793:- Gold standard for detection of gall stones is?

- 1: CECT
- 2: USG
- 3: XRAY
- 4: Cholecystography

2794:- All statements about adult intussusception are true except

- 1: Idiopathic & more enteric rather than colonic
- 2: Lead point present in majority of cases
- 3: Resection of bowel is adequate for large bowel intussusception
- 4: Hydrostatic reduction with barium or air are done if bowel is not completely obstructed

2795:- Not a cause of acute pancreatitis

- 1: Mumps
- 2: Gall stones
- 3: Trauma
- 4: Hypocalcemia

2796:- Quadrate lobe of liver is present between

- 1: Groove for ligamentum tetes and gall
- 2: Inferior vena cava and fissure for ligamentum venosum
- 3: Groove for Inferior vena cava and fissure for ligamentum venosum
- 4: Pos hepatis and falciform ligament

2797:- Intrinsic factor is secreted by-

- 1: Chief cells
- 2: Parietal cells
- 3: Enterochromaffin cells
- 4: B-cells

2798:- CREST syndrome is an autoimmune condition which is associated with atrophy and fibrosis of the oesophageal musculature resulting in dysphagia and reflux-type symptoms. Which of the following is not a feature of CREST syndrome?

- 1: Raynaud's phenomenon
- 2: Erythematous malar rash
- 3: Sclerodactyly
- 4: Soft tissue calcification

2799:- Not true about amoebic liver abscess

- 1: Adult forms are seen
- 2: Conservative treatment is generally seen
- 3: Larvae are seen
- 4: USG can diagnose it

2800:- Which branch of portal vein is involved in chronic pancreatitis

- 1: Superior mesenteric vein
- 2: Inferior mesenteric vein
- 3: Left branch of portal vein
- 4: Splenic vein

2801:- A chronic alcoholic presented with repeated episodes of non-bilious vomiting after meals. On the basis of CECT findings, what is the diagnosis?

- 1: Gastric outlet obstruction
- 2: Pseudocyst
- 3: Carcinoma pancreas
- 4: Chronic pancreatitis

2802:- Insulin resistance state causing hyperglycemia is present in -

- 1: Acromegaly
- 2: Osteomalacia
- 3: Liver cell carcinoma
- 4: Somatostatinoma

2803:- Which is not true regarding the basis of functional divisions of liver



- 1: Based on portal vein and hepatic vein
- 2: Divided into 8 segments
- 3: There are three major and three minor fissures
- 4: 4 sectors

2804-: In HCC

- 1: Atrial bruit is present in 80% of cases
- 2: Two-third patients presents with signs of liver disease
- 3: Hemoperitoneum in 7% of cases
- 4: Percutaneous biopsy is mandatory for diagnosis

2805-: A 24-year-old man is brought to the emergency room with symptoms of acute intestinal obstruction. His temperature is 38degC (101degF), respirations are 25 per minute, and blood pressure is 120/80 mm Hg. Physical examination reveals a mass in the right lower abdominal quadrant. At laparoscopy, there are numerous small bowel strictures and a fistula extending into a loop of small bowel. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Adenocarcinoma
- 2: Carcinoid tumor
- 3: Crohn disease
- 4: Pseudomembranous colitis

2806-: A patient presents with unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia and presence of urobilinogen in urine. Which amongst the following is the least likely diagnosis-

- 1: Hemolytic jaundice
- 2: Crigler Najjar syndrome type 1
- 3: Gilbert's syndrome
- 4: Crigler najjar syndrome type 2

2807:- Following sign is diagnostic of which condition?

- 1: Peptic ulcer disease
- 2: Strawberry gallbladder
- 3: Carcinoma stomach
- 4: Patent vitellointestinal duct

2808:- Drug used in irritable bowel syndrome with constipation is:

- 1: Lubiprostone
- 2: Loperamide
- 3: Alosetron
- 4: Clonidine

2809:- Treatment of Choice for Annular Pancreas

- 1: Duodeno duodenostomy
- 2: Gastro jejunostomy
- 3: Vagotomy and GJ
- 4: Billroth 2 reconstruction

2810:- What is the most likely cause of this physical finding?

- 1: Ascariasis
- 2: Esophagogastric bypass
- 3: Hirschsprung's disease
- 4: Acute intestinal pseudo-obstruction

2811:- Which substance is/are not deposited in hepatocyte?

- 1: Lipofuscin
- 2: Melanin like pigment
- 3: Bile pigment
- 4: Melanin

2812:- Pringle maneuver to arrest hemorrhage is

- 1: Clamping of portal vein
- 2: Clamping of hepatic artery
- 3: Clamping of hepatic vein
- 4: Clamping of hepatoduodenal ligament

2813:- Which of the following is TRUE regarding classical spontaneous bacterial peritonitis ?

- 1: Ascitic fluid neutrophil count is  $> 250/\text{mm}^3$
- 2: Bowel perforation should be present
- 3: Multiple organisms are isolated from ascitic fluid
- 4: Board-like rigidity is present in abdomen

2814:- Graham Cole test refers to

- 1: Oral cholecystography
- 2: Intravenous cholangiography
- 3: Pre operative cholangiography
- 4: Post operative cholangiography

2815:- Pepsinogen is secreted by

- 1: Parietal cells

2: Mucus cells

3: Chief cells

4: Oxyntic cells

2816-: True about mucosa associated lymphoma

1: H. Pylori predisposes

2: Chemotherapy sensitive

3: Multiple lymphomas

4: Stromal Polyp

2817-: All are true about liver adenoma except

1: Normal liver architecture

2: Increased fat

3: Increased glycogen

4: Cells arranged in cords

2818-: Skip lesions are seen in

1: Ulcerative colitis

2: Crohn's disease

3: Typhoid

4: Tuberculosis

2819-: Pancreatic juice becomes thick if it has impaired

1: Na secretion

2: Cl- secretion

3: Na+ H+ exchange

4: H<sup>+</sup> secretion

2820:- Management of stone on CBD includes following except

- 1: ERCP
- 2: Laparoscopic CBD exploration
- 3: Medical dissolution of stone
- 4: Endosphincteric removal

2821:- Hydrochloric acid is produced by?

- 1: G-cell
- 2: D-cell
- 3: Oxyntic cells
- 4: Chief cells

2822:- Which one of the following is not associated with carbohydrate digestion, absorption, or both?

- 1: Amylase
- 2: Sucrase
- 3: Secondary active transpo
- 4: Enterokinase

2823:- Gene responsible for pathogenesis of H pylori

- 1: Cag A
- 2: Cag B
- 3: Tax A
- 4: Hbx

2824:- On 7th postoperative day after laparoscopic cholecystectomy, patient developed right upper abdominal pain and 10 cm\*8cm collection. Treatment consists of

- 1: Immediate laparotomy
- 2: Percutaneous drainage
- 3: Laparotomy and surgical exploration of bile duct and T-tube insertion
- 4: Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy

2825:- Most common infections after splenectomy are

- 1: Capsulated bacteria
- 2: Uncapsulated bacteria
- 3: Gram positive sepsis
- 4: Gram negative bacteria

2826:- Most common type cancer gallbladder in a patient with gallstones

- 1: Adenocarcinoma
- 2: squamous carcinoma
- 3: Adenosquamous carcinoma
- 4: Liposarcoma

2827:- A patient who underwent extensive bowel resection is on total parenteral nutrition (TPN) for 1 month. Endoscopy done after one month reveals diffuse gastric mucosal atrophy. Which enzyme deficiencies are most likely responsible for gastric mucosal atrophy in this patient?

- 1: Gastrin and ghrelin
- 2: Secretin and CCK
- 3: Gastrin and CCK
- 4: Gastrin and secretin

2828:- Insulinoma is most commonly located in which pa of the pancreas

- 1: Head
- 2: Body
- 3: Tail
- 4: Equally distributed

2829:- In portal hypertension the sites of portosystemic anastomosis includes

- 1: Lower end of oesophagus
- 2: Around umbilicus
- 3: Lower third of rectum and anal canal
- 4: All of the above

2830:- Multiple intrahepatic bile duct dilation with bile lakes and concurrent sepsis is suggestive of

- 1: Caroli's disease
- 2: Watson Alkali syndrome
- 3: Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- 4: Klatskin tumor

2831:- Type B gastritis is

- 1: Body predominant
- 2: H. pylori associated
- 3: Autoimmune gastritis
- 4: Environmental gastritis

2832:- Unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia is seen in

- 1: Rotor syndrome
- 2: Dubin-Johnson syndrome
- 3: Gilbe syndrome
- 4: Bile duct obstruction

2833:- The most common type of intussuception is

- 1: Multiple
- 2: Colocolic
- 3: Ileoileal
- 4: Ileoileocolic

2834:- The most common cause of painful pericarditis is

- 1: Viral
- 2: Tuberculous
- 3: Uraemic
- 4: All of these

2835:- The surgery for hyperophic pyloric stenosis of infancy is

- 1: Ramstedt's operation
- 2: Truncal vagotomy
- 3: Heller's operation
- 4: Delorme's operataion

2836:- Bochdalek hernia occurs through

- 1: Diaphragm



2: Lumbar triangle

3: Femoral region

4: obturator canal

2837:- 32 yr old with diarrhea, flushing. On CT multiple lesions seen in liver. Primary disease is in -

1: Esophagus

2: Appendix

3: Small bowel

4: Stomach

2838:- Most common genetic mutation in Ca pancreas

1: KRAS

2: p-16

3: P53

4: COX - II

2839:- With couinaud's segment nomenclature, which one the following segments of liver has an independent vascularization

1: Segment I

2: Segment II

3: Segment IV

4: Segment VIII

2840:- When is surgery not done in cases of Ulcerative Colitis?

1: Toxic megacolon

2: Colonic perforation

3: Colonic obstruction

4: Refractory fistula

2841:- In the Forrest classification for bleeding peptic ulcer with a visible vessel or pigmented protuberance is classified as -

1: FI

2: FIIa

3: FIIb

4: FIIc

2842:- Pleomorphic adenoma is usually arise from

1: Parotid gland

2: Sub mandibular gland

3: Minor salivary gland

4: Superficial lobe

2843:- Which of the following radiographic presentation cannot be seen in a patient with intussusception?

1: Target sign

2: Corkscrew sign

3: Crescent sign

4: Normal radiograph

2844:- Overgrowth of the bile duct in a localized region is

1: Hamaoma

2: Choristoma

3: Polyp

4: Malignant tumor

2845-: Most common neoplasm of appendix is

- 1: Pseudomyxoma peritonei
- 2: Adenocarcinoma
- 3: Carcinoid
- 4: Lymphoma

2846-: Histopathological finding of gluten hypersensitivity is?

- 1: Crypt hyperplasia
- 2: Increase in thickness of the mucosa
- 3: Distal intestine involvement
- 4: Villous hypertrophy

### Answers

Question No	Answer Option	Answer
1	1	Unconjugated bilirubin
2	1	Acute Pancreatitis
3	2	Present with jaundice
4	4	Pancreas
5	1	Irritable bowel syndrome
6	2	Ileum
7	2	Bleeding
8	2	HCV
9	2	Parietal cells
10	1	Diarrhoea

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11	1	previous hepatitis B infection
12	2	Ascending infection through biliary tract
13	2	Intravenous metronidazole
14	2	Alcoholic cirrhosis
15	1	VIPoma
16	1	Achalasia cardia
17	1	Na <sup>+</sup>
18	1	Celiac ganglia
19	2	Percutaneous drainage
20	4	GIST
21	4	Gallbladder is never palpable
22	1	Fever, pain, jaundice
23	4	Liver biopsy
24	4	Lymphoma
25	3	CA - 19-9
26	3	Diabetes mellitus
27	2	Serum calcium
28	2	30%
29	1	Left mainstem bronchus
30	4	Neutropenic colitis
31	2	ALT
32	4	BD
33	4	Excess iron intake
34	2	Alcoholic liver disease

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35	1	Acarbose
36	1	MRI
37	4	Cardia stomach
38	2	T cell
39	3	Peutz-Jeghers polyp
40	2	Fundoplication
41	2	HBcAg in serum indicate active infection
42	4	Dermatitis herpetiformis
43	4	Stomach
44	2	Rectum is spared
45	1	Radical excision (Whipple procedure) where possible
46	1	Sigmoid colon
47	1	H. pylori
48	3	Anteriorly related to 1st pa of duodenum
49	2	Local stretching of gut
50	2	Zenker's diverticulum
51	4	Chlorpropamide
52	1	HPV
53	3	Polyposis colon, osteomas, epidermal inclusion cysts and fibrous tumours in the skin
54	2	Duodenoduodenostomy
55	4	Produce MALTomas
56	4	Glutamate dehydrogenase

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57	2	Non-cirrhotic portal fibrosis
58	3	Leukemia
59	2	Gastroduodenal artery
60	3	Ampulla of Vater
61	4	Ileal Transposition
62	4	Endoscopic sclerotherapy
63	1	Lipase
64	3	Laparoscopy cholecystectomy immediately
65	3	Intravenous pantoprazole
66	3	Hydatid cyst
67	2	Gall stone pancreatitis
68	1	Ranitidine is 5 times more potent than cimetidine
69	1	Diabetes
70	3	Proximal gastrectomy + Distal pancreatectomy
71	2	Beta cells
72	1	DNA polymerase
73	1	Stomach
74	1	Upper GI series is IOC
75	2	Schistosoma
76	1	Chronic alcoholic patients
77	4	It gets stimulated by endoluminal peptides in stomach
78	3	Caroli's disease

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79	4	None
80	1	Naloxone
81	1	Gastroduodenal aery
82	1	Methotrexate
83	1	Ductal adenocarcinoma
84	1	Air enema
85	4	Highly selective vagotomy
86	2	Segment III
87	1	Esophageal diveicula
88	3	12 mm Hg
89	4	Selective angiography
90	4	Haemochromatosis
91	2	Diveiculosis
92	1	85% of the total should be indirect
93	1	Abnormality of chromosomes five
94	3	Rosiglitazone
95	1	Surgery indicated in all symptomatic cases of paraesophageal
96	1	Appendix
97	2	Autoimmune gastritis
98	3	Esophagectomy
99	3	20 mm Hg
100	3	Lower esophageal sphincter length and its pressure is impoant

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101	1	Hemobilia
102	4	Removal of common bile duct stone
103	2	Proton pump inhibitors
104	1	Lipase and trypsin
105	3	Perforation
106	1	Diabetes
107	1	Eric Muhe
108	2	Usually cystic
109	3	Carcinoid tumor
110	3	Upper gastrointestinal bleeding
111	1	Distended GB
112	1	Under running of vessel
113	2	Biopsy urease test
114	1	Abdominal rectopexy
115	1	Erect
116	1	Most commonly presents with pneumaturia
117	2	Duodenal atresia
118	2	Mesentric lymphadenopathy
119	3	Lower GI contrast study
120	2	Cisapride
121	1	20%
122	2	Diabetics on insulin
123	1	Segment I



---

124	1	CEA
125	2	200ml
126	1	Hepatic veins and portal vein
127	3	Multiple stones were present in the CBD at the previous operation.
128	2	Intra epithelial lymphocytes
129	1	Colon
130	3	CHPS
131	1	Lung
132	4	5 HT3 antagonist
133	4	All of the above
134	4	Glycogen depletion
135	1	Eosinophilic esophagitis
136	1	III, IV
137	1	Proximal Duodenum
138	3	Hemangioma
139	1	Single & large abscess
140	2	Oropharyngeal candidiasis
141	1	Crohn's disease
142	4	Not easily visible
143	2	3-4 days
144	3	A gastrin-secreting tumor of the pancreas, causing excessive stomach acid secretion and peptic ulcers
145	4	Sclerotherapy
146	2	Viral hepatitis

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147	2	Porcelain gall bladder
148	2	Amylase
149	2	Young patients
150	1	Early surgery
151	2	Upper GI endoscopy
152	1	Bile duct paucity
153	3	Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis
154	2	Middle 1/3
155	3	Pain
156	4	S cells
157	3	Stricture
158	1	Ballon dilatation
159	2	Increased insulin secretion
160	3	HIDA scan
161	4	It may easily be overlooked at operation.
162	3	Hemangioma
163	1	Ultrasonic waves
164	2	Primary sclerosing cholangitis
165	1	T1
166	3	Bastedo sign
167	4	Spontaneous rupture of oesophagus
168	1	Xylose
169	2	Type III gastric ulcer

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170	1	Annular pancreas
171	1	Enterogastric reflex is the cause
172	4	Botulinum toxin
173	3	Decreased proliferation of epithelial cells
174	1	Enlargement of testis
175	1	Shrunken liver
176	3	Pylorus/Antrum
177	2	Gastrin
178	3	Basal acid output (BAO) less than 15 mEq/ litre
179	3	Glutamate reductase
180	4	Periampullary carcinoma
181	3	Chylomicrons
182	1	Hypoglycemia
183	4	Carcinomatous change
184	2	Choledochoduodenostomy
185	1	Primary
186	3	Rotor syndrome
187	2	Closure+Lavage
188	1	Males are usually carriers
189	1	Wilson's disease
190	4	Ambulatory pH monitoring
191	2	9-Jul
192	4	All of the above
193	2	Carcinoma stomach

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194	4	Left sided colon involvement is more common
195	3	Thiazides
196	3	Pseudopancreatic cyst
197	4	All the above
198	2	Cholangitis
199	4	Estrogen therapy
200	4	Infection
201	3	Antiamoebics/ antibiotics alone
202	4	Radiation enterocolitis
203	2	CMV
204	4	Beta blockers
205	1	Vitamin A storage
206	4	<sup>99m</sup> Tc pertechnetate scan
207	4	Pernicious anemia
208	2	Sclerosing cholangitis
209	1	Pharyngeal pouch
210	1	PUO
211	3	Linitis plastica
212	4	Can lead to carcinoma
213	4	All of the above
214	1	Pancreatic jejunostomy (Puestow procedure)
215	2	Anorexia
216	2	MRCP

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217	1	Antral distension
218	1	Pelvis
219	4	Leptin
220	4	Right branch of middle colic
221	3	Small intestine
222	2	Sho bowel syndrome
223	1	Cholelithiasis
224	4	Sigmoid colon
225	2	6 months of age
226	1	Primary biliary cirrhosis
227	3	Hyperchlorhydria
228	4	Out pouching of the anterior pharyngeal wall, just above the cricopharyngeus muscle
229	1	Glargine
230	1	Atropine
231	1	There is absence of esophagus
232	3	Spontaneous perforation
233	2	Re-cholecystectomy is the definite treatment of choice
234	2	Recurrent ascites following abdominal drainage
235	2	Bacterial release of exotoxin, inducing necrosis of the mucosa
236	4	Aflatoxin
237	2	Rapaglinide

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238	4	Proctitis
239	4	Hypertension
240	1	ERCP
241	1	CD117
242	1	Clinical examination
243	2	Adenomatous polyp
244	3	CCK
245	1	7th
246	4	Chediakhigashi syndrome
247	3	Cholesterol stone
248	3	Tail of pancreas
249	4	Linitis plastica
250	4	Pancreatic secretion improves the absorption
251	2	Ultrasonography
252	3	Either diveiculopexy or resection with cricopharyngeal myotomy
253	2	Ileostomy
254	4	Distal pancreatectomy alone
255	4	Graham's omentum patch repair
256	1	Amoebic liver abscess
257	2	Esophageal varices
258	1	Celiac ganglia
259	3	Laparoscopy cholecystectomy

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		immediately
260	1	Ghrelin
261	3	Peripheral ahritis
262	2	Associated with liver fibrosis
263	3	Celiac disease
264	1	Secretin
265	2	immune or autoimmune pathogenesis suspected
266	1	Escherichia colli
267	4	> 10 cms size
268	2	Echinococcus multilocularis
269	1	Anti-endomysial antibody
270	4	Diabetes
271	1	Na Glucose co transport
272	2	Increased peristalsis
273	1	Empirical antibiotics only
274	1	Tone of contraction is related to amplitude of stimulus
275	3	The surgeon must use the single layer, Extra mucosal suture technique
276	1	GB stone compressing common hepatic duct
277	1	Lung
278	1	Synthetic absorbable
279	1	MDCT

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280	2	Presence of hyaline content in small intestine
281	4	Vasoactive Intestinal Polypeptide
282	1	Rectum
283	1	Osmotic diarrhoea
284	1	NOD2/CARD15 gene
285	1	Age >40 years and asymptomatic
286	1	Interferon
287	2	Parietal / oxyntic cells
288	1	7cm
289	1	A/c pancreatitis
290	1	Hypochloremic hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis
291	4	USG can detect as little as 100 mL of peritoneal fluid
292	3	Endoscopic stone extraction
293	1	Increase gastrin secretion
294	1	Cetuximab
295	1	Anti TNF $\alpha$ antibody
296	3	Coeliac disease
297	4	100
298	1	CD 117
299	3	Neutropenia responds to splenectomy.
300	3	Median survival in locally advanced (stage III) disease



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		is 3-6 months
301	1	Squamous to coulmanr metaplasia
302	2	Pancreatic juice
303	3	Causes of prehepatic poal hypeension
304	1	Vitello intestinal duct
305	2	Intrinsic factor
306	1	Donor bile duct with recipient bile duct or Roux en Y choledochojejunostomy
307	2	Xanthogranulomatous Cholecystitis
308	2	Often associated with Hypochlorhydria\/ Achlohydria
309	2	Biliary colic
310	2	Extension
311	1	Papillary
312	2	Herpes simplex virus (HSV)
313	2	Pancreatic enzymes
314	3	Ultrasound
315	3	Acute viral hepatitis
316	2	Proteus
317	2	Non-cirrhotic poal fibrosis
318	3	12th postoperative day
319	3	Klebsiela
320	1	Ulcerative colitis

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321	4	Phagocytosis
322	1	Isotonic crystalloid by IV line
323	2	Mucocele of the gallbladder
324	3	Stercobilinogen
325	4	Acute pancreatitis
326	1	Acute laryngotracheobronchitis
327	2	Banding(Endoscopic)
328	4	Side-to-side portocaval shunt
329	3	Stomach
330	1	Ulcerative colitis
331	1	Tc-99m radionuclide scan
332	2	Eosinophilic intracytoplasmic inclusions
333	3	Anti-HBc
334	1	HBV
335	1	Antral predominant gastritis
336	1	Cholecystectomy
337	1	Ulcerative colitis
338	3	Gall stones
339	2	Located at lower esophagus
340	1	Gastrinoma
341	2	Extrahepatic duct dilation
342	2	Megaloblastic
343	3	Celiac disease

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344	4	All of the above
345	1	Ceruloplasmin
346	1	Hereditary spherocytosis
347	4	liver transplantation
348	2	Periportal edema
349	3	Hyperplastic
350	1	Head
351	2	Pancreatitis
352	4	Pale yellow
353	3	Clostridium nouyi
354	4	Iliinguinal
355	4	Cholechojejunostomy
356	2	Acts by increasing surface tension
357	1	21 beta hydroxylase
358	3	Meissner's plexus
359	4	Interstitial cells of Cajal
360	1	Insulinoma
361	2	General resuscitation
362	4	Chronic pancreatitis
363	4	Colipase
364	2	Adenocarcinoma
365	1	Senna
366	4	Pneumoperitoneum
367	2	Proctitis
368	3	Hirschsprung disease

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369	2	Internal hemorrhoids
370	2	Is regulated in pa by number of H+pumps
371	2	Mesalazine
372	2	Most common cause is gallstones
373	2	Laprotomy and surgical debridement
374	1	Interstitial cells of Cajal
375	1	Hepatic adenoma
376	4	Gastrocolic - reflex
377	3	Diagnosis of toxic megacolon
378	1	Incidence is equal in laparoscopic and open cholecystectomy
379	4	Oral contraceptives
380	2	Stomach
381	3	Pseudocyst
382	2	Duodenal atresia
383	1	Asterixes
384	2	Ulcerative colitis
385	1	Membraneous glomerulonephritis
386	3	Clostridium perfringens
387	1	Distended gallbladder
388	4	Increased by secretin
389	1	FAP

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390	1	Sigmoid colon.
391	3	renal failure
392	3	Macrophages with PAS (+) material inside the lamina propria
393	3	Malignant
394	1	Capillary lesion
395	2	Essentially a gastric venous malformation that have a characteristic histological appearance appearance
396	3	Segment 2 and 3
397	2	Distended and palpable gallbladder
398	2	Parietal cells
399	3	Insulin
400	3	It increases risk of squamous cell carcinoma of oesophagus
401	1	Leucocytosis>20,000/ iL
402	2	Stomach cancer
403	4	Gastrocolic reflex
404	1	IgM Anti HBc
405	2	Duodenum
406	1	Gluten free diet
407	2	All the three should be first degree relative
408	1	Wave of inhibition preceding esophageal peristalsis

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409	1	GLUT 1 and 3
410	2	Bicarbonate
411	2	Acute pancreatitis
412	4	Risk factor for adenocarcinoma
413	3	Kidney
414	4	Prothrombin >2 times the control
415	2	Chest Pain
416	4	Sucralfate
417	1	Lung
418	1	Stomach
419	1	Peritonitis
420	1	Laparoscopic cholecystectomy
421	2	Wedge hepatic resection with lymph node dissection
422	2	Compresses posterior tongue
423	2	Kallikrein
424	1	Alcoholic cirrhosis
425	2	Autoimmune hepatitis
426	4	Tropheryma whippelii
427	1	gastrectomy
428	1	Occurs in 2% of population
429	2	Circular muscle fibres
430	1	High
431	1	Disaccharidase

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432	3	Pseudocyst
433	4	Immunoglobulin
434	2	III
435	2	ELISA
436	2	Hepatocellular carcinoma
437	2	Expanding metal stent
438	3	Check HBV DNA load
439	4	PET CT
440	3	Tracheo-esophageal fistula
441	1	Achalasia
442	1	Bacteroides
443	1	CBD stones at distal end
444	3	Distal colon
445	1	Clean contaminated wound
446	2	Cirrhosis
447	2	Perforated viscus
448	4	Bile salt
449	3	Budesonide
450	1	Escherichia coli
451	3	Diffuse esophageal spasm
452	4	Chemoradiation
453	3	Cholangitis
454	1	USG
455	1	Hemangioma
456	3	Transrectal USG

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457	1	upward arrow Females
458	4	primary gastrointestinal (GI) lymphoma
459	1	Ileum
460	1	Non- Alcoholic steatohepatitis is a risk factor
461	4	Blood and mucus in stool
462	1	Clotting factor deficiency
463	2	Metronidazole (Flagyl)
464	1	Crohn's disease
465	4	Hypokalemia
466	3	Most commonly subserosal
467	3	Ulcerative colitis like symptoms seen
468	1	Fat > protein > carbohydrate
469	2	Dyspnea
470	1	Adenocarcinoma of the colon
471	1	External anal sphincter
472	3	The blood supply to the jejunum may have 4 or 5 separate arcades with shorter vasa recta
473	2	Hepatocellular carcinoma
474	2	Mucosal folds below the carina
475	4	Crohn's disease
476	1	Sometimes found in adult



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477	4	Distension
478	1	Aphthous Ulcer
479	1	12 hrs
480	3	Rectal bleeding
481	1	Crohn's disease
482	1	4 - 6 bowel movements per day
483	4	Gastrojejunostomy offers best remedy
484	1	Peutz-Jegher syndrome
485	4	Primary billiary cirrhosis
486	1	Whipple disease
487	3	AFP increased in 70% cases
488	3	Antral vascular ectasia
489	3	Barium swallow is gold standard investigation
490	4	Common in male
491	4	Occur at a rate of 5 cms per minute from the stomach
492	2	Rectal involvement
493	3	Combined radio-and chemotherapy
494	3	Acute viral hepatitis
495	1	Conjugated hyperbilirubinemia
496	1	Metformin
497	3	Small intestine
498	2	Somatostatinomas

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499	1	Discrepancy in size of ileum and stoma
500	2	Diveiculosis
501	1	Sigmoid colon
502	2	Pancreatic juice
503	1	Nissen's fundoplication
504	3	Proximal cholangiocarcinoma
505	3	Noradrenalin
506	2	Wilson's disease
507	1	Suture in 1 layer by non-absorbable suture
508	2	L-Asperaginase
509	4	Appendicitis
510	1	Submucous
511	2	Lateral margin
512	3	Calcification in the cyst wall
513	2	Hamartomatous polyp
514	3	Molluscum Contagiosum
515	1	Upper gastrointestinal bleeding
516	1	Ulcerative colitis
517	4	5HT4
518	1	Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
519	1	Colonic diverticulosis
520	4	Zollinger - Ellison syndrome
521	3	Somatostatin receptor scintigraphy

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522	4	18 mmHg
523	3	Colonic pseudo-obstruction
524	3	3
525	4	Cyclosporine
526	2	Adenovirus
527	1	Bilirubin
528	2	Jejunum
529	2	Duodenum
530	1	Head
531	4	Hepatitis
532	3	Oval mass lined by barium
533	1	Crohn's disease
534	4	GLUT 4
535	1	Antral predominant gastritis
536	3	Cajal cells
537	4	Skeletal muscle, fat and cardiac tissue
538	1	Bile lakes
539	4	LDH >700IU
540	3	Hepatic vein
541	3	Carcinoid tumor
542	1	Hepatic laceration
543	1	Enlarged gallbladder
544	4	GERD
545	4	Typhoid vaccine

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546	4	Routine use 'open' technique of laparoscopic port insertion has resulted in a decline in the incidence of postlaparoscopic cholecystectomy bile duct injuries
547	3	Size of polyp > 5 mm
548	3	Small intestine
549	4	Gastrocolic - reflex
550	2	Septic Shock
551	3	Megaloblastic anaemia
552	3	Computed tomography
553	2	Manometry
554	2	Due to abnormal origin and course of right subclavian artery
555	4	Esophageal web
556	1	Hamann's procedure
557	2	Xylose test
558	3	Segment 2 and 3
559	1	Stomach
560	3	Neck and shoulder
561	3	Stomach
562	1	dysphagia
563	1	Mediastinal fibrosis
564	1	Fissure in ano
565	3	Salmonella
566	1	Conjugated hyperbilirubinemia

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567	3	Hydatid liver disease
568	2	K+
569	4	Acute pancreatitis never occurs in CA pancreas
570	3	Gemcitabine
571	2	Amylase levels
572	1	Early normoblast
573	4	Splenic aery
574	3	Trypsinogen
575	1	Heller's cardiomyotomy
576	1	Acute pancreatitis
577	3	Aspiration is safe
578	4	Adhesions
579	3	Act on SUR1 receptors on pancreatic beta cell membrane
580	3	Pre-Botzinger complex
581	3	Hyperplastic change in the lining mucosa of esophagus
582	1	Adenomyosis
583	1	The most sensitive and specific investigation CT Triphasic Contrast
584	4	A preoperative oxygen tension of <30mmHg alone is a predictor of disease
585	4	Carcinoma prostate
586	4	Gilbert syndrome
587	2	Hematemesis is early

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		symptoms
588	2	Secondary Active Transpo
589	1	Celiac disease
590	3	Colon
591	1	Adenocarcinoma
592	1	Around umbilicus
593	4	Most common site is in head of pancreas
594	3	Esophageal atresia with distal tracheoesophagea fistula
595	1	Annular pancreas
596	2	Gastric atrophy
597	4	secretory diarrhea
598	1	Cytoplasm of hepatocytes
599	4	Medical management
600	1	72 hr fasting test
601	1	Haemochromatosis
602	4	Bowel obstruction
603	2	Oxyphenonium
604	1	Norovirus
605	3	Failure of migration of neural crest cells from cranial to caudal direction
606	3	Always gastric epithelium
607	2	ATP 7B
608	3	5-10 mm Hg
609	2	Ondansetron

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610	2	Serum amylase
611	2	Diffuse carcinoma of stomach
612	1	Insulinoma
613	1	Cervical region
614	1	Right hepatic vein
615	4	Type IV
616	1	Size >5 cm
617	3	Pancreatic juice
618	1	Elevated
619	3	Under running of ulcer
620	2	Lesion <4 cm
621	4	All of the above
622	3	Somatostatin
623	3	Vomiting
624	2	Cervical poion
625	4	Surgery is usually indicated
626	3	Pancreatitis
627	1	Cholangiocarcinoma
628	3	Frusemide with paracentesis
629	3	Whipple's surgery
630	2	Stricture formation
631	2	Columnar metaplasia
632	4	Primary biliary cirrhosis
633	4	give N-acetylcysteine to allow binding of the toxic

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		metabolite
634	2	Chronic pancreatitis
635	2	CT abdomen
636	4	Tc 99m Peectinate scan
637	3	Gastric carcinoma
638	1	Needle aspiration
639	1	Carbohydrate malabsorption due to mucosal disorder
640	4	All
641	1	Hepatitis A
642	1	Total parenteral nutrition
643	1	CD 117
644	1	Smoking has a protective effect
645	3	Teiary
646	2	The ilio-appendicular fold of peritoneum
647	2	Rheumatological
648	2	Cholesterol Esterase
649	3	Pyloric antral tumor
650	1	Secretin
651	1	Erich Muhe
652	2	Esophageal stenosis
653	1	Crohn's disease
654	4	All of the above
655	2	Cassava ingestion



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656	1	Rice
657	1	beta lipoproteinemia
658	4	Ranson's score >_3
659	1	Its level increases before that of bilirubin.
660	1	Alcohol
661	2	Cassava Ingestion
662	3	Chronic liver disease
663	4	Imatinib
664	2	FII a
665	1	Skin & superficial fascia
666	4	When Removed by exploration of the common bile ducts the T-tube can be removed after 3 days
667	3	Double bleb sign
668	4	Pancreatic carcinoid
669	3	HBeAg
670	4	Crohn disease
671	4	Loops of intestine are not seen d\t loss of peristalsis
672	4	Vitelline duct
673	1	Crohn's disease
674	3	Hypocalcemia
675	2	Less incidence of hypoglycemia
676	1	Celiac disease
677	2	Segment III

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678	2	Decreased serum ferritin
679	1	Cutting seton
680	3	Type D
681	1	Cryptitis
682	1	Duodenal ulcer
683	1	Iopanoic acid
684	1	Stomach
685	3	Ogilvie's syndrome
686	2	Chronic pancreatitis
687	4	CECT Abdomen
688	3	Lingual lipase
689	2	Hilum
690	4	CBD stones
691	2	Endoscopy
692	3	ccI4
693	1	a cell
694	1	Enterolysis
695	3	Lingual lipase
696	1	V, VI, VII & VIII
697	4	VIP
698	1	Fever, abdominal pain, jaundice
699	3	Used in secretory diarrhea
700	2	Associated with liver fibrosis
701	4	Isolated esophageal varices present

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702	1	Cholesterosis
703	2	10-25 mm of Hg
704	3	Choledochal cyst
705	3	Epinephrine
706	4	Rectum
707	1	Degeneration of nerves
708	3	Proconvein
709	2	Acute cholecystitis
710	3	B 12 absorption
711	1	Hyperplastic change in lining mucosa of oesophagus
712	3	Acute pancreatitis
713	2	24-hour pH monitoring
714	1	Hexoses
715	1	Type I
716	4	Wolmans disease
717	1	Colonoscopy
718	1	Decrease gut contraction
719	4	Ranitidine
720	1	Subcutaneous nodules
721	4	Hamaomatous polyps
722	1	Carcinoma ovary
723	3	Disruption of gastric anastomosis
724	4	Margins of the ulcer are overhanging

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725	1	Billroth-II operation
726	4	None
727	4	C-reactive protein <100
728	3	Decreased BAO/MAO
729	1	Observation
730	4	Malignancy
731	2	ERCP
732	4	All of the above
733	3	Cigarette smoking
734	4	Sucralfate
735	1	Periampullary carcinoma
736	2	Substitute for long acting insulin
737	4	Solitary superficial hepatic metastasis is not a contraindication for resection
738	2	Leiomyoma
739	3	Autosomal recessive
740	3	Rupture of spleen and distribution of its tissue on peritoneum
741	1	Pharyngeal pouch
742	2	Intussusception
743	1	H+K+ ATPase pump
744	3	100
745	3	More common in females
746	3	Type III

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747	3	Ileum
748	2	Metachronous lesions
749	1	More common in females
750	1	Rigid protoscope
751	4	Hypoglycemia
752	3	Apotransferrin
753	2	Max risk is within 1 yr of splenectomy
754	2	Submucosa
755	3	Hepatopulmonary syndrome
756	3	Reflux esophagitis
757	2	PET CT
758	1	Cytokeratin
759	4	Vibrio parahaemolyticus
760	1	2 cm
761	4	Longitudinal pancreatic jejunostomy
762	1	Sigmoid colon
763	3	Achalasia cardia
764	2	6 O' clock
765	1	Haemolytic jaundice
766	3	Achlorhydria
767	1	Carcinoid tumor
768	4	Observation
769	1	Diveiculities
770	4	Pericholangitis

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771	1	Middle 1/3 rd
772	2	Adenomyomatosis
773	3	Mucosal granularity
774	1	Adenocarcinoma
775	1	Ulcerative colitis
776	2	Carcinoma of body and pylorus of stomach
777	4	Ascends behind the 2nd part of duodenum
778	3	Magnetic Resonance Cholangiopancreatogram (MRCP)
779	4	Hiatal hernia
780	1	Stomach
781	1	Gastro-oesophageal junction
782	1	Serum lipase
783	2	Gallstone induced pancreatitis
784	2	Ferroportin
785	2	Carcinoma of pancreatic head
786	3	Commonly presents with ascites
787	3	5HT3
788	2	Type B Gastritis
789	3	Whipple's disease
790	3	Ileum
791	3	Portal vein and hepatic vein

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792	3	Diveiculitis
793	3	Hepatic veins
794	3	GLARGINE
795	4	Chemo-radiotherapy
796	4	Infective Hepatitis
797	1	Lung
798	1	Analgesics
799	3	Radiotherapy is treatment of choice
800	1	Rotor's syndrome
801	2	Serum amylase >350IU
802	4	Faecal fat estimation
803	2	Gall bladder bed to IVC
804	4	Gastrojejunostomy offers best remedy
805	1	Gallstone ileus
806	3	Fructose
807	1	Rectum
808	1	Hemorrhagic pancreatitis
809	1	Mn-DPDP
810	3	Barium enema
811	1	Amiodarone therapy
812	2	Hypokalemic alkalosis
813	3	Celiac disease
814	3	Hydatid liver disease
815	1	CNS

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816	2	Celiac disease
817	2	Endoscopic Stapling of Septum
818	2	Chronic pancreatitis
819	4	Serum GGT
820	3	Bridging necrosis
821	2	Facilitated diffusion
822	4	Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
823	4	Destruction of Auerbach's plexus
824	1	Intussusception
825	1	Hepatic encephalopathy
826	3	Clonorchis sinensis
827	2	Severe acute pancreatitis
828	1	Renal stones
829	2	Ulcerative colitis
830	3	Ba swallow
831	3	Norovirus
832	3	Amoebic infection
833	2	3-4 cm
834	4	Antrum
835	4	All of the above
836	2	Cholecystectomy
837	1	HCC
838	1	No increase in risk of hepatocellular carcinoma
839	1	Tranhiatal



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840	2	Motilin
841	3	Hyoscine
842	3	GI motility
843	4	Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
844	4	Noncaseating granuloma
845	1	Gastro esophageal reflex disease
846	1	Porphyria
847	3	Lower 1/3rd
848	4	Fistula formation
849	2	Gastric carcinoma
850	4	Type of shunt
851	1	Grey turner sign
852	1	Vessels that run upward along the bile duct from the duodenal end of the duct such as the retro duodenal and gastroduodenal aeries
853	4	Incidentally detected Meckel's Diveicula should always be treated conservatively
854	1	Transverse colostomy
855	4	20 days
856	4	Littre's hernia
857	4	H. pylori is known to increase incidence of gastric ulcer
858	1	Adenocarcinoma
859	2	Exploratory laparotomy

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		under general anaesthesia
860	2	Mucinous cystadenoma
861	2	Bladder extrophy
862	4	None of the above
863	4	Lymph node status
864	1	Gibbon's
865	2	Anti-mitochondrial antibody
866	2	Congenital pyloric stenosis
867	1	5 - aminosalicylic acid
868	1	T1
869	4	Strasberg classification
870	1	Proximal colon cancer
871	1	Cholesterol
872	1	Delayed gastric emptying
873	3	Muir Torre syndrome
874	2	Iatrogenic ligation of common bile duct
875	4	Absence of ganglion cells in the myenteric plexus of the esophagus
876	1	Microcystic adenoma
877	1	Pseudocyst
878	4	Medical management
879	1	Colicky pain
880	4	Upper Gastrointestinal bleeding
881	2	Chronic pancreatitis

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882	2	Cutaneous hepaticojejunostomy
883	4	Laparoscopic cholecystectomy operation
884	2	Stomach
885	4	Central dot sign
886	4	All of the above
887	2	5cm/min, 90 min
888	2	Ulcerative colitis
889	3	Gastro esophageal reflux disorder
890	1	Type IV is caroli's disease
891	3	Gastric ulcer
892	1	Non selective shunt
893	4	Perforation is common
894	3	Esophageal atresia with distal tracheoesophageal fistula
895	4	Haemorrhage
896	4	All the above
897	2	Albendazole
898	2	Rupture of hydatid cyst
899	2	20%
900	1	High ascitic fluid protein increases the risk
901	1	Primary sclerosing cholangitis
902	4	Bicarbonate secretion from pancreas

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903	4	Help in fat digestion
904	2	Columnar metaplasia
905	2	CBD compression caused by inflammation
906	1	Ascariasis
907	2	Prussian blue
908	2	Metronidazole
909	1	Over production of epidermal growth factor from saliva
910	3	Esophageal varices
911	2	Pseudocyst
912	3	Gastrointestinal smooth muscle relaxation
913	1	Ascites
914	2	Ammonia
915	1	pH<7-30
916	1	Barret esophagus
917	3	Congenital hyperophic pyloric stenosis
918	3	Chronic pancreatitis
919	3	Lower 1/3rd
920	4	Gastrin
921	3	Intestinal metaplasia
922	1	Increase in length of the bowel
923	4	Raised urinary urobilinogen
924	1	Gastroduodenal aery

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925	1	Ultrasound
926	2	2
927	2	Removal of obstruction
928	2	Abdominal exploration and packing of hepatic wounds
929	4	Plasma cells
930	2	Scleroderma
931	2	Mycobacterium avium complex
932	3	Gastrin
933	2	Ileal resection
934	2	Ileum
935	4	Patient has hyperbilirubinemia with raised enzymes
936	4	Secondary active transport
937	2	Leiomyoma
938	2	T3 N2 M0
939	2	AL protein
940	2	Tube cholecystectomy
941	4	rectal bleeding
942	2	Bile and cholesterol ratio
943	3	Hydatid cyst
944	2	Bacterial infection
945	1	Parabronchial diveiculum
946	2	Achalasia cardia
947	3	Hepatitis C

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948	4	Somatostatin
949	4	Abnormal gamma-glutamyl transferase
950	2	Hamaomatous polyps in peutz jaghers syndrome
951	1	More than 200 cells\ /cumm
952	4	Increased risk of adenocarcinoma of esophagus
953	2	Gp IIb/IIIa
954	1	CD117
955	2	E.coli
956	3	Median survival in locally advanced (Stage III) disease is 3-6 months
957	4	Gall stones
958	1	SVC
959	4	2-Monoglyceride and fatty acids
960	4	More common in males between 30-40 years of age
961	3	HbeAg
962	1	Hemosiderin
963	2	K-RAS
964	2	Always in 5th decade of life
965	2	Colonoscopy
966	2	Somastostationomas
967	2	Tracheoesophageal fistula
968	1	Left gastric artery

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969	2	Crystalline Cholesterol Monohydrate
970	4	Herpes simplex esophagitis
971	4	Lipase
972	3	Secreting columnar cell epithelium
973	2	Sclerosing cholangitis
974	1	Fatty liver
975	1	Pancreas divisum
976	2	Extensive involvement of small intestine is associated with higher probability of lung metastasis
977	4	Stimulated gastric emptying
978	2	Achalasia of oesophagus
979	4	Nephrotic syndrome
980	1	Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
981	1	Crohn'S disease
982	1	Foregut
983	1	Insulin
984	2	B12
985	2	Biliary calculus
986	3	Hepatic architecture is maintained
987	2	T-cells
988	1	Duodenum
989	2	Mucin secreting ovarian carcinoma

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990	4	24 Hr pH monitoring
991	4	Cardiac failure
992	1	ARDS
993	4	CSF
994	1	Fundus of stomach
995	2	Chronic liver failure
996	1	CT scan
997	4	Palpable CBD stone
998	4	All of the above
999	1	Mutation in gene for multiple drug resistance protein 2
1000	2	Caused by mutation of cationic trypsinogen gene
1001	3	AFP levels always >1000 pg/ml
1002	4	All of the above
1003	4	Retained stones are discovered after 2 years of cholecystectomy
1004	1	Insulinoma
1005	1	celiac disease
1006	4	Achalasia cardia
1007	2	Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP)
1008	3	Crohn's disease
1009	2	Cholangiocarcinoma
1010	1	Octreatide
1011	2	Hemorrhagic pancreatitis



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1012	3	8 weeks
1013	3	Colon
1014	1	Acute pancreatitis
1015	2	Increase in number of cells
1016	3	Carcinoma of head of the pancreas
1017	2	Crohn disease
1018	1	Haemolytic Jaundice
1019	4	Chemoradiation
1020	1	Saliva
1021	3	Lamina propria infiltration with lymphocyte
1022	3	VIP
1023	2	Reduces Gastric secretion
1024	4	Hypotension
1025	1	Ormond's disease
1026	4	Hypoammonemia
1027	3	Laparoscopic Nissen's fundoplication
1028	3	Over 80% of tumours are surgically resectable
1029	1	Stomach
1030	1	Troisier's sign
1031	1	CT scan is used for diagnosis
1032	1	Carcinoma esophagus
1033	1	Pancreatic cancer
1034	1	Lysozyme

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1035	2	A is False. B is True
1036	4	PSC reves after a total colectomy
1037	1	Adenocarcinoma
1038	2	Fever
1039	2	Caudate lobe drains only left hepatic duct
1040	2	Staining with endoscopy biopsy
1041	1	Intestinal metaplasia
1042	3	Jejunum
1043	3	Indian childhood cirrhosis
1044	4	Cholecystectomy should be done In same episode
1045	2	Excessive acid production in the stomach
1046	1	CD117
1047	4	CO2
1048	1	Histiocytosis
1049	3	HIDA scan
1050	2	Capsule rupture and bleeding
1051	2	Alpha-2 macro globulin
1052	2	Zenkers diveiculum
1053	2	Malaria
1054	2	Vomiting precedes abdominal pain
1055	1	Associated with cirrhosis

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1056	2	Length of pyloric canal <14 mm
1057	2	1500
1058	3	Orthotopic liver transplantation
1059	4	Paradoxical aciduria
1060	2	Removal of obstruction
1061	1	Adhesions
1062	2	Chronic pancreatitis
1063	3	Mushroom poisoning
1064	3	Peptic ulcer
1065	1	Zinc
1066	4	Cobalamin malabsorption
1067	2	Anemia
1068	4	Diffuse esophageal spasm
1069	2	1000-1500ml
1070	3	Xray abdomen erect view
1071	1	HCl
1072	4	Ghrelin
1073	4	Incidental finding on laparotomy
1074	3	Reflux esophagitis
1075	1	Sub hepatic
1076	2	High propensity of malignant change
1077	2	Refractory to drugs
1078	2	Herpes simplex virus

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1079	4	Markedly elevated transaminases
1080	1	T2 N1
1081	1	Lactulose
1082	4	Staphylococcus aureus
1083	2	Acute pancreatitis
1084	2	Gastro- oesophagoscopy
1085	1	Pruritus
1086	4	Perforated appendix
1087	2	60%
1088	2	Hepatocellular carcinoma
1089	2	Clean contaminated
1090	1	Hepatogenic hypoglycemia
1091	4	70
1092	4	Wide mouth stapling at the base for nonbleeding cases
1093	4	Albumin
1094	3	Crystallisation
1095	1	Hemobilia
1096	4	Hepatic vein
1097	4	They may be associated with insulinomas.
1098	3	Portal vein
1099	3	Epinephrine
1100	1	Stomach
1101	2	Chronic pancreatitis
1102	1	Kranks

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1103	1	EUS with intra-operative palpation
1104	1	Cystic duct
1105	2	Gilbe's syndrome
1106	2	Sarcoidosis
1107	1	Esophageal carcinoma
1108	4	Anti HBsAg
1109	2	Ulcerative colitis
1110	2	Alkaline phosphatase
1111	4	GB stones are present in >50% cases
1112	1	Poal plate
1113	2	Azathioprine
1114	3	Alkaline phosphatase
1115	1	Peptic ulcer
1116	4	Insulin
1117	3	Type IV Choledochal cyst
1118	4	Primary sclerosing cholangitis resolves after total colectomy
1119	1	Coronary vein
1120	3	Salmonella
1121	1	Leucocytosis >20000/ul
1122	1	Sub periosteal abscess of frontal bone
1123	2	CCK
1124	1	Most common in duodenum
1125	4	Islet cell hyperplasia

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1126	1	Primary sclerosing cholangitis
1127	3	Commonly turns malignant
1128	1	Whipple's disease
1129	1	Alcohol consumption
1130	2	Pancreatitis
1131	1	Decreased esophageal peristalsis and decreased LES pressure
1132	1	Increased number of TLOSRS
1133	3	Whipple's disease
1134	1	Ultrasound guided aspiration
1135	3	Achalasia cardia
1136	1	Steatorrhoea
1137	1	Doesn't affect normal duodenal mucosa
1138	1	Acute pancreatitis
1139	2	Percutaneous drainage of fluid
1140	3	Ultrasound abdomen
1141	2	Secretin injection test
1142	1	Rectus abdominis
1143	2	ERCP
1144	4	Most common site is in head of pancreas
1145	2	Lysine
1146	2	Ultrasonography

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1147	3	Folic acid
1148	2	Radiotherapy
1149	1	1st pa of duodenum
1150	3	Carcinoma esophagus
1151	1	Sinusoids of red pulp.
1152	1	Biliary calculi
1153	2	Multiple ulcer and transverse
1154	3	The size of micelles
1155	3	Carcinoma breast
1156	2	Parietal cells
1157	3	Stomach
1158	1	EHPVO
1159	2	Mal rotation
1160	1	Due to anterior wall prolapsed
1161	1	Pain
1162	3	Intussusception
1163	2	K-RAS
1164	3	Body & tail
1165	1	Hyperplastic polyp
1166	4	Gastric type metaplasia in Barrett's esophagus
1167	1	Nodular type of cholangiocarcinoma
1168	1	Immediately after ligating splenic vein
1169	3	Cholechal cyst

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1170	1	Absence of nerves
1171	4	Villous hyperplasia
1172	3	Metabolic alkalosis with paradoxical aciduria
1173	1	AV malformation
1174	1	Young adults, children
1175	4	Adenomyomatosis
1176	2	Aberrent right subclan aery
1177	4	Motion sickness
1178	1	Cologastric
1179	1	Kidney
1180	3	T stage
1181	2	gastrinoma
1182	2	Decreases/stops with fasting
1183	3	Bleeding PR
1184	4	The pringle maneuver
1185	3	Councilman bodies
1186	3	Contrast CT scan of the abdomen will reveal severe necrotising pancreatitis
1187	3	100% risk of malignancy in classical variety
1188	1	Adult variant is benign
1189	4	Choledocholithiasis
1190	2	Hepatic adenoma
1191	1	Sphincterotomy
1192	1	Ribavarin and interferon



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1193	3	USG
1194	1	HBV
1195	3	Laparoscopic cholecystectomy immediately
1196	3	Peritoneal adhesions
1197	2	Quadrante lobe
1198	2	Cirrhosis
1199	1	Colon
1200	1	Zinc
1201	1	Involved in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
1202	1	Cholecystokinin
1203	4	C - reactive protein < 100
1204	4	Lack of ganglion cells
1205	1	Sq. cell Ca
1206	1	Asymptomatic gallstones with DM
1207	1	Delayed gastric emptying
1208	1	KRAS
1209	4	Distal duodenum
1210	4	Juvenile polyposis
1211	4	Steroids
1212	2	Vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP)
1213	1	Primary sclerosing cholangitis
1214	3	Increased Alkaline

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		Phosphatase
1215	1	Intrinsic factor
1216	4	Splenic vein
1217	3	Caroli's disease
1218	1	Renal artery stenosis
1219	2	Intestinal metaplasia
1220	2	Duodeno-duodenostomy
1221	4	Nd Yag laser ablation
1222	2	Infliximab
1223	4	Ursodeoxycholic acid
1224	2	Senna
1225	2	Chylolymphatic
1226	2	Acute Pancreatitis
1227	2	Medical management includes antibiotics, immunosuppressive agents and biologic agents
1228	2	Duodenal perforation
1229	1	Diabetes mellitus
1230	4	Coagulative necrosis
1231	1	Esophagitis due to continuous reflux
1232	3	Chlorpromazine
1233	2	Least common with trunkal vagotomy
1234	2	Acute pancreatitis
1235	3	Lactase
1236	2	Crohn disease

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1237	1	Crohn's disease
1238	1	Immediate IV fluids
1239	1	Toxic megacolon
1240	3	Hemorrhoids
1241	4	Treatment of choice is surgical excision of sinus tract
1242	4	Clinical observation
1243	1	Lactulose
1244	4	Candida infection
1245	3	CCK
1246	2	K+
1247	1	Chronic cholesterol stone
1248	2	Ulcerative colitis
1249	4	Liver transplant
1250	3	Gallstone ileus
1251	1	ac
1252	2	Intermediate normoblast
1253	1	Omental bursa (lesser sac)
1254	2	Porcelain gall bladder
1255	4	Ileocecal junction
1256	1	Irritable bowel syndrome
1257	4	USG abdomen
1258	3	Cholesterol
1259	2	Crohn disease
1260	1	Change in the style

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1261	1	Pancreatic divisum
1262	3	Hepatitis A
1263	1	Crohn's disease
1264	3	Increase in hepatic vein pressure
1265	4	ALL of the above
1266	4	Middle colic aery thrombosis
1267	2	Pancreatico Jejunostomy
1268	1	PPI
1269	1	Band ligation
1270	2	Deep & less than 5 mm size
1271	3	Hydatid cyst of liver
1272	2	Unclear biliary anatomy of the patient
1273	3	Serum calcium
1274	4	Alcoholic liver disease
1275	4	Gastrocolic- reflex
1276	1	Bacteroids
1277	4	Hepatic atrophy with ipsilateral bile duct involvement
1278	2	It is a intrahepatic shunt
1279	1	Serial USG + AFP
1280	1	c-KIT oncogene
1281	1	10%
1282	1	H2 blockers
1283	1	Does not depend on Gastric

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		motility
1284	1	High protein diet
1285	3	Local recurrence at same site
1286	4	Gastric polyps
1287	4	Anterior mediastinal route is a preferred for conduit
1288	2	Secretion of secretin
1289	4	An increase in platelet count on coicosteroid therapy
1290	2	Lactulose
1291	3	Gallstone ileus
1292	2	Saint's triad
1293	2	H+ K+ ATPase
1294	1	Blind loop syndrome
1295	3	Budd-Chiari syndrome
1296	2	Serum lipase
1297	4	Renal aery aneurysm
1298	1	Internal hernia behind roux en Y limb
1299	2	Gastrointestinal cancer
1300	1	ACTH
1301	4	Helicobacter pylori infection
1302	4	Ribs
1303	2	VLDLs
1304	4	Failure of GUT to return to the body cavity from its

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		physiological herniation
1305	1	Acid chyme
1306	2	Right kidney
1307	1	12 mm
1308	2	Azathioprine
1309	4	Leak from the stented duct
1310	3	Indirect inguinal hernia is the MC type
1311	3	Caecum
1312	4	CT scan
1313	3	Pyloric gland hyperplasia
1314	1	Impacted fecolith
1315	4	Zollinger - Ellison syndrome
1316	1	Midline
1317	4	Botulinum toxin injection
1318	2	Intussupection
1319	2	HCC
1320	2	Secondary active transpo
1321	2	Distal ileum
1322	3	Pacemaker activity in GIT
1323	2	Hirschsprung disease
1324	2	Peptic ulcer
1325	1	Predicts moality in patients waiting liver transplant
1326	1	Hydatid cyst
1327	4	It is increased in frequency after trauma or operation.

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1328	4	Lynch syndrome
1329	1	Pressing the aery manually
1330	2	Base of ulcer
1331	2	Adenomatous polyp
1332	1	5
1333	4	Trichobezoar
1334	4	USG can detected as little as 100 ml ofperitoneal fluid
1335	1	DM
1336	3	Secondary active cotranspo with sodium
1337	1	PSC
1338	4	All of the above
1339	2	Dilated mucosal and submucosal vein in colon
1340	1	Serum bilirubin levels may be elevated.
1341	4	Periampullary
1342	1	surreptitious use of stimulant laxatives
1343	3	Klinefelter syndrome
1344	4	Resection of ascending colon.
1345	2	Waldeyer's fascia
1346	2	Fine mucosal granularity
1347	4	Mouth of anus
1348	1	Megaloblastic anemia
1349	1	Pyloric antrum

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1350	2	Hemorrhoids
1351	2	Bromsulphalein test (BSP)
1352	2	Atherosclerosis
1353	1	External compression of duodenum
1354	2	Chron's disease
1355	2	In Proinsulin
1356	3	hepatitis C
1357	2	Hepatic vein
1358	2	Colon cut-off sign
1359	2	Quadrante lobe
1360	3	Orthotopic liver transplantation
1361	1	Surgery should not be done unless patient becomes symptomatic
1362	2	Extra hepatic post sinusoidal
1363	2	Secretory diarrhoea
1364	3	Large bowel volvulus
1365	1	Phagocytic
1366	4	Abnormal gamma glutamyl transferase
1367	1	Pyoderma gangrenosum
1368	1	Cardiac anomalies
1369	2	Antibody against hepatitis B surface antigen (anti-HBs) alone
1370	3	Gastric phase



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1371	1	Transverse intestinal ulcer
1372	1	Tc 99 m Sestamibi scan
1373	1	Aphthous ulcer
1374	4	Primary sclerosing cholangitis
1375	2	15%
1376	2	Right posterior intraperitoneal space
1377	2	Mucopurulent discharge
1378	1	Proctocolectomy with ileoanal anastomosis
1379	4	Adhesions
1380	1	All layer are involved
1381	2	More common in Caucasians
1382	3	Hepatic veins
1383	4	Estrogen
1384	1	Intestinal Metaplasia
1385	2	Duodenum Ist Pa
1386	1	Foamy macrophages
1387	2	Often associated with Hypochlorhydria or Achlorhydria
1388	3	Boa's sign
1389	4	Bone Marrow supression
1390	4	Age of 8 weeks
1391	1	Increases pepsinogen secretion

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1392	3	Biliary atresia
1393	4	1-3 days
1394	1	Sphincter of oddi dysfunction
1395	4	Majority seen in duodenum
1396	2	Duodenal ulcer
1397	1	Roux-en-Y hepaticjejunostomy
1398	1	Na+
1399	1	Myxedema
1400	2	Coagulative necrosis
1401	2	The first 2-3 days following hospital admission
1402	3	Antrum
1403	1	Octreotide
1404	2	Motor mechanisms of gallbladder
1405	1	Canker sores
1406	1	DPPHR
1407	3	Lungs
1408	1	Empty right iliac fossa in intussusception
1409	2	Anastmotic leak
1410	3	500ml
1411	3	No action potential from another paof hea will reexcite the hea muscle
1412	2	Duodenum/ileum

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1413	2	Anastomotic leak
1414	2	Pruritus
1415	1	Vomiting & distension
1416	1	Biliary calculi
1417	4	Serum creatinine
1418	2	GLUT2
1419	2	Low pH of stomach
1420	4	All the above
1421	2	Necrotizing enterocolitis
1422	3	CCK
1423	2	Left lobe
1424	1	Hepatoma
1425	1	Veical transmission more impoant than horizontal
1426	2	60%
1427	1	Ischaemic colitis
1428	3	CCK
1429	1	Hepatic encephalopathy
1430	4	A 55 year old with an asymptomatic gallstone
1431	1	Celiac sprue
1432	3	Typhoid enteric perforation and peritonitis
1433	1	Barium meal
1434	4	HCl
1435	1	1st pa of duodenum
1436	1	Pauchet's procedure

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1437	3	Familial Adenomatous polyposis
1438	2	Staining with endoscopic biopsy
1439	4	give N-acetyl cysteine to allow binding of the toxic metabolite
1440	1	Metabolic liver disease
1441	1	Embolization
1442	4	Laparoscopic cholecystectomy followed by ERCP +_ choledocholithotomy
1443	2	Inflammatory bowel disease
1444	1	Ileocecal TB
1445	3	Biliary atresia
1446	1	5 aminosalicylic acid
1447	2	Tropical sprue
1448	2	Lignin
1449	4	Traumatic pancreatitis
1450	1	Distal ileum
1451	4	Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
1452	4	11 O'clock position
1453	1	Endoscopic papillotomy
1454	1	Hepatitis C virus
1455	4	Longer duration of action than injected insulin analogues
1456	4	Pernicious anemia

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1457	2	Decrease dose of insulin
1458	2	Hemangioma
1459	3	Secretin
1460	1	PAN
1461	2	Hilum
1462	2	Columnar Metaplasia
1463	3	Enhance glucose uptake by skeletal muscle
1464	4	Jaundice
1465	2	Segment II, III, IV
1466	2	Vagotomy and antrectomy
1467	3	Diverticulosis
1468	2	Pneumonia
1469	1	Adenocarcinoma
1470	4	Cholechojejunostomy
1471	1	AFP
1472	4	Type of shunt
1473	2	Secondary CBD stones
1474	4	Pa of liver segment transplanted into recipient depending upon requirement
1475	1	Follow up
1476	1	Excisional surgery is cornerstone
1477	1	Canker sores
1478	2	Paterson-Brown-Kelly syndrome

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1479	1	Vomiting
1480	3	Decreased gut motility
1481	1	Division of both ducts and not extending outside
1482	4	Hepatic aery involved
1483	1	Ultrasound
1484	3	Rheobase
1485	3	Acute viral hepatitis
1486	3	Micronodular cirrhosis, diabetes mellitus & skin pigmentation
1487	2	Endoscopic ultrasound
1488	3	Hypercalcemia
1489	2	CD 117
1490	2	Peritoneal fluid provides nourishment to Gut
1491	2	Peritoneal cavity
1492	1	Cobalamin absorpion
1493	4	Poacaval anastomosis
1494	3	Active transpo across the membrane
1495	4	Extraction of the stone through the pathway created by the T-tube (after 6 weeks)
1496	3	4-6 months
1497	1	Hemolytic Jaundice
1498	4	Congenital hyperophic pyloric stenosis

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1499	1	External compression of duodenum
1500	2	lower 1\3rd
1501	1	Primary biliary cirrhosis
1502	2	Jejunum
1503	2	Gastric outlet obstruction
1504	1	Just before operation
1505	2	Chronic pancreatitis
1506	3	Pancreatic juice
1507	4	Gastrin
1508	2	Omeprazole
1509	2	Extended right hemicolectomy
1510	1	HLA DQ2
1511	2	Continuous lesion visualized in endoscopy
1512	4	Diazoxide
1513	4	Menetrier's disease
1514	4	AFP
1515	3	Stellate cells
1516	1	72 hour fasting test
1517	3	Pepsinogen
1518	4	Skeletal muscle, fat and cardiac tissue
1519	1	Insulinoma
1520	3	Emulsification of lipids
1521	3	APC

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1522	1	Stimulation of appetite
1523	1	Acute pancreatitis
1524	4	Gastric freezing
1525	3	Somatostatin
1526	4	Involvement of major artery <180 degree
1527	2	Acute cholecystitis
1528	1	Chronic hepatitis B
1529	4	All the above
1530	4	Hiatus hernia
1531	4	Vagal stimulation
1532	3	Intravenous pantoprazole
1533	2	Serum bilirubin
1534	3	12mm Interposition shunt
1535	1	String sign
1536	2	Duodenum
1537	1	Barium swallow is diagnostic
1538	3	Presents with hematemesis
1539	3	Involvement of right branch of portal vein
1540	1	End colostomy
1541	2	Colicky pain
1542	4	Cystic artery
1543	4	Albumin infusion with terlipressin
1544	1	Biliary atresia



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1545	3	Before and after bih
1546	1	Haemochromatosis
1547	4	Radionuclide scan
1548	2	Ulcerative colitis
1549	3	Common hepatic duct tumor
1550	2	Amylase
1551	2	Iron
1552	3	Peutz-Jegher's syndrome
1553	3	Pelvic region
1554	3	Infection
1555	3	Azathioprine
1556	1	HAV leads to most of fulminant hepatitis
1557	1	Poocaval shunt
1558	3	Secondaries to liver
1559	2	Motilin
1560	4	Hypocellular bone marrow
1561	4	Thickening of colon
1562	3	Squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus
1563	2	Transient LES relaxation
1564	3	Hepatomegaly, abdominal pain, ascites
1565	4	All of the above.
1566	2	Somatostatinoma
1567	1	esophageal varices

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1568	3	Gastrin
1569	1	Adenocarcinoma
1570	2	Cholelithiasis
1571	2	Verner Morrison
1572	2	Gallstones induced pancreatitis
1573	3	Segment 2 and 3
1574	2	Switch duodenal operation
1575	4	USG and follow up
1576	2	Hereditary spherocytosis
1577	4	Alcohol
1578	3	IPMA
1579	2	Enteric reflexes
1580	2	Kernicterus is frequently present
1581	1	Mucosal proctectomy - Ileoanal pouch anastomosis
1582	2	Idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura
1583	2	Littre hernia
1584	3	Boa's sign
1585	3	Maize
1586	4	Portal hypertension
1587	1	CD 117
1588	4	Pepsin
1589	1	Upper
1590	1	Colon

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1591	1	Segment II, III, IV, V, VIII
1592	3	Pheochromocytoma
1593	1	Superficial spreading type
1594	3	Parastomal hernia
1595	1	TPN
1596	2	Gall stone pancreatitis
1597	3	Cannot cure secondary carcinoma
1598	2	Total parenteral nutrition
1599	4	TIPSS
1600	3	Multiple GB polyps
1601	1	Herpes simplex
1602	1	Porcelain Gall bladder
1603	1	Low protein
1604	1	Chromogranin-A
1605	2	Cyanocobalamine
1606	1	TPN
1607	2	Autosomal dominant
1608	2	Duodenum and proximal jejunum
1609	3	Involvement of mucosa, submucosa and muscularis
1610	4	Riboflavin
1611	3	Upper gastrointestinal bleeding
1612	4	Mild conjugated hyperbilirubinemia
1613	4	More common in males

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		between 30 - 40 years of age
1614	1	Conservative and follow up
1615	1	Does not depend on gastric motility
1616	3	Colon cancer
1617	2	Biliary tract infection
1618	2	Staphylococcus aureus
1619	3	Angiosarcoma
1620	4	Serum amylase
1621	4	All of the above
1622	1	Chronic nonspecific ulcerative colitis
1623	4	Simple cyst
1624	4	Familial adenomatous polyposis
1625	3	Insulinoma
1626	1	Alcoholic cirrhosis
1627	3	Hepatitis C
1628	1	Linagliptin
1629	2	Metabolic alkalosis
1630	4	Hemorrhage
1631	2	Between Inferior constrictor
1632	4	Internal duodenal diverticulum
1633	1	Leucocytosis >20,000/mL
1634	1	1st pa of duodenum

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1635	2	Adenocarcinoma
1636	3	Meissner 's plexus
1637	4	Dubin Johnson syndrome
1638	2	Pudendal nerve
1639	3	Type 3
1640	2	Acute pancreatitis
1641	2	Pre-op Albendazole followed by surgery is the treatment of choice
1642	2	Liver transplantation
1643	4	Palmo-plantar keratosis
1644	2	Loss of intrinsic enteric plexuses
1645	4	Tropheryma whippelii
1646	4	Malaria
1647	2	Proximal to ileocaecal junction
1648	3	Vinyl chloride
1649	4	Inactive HBV carrier
1650	2	Involves perianal region
1651	2	CCK-PZ
1652	3	Von willebrand factor
1653	2	Acute cholecystitis presents with mucosal ulceration of GB
1654	3	Total gastrectomy with adjuvant chemotherapy is the treatment of choice
1655	3	Bile salts

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1656	2	Parietal cells
1657	2	Waldeyer's fascia
1658	3	Duodenum
1659	1	Low serum lipase
1660	2	Duodenum
1661	1	4-6 months
1662	1	low grade malt Lymphoma
1663	4	Malignant ovarian tumour
1664	3	Macrophages with PAS (+) material inside the lamina propria
1665	4	Reflux of acid
1666	2	CBD stone
1667	2	Slit lamp examination
1668	2	Conservative
1669	4	Esophageal varices
1670	3	Excision of all po sites
1671	1	An anatomic sphincter can be found
1672	3	Carcinoma pancreas
1673	4	Hepatic metastasis
1674	4	Jejunum
1675	1	Pancreatic juice
1676	1	NOD2/CARD 15 gene
1677	3	Gallstone dissolving drug
1678	1	Haman's procedure
1679	1	4-6 months

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1680	2	Subtotal gastrectomy
1681	1	It is encapsulated
1682	2	Tumors of head pancreas
1683	1	5-ASA agents
1684	2	H. pylori
1685	1	Achlasia cardia
1686	3	IVa
1687	2	Junction of 3rd and 4th part of duodenum
1688	1	Mainly secreted by the pancreas
1689	1	Proctoscopy
1690	4	USG and follow up
1691	4	Hypothyroid
1692	2	$a < c < b < d$
1693	3	Familial polyposis
1694	1	Adenomatous Polyposis
1695	3	Gallstones
1696	1	Wilson's disease
1697	3	External drainage
1698	3	Like toothpaste emulsion in the gallbladder
1699	3	Pelvis
1700	1	Gastric carcinoma
1701	3	Irritation due to abnormal physiological fluid in peritoneum
1702	1	Secondary active transport

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1703	1	Contains all the layers of bowel wall
1704	2	Diffuse carcinoma of stomach
1705	3	Type IVA--Choledochocoele
1706	3	Beta cell tumours of the pancreas
1707	4	Pyloric antrum
1708	1	Bile salts
1709	4	Tc 99m Pertectinate scan
1710	3	Patients with a choledochal cyst have an increased risk of cholangiocarcinoma.
1711	2	Underlying etiology
1712	2	Extended cholecystectomy
1713	2	Endoscopic choledocholithotomy
1714	3	Fibro lamellar variant of HCC
1715	2	Narrow pancreatic duct
1716	4	Blood urea
1717	3	Congenital hyperophic pyloric stenosis
1718	4	CSF
1719	1	Harman's procedure
1720	3	Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
1721	1	Microvesicular steatosis
1722	2	Rotavirus
1723	2	Loss of intrinsic enteric



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		plexuses
1724	4	LKM2 - chronic hepatitis D
1725	1	Haemopeionium
1726	3	Hypersensitivity to dietary gluten
1727	2	Hematogenous spread from a distant site
1728	4	CT Angiography
1729	1	Renal cell carcinoma
1730	2	Chloride
1731	2	Amphipathic lipids in water
1732	2	Neurogenic megacolon
1733	1	Malnutrition
1734	4	All of the above
1735	4	Clonorchis sinensis infection
1736	3	Surgical non curatice lesion should not be resected
1737	1	Procelain gallbladder
1738	1	Pneumatosis cystoids intestinalis
1739	4	Diffuse esophageal spasm
1740	2	Decreased transaminases
1741	3	AntiHBC
1742	3	Cirrhosis
1743	3	Squamous cell carcinoma
1744	3	Truncal vagotomy and antrectomy

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1745	2	Achalasia cardia
1746	3	Presented with acute chest pain
1747	2	Intravenous metronidazole
1748	1	Type I
1749	3	Preaortic
1750	3	Highly selective vagotomy
1751	4	Ovarian tumor
1752	1	Urticaria
1753	2	Amylase
1754	1	Ascites
1755	2	22 months
1756	1	Hyperplastic polyp
1757	1	Ultrasound scan of the abdomen
1758	1	Jaundice
1759	4	Ampullary carcinoma with secondaries in peritoneum
1760	2	Columnar metaplasia
1761	2	Short chain Fatty Acids
1762	4	C - reactive protein < 100
1763	2	Liver
1764	3	Side to side pancreatico jejunostomy
1765	4	Pale yellow
1766	3	Mass peristalsis
1767	1	Chronic non specific ulcerative colitis

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1768	1	Abdominal pain
1769	1	Tylosis
1770	1	Pleomorphic adenoma
1771	2	Decreased calcium
1772	1	Ascites
1773	3	<30
1774	1	Superficial Inguinal ring is an opening in external oblique aponeurosis
1775	3	penicillin therapy
1776	1	Hypogastrinemia
1777	2	Kehr's sign
1778	2	Amylin
1779	3	Ileal atresia
1780	4	Dopamine
1781	3	Mixed
1782	2	Cholesterosis
1783	4	IBS
1784	3	Type 3
1785	1	Percutaneous aspiration is treatment of choice
1786	1	Acute pancreatitis
1787	3	Brachioradialis
1788	3	Embolism
1789	2	Lipase
1790	1	epigastric pain
1791	2	Ebner's gland

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1792	4	Propranolol
1793	2	Fecal lactoferrin
1794	1	AST/ALT>2
1795	3	FNH
1796	1	Proximal stomach
1797	4	Pancreaticojejunostomy, hepaticojejunostomy, gastrojejunostomy
1798	2	Postprandial abdominal pain, weight loss, chronic mesenteric vessel occlusion
1799	2	Hematomatous polyp
1800	4	Necrosis
1801	4	Primary sclerosing cholangitis
1802	1	Celiac sprue
1803	4	Nd-YAG laser ablation
1804	4	Rectum is commonly involved
1805	1	Distributions of pseudo polyps
1806	3	Lifetime risk of colorectal cancer is 70-80%
1807	3	Gastric leiomyoma
1808	1	Age>55yr
1809	2	Whipples disease
1810	4	Limited to mucosa and submucosa
1811	3	After ligating the splenic aery

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1812	3	Wait and watch
1813	3	Lymph nodes along left and right gastric common hepatic and splenic aeries
1814	4	Ursodeoxycholic acid
1815	1	Inflammation of anal gland
1816	2	Most commonly due to splenic vein thrombosis
1817	2	Clostridium defficile
1818	1	Fat > protein > carbohydrate
1819	1	Ultrasonic waves
1820	4	Pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasia
1821	1	Double impaction
1822	3	90% of GB stones are radiopaque
1823	1	Duodenum
1824	1	Crohn's disease
1825	2	Circular cutting stapler
1826	2	Decreased incidence of bile duct injuries
1827	1	Chemoradiation
1828	2	Somatostatinom
1829	1	Posterior mediastinum
1830	1	Wait and Watch
1831	4	Borrmann class IV
1832	4	Manometry

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1833	1	5 mm of hg
1834	4	An increase in the water content of the faeces
1835	3	Diffuse esophageal spasm
1836	1	Bochdalek
1837	4	Drooping lilly sign
1838	2	Fat
1839	2	Duodenojejunostomy
1840	1	Osmotically active substance
1841	4	Necrosis around central veins
1842	3	Actinomycosis
1843	3	Infection
1844	4	It is a known precursor of adenocarcinoma of the esophagus
1845	1	Right sided hea failure
1846	4	Roux-en-Y gastrectomy
1847	1	Mediastinal fibrosis
1848	3	SAAG> 1.1 gm/dl
1849	3	Blood in stomach is always related to gastric injury
1850	1	Increase the lower esophageal sphincter
1851	3	Rectal bleeding
1852	3	Common bile duct stone
1853	1	USG

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1854	4	They will never erode into duodenum
1855	4	Esophageal varices
1856	1	FAP
1857	2	Stomach cancer
1858	4	All of the above
1859	2	Steroids
1860	1	40mmHg
1861	3	Zenker Diverticulum
1862	2	Crohn's disease
1863	3	Colarado
1864	1	Iron deficiency anemia
1865	1	Anti LKM antibody
1866	2	Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor
1867	3	External drainage
1868	3	Trypsin
1869	4	Pancreatic injury
1870	4	All of the above
1871	1	More common in females due to OCP use
1872	1	Recurrent chest infection
1873	1	Stomach
1874	1	No increase in risk of HCC
1875	1	It is caused by mechanical obstruction of the colon
1876	4	antibiotic therapy and omeprazole

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1877	2	Hypogastrinemia
1878	4	All of the above
1879	4	PCR
1880	1	Saliva
1881	1	Most common in males
1882	4	Renal failure
1883	3	Mostly treated conservatively
1884	4	low socioeconomic indicators
1885	4	Pneumatosis cystoids intestinalis
1886	4	) 1, 2 and 3
1887	2	Duodenum
1888	1	Esophagitis
1889	4	Hepatic veins
1890	1	Head
1891	3	Infection
1892	3	Jaundice
1893	1	Male: female >10:1
1894	4	Paraesophageal hernia
1895	1	Air in the biliary tree associated with small-bowel obstruction suggests a diagnosis of gallstone ileus.
1896	1	Free passage of barium in the terminal ileum
1897	1	Idiopathic and more enteric rather than colonic



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1898	4	ses bile salt & bile acids
1899	1	Mesenteric panniculitis
1900	3	90% benign
1901	3	Gilbe's syndrome
1902	4	Increased acid secretion
1903	1	TMP-SMX
1904	1	Scirrhou type has better prognosis than papillary
1905	3	Size of polyp >5mm
1906	4	Crohn's disease
1907	4	Jaundice from extrinsic ductal obstruction
1908	1	0-8mmHg
1909	1	Adenocarcinoma
1910	1	Distal stomach
1911	4	Superficial spreading
1912	2	Meckel's diverticulum
1913	4	Liver biopsy
1914	2	Blood group A
1915	4	Hydatid cyst
1916	3	Order liver function tests including aspartate transaminase (AST), alanine transaminase (ALT), gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT), and a complete blood count (CBC)
1917	2	Gemcitabine
1918	1	Dermatitis herpetiformis

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1919	2	Trauma
1920	4	All of the above
1921	1	Duodenal ulcer
1922	1	Pyloric stenosis
1923	2	Hep B
1924	1	72 hr fasting test
1925	4	Coagulation tests to include antithrombin III
1926	2	Liver abscess
1927	4	Hyperamylasemia
1928	1	Mucus secreting goblet cells
1929	4	Spleno-renal shunt
1930	4	>3 mm
1931	3	Common bile duct stone
1932	4	It may be associated with diabetes insipidus
1933	1	Low serum lipase
1934	1	Duodenal atresia
1935	3	Peutz-Jegher's syndrome
1936	2	An ileal resection
1937	3	Curling ulcer
1938	3	Coffee Bean sign - Sigmoid volvulus
1939	3	60%
1940	2	Migrating motor complexes
1941	1	Cardiac failure
1942	3	Botulinum toxin

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1943	1	GVHD
1944	3	Most common site is pancreas
1945	1	Somatostatin
1946	1	Pedunculated polyp
1947	1	Longitudinal tears in lower 1/3 esophagus
1948	4	Diarrhoea
1949	1	Enterogenous cyst
1950	2	Mal rotation
1951	1	Lung cyst
1952	4	Plays a role in development of 2 diabetes mellitus
1953	4	Interstitial cells of cajal
1954	3	type 3
1955	3	Pancreas Divisum
1956	3	Diffuse deposition of cholesterol in mucosa of gallbladder
1957	3	Sectoral duct injury with consequent leak
1958	4	It can cause fistula formation between loops of affected bowel.
1959	1	Line that divides the Right and left liver surgical anatomy wise
1960	3	Desmopressin
1961	1	Gilbe syndrome
1962	1	Acute pancreatitis

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1963	1	Parasympathetic system
1964	3	Pantoprazole
1965	3	Congenital
1966	4	All the above
1967	2	Ulcerative
1968	2	Barium swallow
1969	1	Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
1970	1	Transduodenal sphincteroplasty
1971	1	Crohns disease
1972	4	Recurrence after surgery
1973	2	Gail stones
1974	3	Hunner's cystitis
1975	3	Ionotropic receptor
1976	3	More common in left side
1977	3	chemoradiotherapy
1978	3	Closure + lavage
1979	4	duodenal ulcer
1980	2	Appendix
1981	4	Intrinsic factor
1982	1	CD117
1983	2	Antrum
1984	3	Rectal biopsy
1985	2	Exploratory Laparotomy under general anesthesia
1986	1	Ulcerative colitis

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1987	4	It is rarely associated with long-term survival.
1988	2	Hydatid cyst
1989	1	Causes cirrhosis
1990	4	Stomach
1991	4	Capillary phase
1992	3	Lower GI scopy is contraindicated in sigmoid volvulus
1993	4	CMV
1994	2	Diverticulitis
1995	3	Duct/gland width ratio <0.5
1996	1	Splenic aery
1997	1	Appendix
1998	3	Cholesterol
1999	4	All of the above
2000	2	It is less common than HNPCC
2001	2	Crypt abscess
2002	1	It is common in the left lobe of the liver
2003	1	Acetyl choline
2004	2	Bluish discolouration in the umbilicus
2005	2	Removal of obstruction
2006	2	Acid
2007	2	Associated with IBD
2008	4	Significant esophageal

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		shoening
2009	3	Estrogen
2010	1	H+ K ATPase
2011	3	Include only the anterior stomach wall in the wrap
2012	4	Periampullary
2013	1	Glucose
2014	2	7th week of gestation
2015	1	Laparotomy
2016	2	Post Inflammatory cyst
2017	4	All the above
2018	1	AST/ALT ratio < 1 occur in most of the hepatocellular conditions
2019	1	Skip lesions
2020	2	Beta-Catenin
2021	1	MDCT
2022	1	Regeneration of membrane
2023	1	Pernicious anaemia
2024	4	Metformin
2025	1	Crohn' disease
2026	4	Haemophilia
2027	3	35mmHg
2028	3	Parietal or oxyntic cells
2029	1	Duodenum
2030	2	Opening the stomach
2031	4	Immunized person with

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		hepatitis B vaccine
2032	3	Diveiculosis
2033	1	Crohn's disease
2034	4	All of the above
2035	4	Obesity
2036	3	Multiple 2cm gallstones
2037	1	Pseudomembranous Colitis
2038	2	Zenker's diveiculum
2039	1	Stas from fundus
2040	1	Malfunction of adaptive relaxation in the gastric reservoir
2041	1	Cholangitis
2042	2	Stomach
2043	4	Diverticular disease
2044	3	Increased primary peristaltic waves in the esophagus
2045	1	Restriction of dietary protein
2046	2	Ileal resection
2047	4	Laprotomy
2048	3	Dysentery
2049	3	Clostridium difficile
2050	3	Motilin
2051	1	Ulcerative colitis
2052	1	surreptitious use of stimulant laxatives

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2053	2	Clonorchis sinensis
2054	2	Crohn's colitis
2055	1	USG
2056	4	Multiple peritoneal cyst
2057	1	High fiber diet
2058	4	Ursodeoxycholic acid
2059	4	Jaundice
2060	1	More incidence of sq. cell ca
2061	4	Paralytic ileus
2062	2	Cirrhosis
2063	2	Small bowel obstruction
2064	3	Sprue
2065	4	Steroids
2066	1	Achalasia cardia
2067	4	Hemochromatosis
2068	3	More common in females
2069	1	d-Xylose test
2070	3	Amphipathic in nature
2071	1	Metoclopramide
2072	1	Emphysematous gallbladder
2073	4	Septic shock
2074	3	Common bile duct
2075	1	Pernicious anaemia
2076	2	Peptic ulcer
2077	2	Crohn's disease



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2078	1	Delayed gastric emptying
2079	3	Both proteins and calories would be adequate
2080	3	Not filterable
2081	1	Usually asymptomatic & need no treatment
2082	3	Barrett's esophagus
2083	1	Stomach ca
2084	3	Estrogen
2085	2	Proximal jejunum
2086	4	All of the above
2087	3	Stomach cancer
2088	2	Parietal cell
2089	1	Mitral-valve repair
2090	2	Pain is early in the course of the disease
2091	1	1st pa of duodenum
2092	1	Sebaceous keratomas
2093	2	Superior mesenteric aery
2094	3	Puscher retinopathy
2095	3	Folic acid
2096	1	Alcoholic liver disease
2097	4	Destruction of auerbach's plexus
2098	2	Middle 1/3rd
2099	3	Lipase
2100	3	Proximal branch of posterior vagus

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2101	4	Usually opens into duodenum separate from the main pancreatic duct
2102	4	Vagal stimulation
2103	3	IV
2104	2	Ischaemia is more common in small bowel as compared to large bowel
2105	4	All of the above
2106	3	Ulcerative colitis
2107	2	Sr. amylase levels increase after 72 hrs. of attack
2108	3	Ileum
2109	2	Scleroderma
2110	4	None
2111	3	MRI
2112	2	Enteric reflexes
2113	2	Severe pancreatitis
2114	1	Secretin
2115	4	Distal pancreatectomy
2116	3	Rectosigmoid
2117	1	Radiopaque stones
2118	1	Hiatus hernia
2119	3	Distal ileum
2120	2	Candida esophagitis
2121	1	PSC in UC, the association is 30%
2122	1	D-xylose test

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2123	3	Multile osteomas
2124	3	Acute pancreatitis
2125	2	Type B
2126	1	Biliary atresia
2127	4	Excision of po sites improves survival
2128	2	Burns
2129	1	Small bowel obstruction
2130	4	Anti-androgenic action
2131	2	Glutamic acid
2132	4	L-asparaginase
2133	4	Boerhaave's syndrome
2134	1	Dilatation of thoracoepigastric veins
2135	1	HPS
2136	1	Meconium ileus
2137	4	Film of the chest
2138	2	Enhance salt absorption
2139	2	Pelvic
2140	2	Alcoholic cirrhosis
2141	4	Intestinal metaplasia type III
2142	3	Celiac sprue
2143	1	Calcium
2144	3	Median survival in locally advanced (stage III) disease is 3-6 months
2145	2	Aphthous ulcer

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2146	2	Megaloblastic anemia
2147	4	Obstructive jaundice
2148	3	>5 nodules
2149	2	Fecal lactoferrin
2150	1	Wahins tumor
2151	3	Alcoholic liver disease
2152	3	ANA
2153	4	Duplication of gallbladder
2154	3	Focal nodular hyperplasia most malignant
2155	2	Splenectomy
2156	1	Caroli's disease
2157	3	Blood
2158	2	Tuberculosis
2159	4	None
2160	1	Splenectomy
2161	4	Common in males
2162	2	Common in psychiatric pt.
2163	1	Low grade malt lymphoma
2164	1	CHF is very common
2165	4	Duct cell adeno carcinoma
2166	3	Pancreas
2167	4	Metabolic acidosis
2168	3	Gastrin
2169	1	IgM against core antigen
2170	2	HBV replication

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2171	2	Adenocarcinoma
2172	2	Ileum
2173	1	esophageal varices
2174	2	Cytokeratin
2175	1	Adenomatous polyp
2176	4	Stomach < Sigmoid colon < Jejunum
2177	1	Inokuchi
2178	1	Duodenum
2179	4	Anti-histone antibody
2180	1	Hereditary spherocytosis
2181	3	ileum
2182	3	Contracted gall bladder
2183	1	celiac disease
2184	2	CA duodenum
2185	2	Somatostatinomas
2186	4	Occurs at a rate of 5 cms per minute from the stomach
2187	1	Hypoglycemia
2188	1	Bile salt
2189	3	Celiac disease
2190	4	Ghrelin
2191	1	Sclerosing variety is most common
2192	1	Vein of Mayo
2193	1	Crohn's disease
2194	4	Severe congestive hea

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		failure
2195	1	Mallory - Wesis syndrome
2196	1	Pregnant women
2197	1	in the stenotic or nonstenotic phase of the disease
2198	4	abde
2199	4	Associated with tuberculosis
2200	3	5000ml
2201	1	Scleroderma
2202	4	Treatment of choice is percutaneous aspiration
2203	3	Hirschsprung's disease
2204	2	Tuberculosis
2205	2	Bacterial nidus of infection may be seen
2206	2	Duodenum
2207	3	M1c
2208	3	Acute pancreatitis
2209	2	Normal liver architecture
2210	2	Intestinal metaplasia
2211	1	Fundic gland polyps
2212	2	Stoppa's preperitoneal repair
2213	4	Diffuse esophageal spasm
2214	4	All of the above
2215	1	Trypsinogen

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2216	4	Child < 15 years
2217	1	Celiac sprue
2218	4	Parietal cells
2219	2	Morning injections of insulin detemir, supplemented by small amounts of insulin aspa at food times
2220	2	Gastroesophagoscopy
2221	1	Adenomyomatosis <1 cm, pedunculated
2222	2	2
2223	4	Hepatitis-B
2224	4	Blood glucose over 10 mmol\lit
2225	3	Descending colon
2226	1	Perianal
2227	2	Amylase
2228	4	Liver laceration
2229	2	Splenectomy
2230	1	External Compression of duodenum
2231	2	Fecal lactoferrin
2232	3	Clonorchis sinensis
2233	4	GLUT4
2234	1	Presence of Non-caseating granulomas
2235	3	24-hours pH monitoring
2236	4	Yersinia

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2237	2	Prostate
2238	1	Chemoradiation
2239	2	Migrating motor complex
2240	2	Cardiospasm
2241	2	ERCP
2242	2	Pancreatic carcinoma
2243	2	Mucosa and submucosa
2244	3	Urethritis
2245	1	Adenocarcinoma
2246	4	Pyloric stenosis
2247	3	Enterotomy, removal of worms and primary closure
2248	1	Etiology
2249	3	Peutz-Jegher's syndrome
2250	1	Bile
2251	1	Protein
2252	3	Has branches that anastomose freely within the spleen
2253	1	Adenomatous polyposis coli
2254	3	Mucus
2255	2	7th rib
2256	3	No surgery for gallbladder stones
2257	1	Retained stone
2258	1	Gastrin secreting tumor
2259	2	Frontal sinusitis



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2260	4	All of the above
2261	1	Oxalates
2262	2	Hepatocellular carcinoma
2263	1	Pain, lump and intermittent jaundice
2264	1	Antiendomysial antibodies
2265	1	Abdominal distension
2266	1	Senna
2267	3	Pulled up cecum
2268	1	Ca pancreas
2269	4	Ultrasound
2270	3	No surgery for gallbladder stones
2271	1	Penicillamine as soon as the diagnosis is established
2272	3	Celiac disease
2273	2	Accounts for 20% of output
2274	2	Squamous is increasing in incidence
2275	1	Less water
2276	1	Hemoperitoneum is common
2277	3	Glucagonoma
2278	1	Sigmoid colon
2279	1	Hepatic encephalopathy
2280	3	Interstitial cells of Cajal
2281	3	Juvenile polyp
2282	2	HBV

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2283	4	Meckle diverticulum
2284	1	Calcified GB
2285	2	Iatrogenic
2286	1	MC type adenocarcinoma
2287	2	APC
2288	2	Iatrogenic trauma
2289	3	Pseudocyst
2290	4	HAV
2291	4	Abdominal pain
2292	3	After ligating the splenic aery
2293	2	Serum lipase
2294	3	Small intestine
2295	4	ulcerative colitis
2296	2	Urea breath test
2297	1	24 Hr oesophageal pH
2298	4	D-xylose test
2299	2	Cirrhosis
2300	2	Mesenteric carcinoid tumor
2301	1	Upper GI bleed
2302	1	Piecemeal necrosis
2303	3	Lung abscess
2304	2	Schistosomiasis
2305	1	Gall stones
2306	3	Hypokalemia
2307	3	Wait & watch

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2308	1	Histiocytosis
2309	2	Acute viral hepatitis
2310	3	SGLT-1
2311	1	Diloxanide furoate
2312	2	Pneumoperitoneum
2313	4	Hypehyroid
2314	3	Intracystic bleeding is common and deroofing is mandatory
2315	2	D2-agonist
2316	1	Jaundice
2317	3	Iatrogenic
2318	2	ERCP
2319	1	Donor bile duct with recipient bile duct or Roux-en-Y choledochojejunostomy
2320	3	Common in elderly male
2321	2	Decreased Bile and cholesterol ratio
2322	4	Routine use of 'open' technique of laparoscopic po inseion has resulted in a decline in the incidence of post laparoscopic cholecystectomy bile duct injuries
2323	1	Muscularis externa
2324	2	Primary small intestinal Lymphomas are most commonly located in the jejunum

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2325	4	Distended gallbladder
2326	4	Hepatocellular carcinoma
2327	1	Acute fluid collection
2328	2	ratio of AST :ALT is 2 :1 and the AST is 250 U/L
2329	2	58% concordance with monozygotic twins
2330	1	Diffuse type of gastric cancer
2331	4	Leak from stented duct
2332	4	Cardiac failure
2333	2	Intestinal metaplasia
2334	4	Hyperplastic polyp
2335	4	Hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer gene
2336	2	Post inflammatory cyst
2337	4	Endoscopic USG
2338	3	Secondary active contransport with sodium
2339	2	Gall stones in CBD
2340	1	Open choledocholithotomy
2341	3	Schirrhous type
2342	2	7-10 days
2343	1	GI Bleeding
2344	4	Boerhaave syndrome
2345	2	DQ2
2346	1	Parietal cells
2347	2	CCK

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2348	3	Ileum
2349	2	Secondary mucoid carcinoma
2350	1	Pancreatitis
2351	2	Pramlintide
2352	1	Hypokalemic alkalosis
2353	2	Cholecystectomy
2354	3	Extraintestinal complication
2355	1	Giardia
2356	2	Hepatomegaly
2357	4	Circulating autoimmune antibodies
2358	3	Bifurcation and bilateral secondary intrahepatic ducts
2359	4	Base deficit < 4 mEq/L
2360	4	All of the above
2361	2	Local stretching of gut
2362	1	Deroofing of the cyst
2363	2	Gall stone pancreatitis
2364	2	Hepatocellular carcinoma
2365	4	CDP-A
2366	2	Hypokalemic metabolic acidosis
2367	1	Grey turner sign
2368	3	Dysentery
2369	1	A.S.C.A.
2370	4	ERCP with sphincterotomy

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		and stone removal
2371	2	ratio of AST : ALT is 2 :1 and the AST is 250 U/L
2372	3	Acute viral hepatitis
2373	1	It is caused by Trichuris
2374	1	E.coli
2375	1	Just before operation
2376	2	Infection with H. pylori and NSAID-induced injury account for majority of duodenal ulcer
2377	2	Duodenum
2378	2	Mucosa
2379	2	Cytomegalovirus
2380	3	S. albumin
2381	4	Atrial diastole
2382	2	Parietal cells
2383	1	Barium studies
2384	4	Palonosetron
2385	2	Hydatid cyst
2386	2	Fundoplication is done
2387	4	Serum amylase is always raised
2388	3	Whipple's disease
2389	1	Superficial spreading type
2390	1	Secrilin
2391	1	Left gastric aery
2392	4	CCK- secretin test

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2393	3	Prognosis is very poor with pulmonary metastases
2394	2	Parietal cells
2395	3	Segment 2 and 3
2396	1	Contrast enhanced CT scan
2397	3	Stool
2398	1	Truncal vagotomy and antrectomy
2399	1	1 Na+
2400	2	Anti-endomysial antibody
2401	1	Infection
2402	2	Congenital pyloric stenosis
2403	1	Chrons discose
2404	4	Prolapse
2405	3	Mediastinal fibrosis
2406	3	Hepatitis A
2407	3	Hexoses
2408	4	Pernicious anemia
2409	1	Ureter
2410	1	Reduce food intake
2411	1	Isotonic crystalloid
2412	1	Na+
2413	1	Alcoholic fatty liver
2414	1	Seat belt can cause pancreato-duodenal injury
2415	1	MELD
2416	2	Magnesium hydroxide

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2417	3	Over 80% of tumors are surgically resectable
2418	4	Scleroderma
2419	3	Gastrin
2420	3	Cholangitis
2421	3	Sucalfate
2422	4	Somatostatin
2423	4	Acute pancreatitis
2424	1	Most common variety is ileocolic
2425	1	Common in male
2426	1	Involves rectum and then whole colon backwards
2427	3	Multiorgan dysfunction syndrome
2428	2	Tube cholecystectomy
2429	3	Extrahepatic biliary obstruction
2430	4	Fundus
2431	3	An old man with severe bradycardia and hypotension resulting from ingestion of overdose of atenolol
2432	1	Diveiculitis
2433	3	Diarrhea
2434	1	Achalasia cardia
2435	2	GLUT 2
2436	4	Serum examination



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2437	1	Annular pancreas
2438	4	Hypercholesterolemia
2439	1	Conjugation is rate limiting step
2440	2	Hypercalcemia
2441	4	Pseudomembranous colitis
2442	2	Mucosa and submucosa
2443	4	Fever
2444	1	malabsorption
2445	1	Duodenoduodenostomy
2446	3	Vitamin B 12 deficiency
2447	1	Hemangioma
2448	4	Diagnostic dilemma
2449	4	To wait till she becomes symptomatic
2450	4	All of the above
2451	2	10 weeks
2452	4	Decreased erythropoietin production
2453	1	Cholangitis
2454	3	Mucinous cystadenocarcinoma of ovary
2455	2	Cholesterol
2456	1	Crohn's disease
2457	3	Somatostatin
2458	4	50
2459	2	Apo ferritin

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2460	1	Liver
2461	1	Gamma Gandy bodies are seen
2462	1	Colostomy
2463	2	60
2464	1	2 weeks
2465	1	Hyperkalemia
2466	1	Peutz jeghers syndrome
2467	1	Acute Pancreatitis
2468	1	Breast cancer
2469	2	Increase in thickness of the mucosa
2470	3	Lungs
2471	3	Not filterable
2472	2	72 hrs fasting
2473	4	Malignancy
2474	1	Secretin
2475	3	Absorption of cobalamin occurs by active process in ileum only
2476	1	Sigmoid diverticula
2477	4	Transverse colon
2478	4	EUS
2479	1	Gallstone pancreatitis
2480	4	Helicobacter pylori
2481	2	Treatment of choice is splenectomy
2482	3	Colon

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2483	4	Overuse of salicylates
2484	1	Before breakfast
2485	3	AChE
2486	2	Somatostatin is effective in fistula closure
2487	2	Metabolic Alkalosis
2488	1	Re-cholecystectomy is the definitive treatment of choice
2489	3	Alcoholic liver disease
2490	1	Intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasms
2491	1	Node draining colon
2492	4	Nocturnal symptoms and hematochezia at least once in last 3 months
2493	3	Gallbladder stone
2494	1	Radiographically unresolved lesion after 6 months after 6 months
2495	3	Hemangioma
2496	2	Hemochromatosis
2497	4	PSC reves after a total Colectomy
2498	1	Wilson's disease
2499	1	Ulcerative colitis
2500	3	Thymoma
2501	4	All of the above
2502	2	Pernicious anaemia

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2503	2	Primary sclerosing cholangitis
2504	4	Trichobezoar
2505	4	Carboxy peptidases
2506	1	More common in female
2507	2	Hepatic adenoma
2508	3	Celiac disease
2509	1	Diffuse type of gastric cancer
2510	4	Endoscopic surveillance with biopsy every 2 years
2511	1	Cationic trypsinogen or PRSS1
2512	4	Acute appendicitis
2513	1	Hemorrhagic pancreatitis
2514	2	Brown stone
2515	2	Chronic pancreatitis
2516	2	Premalignant condition
2517	1	Absence of nerves
2518	1	Oxyntic cells
2519	4	Dietary fibers
2520	3	Typhoid enteric perforation and peritonitis
2521	1	90% patients give history of biliary disease
2522	3	Intestinal obstruction is the most common presentation in children
2523	4	Most common reason for injury is lack of technique

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		and errors of judgement
2524	2	Oxyntic cells
2525	2	Erosion of one-thirds circumference of common duct
2526	1	Tylosis
2527	3	Ileum
2528	2	Primary sclerosing cholangitis
2529	4	Phagocytosis
2530	2	Secretin
2531	1	Upper
2532	1	Portal Hypertension
2533	3	Steroid
2534	4	Liver laceration
2535	1	Estrogen
2536	4	Colovesical fistula
2537	2	Ileum
2538	1	Celiac disease
2539	4	Endoscopic sclerotherapy
2540	2	Hepatic vein
2541	1	Achlasia cardia
2542	1	Familial polyposis
2543	4	Acute fulminant liver failure for any cause
2544	1	Triad of jaundice, pain, Melena
2545	1	Shunt thrombosis is more

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		common than stenosis
2546	1	Condylar neck
2547	1	Octreotide
2548	1	Oesophageal pH determination
2549	1	MRI
2550	1	Mainly secreted by the pancreas
2551	2	Anticlockwise
2552	3	Vitamin A
2553	1	ERCP
2554	3	Gastroesophageal reflux
2555	2	Enucleation
2556	1	Have better image than conventional colonoscopy
2557	2	Liver cell adenoma
2558	2	Valvular conniventes
2559	1	esophageal varices
2560	1	Pancreatic pseudocyst
2561	1	Alcoholic hepatitis
2562	2	Extended cholecystectomy
2563	4	90% association
2564	1	USG
2565	1	CD 117
2566	1	Stomach
2567	2	Pancreaticoduodenectomy
2568	2	Long term measurement of

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		blood sugar
2569	2	Tyrosine kinase KIT
2570	4	Double barreled colostomy is commonly done now-a-days
2571	2	Duodenal ulcer
2572	2	Hemochromatosis
2573	3	III
2574	3	Avoidance of perioperative fluid load
2575	1	Bleeding
2576	2	Lesser sac
2577	2	90% associated with gallstones
2578	4	Carcinomatous change
2579	1	Celiac sprue
2580	1	Conservative management
2581	1	Hemangioma
2582	3	Venous drainage is mainly by left and middle hepatic vein
2583	1	Colorectal carcinoma
2584	1	Lactulose
2585	3	3 consecutive stool cultures are negative
2586	2	Anterior to first pa of duodenum
2587	4	EUS
2588	2	Warren shunt

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2589	1	Aganglionic segment is contracted not dilated
2590	1	ACTH producing pituitary tumor
2591	4	best in the distal ileum
2592	2	Overall risk is less than 5%
2593	3	Biligriffin
2594	2	Insulinoma
2595	1	Volvulus
2596	4	Atrophy of one lobe with ipsilateral involvement of secondary biliary radicals
2597	3	Secondary biliary cirrhosis
2598	3	Leiomyoma
2599	1	Type 1
2600	3	Juvenile polyp
2601	2	H. pylori infection
2602	2	Ulcerative colitis
2603	1	Fibrocystic disease of pancreas
2604	1	Meniscus sign
2605	4	CECT abdomen
2606	1	A lesion confined to the mucosa and sub mucosa
2607	4	Stomach
2608	1	CT chest
2609	1	Lymphoma
2610	4	Acute gastritis



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2611	3	Glycogenolysis
2612	2	Taurocholic acid
2613	3	Macrophages with PAS (+)ve material inside the lamina propria
2614	1	It cause little or no hypoglycemia
2615	3	Osteoarthritis
2616	3	Ogilvie's syndrome
2617	2	Fat
2618	2	Distal ileum
2619	3	Distended macrophages with PAS positive granules in lamina propria
2620	1	HBsAg
2621	2	90% of hepatoblastoma
2622	3	Most common site is pancreas
2623	1	Oentamycin
2624	1	Vitamin A toxicity
2625	1	Lactose intolerance
2626	1	Celiac disease
2627	1	Watery, diarrhea, hypokalemia, and achlorhydria (WDHA) syndrome
2628	2	Tumors of head of pancreas
2629	2	hepatitis B virus
2630	2	Intrahepatic pre sinusoidal obstruction

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2631	3	Gastrocolic reflex
2632	2	B12
2633	4	Somatostatin
2634	4	Always denotes benign etiology
2635	2	Autoimmune hepatitis
2636	2	5-9 days
2637	2	Secretin releases fluid rich mainly in electrolytes and bicarbonate.
2638	1	Nutmeg liver with dark areas of perivenular dead hepatocytes and gray areas of periportal viable hepatocytes
2639	3	Gilbe's syndrome
2640	4	Duodenal ulcer
2641	3	Alcoholic hepatitis
2642	1	Serum amylase
2643	2	Complete destruction of pancreatic tissue
2644	1	Carcinoma oesophagus
2645	2	Chemoradiation
2646	1	Cryptitis
2647	1	Carcinoid tumour
2648	1	Stomach
2649	2	Obstruction
2650	4	Jaundice from extrinsic ductal obstruction

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2651	2	Necrotizing enterocolitis
2652	2	Formalin
2653	3	Octreotide
2654	2	Peliosis hepatic
2655	3	Gall bladder
2656	4	c-AMP Pathway
2657	1	Juvenile polyps
2658	2	Adenomatous polyp
2659	4	Extrinsic nerve
2660	2	Portal vein and hepatic vein
2661	2	Zenker's diverticulum
2662	4	Bridging fibrosis
2663	1	To decrease intestinal gas produced during digestive process
2664	4	CA 19-9
2665	1	Involved till serosa
2666	4	CBD stones
2667	1	Ischemic colitis
2668	2	Acute pancreatitis
2669	2	Contrast enema
2670	1	Achlasia cardia
2671	1	Oxytetracycline
2672	3	>3cm
2673	1	K-ras
2674	2	Acute gastric volvulus

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2675	1	Inhibit TNF-a
2676	2	Operation should be done on most cases
2677	2	Iatrogenic
2678	4	Biliary ascariasis
2679	2	Bluish discolouration in the umbilicus
2680	1	Duodenum
2681	1	Gastric ulcer
2682	3	Cancer
2683	1	Its physiological not anatomical
2684	1	Liver
2685	1	Painful, below the dentate line
2686	1	Lung
2687	3	Rigler's sign
2688	3	Excision is ideal treatment
2689	1	Unresponsiveness to consecutive 2 energy sclerotherapies
2690	4	Amylase in 90% cases
2691	1	Gastric ulcer
2692	2	Diveiculosis
2693	1	Distal resection of tail of pancreas with end to end pancteaticojejunosomy
2694	3	Methotrexate toxicity
2695	1	Gi

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2696	3	Cirrhosis
2697	3	Endoscopy
2698	4	Symptoms improves after conservative Mx
2699	1	Precore mutant
2700	4	Gardener syndrome
2701	1	Hepatic resection is never done
2702	2	Glucagonoma
2703	4	Gallbladder lump
2704	1	Hepatitis
2705	1	Endoscopic ultrasound
2706	1	Coma stage-IV
2707	3	More than 8 meq/L
2708	2	Secondary biliary cirrhosis
2709	2	CDH1
2710	4	USG
2711	4	All of the above
2712	4	No passage of stools after per rectal examination
2713	2	Occlusion of a branch of biliary tree
2714	4	Laparoscopic cholecystectomy operation
2715	1	Lower GI bleeding
2716	3	Stercobilin
2717	1	Antacid
2718	2	Pancreas

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2719	2	Adenovirus
2720	2	Urgent endoscopy
2721	4	Back pain
2722	1	Radioopaque stones
2723	3	Portal vein thrombosis
2724	1	Early rupture of appendix
2725	4	Obturator hernia
2726	4	Cholestatic disorders
2727	3	Right present earlier than left sided cancers
2728	3	Anorectal ring
2729	2	Gilbe syndrome
2730	1	Budd-Chiari syndrome
2731	1	Achalasia cardia
2732	4	15 cm
2733	3	Circumferential
2734	4	GLP- 2 analogue
2735	3	Pseudocyst
2736	2	Migrating motor complexes
2737	2	Blood & mucus in stool
2738	3	Drug
2739	1	Leiomyoma
2740	1	Urea breath test
2741	2	Recessive trait
2742	3	Fissure in ano
2743	4	E.coli

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2744	2	Hypotonic
2745	4	Lymph node of Lund
2746	2	Bilirubinm levels are increased
2747	1	Generalised pruritus
2748	4	Sigmoid colon
2749	1	Omental bursa
2750	2	Stimulant purgative
2751	1	HLA DQ2
2752	4	Chronic alcoholism
2753	4	Cu
2754	2	Ascending infection through biliary tract
2755	4	Markedly elevated transaminases
2756	3	Inflammation limited to mucosa
2757	2	Most common neoplasm of the appendix
2758	2	Commonly symptomatic and occurs as multiple liver nodules
2759	3	Less side effects
2760	3	Plummer vinsons syndrome
2761	2	CECT is preferred over USG in diagnosis
2762	2	Stricture
2763	3	Use of heavily T2-weighted image without contrast to create the three

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		dimensional image of the biliary tree using MIP algorithm
2764	1	Ulcerative colitis
2765	2	High concentration of zinc
2766	1	Carbohydrates
2767	2	Maize
2768	1	Granisetron
2769	2	Hydatid cyst
2770	4	Na 99m Tc- pectetate
2771	3	Galactose metabolism
2772	3	1 and 3
2773	1	Mesocaval shunt
2774	4	Cystojejunostomy is the treatment of choice
2775	4	Percutaneous aspiration is the T/t
2776	1	Proximal stomach
2777	1	in the stenotic or non-stenotic phase of the disease
2778	2	Exocrine tumour
2779	4	Hypoglycemia during a symptomatic episode with relief of symptoms by intravenous glucose
2780	3	Ammonia urate
2781	2	Anticlockwise
2782	4	Spleen



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2783	1	Cephalic
2784	4	serum to ascites albumin gradient > 1.1 g/dL
2785	4	Lymphnode of lung
2786	1	Vitamin B12
2787	1	Lubiprostone
2788	4	Liver transplantation
2789	1	Juvenile polyps
2790	1	Early respiratory distress leading to early diagnosis and treatment are good prognostic sign
2791	4	Anaemia
2792	3	Side to side pancreaticojejunostomy
2793	2	USG
2794	1	Idiopathic & more enteric rather than colonic
2795	4	Hypocalcemia
2796	1	Groove for ligamentum teres and gall
2797	2	Parietal cells
2798	2	Erythematous malar rash
2799	3	Larvae are seen
2800	4	Splenic vein
2801	2	Pseudocyst
2802	1	Acromegaly
2803	2	Divided into 8 segments

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2804	3	Hemoperitoneum in 7% of cases
2805	3	Crohn disease
2806	1	Hemolytic jaundice
2807	3	Carcinoma stomach
2808	1	Lubiprostone
2809	1	Duodeno duodenostomy
2810	2	Esophagogastric bypass
2811	3	Bile pigment
2812	4	Clamping of hepatoduodenal ligament
2813	1	Ascitic fluid neutrophil count is > 250/mm <sup>3</sup>
2814	1	Oral cholecystography
2815	3	Chief cells
2816	1	H. Pylori predisposes
2817	1	Normal liver architecture
2818	2	Crohn's disease
2819	2	Cl <sup>-</sup> secretion
2820	3	Medical dissolution of stone
2821	3	Oxyntic cells
2822	4	Enterokinase
2823	1	Cag A
2824	2	Percutaneous drainage
2825	1	Capsulated bacteria
2826	1	Adenocarcinoma
2827	3	Gastrin and CCK

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2828	4	Equally distributed
2829	4	All of the above
2830	1	Caroli's disease
2831	2	H. pylori associated
2832	3	Gilbe syndrome
2833	4	Ileoileocolic
2834	1	Viral
2835	1	Ramstedt's operation
2836	1	Diaphragm
2837	3	Small bowel
2838	1	KRAS
2839	1	Segment I
2840	4	Refractory fistula
2841	1	FI
2842	1	Parotid gland
2843	2	Corkscrew sign
2844	1	Hamaoma
2845	3	Carcinoid
2846	1	Crypt hyperplasia