

Gastroenterology

1. Large intestinal motility is decreased by:
 - A. Use of laxatives
 - B. Parasympathetic activity
 - C. Secretion of CCK-PZ
 - D. Application of anticholinergic agents
2. Diarrhoea may be associated with all *except*:
 - A. Clindamycin
 - B. Sucralfate
 - C. Digitalis
 - D. Colchicine
3. Halitosis is present in all *except*:
 - A. Hepatic failure
 - B. Atrophic rhinitis
 - C. Amoebic liver abscess
 - D. Gastrocolic fistula
4. Passage of a bolus of food through oesophagus is the function of:
 - A. Primary peristaltic wave
 - B. Secondary peristaltic wave
 - C. Tertiary peristaltic wave
 - D. Voluntary phase of deglutition
5. Oral mucous membrane may be affected in all *except*:
 - A. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
 - B. Pemphigus vulgaris
 - C. Lichen planus
 - D. Dermatitis herpetiformis
6. Pyrosis is better known as:
 - A. Singultus
 - B. Heartburn
 - C. Water brash
 - D. Retching
7. Hyperdefaecation is found in all *except*:
 - A. Proctitis
 - B. Irritable bowel syndrome
 - C. Diabetes mellitus
 - D. Hyperthyroidism

Ans: 1-D 2-B 3-C 4-A 5-D 6-B 7-C

8. Sialorrhoea is associated with all of the following *except*:

- A. Wilson's disease
- B. Achalasia cardia
- C. Carcinoma of the tongue
- D. Post-encephalitic parkinsonism

9. Noma (carcru oris) may be a feature of all *except*:

- A. Genetic deficiency of catalase
- B. Kala-azar
- C. Measles
- D. Chronic myeloid leukaemia

10. Aerophagia is commonly found in all *except*:

- A. Rapid eating habit
- B. Hypochondriac personality
- C. Pyloric stenosis
- D. Chronic anxiety states

11. Macroglossia is not found in:

- A. Bulbar palsy
- B. Primary amyloidosis
- C. Myxoedema
- D. Hurler syndrome

12. Gum hypertrophy is not a feature of:

- A. Scurvy
- B. Carbamazepine therapy
- C. Acute monocytic leukaemia
- D. Amlodipine therapy

13. Which statement is true regarding composition of normal stool?

- A. Osmolality 325 mOsm/kg; $\text{Na}^+16 \text{ K}^+32 \text{ Cl}^-40 \text{ HCO}_3^-12$ /litre
- B. Osmolality 400 mOsm/kg; $\text{Na}^+16 \text{ K}^+32 \text{ Cl}^-40 \text{ HCO}_3^-18$ /litre
- C. Osmolality 300 mOsm/kg; $\text{Na}^+40 \text{ K}^+32 \text{ Cl}^-16 \text{ HCO}_3^-40$ /litre
- D. Osmolality 300 mOsm/kg; $\text{Na}^+32 \text{ K}^+75 \text{ Cl}^-16 \text{ HCO}_3^-40$ /litre

14. Raspberry tongue is found in:

- A. Scarlet fever
- B. Glandular fever
- C. Yellow fever
- D. Rheumatic fever

15. All of the following are examples of psychiatric illness associated with profound weight loss *except*:

- A. Anorexia nervosa
- B. Schizophrenia
- C. Sheehan's syndrome
- D. Depression

Ans: 8-B 9-D 10-C 11-A 12-B 13-D 14-A 15-C

16. All of the following produce invasive diarrhoea except:

- A. *Campylobacter*
- B. *Shigella*
- C. *Clostridium difficile*
- D. *Clostridium perfringens*

17. Hepatocellular jaundice does not result from:

- A. Rifampicin
- B. Copper sulphate
- C. Halothane
- D. Chlorpropamide

18. Serum-ascites albumin gradient (SAAG) is > 1.1 g/dl in all except:

- A. Tuberculous peritonitis
- B. Congestive cardiac failure
- C. Cirrhosis of liver
- D. Budd-Chiari syndrome

19. All of the following are associated with obstructive jaundice except:

- A. Oral contraceptives
- B. Pregnancy
- C. Crigler-Najjar type II
- D. Secondary carcinoma of liver

20. Secretory diarrhoea has no association with:

- A. Pancreatic insufficiency
- B. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
- C. Villous adenoma of rectum
- D. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid

21. WBC in stool is not found in:

- A. Giardiasis
- B. *Shigella*
- C. *Campylobacter*
- D. Enteroinvasive *E. coli*

22. Predominant unconjugated hyperbilirubinaemia is defined as:

- A. When > 50% of the total serum bilirubin is unconjugated
- B. When > 60% of the total serum bilirubin is unconjugated
- C. When > 70% of the total serum bilirubin is unconjugated
- D. When > 85% of the total serum bilirubin is unconjugated

23. Latent jaundice may be a feature of all except:

- A. Pernicious anaemia
- B. Acute pulmonary thromboembolism
- C. Tropical sprue
- D. Congestive cardiac failure

Ans: 16-D 17-D 18-A 19-C 20-A 21-A 22-D 23-C

24. Which of the following is not a variety of osmotic diarrhoea?

- A. Whipple's disease
- B. Coeliac disease
- C. Lactase deficiency
- D. Laxative abuse

25. Regarding haematochezia, which one is false?

- A. Passage of bright red blood per rectum
- B. May be due to rectal polyp, ulcerative colitis or angiodysplasia of colon
- C. The blood may not be mixed with stool
- D. Bleeding source is proximal to ligament of Treitz

26. Which is not a member of familial non-haemolytic hyperbilirubinaemia?

- A. Rotor syndrome
- B. Reye's syndrome
- C. Dubin-Johnson syndrome
- D. Gilbert's syndrome

27. Regarding melaena, which statement is false?

- A. At least 60 ml of blood is required
- B. Blood should remain at least 4 hours within the gut
- C. Black tarry semisolid stool
- D. Offensive in odour

28. Manometric study of lower oesophagus is important in all except:

- A. Mallory-Weiss syndrome
- B. Polymyositis
- C. Diffuse oesophageal spasm
- D. Achalasia cardia

29. Which one is true in relation to Barrett's oesophagus?

- A. Hiatal hernia may be present in 20% patients
- B. Metaplasia of normal oesophageal squamous epithelium to form columnar epithelium is known as Barrett's oesophagus
- C. A consequence of achalasia cardia
- D. Risk of adenocarcinoma increases 10-fold

30. Which organ does not move at all with respiration?

- A. Pancreas
- B. Transverse colon
- C. Stomach
- D. Kidney

Ans: 24-D 25-D 26-B 27-B 28-A 29-B 30-A

31. Atypical chest pain of reflux oesophagitis is very often precipitated by:

- A. Consumption of food
- B. Change of posture
- C. Induction of vomiting
- D. Attacks of emotional stress

32. Achalasia cardia gives rise to all *except*:

- A. Chest pain
- B. Heartburn
- C. Dysphagia
- D. Regurgitation

33. Regarding carcinoma of oesophagus, all are true *except*:

- A. Tracheo-oesophageal fistula may occur in advanced disease
- B. Dysphagia starts with solid foods
- C. Odynophagia may be a symptom
- D. Commonest site of affection is lower third

34. Lower oesophageal sphincter is relaxed by:

- A. Gastrin
- B. β -adrenergic agonist
- C. Metoclopramide
- D. Protein meal

35. Carcinoma of oesophagus may be predisposed by all *except*:

- A. Lye ingestion
- B. Chronic achalasia cardia
- C. Plummer-Vinson syndrome
- D. Hypervitaminosis A

36. The water content of adult stool is approximately:

- A. 20–30%
- B. 40–50%
- C. 50–60%
- D. More than 60%

37. Features of Mallory-Weiss syndrome comprise all *except*:

- A. Usually involves the lower oesophageal mucosa but also may involve the gastric mucosa near the squamocolumnar junction
- B. May produce melaena
- C. Commonly precipitated by vomiting and retching
- D. In majority of patients, bleeding stops spontaneously

38. Amino acids malabsorption is seen in:

- A. Homocystinuria
- B. Phenylketonuria
- C. Alkaptonuria
- D. Cystinuria

39. Achalasia cardia may lead to all *except*:

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Lung abscess
- C. Emphysema
- D. Fibrosis of the lung

Ans: 31-B 32-B 33-D 34-B 35-D 36-D 37-A 38-D 39-C

40. Serum alkaline phosphatase is increased in all except:

- A. Paget's disease of bone
- B. Osteomalacia
- C. Sclerosing cholangitis
- D. Osteoporosis

41. Regarding *H. pylori*, which statement is false?

- A. Gram-negative bacillus
- B. Multiflagellated
- C. It penetrates within the epithelial cells of the stomach
- D. Often resides in the dental plaques of the patient

42. Pyloric stenosis is commonly associated with all except:

- A. Bilious vomiting
- B. Obliteration of Traube's space tympanicity
- C. Distension of upper abdomen with succussion splash
- D. Visible peristalsis

43. Which statement is false regarding duodenal ulcer?

- A. More common in first degree relatives of duodenal ulcer patients
- B. Increased frequency of blood group O and of the non-secretor status
- C. Increased incidence of HLA-B₅ antigen
- D. An increase in serum pepsinogen II level

44. *H. pylori* is usually not associated with:

- A. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
- B. Antral gastritis
- C. Non-ulcer dyspepsia
- D. Gastric lymphoma

45. The lower oesophageal mucosal ring (Schatzki ring) is:

- A. A normal oesophageal anatomy
- B. A cause of haematemesis and/or melaena
- C. A cause of dysphagia
- D. A late complication of vagotomy

46. Regarding diffuse oesophageal spasm, which of the following is true?

- A. Usually a disease of teen age
- B. Chest pain mimics angina pectoris
- C. Invariably requires surgery
- D. 'Nutcracker' oesophagus is the mildest form

Ans: 40-D 41-C 42-A 43-D 44-A 45-C 46-B

47. Which of the following does not give rise to haematemesis?
A. Carcinoma of the stomach B. Duodenal diverticula
C. Mallory-Weiss syndrome D. Stomatostatinoma
48. The weight of normal daily stool of healthy adult is:
A. 100–200 g B. 300–400 g
C. 500–600 g D. 700–800 g
49. NSAID-induced ulcers are best treated by:
A. Proton pump inhibitors
B. H₂-receptor antagonists
C. Coating agents like sucralfate
D. Prostaglandins like misoprostol
50. Milk-alkali syndrome (Burnett's syndrome) may lead to all except:
A. Hypercalcaemia
B. Hypophosphataemia
C. Elevated blood urea nitrogen
D. Increased bicarbonate level in serum
51. All of the following are methods for detection of *H. pylori* except:
A. Histology B. Endoscopic view
C. Polymerase chain reaction D. Rapid urease test
52. All are absorbed maximally in the upper small intestine except:
A. Folate B. Ca⁺⁺
C. Vitamin B₁₂ D. Fe⁺⁺
53. Treatment of peptic ulcer with magnesium hydroxide is characterised by:
A. Stronger than H₂-receptor blockers
B. Suitable for patients with renal impairment
C. 50% of magnesium is absorbed by the small intestine
D. Produces loose stool
54. Acid peptic disease is rarely found in:
A. Cushing's syndrome
B. Pregnancy
C. Polycythaemia vera
D. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Ans: 47-D 48-A 49-D 50-B 51-B 52-C 53-D 54-B

55. Gastrin is predominantly secreted from:

- A. Antral mucosa
- B. Fundus of the stomach
- C. 2nd part of the duodenum
- D. Jejunum

56. Carbenoxolone sodium may be associated with all of the following features *except*:

- A. Development of systemic hypertension
- B. May be associated with milk-alkali syndrome
- C. Complicated by oedema
- D. Development of potassium depletion

57. Aluminium hydroxide as an antacid may have all characteristics *except*:

- A. Produces constipation
- B. Phosphate depletion is a complication
- C. May lead to Brunner's gland hyperplasia
- D. May contribute to osteomalacia

58. Late dumping syndrome may be manifested by all *except*:

- A. Diaphoresis
- B. Dizziness
- C. Postural hypertension
- D. Confusion

59. The most common gastrointestinal disorder in a community is:

- A. Diverticulitis
- B. Duodenal ulcer
- C. Reflux oesophagitis
- D. Irritable bowel syndrome

60. Mallory-Weiss syndrome is commonly seen accompanying:

- A. Reflux oesophagitis
- B. Oesophageal carcinoma
- C. Alcoholism
- D. Hiatal hernia

61. Incidence of stress ulcers in acutely traumatised patients is:

- A. 30–40%
- B. 50–60%
- C. 70–80%
- D. 90–100%

62. Which of the following surgical procedures in peptic ulcer most commonly give rise to recurrent ulceration?

- A. Gastroenterostomy
- B. Vagotomy with pyloroplasty
- C. Three-quarter gastric resection
- D. Vagotomy with gastroenterostomy

Ans: 55-A 56-B 57-C 58-C 59-D 60-C 61-D 62-A

- 63. Regarding cimetidine, all of the following are true *except*:**
- A. Related structurally to histamine
 - B. May cause mild elevation of serum transaminases and creatinine levels
 - C. May produce benign intracranial hypertension
 - D. Tender gynaecomastia may be a complication after prolonged use
- 64. Silvery stool signifies a lesion characteristic of:**
- A. Ileocaecal region
 - B. Ampulla of Vater
 - C. Right colic flexure
 - D. Meckel's diverticulum
- 65. Among the following drugs, which one is thought to be safest in pregnancy?**
- A. Sucralfate
 - B. Misoprostol
 - C. Carbenoxolone sodium
 - D. Omeprazole
- 66. All of the following produce hypergastrinaemia *except*:**
- A. Lansoprazole therapy
 - B. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
 - C. Atrophic fundal gastritis
 - D. Duodenal ulcer
- 67. Commonest cause of antral gastritis is:**
- A. Alcohol
 - B. *H. pylori* infection
 - C. Pernicious anaemia
 - D. Herpes virus infection
- 68. Chronic gastritis may be characterised by all *except*:**
- A. Incessant vomiting
 - B. Anorexia
 - C. Haematemesis
 - D. Gastric polyp
- 69. What percentage of Zollinger-Ellison syndrome are malignant?**
- A. 20%
 - B. 30%
 - C. 40%
 - D. 60%
- 70. All of the following are true in respect to Zollinger-Ellison syndrome *except*:**
- A. Pancreatic gastrinomas are most common in the head of the pancreas
 - B. Solitary primary tumours are very common
 - C. Duodenum, hilum of the spleen and rarely the stomach may have gastrinomas
 - D. Majority of tumours are biologically malignant

Ans: 63-C 64-B 65-A 66-D 67-B 68-A 69-D 70-B

71. The most valuable provocative test of Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is:

- A. Feeding of a standard meal
- B. Calcium infusion test
- C. Secretin injection test
- D. Histamine injection test

72. The Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is reported in association with all of the following *except*:

- A. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
- B. Hyperparathyroidism
- C. Pheochromocytoma
- D. Pituitary adenomas

73. The Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is associated with all of the following *except*:

- A. Recalcitrant upper GI ulcers
- B. Diarrhoea and steatorrhoea
- C. Vitamin B₁₂ malabsorption
- D. Diagnosis with certainty by BAO/MAO ratio

74. Chronic afferent loop syndrome producing obstruction may lead to:

- A. Steatorrhoea
- B. Hypoglycaemia
- C. Palpitation
- D. Recurrent ulceration

75. All of the following endocrine disorders are associated with malabsorption *except*:

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Adrenal insufficiency
- C. Hyperparathyroidism
- D. Carcinoid syndrome

76. Chronic gastritis may be associated with all *except*:

- A. Gastric atrophy
- B. Intestinal metaplasia
- C. Antibodies to parietal cells
- D. Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease

77. All of the following produce "sub-total villous atrophy" *except*:

- A. Radiation
- B. Coeliac disease
- C. Hypogammaglobulinaemia
- D. Abetalipoproteinaemia

Ans: 71-C 72-A 73-D 74-A 75-C 76-D 77-D

78. Upper GI bleeding, angioid streaks in retina and yellowish skin papules indicate:

- A. Rendu-Weber-Osler disease
- B. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
- C. Pseudoxanthoma elasticum
- D. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome

79. Which of the following has the highest acid secretory effect?

- A. Fat
- B. Iron
- C. Protein
- D. Carbohydrate

80. Menetrier's disease may have all of the following *except*:

- A. Large tortuous gastric mucosal folds
- B. Gastritis
- C. Hypoproteinaemia
- D. Hypochlorhydria

81. Extraintestinal amoebiasis may involve all *except*:

- A. Skin
- B. Heart
- C. Vulva
- D. Meninges with encephalon

82. Worldwide, the commonest cause of foreign body obstruction of the GI tract is:

- A. Bezoars
- B. Enteroliths
- C. Gallstones
- D. Parasites

83. In gastroparesis, the following drugs are helpful *except*:

- A. Cizapride
- B. Tetracycline
- C. Metoclopramide
- D. Domperidone

84. All of the following may produce intestinal pseudo-obstruction *except*:

- A. Scleroderma
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Hyperthyroidism
- D. Imipramine

85. Malabsorption may produce all of the following *except*:

- A. Cheilosis
- B. Achlorhydria
- C. Peripheral neuropathy
- D. Loss of libido

86. A normal faecal fat is defined as:

- A. < 6 g for 24 hrs
- B. < 9 g for 24 hrs
- C. < 12 g for 24 hrs
- D. < 15 g for 24 hrs

Ans: 78-C 79-C 80-B 81-B 82-C 83-B 84-C 85-B 86-A

87. Which cardiovascular disorder is not associated with steatorrhoea?

- A. Constrictive pericarditis
- B. Congestive cardiac failure
- C. Left atrial myxoma
- D. Mesenteric vascular insufficiency

88. All of the following may be associated with diarrhoea *except*:

- A. Amitriptyline
- B. Colchicine
- C. Sorbitol
- D. Theophylline

89. The smallest absorbing unit of the small intestinal mucosa is:

- A. Microvillus
- B. Crypts
- C. Villus
- D. Columnar cells

90. Jejunal diverticula may be associated with:

- A. Vitamin B₁₂ malabsorption
- B. Hypochlorhydria
- C. Cirrhosis of liver
- D. Chronic pancreatitis

91. Which ion is necessary for active transport of sugars?

- A. Calcium
- B. Potassium
- C. Magnesium
- D. Sodium

92. Fats are ingested primarily in the form of:

- A. Monoglycerides
- B. Diglycerides
- C. Triglycerides
- D. Fatty acids

93. Protein-losing enteropathy may be feature of all *except*:

- A. Intestinal tuberculosis
- B. Atrial septal defect
- C. Juvenile polyposis coli
- D. Chronic cor pulmonale

94. Tropical sprue may be associated with all *except*:

- A. Malabsorption
- B. Patchy lesion
- C. Partial villous atrophy is more common than subtotal villous atrophy
- D. Treatment is done satisfactorily by intestinal resection

Ans: 87-C 88-A 89-A 90-A 91-D 92-C 93-C 94-D

95. Steatorrhoea accompanying diabetes mellitus may be due to all *except*:

- A. Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency
- B. Associated vasculitis
- C. Coexistent coeliac sprue
- D. Abnormal bacterial proliferation in proximal intestine

96. The basic defect in coeliac sprue lies in:

- A. Protein metabolism
- B. Fat metabolism
- C. Carbohydrate metabolism
- D. Vitamins and minerals absorption

97. All of the following may give rise to flat oral GTT and a normal IV GTT *except*:

- A. Coeliac sprue
- B. Whipple's disease
- C. Pancreatic insufficiency
- D. Gastric retention

98. All of the following may be associated with hyposplenism *except*:

- A. Coeliac disease
- B. Haemolytic anaemia
- C. Dermatitis herpetiformis
- D. Sickle cell disease

99. Lactose intolerance with lactase deficiency may be present in all *except*:

- A. Crohn's disease
- B. Giardiasis
- C. Cystic fibrosis
- D. Amoebiasis

100. The most reliable screening test in patients suffering from malabsorption is:

- A. Quantitative determination of faecal fat
- B. D-xylose absorption test
- C. Radioactive triolein absorption (breath) test
- D. Small intestinal X-rays

101. The most specific treatment in coeliac sprue is:

- A. Gluten-free diet
- B. Antibiotics
- C. Corticosteroids
- D. Folic acid

Ans: 95-B 96-A 97-C 98-B 99-D 100-B 101-A

102. Hepatic amoebiasis is associated with all except:

- A. May lead to development of amoebic liver abscess
- B. Right lower intercostal tenderness
- C. Abscess commonly affects the right lobe
- D. Jaundice is present in majority

103. The most common and most specific radiological feature in barium meal follow-through in a patient of malabsorption is:

- A. Segmentation and clumping
- B. Coarsening of mucosal folds
- C. Dilatation
- D. Loss of mucosal pattern

104. Water is minimally absorbed from:

- A. Caecum
- B. Ascending colon
- C. Transverse colon
- D. Descending colon

105. If intestinal biopsy is not possible, the diagnosis of Whipple's disease can be made by:

- A. Lymph node biopsy
- B. Stomach biopsy
- C. Liver biopsy
- D. Rectal biopsy

106. A patient of severe malabsorption having fever, hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, sacroiliitis and increased skin pigmentation is probably suffering from:

- A. Intestinal lymphoma
- B. Carcinoid syndrome
- C. Whipple's disease
- D. Intestinal lymphangiectasia

107. Treatment of choice in correcting anaemia of 'blind loop syndrome' is:

- A. Iron
- B. Broad-spectrum antibiotics
- C. Vitamin
- D. Folic acid

108. The major site of bile salt absorption is:

- A. Stomach
- B. Duodenum
- C. Proximal small intestine
- D. Distal small intestine

Ans: 102-D 103-C 104-D 105-A 106-C 107-B 108-D

109. Giardiasis is characterised by all *except*:

- A. Infection usually occurs by ingesting contaminated water containing the flagellate form
- B. Malabsorption
- C. Inflammation of duodenal and jejunal mucosa
- D. Lactose intolerance

110. All of the following enzymes may be normally found in stool *except*:

- A. Amylase
- B. Lipase
- C. Pepsin
- D. Trypsin

111. All are recognised complications of inflammatory bowel disease *except*:

- A. Gallstone formation
- B. Pyoderma gangrenosum
- C. Aphthous stomatitis
- D. Erythema marginatum

112. Intestinal lymphangiectasia is characterised by all *except*:

- A. Hypoproteinaemia and oedema
- B. Low level of transferrin and caeruloplasmin
- C. Malabsorption
- D. Lymphocytosis

113. Regarding ulcerative colitis, which is true?

- A. Segmental involvement is common
- B. Granuloma and fistula formation are characteristic
- C. Crypt abscesses are typical
- D. Malignancy never follows even in long-standing disease

114. The inheritance of cystic fibrosis is:

- A. Sex-linked recessive
- B. Autosomal recessive
- C. Sex-linked dominant
- D. Autosomal dominant

115. Pseudomembranous colitis is best treated by:

- A. Vancomycin
- B. Clindamycin
- C. Tobramycin
- D. Erythromycin

116. Which segment of the GI tract is most susceptible to volvulus?

- A. Caecum
- B. Sigmoid colon
- C. Small intestine
- D. Stomach

Ans: 109-A 110-C 111-D 112-D 113-C 114-B 115-A 116-B

117. Commonest cause of anaemia after peptic ulcer surgery is:

- A. Iron deficiency
- B. Haemolysis
- D. Folic acid deficiency
- C. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency

118. Crohn's disease may be complicated by all except:

- A. Hydroureter
- B. Clubbing
- C. Amyloidosis
- D. Chronic cholecystitis

119. Jejunoileal bypass surgery done for obesity may be complicated by all except:

- A. Arthritis
- B. Electrolyte imbalance
- C. Emphysema
- D. Nephrolithiasis

120. *Giardia lamblia* infestation produces a syndrome mimicking:

- A. Peptic ulcer disease
- B. Irritable bowel syndrome
- C. Tropical sprue
- D. Biliary dyspepsia

121. Most helpful differentiating point between ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease by rectal biopsy is:

- A. Granuloma
- B. Crypt abscess
- C. Fibrosis
- D. Transmural involvement

122. Pyloric stenosis may be complicated by:

- A. Acidosis
- B. Hyperkalaemia
- C. Hyperchloraemia
- D. Hypochloraemic alkalosis

123. 'String sign' in Crohn's disease is due to:

- A. Fistula
- B. Spasm
- C. Pseudopolyps
- D. Small ulceration

124. The commonest manifestation of radiation proctitis is:

- A. Diarrhoea
- B. Mucous discharge
- C. Pruritus ani
- D. Bleeding per rectum

125. All of the following are true regarding Whipple's disease except:

- A. Gram-negative bacilli *Clostridium whipplei* is responsible
- B. Coronary arteritis may be a feature
- C. Cranial nerve palsy may occur
- D. Commonly manifested by diarrhoea, weight loss with hepatosplenomegaly

Ans: 117-A 118-D 119-C 120-B 121-A 122-D 123-B 124-D 125-A

126. The causative agent of tropical sprue is:

- A. *Shigella*
- B. *Campylobacter*
- C. *Yersinia*
- D. Unknown

127. Which segment of colon is commonly affected by vascular insufficiency?

- A. Ascending colon
- B. Hepatic flexure
- C. Transverse colon
- D. Splenic flexure

128. Regarding Meckel's diverticulum, which one is false?

- A. Present in 2% population
- B. Usually 5 cm long
- C. Present within 100 cm of the ileocaecal valve
- D. May contain oesophageal or rectal mucosa

129. Peritonitis may be complicated by all except:

- A. Renal failure
- B. Acute lung injury
- C. Pelvic abscess
- D. Haemorrhagic pancreatitis

130. Which is true in respect to irritable bowel syndrome?

- A. Most common GI disorder in practice
- B. Commonly affects middle-aged males
- C. Easily treatable
- D. Nocturnal diarrhoea is common

131. Features of gastric outlet obstruction produced by congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis develop in infants:

- A. At birth
- B. Within first 24 hours of birth
- C. During the first 10 days of life
- D. Over the first 4–6 weeks of life

132. Hirschsprung's disease is not manifested by:

- A. Distended abdomen
- B. Vomiting
- C. Obstipation
- D. Rectal ampulla is full of faeces while the anal sphincter is normal

Ans: 126-D 127-D 128-D 129-D 130-A 131-D 132-D

133. Commonest complaint by a patient in carcinoma of the rectum is:

- A. Constipation
- B. Pain abdomen
- C. Haematochezia
- D. Anal pain

134. All of the following are true regarding acute mesenteric vascular occlusion *except*:

- A. Young women are the main victims
- B. Severe periumbilical pain at the onset
- C. Abdominal distension with normal peristaltic sound, even in the face of severe infarction
- D. Barium study of the small intestine reveals 'thumbprinting'

135. All of the following are true in irritable bowel syndrome *except*:

- A. Usually have 3 clinical components: spastic, diarrhoeal and both
- B. Altered intestinal motility and increased visceral perception are the main pathophysiologic abnormalities
- C. Rectal ampulla is empty but tender sigmoid is full of faeces
- D. Sigmoidoscopy shows multiple small discrete ulcers often covered with slough

136. Crohn's disease may produce all of the following *except*:

- A. Vesicovaginal fistula
- B. Rectovesical fistula
- C. Perianal fistula
- D. Jejunocolic fistula

137. Commonest extraintestinal complication of ulcerative colitis is:

- A. Sclerosing cholangitis
- B. Arthritis
- C. Pyoderma gangrenosum
- D. Uveitis

138. Symptoms in carcinoma of the left colon include all *except*:

- A. Cramps in the abdomen
- B. Melaena
- C. Low back pain
- D. Alteration of bowel habit

139. Which is true regarding irritable bowel syndrome?

- A. Pain abdomen usually lasts for 1/2 hour
- B. Temporary relief of pain by passage of flatus or stool
- C. Nocturnal pain abdomen is frequent complaint
- D. Periodicity is common

Ans: 133-C 134-A 135-D 136-A 137-B 138-B 139-B

140. Which part of the colonic carcinoma is very easily overlooked?

- A. Hepatic flexure
- B. Caecum
- C. Splenic flexure
- D. Transverse colon

141. Crohn's disease is caused by:

- A. Nutritional deficiency
- B. Toxin elaborated by infectious microorganisms
- C. Autoimmunity
- D. Not known

142. Ulcerative colitis involves the rectal mucosa in:

- A. 30–40%
- B. 50–60%
- C. 70–80%
- D. 90–100%

143. Pneumaturia is an established feature of:

- A. Irritable bowel syndrome
- B. Intestinal lymphoma
- C. Crohn's disease
- D. Coeliac disease

144. Regarding ischaemic colitis, which one is true?

- A. Affects young population
- B. Almost always an occlusive disease of mesenteric vessels
- C. Rectal bleeding is a rare complication
- D. Angiography is not helpful

145. The commonest small bowel malignancy is:

- A. Periapillary carcinoma
- B. Lymphomas
- C. Adenocarcinomas
- D. Leiomyosarcomas

146. Regarding angiodysplasia of colon, which one is false?

- A. Left colon is commonly affected
- B. Haematochezia is common
- C. Aortic stenosis may be associated with
- D. It looks like spider angiomas of the skin

147. Gardner's syndrome may be associated with all *except*:

- A. Fibromas
- B. Osteomas
- C. Epidermoid cyst
- D. Astrocytoma

Ans: 140-B 141-D 142-D 143-C 144-D 145-A 146-A 147-D

148. Which one is false regarding irritable bowel syndrome?

- A. Sense of complete evacuation
- B. Abdominal distension
- C. Colicky pain abdomen
- D. Mucous diarrhoea or pencil-like pasty stools

149. Malignant potential is least in:

- A. Villous adenoma of colon
- B. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
- C. Ulcerative colitis
- D. Familial colonic polyposis

150. All of the following are true regarding diverticulitis except:

- A. Males are affected more than females
- B. Right side of colon is less affected than the left
- C. Perforation is a serious complication
- D. Massive rectal bleeding is very common

151. The commonest cause of metastasis to the wall of the stomach is:

- A. Carcinoma of thyroid
- B. Carcinoma of breast
- C. Melanoma
- D. Hepatoma

152. All of the following are true regarding right-sided colonic carcinoma except:

- A. Cachexia
- B. Anaemia
- C. Pain abdomen
- D. Alteration of bowel habit

153. Gastric diverticula are:

- A. Commonly seen
- B. Clinically not significant
- C. Need immediate upper GI endoscopy
- D. A premalignant condition

154. Which of the following agent's absorption is least affected in massive small bowel resection?

- A. Vitamin B₁₂
- B. Salt and water
- C. Ca⁺⁺
- D. Fat

155. Which of the following is false regarding acute appendicitis?

- A. Anorexia is rare
- B. Nausea and vomiting occurs in 50–60% cases
- C. The temperature is usually normal or slightly elevated
- D. Meckel's diverticulitis is one of the close differential diagnosis

Ans: 148-A 149-B 150-D 151-C 152-D 153-B 154-B 155-A

156. Which of the following immunoglobulins may be depressed in *Giardia lamblia* infestation?

- A. IgG
- B. IgA
- C. IgM
- D. IgD

157. Which of the following may develop into intestinal lymphoma?

- A. Coeliac disease
- B. Ulcerative colitis
- C. Eosinophilic enteritis
- D. Intestinal lymphangiectasia

158. The maximum absorption of fluid in the gastrointestinal tract occurs in:

- A. Stomach
- B. Jejunum
- C. Ileum
- D. Colon

159. Melanosis coli indicates:

- A. Anthraquinone laxative abuse
- B. Hypereosinophilic enteritis
- C. Crohn's disease
- D. Melanoma affecting colon

160. Which of the following is not responsible for food poisoning?

- A. *Bacillus cereus*
- B. *Clostridium botulinum*
- C. *Streptococcus* (Gr. A)
- D. *Clostridium perfringens*

161. All of the following may cause traveller's diarrhoea except:

- A. Enterotoxigenic *E. coli*
- B. *Campylobacter jejuni*
- C. Rota and norwalk viruses
- D. *Clostridium difficile*

162. All are major components of intestinal gas except:

- A. CO₂
- B. N₂
- C. H₂S
- D. Methane

163. Among all of the following, which is the most characteristic feature regarding intestinal ischaemia?

- A. Fever
- B. Sinus tachycardia
- C. Discordance between subjective symptoms and objective findings
- D. Bloody diarrhoea

Ans: 156-B 157-A 158-B 159-A 160-C 161-D 162-C 163-C

164. All of the following protozoal infections produce diarrhoea in a patient of AIDS except:

- A. *Isospora belli*
- B. Microsporidia
- C. *Cryptosporidium*
- D. *Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare*

165. Which of the following is false regarding cholera?

- A. Onset with purging
- B. Offensive stool
- C. Absence of tenesmus
- D. Subnormal surface temperature

166. In coeliac sprue, which of the following is non-deficient in the body?

- A. Vitamin B₁₂
- B. Folic acid
- C. Iron
- D. Serum albumin

167. Hour-glass stomach is usually produced by:

- A. Lymphoma
- B. Syphilis
- C. Developmental anomaly
- D. Gastric ulcer

168. Bacillary dysentery can be differentiated from ulcerative colitis by:

- A. Barium enema
- B. Stool culture
- C. Stool smear
- D. Sigmoidoscopy

169. Commonest site of carcinoma of the stomach is:

- A. Prepyloric
- B. Lesser curvature
- C. Greater curvature
- D. Body of the stomach

170. Which of the following is not included in the list of high-folate diet?

- A. Vegetables
- B. Liver
- C. Milk
- D. Fruits

171. Commonest type of oral malignancy is:

- A. Adenocarcinoma
- B. Basal cell carcinoma
- C. Melanoma
- D. Squamous cell carcinoma

Ans: 164-D 165-B 166-B 167-D 168-B 169-A 170-C 171-D

172. Severe mucoid diarrhoea which is rich in electrolytes should arouse suspicion of:

- A. Carcinoid syndrome
- B. Villous adenoma of the colon
- C. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
- D. Irritable bowel syndrome

173. Burst abdomen commonly occurs on the?

- A. 1st day
- B. 2nd day
- C. 3rd day
- D. 7th day

174. Which one of the following is not an ocular complication of ulcerative colitis?

- A. Uveitis
- B. Cataract
- C. Scleromalacia perforans
- D. Episcleritis

175. Commonest cause of colonic obstruction is:

- A. Hernia
- B. Volvulus
- C. Neoplasm
- D. Adhesions

176. Commonest site of carcinoid tumour is:

- A. Stomach
- B. Ileum
- C. Appendix
- D. Colon

177. Which site of gastric carcinoma is easily overlooked by barium meal study?

- A. Cardia
- B. Lesser curvature
- C. Body
- D. Antrum

178. One of the earliest manifestations of cystic fibrosis is:

- A. Gram-negative sepsis
- B. Malabsorption
- C. Meconium ileus
- D. Tetany

179. The ideal time to give antacids in peptic ulcer disease is:

- A. Just before meals
- B. Immediately after meals
- C. One hour after meals and at bedtime
- D. With the meals

180. Which endocrine disorder is associated with exudative ascites?

- A. Conn's syndrome
- B. Addison's disease
- C. Hyperparathyroidism
- D. Hypothyroidism

Ans: 172-B 173-D 174-B 175-C 176-C 177-A 178-C 179-C 180-D

181. The single most important point which differentiates tropical sprue from coeliac sprue is:

- A. Type of anaemia
- B. Small intestinal biopsy
- C. D-xylose absorption test
- D. Response to treatment

182. Major organ for the removal of gastrin is:

- A. Liver
- B. Lung
- C. Kidney
- D. Intestine

183. Desire for defaecation is initiated by:

- A. Distention of the sigmoid colon
- B. Contraction of the rectum
- C. Distention of the rectum
- D. Contraction of the internal anal sphincter

184. Commonest cause of upper GI bleeding in an alcoholic is:

- A. Acute gastritis
- B. Ruptured oesophageal varices
- C. Mallory-Weiss syndrome
- D. Duodenal ulcer

185. Presence of diverticulosis is most commonly seen in:

- A. Transverse colon
- B. Sigmoid colon
- C. Descending colon
- D. Caecum

186. Diabetic diarrhoea may be encountered in the presence of:

- A. Nephropathy
- B. Neuropathy
- C. Retinopathy
- D. Macroangiopathy

187. Which of the following primaries is uncommonly associated with bony metastasis?

- A. Thyroid
- B. Colon
- C. Breast
- D. Prostate

188. Characteristics of anorexia nervosa include all *except*:

- A. Hypothermia
- B. Amenorrhoea
- C. Carotenaemia
- D. Loss of axillary and pubic hair

Ans: 181-D 182-C 183-C 184-A 185-B 186-B 187-B 188-B

189. Which of the following is not effective to eradicate *H. pylori*?

- A. Clarithromycin
- B. Pantoprazole
- C. Tinidazole
- D. Cefixime

190. Commonest cause of duodenal haematoma is:

- A. Haemophilia
- B. Anticoagulant therapy
- C. Acute leukaemia
- D. Trauma

191. Carcinoid syndrome:

- A. Is multiple in 1/5th cases
- B. Produces jaundice
- C. More common in women
- D. Increases BP

192. Incidence of gastric carcinoid is increased in all *except*:

- A. Achlorhydria
- B. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- C. Mesenteric fibrosis
- D. Pernicious anaemia

193. Which of the following is false regarding pernicious anaemia?

- A. 90% have anti-parietal cell antibody
- B. Gastric polyp is common
- C. 60% have anti-intrinsic factor antibody
- D. It is a common cause of haemolytic anaemia in the West

194. All the drugs are given sometime in the treatment of carcinoid syndrome *except*:

- A. β -adrenergic agonist
- B. $H_1 + H_2$ receptor antagonist
- C. Serotonin antagonist
- D. Methylxanthine bronchodilators

195. Which of the following infections may produce features like cardiospasm?

- A. Schistosomiasis
- B. Trypanosomiasis
- C. Trichinosis
- D. Leishmaniasis

196. Most reliable method of measuring steatorrhoea is:

- A. Schilling test
- B. D-xylose absorption test
- C. Faecal fat estimation
- D. Small intestinal mucosal biopsy

197. Geographic tongue is ideally treated by:

- A. Vitamin B-complex
- B. Iron
- C. Folic acid
- D. None of the above

Ans: 189-D 190-D 191-A 192-C 193-D 194-A 195-B 196-C 197-D

198. Carcinoma of the large intestine is mostly found in:

- A. Caecum
- B. Sigmoid colon
- C. Transverse colon
- D. Ascending colon

1

199. Whipple's triad is found in:

- A. Somatostatinoma
- B. Insulinoma
- C. Carcinoid syndrome
- D. Glucagonoma

200. Botulism may be associated with all of the following except:

- A. Diplopia
- B. Constipation
- C. Increased salivation
- D. Descending paralysis

201. Gluten-free diet is beneficial in:

- A. Dermatitis herpetiformis
- B. Atopic eczema
- C. Psoriasis
- D. Pemphigus

202. Pseudomembranous colitis is not produced by:

- A. Chloramphenicol
- B. Ampicillin
- C. Clindamycin
- D. Streptomycin

203. Normally in health, the venous flow in abdominal superficial veins is:

- A. Towards the umbilicus
- B. From below upwards
- C. Away from the umbilicus
- D. From above downwards

204. Anti-LKM₁ antibodies (liver–kidney microsomes) are seen in infection with:

- A. Hepatitis B
- B. Hepatitis C
- C. Hepatitis D
- D. Cytomegalovirus

205. Which of the following is not a disorder of intestinal motility?

- A. Irritable bowel syndrome
- B. Intestinal pseudo-obstruction
- C. Ulcerative colitis
- D. Diverticulosis

206. The novel agent tegaserod is used in:

- A. Ulcerative colitis
- B. Irritable bowel syndrome
- C. Coeliac disease
- D. Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease

Ans: 198-B 199-B 200-C 201-A 202-D 203-C 204-B 205-C 206-B

207. Mucosal immunity is mainly due to:

- A. IgG
- B. IgA
- D. IgM
- D. IgD

208. A child having diarrhoea later complicated by appearance of rash and petechiae. The most probable diagnosis is:

- A. *Campylobacter*
- B. *Shigella*
- C. *Yersinia*
- D. Rota virus

209. A 'white patch' in the throat may be due to all except:

- A. Ludwig's angina
- B. Diphtheria
- C. Infectious mononucleosis
- D. Streptococcal infection

210. Gluten-induced enteropathy is strongly associated with:

- A. HLA-DQ₁
- B. HLA-DR₄
- C. HLA-DR₃
- D. HLA-B₈

211. Which vitamin deficiency is commonly seen in Crohn's disease?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin D
- C. Folic acid
- D. Vitamin B₁₂

212. Which is true in familial polyposis coli?

- A. X-linked recessive inheritance
- B. The rectum is spared
- C. The patient may not have any symptom until a carcinoma has developed
- D. Polyps are present since birth

213. Michaelis-Gutmann bodies are found in:

- A. Pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis
- B. Malakoplakia of colon
- C. Pseudomyxoma peritonei
- D. Diverticulosis of colon

214. Anti-*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* antibody (ASCA) is classically present in:

- A. Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- B. Crescentic glomerulonephritis
- C. Wegener's granulomatosis
- D. Ulcerative colitis

Ans: 207-B 208-B 209-A 210-C 211-D 212-C 213-B 214-D

215. Saint's triad is presence of gallstones, hiatal hernia and...

- A. Diverticulosis
- B. Pancreatitis
- C. Haemorrhoids
- D. Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease

216. Hyperdefaecation is characteristic of all *except*:

- A. Irritable bowel syndrome
- B. Diverticulitis
- C. Hyperthyroidism
- D. Proctitis

217. Faecal assay of α_1 -antitrypsin clinches the diagnosis of:

- A. Cirrhosis of liver
- B. Irritable bowel syndrome
- C. Protein-losing enteropathy
- D. Chronic pancreatitis

218. Typhlitis may be associated with all *except*:

- A. Responds to medical treatment
- B. Common in neutropenic patients in acute leukaemias
- C. Having periumbilical tenderness
- D. Associated with bloody diarrhoea

219. Among the gastrointestinal peptides, bombesin is:

- A. Peptide yy
- B. Vasoactive intestinal peptide
- C. Neuropeptide y
- D. Gastric inhibitory peptide

220. Which is true regarding Vincent's angina?

- A. Superficial ulcers in mouth
- B. May be complicated by angina pectoris
- C. Hiatus hernia may be associated with
- D. Gum is the principal site of affection

221. Large gastric folds are seen in all *except*:

- A. Menetrier's disease
- B. Chronic *H. pylori* infection
- C. Sarcoidosis
- D. Gastric malignancy

Ans: 215-A 216-B 217-C 218-C 219-C 220-D 221-B

222. Barry J Marshall and Robin Warren received Nobel Prize for discovery of *H. pylori* in the year:

- A. 1989
- B. 1998
- C. 2003
- D. 2005

223. Constipation may develop from all except:

- A. Clonidine
- B. Cholestyramine
- C. Colchicine
- D. Calcium-channel blocker

224. 'Puddle sign' detects small amount of free fluid in peritoneal cavity which may be as low as:

- A. 70 ml
- B. 120 ml
- C. 200 ml
- D. 270 ml

225. Regarding solitary rectal ulcer syndrome (SRUS), which of the following is false?

- A. Commonly in the posterior wall of rectum
- B. Rectal prolapse and straining by patient are common associations
- C. Rectal bleeding and tenesmus are common
- D. Surgery by resection rectopexy may be done

226. Which of the following is not a recognized complication of ulcerative colitis?

- A. Autoimmune haemolytic anaemia
- B. Pyoderma gangrenosum
- C. Sacroiliitis
- D. Bronchiectasis

227. Which of the following does not produce secretory diarrhoea?

- A. Hyperparathyroidism
- B. Medullary carcinoma of the thyroid gland
- C. Carcinoid syndrome
- D. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

228. Indications of spontaneous bacterial peritonitis in cirrhosis include all except:

- A. Worsening ascites
- B. Paralytic ileus
- C. Ascitic pH < blood pH
- D. Worsening jaundice

Ans: 222-D 223-C 224-B 225-A 226-D 227-A 228-C

229. Functional pacemaker of the stomach is present in:

- A. Fundus
- B. Antrum
- C. Midpart of lesser curvature
- D. Midportion of greater curvature

230. Auto-vagotomy may be observed in:

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Amyloidosis
- C. Progressive systemic sclerosis
- D. Parkinsonism

231. Commonest cause of traveller's diarrhoea:

- A. *Entamoeba histolytica*
- B. *Shigella flexneri*
- C. *E. coli*
- D. *Giardia lamblia*

232. Which tumour most frequently metastasizes in oesophagus?

- A. Breast
- B. Melanoma
- C. Lung
- D. Thyroid

233. Which of the following is associated with clubbing of fingers?

- A. Pancreatic carcinoma
- B. Irritable bowel syndrome
- C. Abdominal angina
- D. Ulcerative colitis

234. Oesophageal peristalsis is best studied in which position?

- A. Upright
- B. Left lateral
- C. Recumbent
- D. Right lateral

235. Diarrhoea in Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is present in:

- A. 10%
- B. 30%
- C. 50%
- D. 70%

236. Pressure in lower oesophageal sphincter (LES) is decreased by:

- A. VIP
- B. Substance P
- C. Motilin
- D. Gastrin

237. Postural dysphagia in liquid is commonly seen in:

- A. Carcinoma of oesophagus
- B. Scleroderma
- C. Achalasia cardia
- D. Diffuse oesophageal spasm

Ans: 229-D 230-A 231-C 232-A 233-D 234-C 235-C 236-A 237-B

238. Which deficiency is responsible for acrodermatitis enteropathica?

- A. Copper
- B. Zinc
- C. Manganese
- D. Iron

239. Fear of swallowing, i.e. phagophobia is not present in:

- A. Achalasia
- B. Tetanus
- C. Rabies
- D. Hysteria

240. Commonest cause of intestinal obstruction in an adult is:

- A. Volvulus
- B. Diverticula
- C. Adhesions
- D. Bezoars

241. Cronkhite-Canada syndrome features all *except*:

- A. Hyperpigmentation
- B. Intestinal diverticulosis
- C. Nail dystrophy
- D. Alopecia

242. Which is not a dopamine antagonist?

- A. Bromocriptine
- B. Metoclopramide
- C. Risperidone
- D. Promethazine

Ans: 238-B 239-A 240-C 241-B 242-A