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TEE/BPA503/2019/2021 - 22



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BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22
Programme – Bachelor of Science in Physician Assistant
Course Name – Gastroenterology
Course Code - BPA503
(Semester V)

Time : 1 Hr.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) Liver abnormalities definitely associated with Crohn's disease EXCLUDE:
 - a) Steatosis
 - b) Pericholangitis
 - c) Cirrhosis
 - d) Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- (2) In childhood gastro-oesophageal reflux disease:
 - a) Respiratory symptoms are common
 - b) Barium swallow is the best test
 - c) Metoclopramide is useful treatment
 - d) None of these
- (3) Urease tests for
 - a) Helicobacter pylorie infection
 - b) S. typhi infection
 - c) M. tuberculosis infection
 - d) Polio virus infection
- (4) The following hormone is not important to the normal function of the gut:
 - a) Hydrogen potassium ATPase
 - b) Gastrin
 - c) Secretin
 - d) Cholecystokinin-pancreozymin
- (5) An alcoholic man has pale stools, dark urine, RUQ pain, AST 2000, ALP 100, Bilirubin 50, vomiting and diarrhoea. The most likely diagnosis is:
 - a) Viral hepatitis
 - b) Drug-induced hepatitis
 - c) Obstructive jaundice
 - d) Chronic active hepatitis
- (6) Jaundice without bilirubin in the urine is seen in:
 - a) Carcinomatosis
 - b) Acquired haemolytic anaemia
 - c) Obstruction of common bile duct
 - d) Infective hepatitis
- (7) Immunological evidence of immunity to hepatitis B is the presence of
 - a) hepatitis B core antibodies
 - b) hepatitis B core antigen
 - c) hepatitis B surface antibodies
 - d) hepatitis B surface antigen
- (8) Endoscope used to examine the upper GI tract is

- a) Laparoscopy
c) Esophagogastroduodenoscopy
- b) Bronchoscopy
d) Laryngoscopy
- (9) Capsule endoscope has a _____ for taking images.
a) CCD camera
b) LED camera
c) X-Ray camera
d) US camera
- (10) The cleaning of the endoscope is done with _____
i) 2% Glutaraldehyde (CIDE X)
ii) Sodium Hypochlorite
iii) Hydrochloric acid
iv) Iodophor (Betadine-providone)
v) 1% Saline Solution
vi) 70% ethyl or isopropyl alcohol
vii) Ethylene oxide (ETO)
viii) Formaldehyde vapour
ix) Phenol Solution
x) Vinegar
a) i, vii, viii, ix, x
b) i, iv, vi, vii, viii
c) ii, iii, ix, x
d) iii, iv, v, ix
- (11) Commonest precancerous lesion in the mouth
a) Leukoplekia
b) Submucous fibrosis
c) Bowen's disease
d) Syphilitic glossitis
- (12) Commonest cause of xerostomia
a) Vitamin A deficiency
b) Kwashiorkor
c) Viral infections
d) Drugs
- (13) Dysphagia is an early symptom of
a) a/c rheumatic fever
b) a/c cholecystitis
c) Scleroderma
d) Leiomyoma of the oesophagus
- (14) Character of Paterson-Kelly syndrome:
a) Spontaneous rupture of oesophagus
b) Hypochromic anaemia
c) Oesophageal diverticulae
d) Gingivitis
- (15) Gold standard investigation in the diagnosis of reflux oesophagitis is
a) 24 hour pH monitoring
b) Endoscopy
c) Biopsy
d) Oesophageal manometry
- (16) Regarding congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, all are true except:
a) Metabolic acidosis
b) Inconstant lump
c) Regurgitation and vomiting
d) Hypochloremic alkalosis
- (17) Consider the following regarding gastric acid release (i) Hyperglycaemia inhibits gastric acid secretion (ii) Somatostatin stimulates release of paracrine effect (iii) Gastrin is a potent stimulator of gastric acid secretion (iv) Principal form of gastrin in antral mucosa is its heptadecapeptide form (G-17) Of these the correct statements are
a) ii, iii, iv
b) i, iii, iv
c) i, ii, iii
d) i, ii, iv
- (18) Well-marked periodicity of complaints is seen in
a) Gastric ulcer
b) Duodenal ulcer
c) Mallory-Weiss syndrome
d) Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
- (19) True about Helicobacter pylori is all except
a) Splits urea & produces NH₃ to survive
b) Produces CA stomach
c) With c/c infection, urease breath test becomes negative
d) Gastric mucosa is resistant to high levels of acid in its absence
- (20) Peptic ulcer is associated with all except
a) Hyperparathyroidism
b) Cirrhosis
c) Z-E syndrome
d) Pernicious anaemia

- (21) Commonest cause of Haematemesis is
- a) CA duodenum
b) CA stomach
c) a/c lymphatic leukaemia
d) Idiopathic thrombocytopenia
- (22) Most common site of gastric carcinoma is
- a) Cardia
b) Fundus
c) Body
d) Pylorus
- (23) Diarrhoea is a presentation in which type of gastric malignancy-
- a) Ulcerative
b) Diffuse infiltrative
c) Localised infiltrative
d) Fungating mass
- (24) Most sensitive technique for early diagnosis of CA stomach
- a) Gastric lavage
b) Clinical history
c) Fibro-optic endoscopy
d) Physical examination
- (25) A 26-year old in the first trimester of pregnancy has been admitted in the hospital with retching & repeated vomiting with large haematemesis. Her pulse rate is 126/mt and B P is 80 mm of Hg systole. The most likely diagnosis is
- a) Mallory-Weiss syndrome
b) Bleeding from oesophageal varices
c) Peptic ulcer
d) Hiatus hernia
- (26) Commonest cause of a/c intestinal obstruction in a 30-year-old Indian lady is
- a) CA colon
b) TB intestine
c) Foreign body
d) Polyp
- (27) False about Coeliac disease
- a) Occurs between the ages of 1 and 3
b) Jejunal biopsy shows subvillous atrophy
c) Abnormal schilling test
d) Normal D-xylose test
- (28) Xylose absorption tests are a good screen for
- a) Fat absorption
b) Pernicious anaemia
c) Carbohydrate absorption
d) Amino acid absorption
- (29) Small intestinal biopsy is needed for the diagnosis of
- a) Coeliac disease
b) Regional ileitis
c) Argentaffinoma of intestine
d) None of these
- (30) Clinical features of Whipple's disease includes all except
- a) Episodic inflammatory arthritis of large joints
b) Ophthalmoplegia
c) Skin pigmentation
d) Usually affects females
- (31) In which is seen "Gut dysfunction in the absence of demonstrable organic pathology"
- a) Cholera
b) Dysentery
c) IBS
d) Diverticulitis coli
- (32) Irritable Bowel Syndrome includes all the following except
- a) Diarrhoea
b) Constipation
c) Abdominal distress
d) Underlying CA
- (33) Crohn's disease is characterised by all except
- a) Predominantly males are affected
b) Pyoderma gangrenosa
c) Migratory polyarthritis
d) Skip lesions
- (34) Toxic megacolon occurs in patients with
- a) Cholera
b) Tropical sprue

- c) Typhoid fever
d) Ulcerative colitis
- (35) Amount of stercobilinogen excreted in the stool/day is about
a) 10-20 mg
b) 50-80 mg
c) 100-200 mg
d) 250-300 mg
- (36) Steatorrhoea occurs in all except
a) Coeliac disease
b) Lactose intolerance
c) Chronic liver disease
d) Blind loop syndrome
- (37) Currant jelly stools are usually associated with
a) Appendicitis
b) Intussusception
c) Enterocolitis
d) Hirschsprung's disease
- (38) In Murphy's triad, the order of appearance of symptoms is
a) Pain first, vomiting next, fever last
b) Vomiting first, fever next, pain last
c) Fever first, pain next, vomiting last
d) Pain first, fever next, vomiting last
- (39) Menghini's needle is used in doing
a) Pleural aspiration
b) Lumbar puncture
c) Sternal puncture
d) Liver biopsy
- (40) Amount of urobilinogen passed in urine/day is about:
a) 1 mg
b) 4 mg
c) 8 mg
d) 12 mg
- (41) Parameter in LFT suggestive of a/c parenchymal liver damage is
a) Decreased S. albumin
b) increased alkaline phosphatase
c) Increased SGPT
d) increased acid phosphatase
- (42) Characteristic feature of ascites due to uncomplicated cirrhosis:
a) Protein < 10 g/L
b) Protein < 25g/L
c) Protein > 25g/L
d) Protein > 50g/L
- (43) Ascites in cirrhosis of liver is due to: (i) Portal hypertension (ii) Hypoalbuminaemia (iii) Inappropriate ADH secretion (iv) Secondary hyperaldosteronism
a) i, ii, iii are correct
b) i, ii, iv are correct
c) ii, iii, iv are correct
d) i, iii, iv are correct
- (44) The difference between c/c active and c/c persistent hepatitis, the former has all the features except:
a) +ve hepatitis B surface antigen
b) presence of renal tubular acidosis
c) Liver biopsy showing mononuclear infiltrate around portal zones
d) two times elevation of transaminases
- (45) In a patient with liver cirrhosis, haematemesis and melena occur due to (i) Bleeding oesophageal varices (ii) Abnormal clotting mechanism (iii) Duodenal ulceration (iv) Hepatic vein thrombosis
a) i, ii, iii
b) ii, iii, iv
c) i, iii, iv
d) i, ii, iv
- (46) Leucine aminopeptidase is elevated with the obstruction of the
a) Small intestine
b) large intestine
c) common bile duct
d) portal vein
- (47) Increase in spleen size, reticulocytosis and unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia is:
a) Haemolytic anaemia
b) Splenic vein thrombosis
c) Proceeding liver failure
d) Myelofibrosis

- (48) Malabsorption of pancreatic origin is characterised by
- a) Iron deficiency anaemia
 - b) High faecal fat content
 - c) High urinary indicans
 - d) < than 20% excretion in urine of an oral load of D-Xylose
- (49) In a/c pancreatitis, the false statement is
- a) Serum amylase levels are within normal limits in about 1/5th of the patients
 - b) Hypocalcaemia implies poor prognosis
 - c) Pain is always present
 - d) progressing to a fatal outcome
- (50) Major criteria for the diagnosis of cystic fibrosis of pancreas (CF) include all except
- a) Sweat chloride exceeding 60 meq/L in children & 80 meq/L in adults
 - b) Evidence of renal involvement
 - c) Obstructive azoospermia
 - d) None of these
- (51) Infection by all the following agents can result in cirrhosis of liver except:
- a) Hepatitis A virus
 - b) Hepatitis B virus
 - c) Hepatitis c virus
 - d) Schistosomiasis
- (52) In amoebic dysentery, most important for diagnosis is
- a) Isolation of E. histolytica on examination of stool
 - b) Isolation of vegetative forms of EH in stool
 - c) Determination of pH of stool
 - d) Presence of pus cells in stool
- (53) Match the following A) Crohn's disease (i) Double bubble sign B) Ulcerative colitis (i) Bernstein test C) Duodenal atresia (iii) Lead pipe colon D) Reflux oesophagitis (iv) String sign
- a) A- iii, B- iv, C- ii, D- i
 - b) A-iv, B- iii, C- i, D- ii
 - c) A- iii, B- i, C- iv, D- ii
 - d) A- iv, B- i, C- ii, D- iii
- (54) Lactase deficiency may be seen in the following except
- a) Rota virusinfection
 - b) Giardiasis
 - c) CF
 - d) cholera
- (55) High concentrations of S. alkaline phosphatase is found in all except
- a) Obstructive jaundice
 - b) Paget's disease of bone
 - c) Hyperparathyroidism
 - d) None of these
- (56) Pruritis is seen in all except:
- a) Hodgkin's lymphoma
 - b) Obstructive jaundice
 - c) Primary biliary cirrhosis
 - d) Lead poisoning
- (57) Useful investigation in patients with jaundice
- a) Oral cholecystography
 - b) Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography
 - c) ERCP
 - d) I.V cholangiography
- (58) Menetrier's disease is characterized by
- a) Dysphagia
 - b) Giant hypertrophy of gastric rugae
 - c) Diverticulosis of the gastric mucosa
 - d) Autosomal dominant inheritance
- (59) Following are signs of grave prognosis of a/c pancreatic insufficiency except
- a) Age < 40yrs
 - b) WBC count > 10,000/mm³
 - c) Base deficit > 4mg/L
 - d) Rise in BUN > 5mg% in 24 hrs
- (60) Which vitamin is deficient in pancreatic insufficiency?
- a) Vit A
 - b) Vit B1
 - c) Vit B12
 - d) Vit C