

1- In hepatocellular damage, LFTs usually shows

- a- Elevated indirect bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase
- b- Elevated indirect bilirubin and GGT
- c- Elevated direct bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase
- d- Elevated direct bilirubin and ALT
- f- Elevated ALT and AST

2- 25 Years old lady presented to ER with 2 days history of right upper quadrant pain and fever. She has no Murphy's sign and WBC count is 7. The best management will be

- a- PO Analgesia
- b- IV analgesia
- c- Admission and start IV antibiotics
- e- Admission and start PO antibiotics
- f- IV antibiotics and follow up in clinic

3- Signs and symptoms of acute cholecystitis usually include the following except:

- a- Jaundice
- b- RUQ pain
- c- Fever
- d- Elevated WBC count
- e- Nausea and vomiting

4- The most important factor for gallbladder carcinoma is

- a- Acute cholecystitis
- b- Chronic cholecystitis
- c- Porcelain gallbladder
- e- Large stone
- f- Diabetes

5- Which of the following can be diagnostic and therapeutic for common bile duct stones

- a- US
- b- CT scan
- c- HIDA scan
- e- ERCP
- f- MRCP

6- The most important risk factor for hepatocellular carcinoma is

- a. Alcohol
- b. Hepatitis B
- c. Schistosomiasis
- d. Wilson's disease
- e. Hepatitis A

7- A 34 years old lady presented with RUQ pain. She has been on oral contraceptive pills for 10 years. CT abdomen shows a 4 cm hypervascular lesion in the right lobe of the liver. The most likely diagnosis is

- a. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- b. Focal nodular hyperplasia

- c. Cholangiocarcinoma
- d. Adenoma
- e. Metastatic breast carcinoma

8- The tumor marker for hepatocellular carcinoma is

- a. CEA
- b. CA 19-9
- c. CA 125
- d. CA 15-3
- e. Alph feto protein

9- The most important factor in pancreatic adenocarcinoma is

- a) Alcohol
- b) Smoking
- c) Chronic pancreatitis
- e) Diabetes
- f) Gastrectomy

10- Pancreatic adenocarcinoma can present with, except

- a) Hematemesis
- b) Jaundice
- c) Abdominal pain
- d) Abdominal mass
- e) Weight loss

11- The best medical treatment for hydatid disease is

- a- Mebendazole
- b- Albendazole
- c- Ketoconazole
- d- Metronidazole
- e- Sterioids

12- The second most common organ that can be affected by hydatid disease is

- a- Heart
- b- Lung
- c- Kidney
- d- Pancreas
- e- Brain

13- Causes of acute pancreatits include the following except

- a- Viral infections
- b- Gall stones
- c- Trauma
- d- Steroids
- e- Hypocalcemia

14- The most sensitive blood test to diagnose acute pancreatitis is

- a- Amylase
- b- Lipase
- c- Bilirubin
- e- GGT
- f- Ca 19-9

15- In obstructive jaundice, LFTs usually shows

- a- Elevated indirect bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase
- b- Elevated indirect bilirubin and GGT
- c- Elevated direct bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase
- d- Elevated direct bilirubin and ALT
- f- Elevated direct bilirubin and AST

16- Prolonged PT (INR) in obstructive jaundice is due to decrease absorption of

- a- Vitamin A
- b- Vitamin D
- c- Vitamin E
- d- Vitamin K
- e- Calcium

17- Types of gallstones include any of the following, except

- a- Cholesterol stones
- b- Mixed stones
- c- Phospholipid stones
- d- Brown pigment stones
- e- Black pigment stones

18- Risk factors for gallstones include all the following, except

- a- Obesity
- b- Contraceptive pills
- c- Sickle cell anemia
- d- High protein diet
- e- Rapid weight loss

19- In acute cholecystitis, HIDA scan shows

- a- Distended gallbladder
- b- Contracted gallbladder
- c- No filling of gallbladder
- d- Dilated common bile duct
- e- Bile leak

20- Bile contains the following except

- a- Bile salts
- b- CCK
- c- Bile pigments

d- Cholesterol
e- Phospholipids