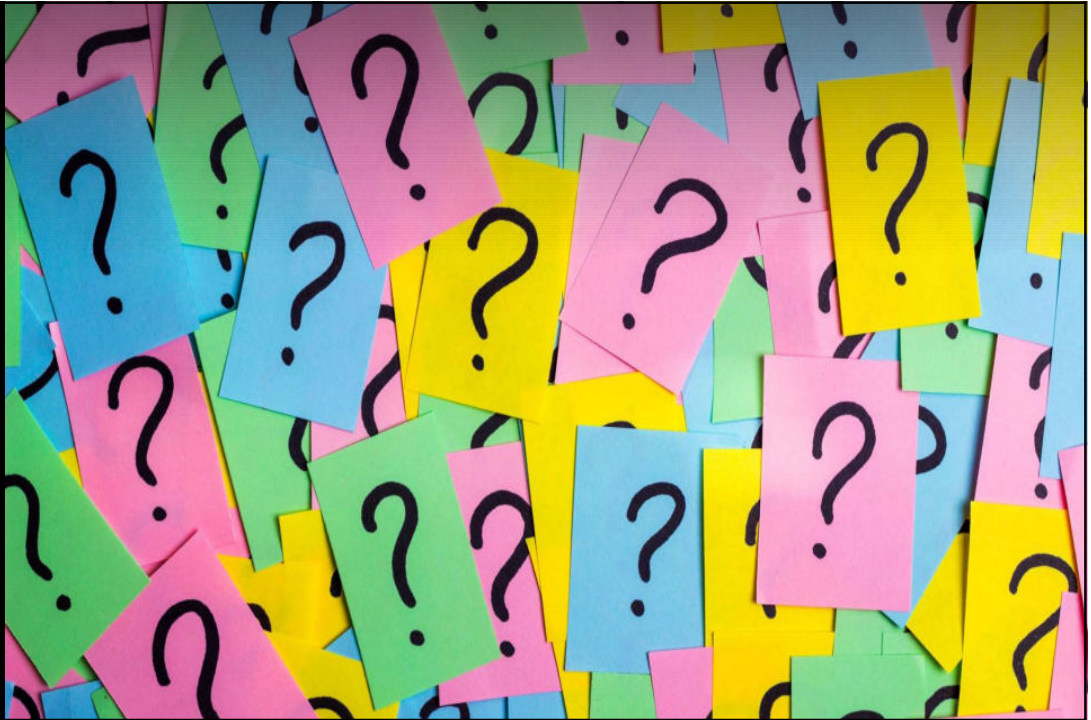


Q U I Z



Gastrointestinal Pathology

1. Which of the following is a characteristic histopathological feature of Ulcerative colitis?

- A) Granulomas
 - B) Crypt abscesses
 - C) Transmural inflammation
 - D) Skip lesions
-

2. Which of the following causes of Crohn's are **INCORRECT**

- A) Genetics
 - B) Autoimmunity
 - C) Gut microbiome
 - D) Stress
-

3. Which of the following malignancy is most commonly associated with Barrett's esophagus?

- A) Squamous cell carcinoma
 - B) Adenocarcinoma
 - C) Small cell carcinoma
 - D) Lymphoma
-

4. A 25-year-old man presents with abdominal pain and diarrhea for 3 months. He also reports weight loss and intermittent rectal bleeding.

- Colonoscopy: Patchy mucosal ulceration with skip lesions and cobblestone appearance.
- Biopsy: Transmural inflammation and granulomas.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A.** Ulcerative colitis
 - B.** Crohn's disease
 - C.** Infectious colitis
 - D.** Irritable bowel syndrome
-

5. Which part of the gastrointestinal tract is most commonly affected by Ischemic colitis?

- A) Ascending colon
 - B) Left colon
 - C) Rectum
 - D) Duodenum
-

6. Which of the following dietary habits is associated with increased risk of gastric cancer?

- A. High intake of fresh fruits and vegetables
 - B. High intake of smoked and salted foods
 - C. Vegetarian diet
 - D. High fiber diet
-

7. In which of the following conditions is the "Apple core" sign commonly seen on a Barium enema?

- A) Colorectal cancer
 - B) Crohn's disease
 - C) Diverticulosis
 - D) Ulcerative colitis
-

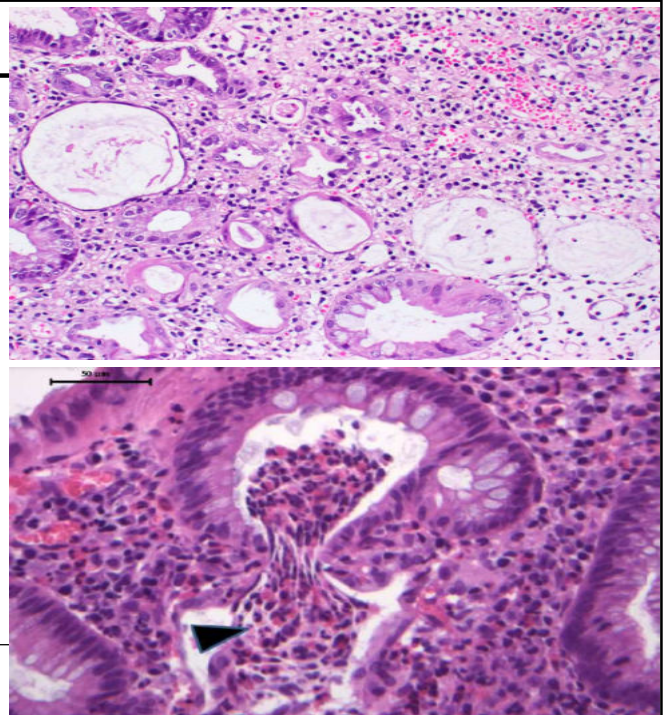
8. What is the typical clinical hallmark of classic Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP)?

- A. Multiple gastric ulcers
 - B. Multiple colon polyps (>100)
 - C. Brain tumors
 - D. Early-onset diabetes mellitus
-

9. A colonic biopsy shows **crypt abscesses, goblet cell depletion, and continuous mucosal involvement**.

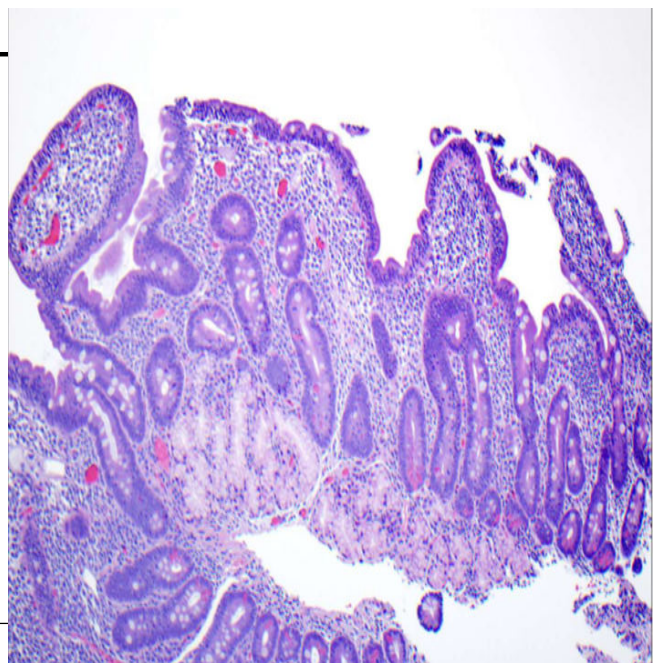
What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Crohn's disease
- B. Ulcerative colitis
- C. Infectious colitis
- D. Ischemic colitis



10. A histology slide from a small intestinal biopsy shows **villous atrophy, crypt hyperplasia, and increased intraepithelial lymphocytes**. What is the likely diagnosis?

- A. Whipple disease
- B. Celiac disease
- C. Tropical sprue
- D. Crohn's disease



Hepatobiliary Pathology

1. Which of the following liver enzymes is most **SPECIFIC** in alcoholic liver disease?

- A) Alanine aminotransferase (ALT)
 - B) Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)
 - C) Alkaline phosphatase (ALP)
 - D) Gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT)
-

2. Which is the hallmark feature of Cirrhosis on histopathology?

- A) Fatty infiltration
 - B) Fibrosis & regenerative nodules
 - C) Granulomas
 - D) Cellular atypia
-

3. What is the most common cause of Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD)?

- A) Viral hepatitis
 - B) Obesity and metabolic syndrome
 - C) Alcohol consumption
 - D) Medications
-

4. What is the most common cause of Acute liver failure in adults?

- A) Hepatitis B
 - B) Alcoholic hepatitis
 - C) Acetaminophen toxicity
 - D) Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)
-

5. Which of the following is the most common type of liver cancer in adults?

- A) Hepatocellular carcinoma
 - B) Cholangiocarcinoma
 - C) Angiosarcoma
 - D) Hepatic lymphoma
-

6. Which of the following is a potential complication of gallstones?

- A) Peptic ulcer disease
 - B) Acute cholecystitis
 - C) Acute appendicitis
 - D) Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)
-

7. Which condition is most likely to result in jaundice due to obstructive pathology?

- A) Hepatitis A
 - B) Hepatic cirrhosis
 - C) Cholelithiasis
 - D) Gilbert's syndrome
-

8. Which of the following is a key feature of Primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC)?

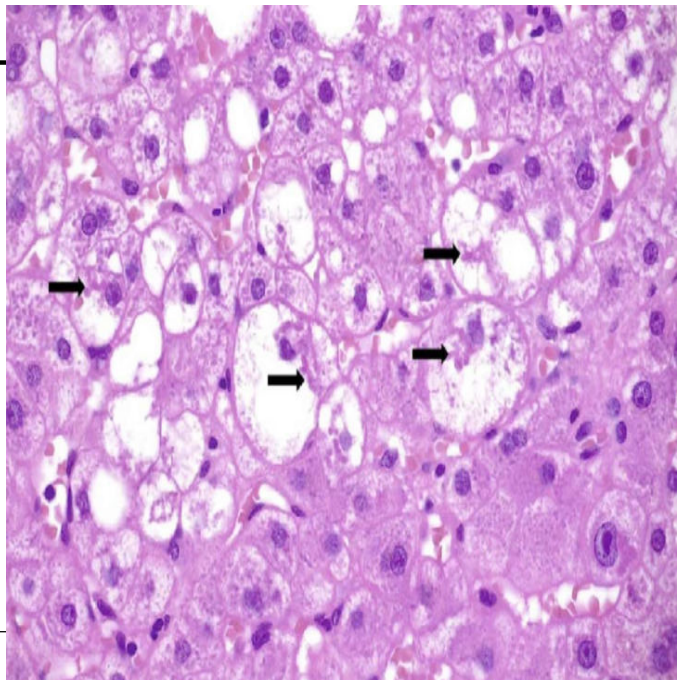
- A) Fatty infiltration of the liver
 - B) Thickening and fibrosis of the bile ducts
 - C) Multiple intrahepatic bile duct stones
 - D) Chronic hepatitis
-

9. Which of the following is **NOT** a common feature of acute viral hepatitis?

- A) Jaundice
 - B) Elevated AST and ALT
 - C) Hepatomegaly
 - D) Steatosis
-

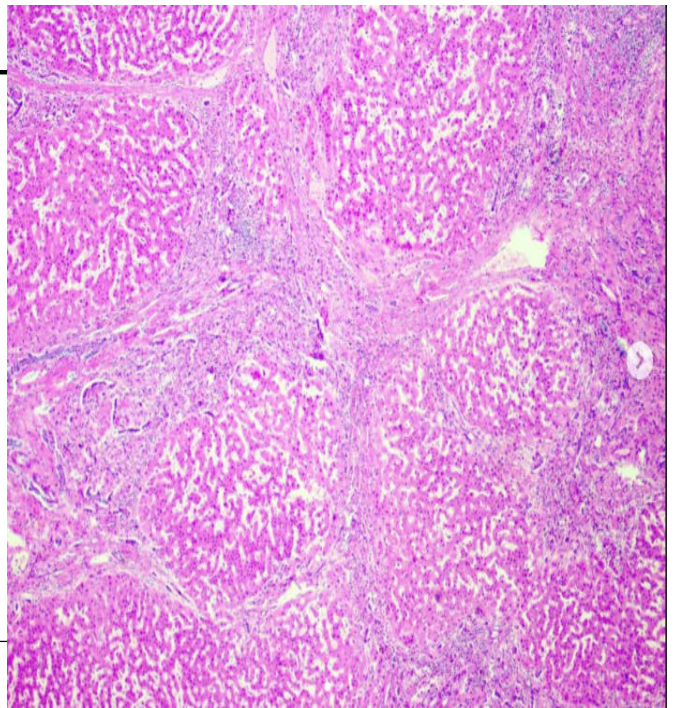
10. Here is shown a liver biopsy image showing **ballooned hepatocytes, Mallory-Denk bodies, and neutrophilic infiltration**. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Viral hepatitis
- B. Alcoholic hepatitis
- C. Autoimmune hepatitis
- D. Wilson's disease



11'. A liver histology image shows **bridging fibrosis and regenerative nodules**. What condition is most likely responsible?

- A. Cirrhosis
- B. Steatosis
- C. Acute hepatitis
- D. Hepatocellular carcinoma



12. A 52-year-old man presents with fatigue, jaundice, and right upper quadrant discomfort. He has a history of alcohol abuse.

➤ Lab results:

- AST: 178 U/L, ALT: 85 U/L, GGT: 230 U/L
- Total bilirubin: 4.5 mg/dL, Albumin: 2.8 g/dL

➤ Liver biopsy shows hepatocyte ballooning, Mallory-Denk bodies, and neutrophilic infiltration.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A.** Alcoholic hepatitis
 - B.** Viral hepatitis
 - C.** Autoimmune hepatitis
 - D.** Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)
-

13. A 40-year-old woman presents with pruritus and fatigue. She has elevated alkaline phosphatase and GGT.

- ANA: Positive
- AMA (anti-mitochondrial antibody): Positive
- Liver biopsy shows portal inflammation with bile duct loss and granulomas.

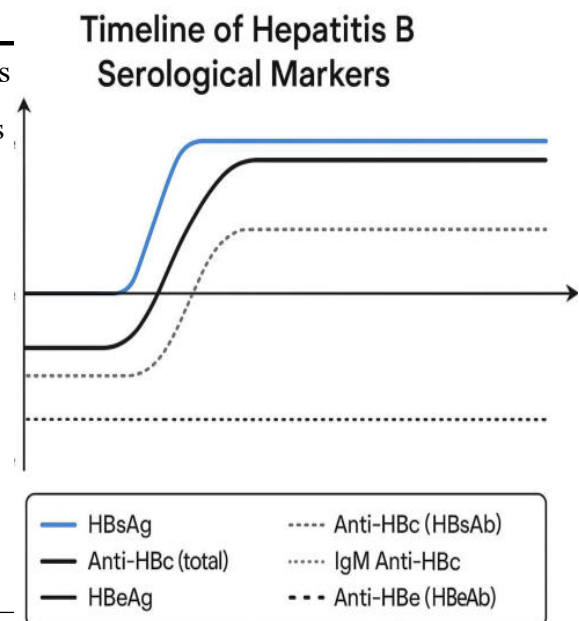
What is the most likely diagnosis?

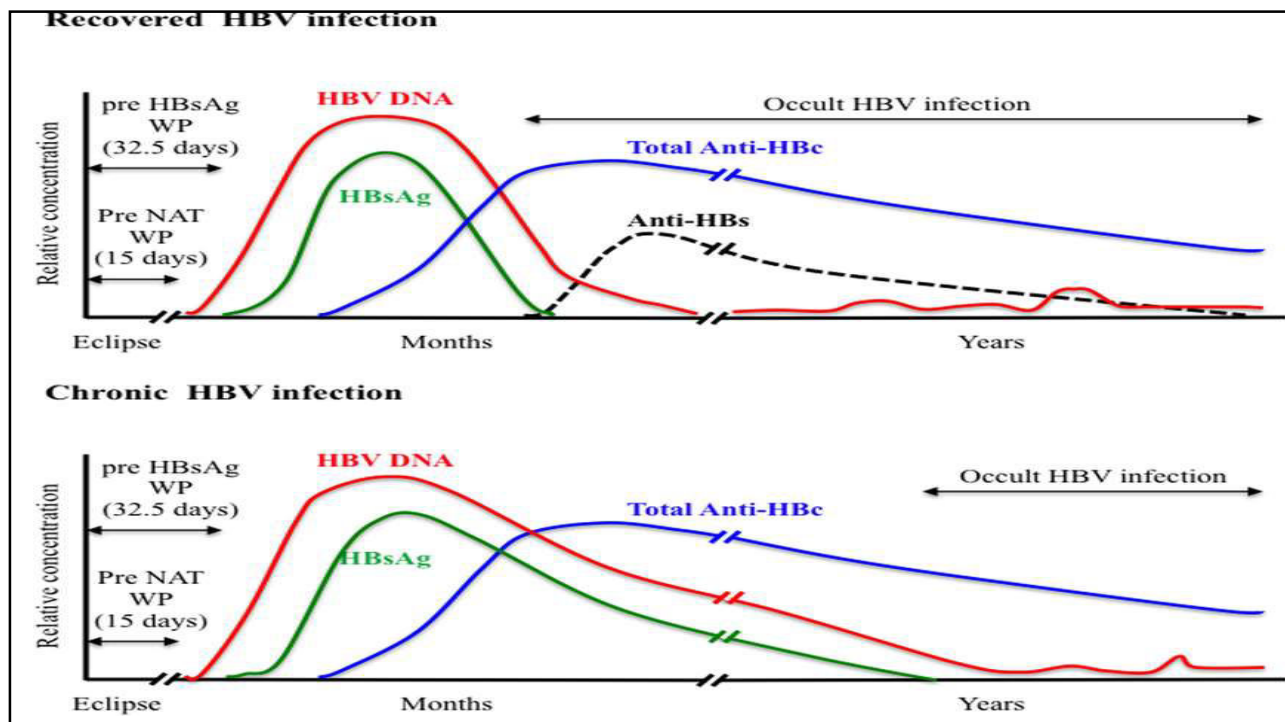
- A. Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- B. Autoimmune hepatitis
- C. Primary biliary cholangitis
- D. Hepatitis C infection

14. A 25-year-old man undergoes routine blood tests as part of a job screening. He has no symptoms. His serological test results for Hepatitis B are shown in the graph below.

Which of the following serological findings is most consistent with high infectivity in a Hepatitis B infected patient?

- A) Positive anti-HBs
- B) Negative HBsAg
- C) Positive HBeAg
- D) Positive anti-HBe





Renal Pathology

1. Which of the following is characteristic of Minimal change disease?

- A) Hypercellularity of glomeruli
 - B) Thickening of the glomerular basement membrane
 - C) Effacement of podocyte foot processes
 - D) Subendothelial deposits
-

2. Which of the following is a typical feature of Acute glomerulonephritis (AGN)?

- A) Nephrotic syndrome
 - B) Hematuria and proteinuria
 - C) Elevated blood urea nitrogen (BUN)
 - D) Pyuria
-

3. Which condition is most associated with the "Flea-bitten" kidney appearance?

- A) Nephrotic syndrome
 - B) Hypertensive nephropathy
 - C) Acute renal failure due to sepsis
 - D) Acute tubular necrosis
-

4. What is the most common cause of Nephrotic syndrome in children?

- A) Membranous nephropathy
 - B) Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
 - C) Minimal change disease
 - D) IgA nephropathy
-

5. Which of the following is a common cause of prerenal Acute kidney injury (AKI)?

- A) Acute tubular necrosis
 - B) Dehydration
 - C) Renal artery stenosis
 - D) Glomerulonephritis
-

6. Which of the following findings is suggestive of Diabetic nephropathy on renal biopsy?

- A) Mesangial expansion and thickening of the glomerular basement membrane
 - B) Crescent formation
 - C) Wire loop lesions
 - D) Fibrinoid necrosis
-

7. Which of the following is a classic complication of Polycystic kidney disease?

- A) Intracranial aneurysm
 - B) Nephrotic syndrome
 - C) Renal artery stenosis
 - D) Hypotension
-

8. What is the characteristic finding in Nephritic syndrome?

- A) Massive proteinuria
 - B) Hematuria and oliguria
 - C) Hypoalbuminemia
 - D) Hyperlipidemia
-

9. Which type of kidney stone is most commonly associated with a Urinary tract infection caused by Urea-splitting organisms?

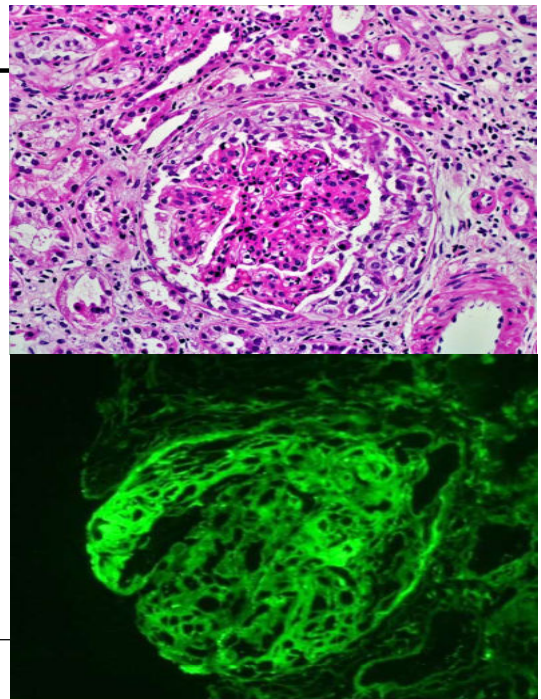
- A) Calcium oxalate
 - B) Struvite
 - C) Uric acid
 - D) Cystine
-

10. Which of the following conditions is associated with the formation of crescents in glomeruli?

- A) Goodpasture syndrome
 - B) Nephrotic syndrome
 - C) Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
 - D) Diabetic nephropathy
-

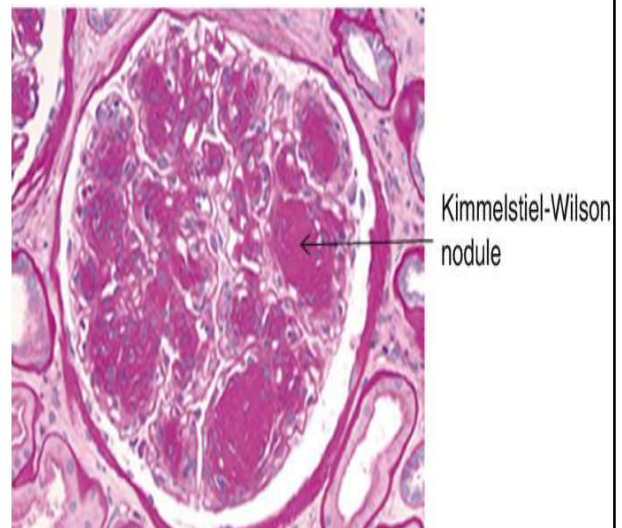
11. A renal biopsy shows crescent formation in most glomeruli, with fibrin deposition and epithelial proliferation. What is the most likely type of glomerulonephritis?

- A. Minimal change disease
- B. Membranous nephropathy
- C. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis (RPGN)
- D. IgA nephropathy



12. Image shows nodular glomerulosclerosis with PAS-positive Kimmelstiel-Wilson nodules. Which of the following is the most likely underlying condition?

- A. Amyloidosis
- B. Diabetic nephropathy
- C. Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
- D. Lupus nephritis



13. A 22-year-old man presents with hematuria and mild proteinuria.

Lab tests: Serum creatinine: 1.3 mg/dL, Urinalysis: RBCs, mild proteinuria

Renal biopsy: Mesangial proliferation with deposits (immunofluorescence)

What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis

B. IgA nephropathy

C. Lupus nephritis

D. Alport syndrome
