

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

{وَإِذَا مَرِضْتُ فَهُوَ يَشْفِينِ}



جائزتي

GIS PBL Clinical | FINAL

Past Papers



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Upper GI Bleeding



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

- A. Caput medosa
- B. Ascitis
- C. Hemorrhoids
- D. Splenomegaly
- E. Upper GIT bleeding

Ans: E

• A 34-year-old patient with H. pylori infection. Which condition is most associated?

A. GERD

B. Gastric adenocarcinoma

C. Duodenal ulcer

D. Atrophic gastritis

E. Esophageal cancer

Ans: C

• Which of the following is wrong about duodenal ulcers?

A. They are premalignant

B. Most common type of peptic ulcer

C. Mostly associated with bacterial infection

D. All of the above

- Most common cause of upper GI bleeding is:

Answer: Peptic ulcer disease

- Which of the following doesn't cause upper GI bleeding:

Answer: Hemorrhoids

- A patient suffers from prolonged vomiting and then is presented with hematemesis:

Answer: Esophageal lacerations



Viral Hepatitis

ان مع العسر يسرا

Which of the following is transmitted by the fecal-oral route?

- A. Hepatitis A virus
- B. Hepatitis B virus
- C. Hepatitis C virus
- D. Hepatitis D virus
- E. All of the above

Ans: A

Which pair of hepatitis viruses have vaccines?

- A. HAV, HBV, HCV
- B. HAV, HBV
- C. HAV, HBV, HEV
- D. HAV, HBV, HDV
- E. HAV, HEV

Ans: B

Why not D? → HDV doesn't have a direct vaccine, but it can be prevented by HBV vaccine.

The wording of the question implies that B is the answer.

All of the following are true regarding Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection EXCEPT:

- A. It is a blood-borne pathogen
- B. Both HBV vaccine and immunoglobulin should be given to infants of infected mothers
- C. HBV vaccine is recommended for healthcare workers
- D. It causes only chronic hepatitis
- E. It can be transmitted from mother to child

Ans: D

Why not B? → HBIG is a direct protective measure, while the vaccine is for lifelong immunity, so both should be given.

Which of the following is most associated with hepatocellular carcinoma?

- A. Chronic Hepatitis C
- B. Acute Hepatitis C
- C. Acute Hepatitis A
- D. Chronic Hepatitis B + D
- E. Chronic Hepatitis B

Ans: D

Which serologic marker indicates HBV clearance?

- A. HBcAg IgG antibody
- B. HBsAg Antibody
- C. HBcAg
- D. HBcAg IgM antibody
- E. HBsAg

Ans: B

Which serologic marker is the most sensitive indicator of HCV?

- A. HCV RNA by PCR
- B. Anti-HCV
- C. HCV surface antigen
- D. Anti-HCV surface antigen
- E. HCV DNA by TMA

Ans: A

Why not B? → HCV-Antibody cannot be detected in the acute phase

All of the following are true regarding Hepatitis A virus (HAV) infection EXCEPT:

- A. Transmitted via fecal-oral route
- B. HAV vaccine can be given to selected patients
- C. Can cause acute liver failure
- D. Usually causes chronic infection
- E. Diagnosed by HAV IgM serology

Ans: D

The Hepatitis B vaccine provides protection against which virus in co-infection?

Answer: Hepatitis D virus

A 32-week pregnant woman returns from India and develops severe jaundice. Which hepatitis virus has the highest risk of death in pregnancy?

Answer: Hepatitis E

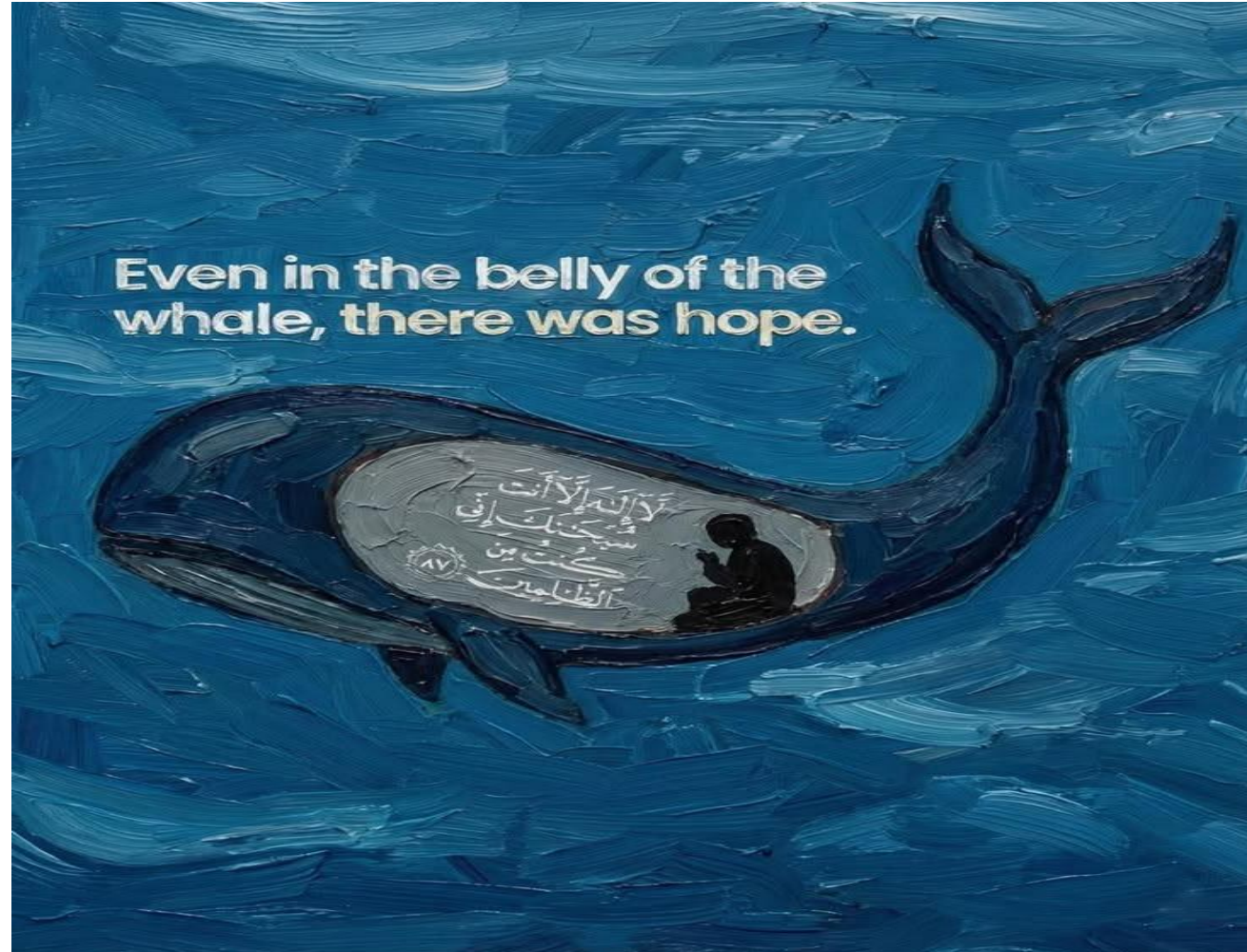
Which statement about Hepatitis A virus is incorrect?

Answer: It causes chronic infection

Hepatitis B infection is considered chronic when it lasts for:

Answer: More than 6 months

رسالة من الفريق العلمي:



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Corrections from previous versions:

Versions	Slide # and Place of Error	Before Correction	After Correction
V0 → V1			
V1 → V2			