



Clinical



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



# Past Papers

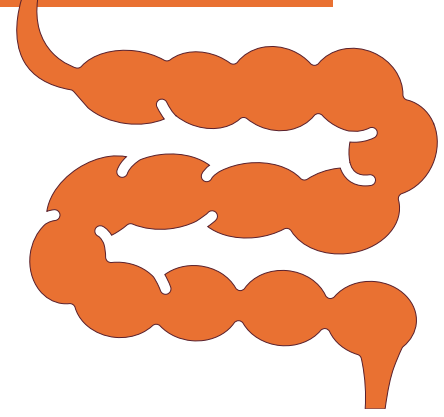
وَإِن تَتَوَلَّوْا يَسْتَبَدِلْ قَوْمًا غَيْرَكُمْ ثُمَّ لَا يَكُونُوا أَمْثَلَكُمْ

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سبحان الله وبحمده سبحان الله العظيم

Written by: Abdallah Alrawwash

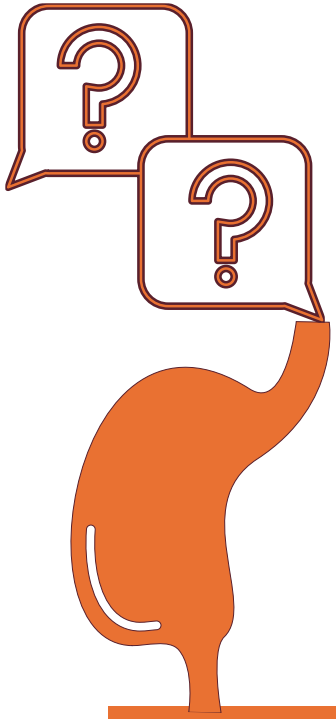
Reviewed by: Zaid Altawil





# *Past Papers*

(رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ)



# 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

Ans: A

- 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



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**



For any feedback, scan the code or click on it.



Corrections from previous versions:

Versions	Slide # and Place of Error	Before Correction	After Correction
V0 → V1	Slide 12	E	D
V1 → V2			