**1. An endoscopic biopsy of gastric mucosa reveals small intestinal type epithelium this finding is most likely due to:**

1. chronic gastritis
2. congenital heterotopia
3. precancerous dysplasia
4. metastatic carcinoma
5. benign neoplasm

**2. Hematemesis is an indication of:**

1. upper gastrointestinal bleeding
2. lower gastrointestinal bleeding
3. middle gastrointestinal bleeding
4. all of the listed
5. none of the listed

**3. The most common cause of upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage (hematemesis or melena) is:**

1. esophageal varices
2. gastric carcinoma
3. peptic ulcer
4. gastritis
5. all of the listed

**4. Primary carcinoma is least common in:**

1. esophagus
2. stomach
3. small intestine
4. colon
5. rectum

**5. Bilateral ovarian metastases presenting as tumor masses are most characteristically associated with carcinoma of the:**

1. esophagus
2. stomach
3. small intestine
4. appendix
5. colon

**6. What is the most common cause of esophageal varices:**

1. alcoholic cirrhosis
2. cardiac cirrhosis
3. extra-hepatic portal vein obstruction
4. esophagitis
5. all of the listed

**7. Acute erosive gastritis is characterized by:**

1. pus in the stomach
2. superficial multiple ulcerations of gastric mucosa
3. a deep ulcer of the stomach with a scarred base
4. a frequent association with gastric cancer
5. perforation as frequent complication

**8. Which neoplasm is most FREQUENTLY found in the appendix:**

1. carcinoid
2. villous adenoma
3. lymphoma
4. adenomatous polyp
5. adenocarcinoma

**9. Colonic neoplasms tend to metastasize most frequently to:**

1. liver
2. lung
3. vertebral column
4. small intestine
5. kidney

**10. In contrast to carcinoma of the right colon, carcinoma of the left colon tends to be associated with:**

1. anemia
2. diverticulosis
3. malabsorption
4. obstruction
5. no symptoms

**11. The most common fatal complication of chronic peptic ulcer of the stomach is:**

1. adenocarcinoma
2. acute gastritis
3. perforation and peritonitis
4. pancreatitis
5. pyloric outlet obstruction

**12. Destructive complications in peptic ulcer are:**

1. hemorrhage
2. plasmorrhage
3. stenosis
4. perforation
5. penetration

**13. Choose the macroscopic types of the esophageal cancer:**

1. nodular
2. exophytic
3. diffuse nodular
4. branching
5. diffuse infiltrative

**14. Peptic ulcer complications are the following:**

1. destructive
2. inflammatory
3. invasive
4. malignant transformation

 **e.** benign transformation

**15. Which of the following types of esophagitis it is the most common:**

1. reflux
2. viral
3. fungal
4. acute corrosive
5. chronic granulomatous

**16. Choose the retrograde matastases of the gastric cancer:**

1. Virchow
2. Abrikosov
3. Kaposi
4. Krukenberg
5. Schnitzler

**17. The most frequent localization of the gastric cancer is:**

1. lesser curvature
2. greater curvature
3. pylorus
4. fundus
5. cardia

**18. Which gastro-intestinal segments are most frequently involved in Crohn's disease:**

1. small intestine
2. stomach
3. oral cavity
4. colon
5. esophagus

**19. The most common complications in Crohn disease are:**

1. fistulas
2. massive bleeding
3. spreading
4. malignant transformation
5. toxic dilatation

**20. The most frequent complications of appendicitis are:**

1. peritonitis
2. cancer
3. mucocele
4. hemorrhage
5. diverticulitis

**21. Choose the benign types of the intestinal tumors:**

1. tubular adenoma
2. villous adenoma
3. melanoma
4. tubulo-villous adenoma
5. lymphoma

**22. The most common cause of the peritonitis are the following, EXCEPT:**

1. gastric ulcer perforation
2. intestinal perforation in typhoid fever
3. gangrenous appendicitis
4. focal pneumonia
5. acute pancreatitis

**23. Acute colitis complications are:**

1. hemorrhage
2. perforations
3. pneumonia
4. appendicitis
5. abscess

**24. Which of the following inflammatory conditions of the intestine is characterized by segmental involvement of the small/or large bowel, transmural inflammation, and the development of epithelioid granulomas:**

1. Crohn's disease
2. ulcerative colitis
3. cryptosporidiosis
4. diverticulitis
5. colitis cystica profunda