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Macleod's

15th Edition

Clinical Examin



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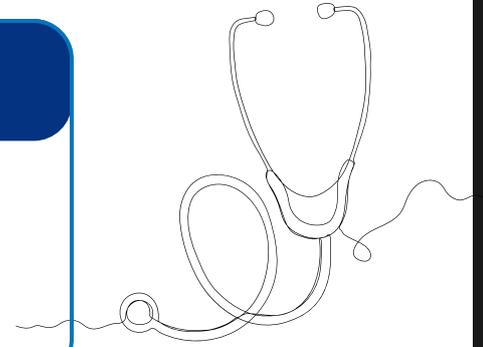
Introduction to clinical years

SUBJECT :

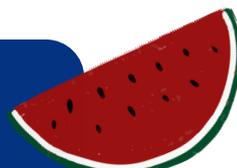
GI

Done by:

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سلمى عبدالكريم
هبة مكاوي



الطب الجراحة
بجنته



1. All of these are causes of huge splenomegaly Except:

- A. chronic myeloid leukemia
- B. myelofibrosis
- C. sickle cell anemia
- D. malaria
- E. thalassemia

Answer: c

2. False about colorectal cancer:

- A. Weight loss
- B. Bright red bloody stool
- C. Dark tarry stool
- D. Severe abdominal pain

Answer: D

3. All of the following are causes of hepatomegaly except:

- A. Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)
- B. Right heart failure
- C. Secondary metastatic cancer
- D. End stage liver cirrhosis

Answer: D

4. The following symptoms are usually indicating a serious disease except:

Select one:

- A. Jaundice
- B. Fever
- C. Dysphagia
- D. Persistent vomiting
- E. Weight loss

Answer: A wared

5. Unintentional weight loss is defined as: Select one:

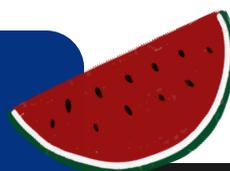
- A. Loss of more than 10% body weight over 1 year
- B. Loss of more than 5% body weight over 6 months
- C. Loss of more than 15% body weight over 6 months
- D. Loss of more than 10% body weight over 6 months
- E. Loss of more than 15% body weight over 1 year

Answer: B wared

6. The most important criterion for diagnosing the cause of abdominal pain is the pain: Select one:

- A. Acute cholecystitis
- B. Acute appendicitis
- C. Ureteric obstruction
- D. Perforated gastric ulcer
- E. Acute colitis

Answer: D wared



7. Constipation can be caused by all of the following Except: Select one:

- A. Stroke
- B. Parkinson disease
- C. Hyperthyroidism
- D. Hypercalcemia
- E. Intestinal obstruction

Answer: C wared

8. If a patient says that he had abdominal pain, fever and diarrhea for 1 month but came to ER last night because he passed black soft stool per rectum, then his chief complaint is: Select one:

- A. Abdominal pain.
- B. Fever
- C. Melena
- D. Hematochezia.
- E. Diarrhea.

Answer: C wared

9. Exudative ascites can be caused by: Select one:

- A. liver cirrhosis
- B. Nephrotic syndrome
- C. Protein-losing enteropathy
- D. Hepatic vein thrombosis
- E. Intra-abdominal malignancy with peritoneal spread

Answer: E wared

10. Right upper quadrant pain with pain at the tip of right shoulder due to acute cholecystitis best described as: Select one:

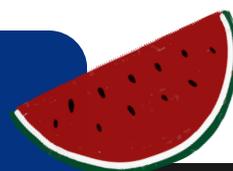
- A. Right upper quadrant pain referred to the tip of right shoulder
- B. Right upper quadrant pain radiate to the tip of right shoulder
- C. Right upper quadrant pain shifted to the tip of right shoulder
- D. No relation between pain at the tip of right shoulder and right upper quadrant pain
- E. The association between the two sites is embryological in origin

Answer: A wared

11. Tenesmus is:

- A. Inability to pass gas on bowel movement
- B. Frequent passage of hard stool
- C. Anal pain during defecation
- D. The passage of coffee grounds- like dark brown stool
- E. The sensation of needing to defecate although the rectum is empty

Answer: E wared



12. Which of the following describes dysphagia correctly? Select one:

- A. Neurological dysphagia is worse for solids than for liquids
- B. Neuromuscular dysphagia presents in old age group
- C. Dysphagia of recent onset with weight loss and no history of heart burn could suggest esophageal cancer
- D. Mechanical dysphagia is often due to esophageal spasm
- E. Neuromuscular dysphagia can be a manifestation peptic esophagitis

Answer: C wareed

13. Unconjugated bilirubin became conjugated bilirubin by the action of: Select one:

- A. Heme oxygenase
- B. Beta glucuronidase
- C. Alpha glucuronidase
- D. UDP-glucuronyl-transferase
- E. Alkaline Phosphatase

Answer: D wareed

14. Acute diarrhea usually occurs with: Select one:

- A. Ulcerative colitis
- B. Bacterial colitis
- C. Irritable bowel syndrome
- D. Parasitic infestations
- E. Colorectal cancer

Answer: B wareed

15. The following cases are noted to cause painful mouth ulcers except: Select one:

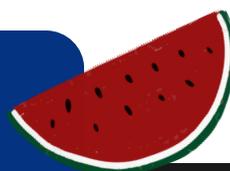
- A. Peptic ulcer disease
- B. Iron deficiency
- C. Celiac disease
- D. Ulcerative colitis
- E. Vitamin B12 deficiency

Answer: A wareed

16. Heart burn means:

- A. Chest pain.
- B. Acidity sensation that goes up and down the chest.
- C. Difficulty in swallowing.
- D. Pain in the upper abdomen.
- E. Pain in the heart.

Answer: B wareed



17. Visceral abdominal pain, one is FALSE:

- A. Can be caused by distension of holloworgans.
- B. Poorly localized in the midline.
- C. Conducted via sympathetic splanchnic nerves.
- D. Pain arises from the parietal peritoneum and abdominal wall.
- E. Central abdominal pain arises from midgut structures

Answer: D wareed

18. Right upper quadrant tenderness may indicate pathology in the?

- A. Liver, or gallbladder
- B. Spleen and stomach
- C. Sigmoid colon
- D. Appendix or ileocecal valve
- E. Spleen, or rectum

Answer: A wareed

15. The following cases are noted to cause painful mouth ulcers except:

Select one:

- A. Peptic ulcer disease
- B. Iron deficiency
- C. Celiac disease
- D. Ulcerative colitis
- E. Vitamin B12 deficiency

Answer: A wareed

19. Chronic diarrhea can be caused by all of the following Except:

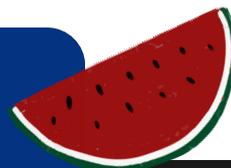
- A. Malabsorption
- B. Short gut syndrome
- C. Inflammatory bowel disease as ulcerative colitis
- D. Coeliac disease
- E. Infective gastroenteritis

Answer: E wareed

20. Jaundice appears first in the:

- A. Trunk
- B. Upper limb
- C. Sclera
- D.. Lower limb
- E. Stool

Answer: C wareed



21. One of the classical symptoms of acute appendicitis is shifting of pain which best described as:

- A. The pain starts in the periumbilical area, which disappears after a while then the pain appears in the right iliac fossa.
- B. The pain starts in the periumbilical area then the pain appears in the right iliac fossa simultaneously.
- C. Classically the pain of acute appendicitis starts in the right iliac fossa then appears in the periumbilical area.
- D. Shifting of pain can be explained by the dermatome of the appendix.
- E. Shifting of pain can be explained as somatic pain became visceral pain.

Answer: A wareed

22. Symptoms arising from the GIT are usually due to:

- A. Peptic ulcer disease
- B. Inflammatory bowel disease
- C. Irritable bowel disease
- D. Hidden cancer
- E. GI infections

Answer: C wareed

23. Which of the following best describes the pain arising from foregut derivatives:

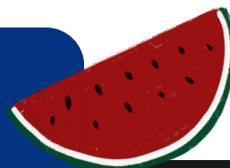
- A. Well-localized
- B. Sharp
- C. Usually associated with huge abdominal distention
- D. Usually localized in the epigastric area
- E. Usually felt as superficial pain

Answer: D wareed

24. Which of the following terms is used to describe bad mouth odor?

- A. Xerostomia
- B. Dysgeusia
- C. Aerophagia
- D. Halitosis
- E. Lichen Planus

Answer: D wareed



25. Which of the following conditions will not cause bile-stained vomiting?

- A. Colonic obstruction
- B. Pyloric obstruction
- C. Jejunal obstruction
- D. Cecal obstruction
- E. Ileal obstruction

Answer: B wared

26. The most important criterion for diagnosing the cause of abdominal pain is the pain:

- A. Radiation
- B. Character
- C. Site
- D. Severity
- E. Frequency

Answer: C wared

27. Hematemesis:

- A. Coughing blood
- B. vomiting coffee ground
- C. Tarry black stool
- D. Fresh rectal blood

Answer: B

28. The wrong statement about jaundice:

- A. Uncojugated cause clay stool with dark urine
- B. May be a consequence of pancreatic cancer
- C. First sign of jaundice is yellow discoloration of sclera
- D. Conjugated jaundice causes itching

Answer: A

29. Does not cause splenomegaly:

- A. SCA

30. Abdominal rigidity indicates:

- A. Gastric cancer
- B. Jaundice
- C. Irritable bowel syndrome
- D. diffuse peritonitis

Answer: D

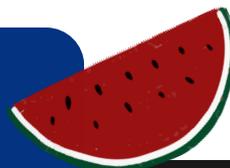
31. Symptoms of hyperthyroidism except:

- A. Hyperhidrosis
- B. Palpitation
- C. constipation
- D. Weight loss

Answer: C

32. Hirsutism is not caused by:

- A. liver disease



Archive " specific examination"

1) All causes of hepatomegaly except :

- a. Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)
- b. Right heart failure
- c. Secondary metastatic cancer
- d. End stage liver cirrhosis

Answer: d

2) rovsing sign examination is:

- A- Ask the patient takes a deep breath in, gently palpate in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen
- B- Palpation in the left iliac fossa produces pain in the right iliac fossa
- C- Ask the patient to flex their thigh against the resistance of your hand
- D- Palpation in the right iliac fossa produces pain in the left iliac fossa

Ans: B

3) All of these are causes of huge splenomegaly Except:

- A- chronic myeloid leukemia
- B- myelofibrosis
- C- sickle cell anemia
- D- malaria
- E- Thalassemia

Ans: C

4) Splenomegaly expect :

- A- start to examine from LIF
- B- has to enlarge threefold before it becomes palpable
- C- enlarges from under the left costal margin down and medially
- D- Palpable notch on the medial surface

Ans: A

5) Left kidney enlargement can be differentiated from splenic enlargement by one of the following: Select one:

- a. Resonant mass on percussion
- b. Presence of palpable medial notch
- c. The mass descends superficially and diagonally in inspiration
- d. Presence of smooth and regular shape mass
- e. The mass can cross the midline

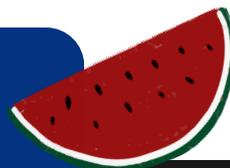
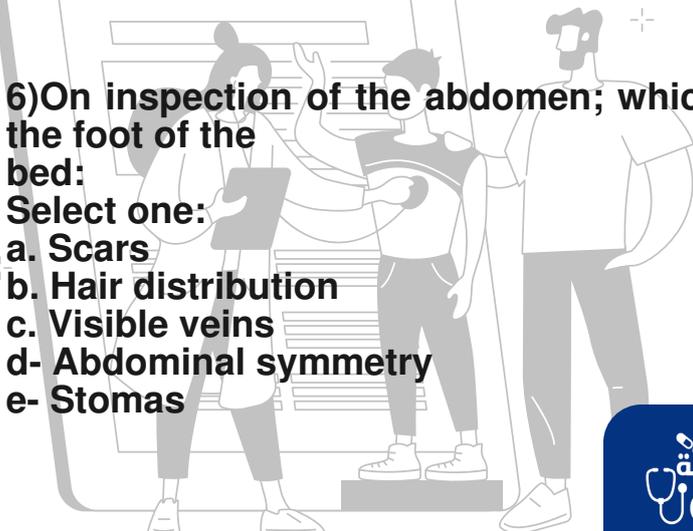
Ans: A

6) On inspection of the abdomen; which of the following is best inspected from the foot of the bed:

Select one:

- a. Scars
- b. Hair distribution
- c. Visible veins
- d- Abdominal symmetry
- e- Stomas

Ans: d



7) All the following regarding abdominal examination are true, Except? Select one:

- a. Rebound tenderness is a sensitive sign of intra-abdominal disease
- b. The direction of spleen enlargement is mainly towards the left iliac fossa
- c. The aorta may be palpable in thin person
- d. Shifting dullness is a sensitive test for ascitis
- e. The liver edge palpation can be started in the right iliac fossa

Ans: b

8) Exudative ascites can be caused by: Select one:

- a. liver cirrhosis
- b. Nephrotic syndrome
- c. Protein-losing enteropathy
- d. Hepatic vein thrombosis
- e. Intra-abdominal malignancy with peritoneal spread

Ans: e

9) Abdominal rigidity by physical examination is best described as: Select one:

- a. Voluntary muscle contraction.
- b. Involuntary muscle contraction.
- c. Reflects a localized inflammatory process.
- d. Can be a physiological finding.
- e. Firstly detected by deep palpation

Ans: b

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All of the following are true according abdomen, Except :

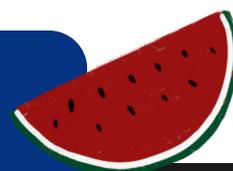
- a. Murphy's sign: Acute Cholecystitis.
- b. ascites: bulging of epigastrium
- c. Shifting Dullness indicates ascites.
- d. Rovsing's sign indicates acute appendicitis.

Answer: b

Which one is mismatched ?

- a. mid-uretric stone periumblical pain .
- b. Appendicitis periumblical pain
- c. Cholycystitis RUQ pain
- d. pancreatitis back pain
- e. peritonitis generalized pain

answer: a



1) NOT CAUSE GI OBSTRUCTION?

- A) colon cancer
- B) irritable bowel syndrome
- C) volvulus
- D) hernia

Answer: b

2) NOT SIGN FOR PERITONIAL IRRITATION ?

- A) murphy sign
- B) psoas sign
- C) rovsing sign
- D) cours vir sign
- E) rebound tenderness

Answer: d

3) the most suggestive feature for peritonitis?

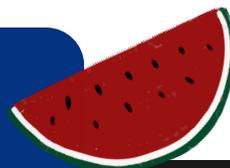
- A) abdominal guarding
- B) rebound tenderness
- C) positive rovsing sign
- D) high bowel sound

Answer: a

4) structure at L1?

- A) kidney
- B) head of pancreas
- C) neck of pancreas
- D) galbladder
- E) liver

Answer: c



5)obesity and ascitis?

- A)shifting dullnuss
- B)fluid wave test
- C)percussion note
- D)palpating

Answer:b

6)fever and rigors with right upper quadrant pain and jaundice ?

- A)acute pancritits
- B)cholecystitis
- C)ascending cholangitis

Answer:c

7)patient with severe abdominal back . bp 80/40, asymmetrical pulses .palpable abdominal mass with pulsation in physical examination, most likely ?

Abdominal Aneurysm(AAA) and ruptured

8)all can be found in pulsaile in abdomen except?

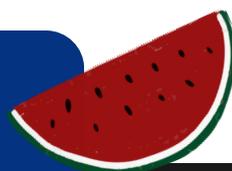
- A)normal puisation of abdominal aorta in thin patient
- B)Abdominal Aneurysm
- C)gastric and pancreatic tumor
- D)appendix mass

Answer:d

9)in hepatomegaly assement, the hands move?

- A)forward and downward to patient leg
- B)forward and upward to patient head
- C)diagonal

Answer:b



10) All of the following are pulsatile mass in thin person except:

- A) gastric tumor
- B) pancreas tumor
- C) Aortic aneurysm
- D) appendix mass

Answer: d

11) All of the following are normally palpable on physical examination except:

- A) Normal spleen
- B) Lower pole of the right kidney
- C) Lower pole of the left kidney
- D) Inguinal lymph nodes

Answer: a

12) A patient with gallbladder stones presents with abdominal pain, fever, and rigors. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

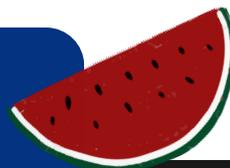
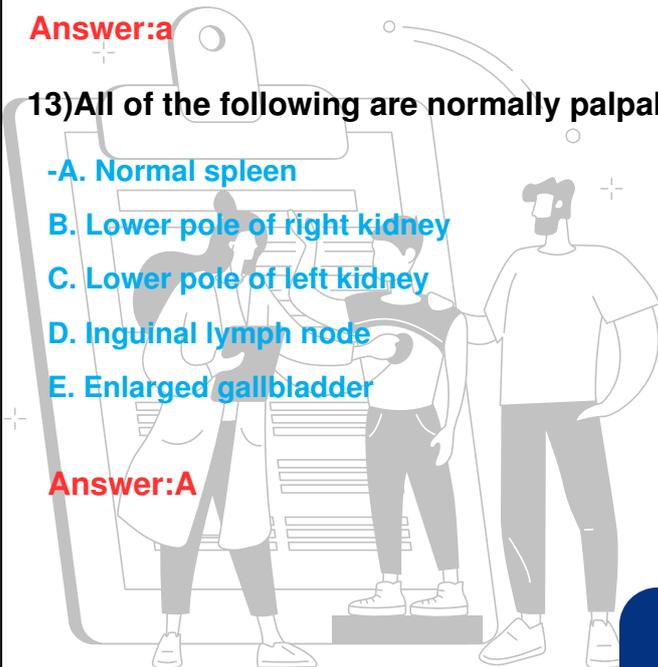
- A) Acute cholangitis
- B) Ascending cholangitis
- C) Biliary colic
- D) Pancreatic cancer

Answer: a

13) All of the following are normally palpable on physical examination EXCEPT:

- A. Normal spleen
- B. Lower pole of right kidney
- C. Lower pole of left kidney
- D. Inguinal lymph node
- E. Enlarged gallbladder

Answer: A



14) A female patient presents with bloody diarrhea for 6 months. What is the most likely skin manifestation shown in the image?

- A. Erythema nodosum
- B. Erythema multiforme
- C. Pyoderma gangrenosum
- D. Urticaria
- E. Psoriasis



Answer: A

15) What is the best test to detect ascites in an obese patient :

- A. Shifting dullness
- B. Fluid wave test
- C. Percussion note
- D. Palpation
- E. Ultrasound

Answer : b

16) A patient presents with severe abdominal and back pain, BP 80/40, asymmetrical pulses, and a palpable pulsatile abdominal mass. What is the most likely diagnosis?

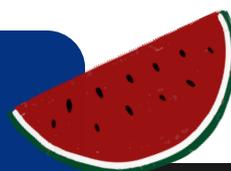
- A. Ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA)
- B. Perforated duodenal ulcer
- C. Acute mesenteric ischemia
- D. Pancreatic pseudocyst
- E. Renal infarction

Answer: A

17) A 72-year-old man has a bulge that protrudes when lifting heavy objects. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Direct inguinal hernia
- B. Indirect inguinal hernia
- C. Femoral hernia
- D. Umbilical hernia
- E. Incisional hernia

Answer: A



18) Which of the following is the most likely complication of an inguinal hernia?

- A. Strangulation and incarceration•
- B. Bowel obstruction and ischemic/atrophic testis•
- C. Hydrocele formation and recurrence after repair
- D. All of the above•
- E. None of the above

Answer::A

19) What type of hernia is shown in the image below?

- A. Umbilical hernia•
- B. Paraumbilical hernia•
- C. Incisional hernia•
- D. Epigastric hernia



Answer:B

