Multiple Choice Questions in Colon & Rectal Diseases

‘Skip lesions’ in intestine is the term applied to lesions of:  

B

A) Chronic ulcerative colitis  
B) Cronhn’s disease  
C) Tuberculosis  
D) Typhoid ulcer  
E) Amoebic colitis

Inflammatory polyps are associated with:  

A

A) Chronic ulcerative colitis  
B) Multiple polyps  
C) Juvenile polyps  
D) All of the above  
E) None of the above

Tuberculosts of gastrointestinal tract commonly involves:  

B

A) Stomach  
B) Ileo-caecal region  
C) Colon  
D) Oesophagus  
E) None of the above

Crohn’s disease involves the:  

E

A) Mucosa only  
B) Submucosa only  
C) Muscularis propria  
D) Mucosa and submuccosa both  
E) Mucosa, submuccosa and muscularis propria

Taenia coll are seen in the : Colon  

F

A) Stomach  
B) Duodenum  
C) Ileum  
D) Caccum  
F) Colon
The commonest tumour of the appendix is:  
A) Adenocarcinoma       B) Carcinoid  
C) Leiomyoma             D) Lymphoma  
E) Cystadenoma

The commonest primary tumour of the peritoneum is:  
A) Adenocarcinoma  
B) Fibrosarcoma  
C) Liposarcoma  
D) Mesothelioma  
E) Lipoma

Long, oval ulcers parallel to the bowel length are seen in:  
A) Crohn’s disease  
B) Enteric fever  
C) Pseudomembranous enterocolitis  
D) Tuberculosis  
E) Amebic colitis

The cut surface of a carcinoid tumour is:  
A) Black  
B) Grey  
C) Pink  
D) Yellow  
E) White

In familial multiple polyposis, the polyps manifest at what age  
A) Birth  
B) years  
C) 25 years  
D) 40 years  
E) above 50 years
The most important factor associated with colon carcinoma is:

A) Bowel habits  B) Diet  
C) Genetic factors  D) Villous adenoma  
F) Racial Factors

Melanoais coli is due to long term ingestion of:

A) Analgesics  B) Cathartics  
C) Lincomycin  D) Oestrogens  
F) Steroids

Multiple poylyps in the colon are not seen in:

A) Familial polyposis  B) Gardner’s syndrome  
C) Retinitis pigmentosa  D) Turcot’s syndrome  
E) Peutz-Jegher’s syndrome

Crohn’s disease does not show one of the following features:

A) Hose-pipe colon  B) Caseating granulomas  
C) Skip lesions  D) Transmural inflammation  
E) Pyloric gland metaplasia

Chronic ulcerative colitis dose not show one of the following features:

A) Pseudopolyps  B) Crypt abscess  
C) Transmural inflammation  D) Toxic megacolon  
E) Mucodepletion
The incidence of fistulas in Crohn’s disease is: B

A) Less than 10% B) 10-15%
C) 20-25% D) 25-30%
E) Above 30%

The commonest site of diverticular disease is: E

A) Ascending colon
B) Ileo-caecal Juction
C) Transverse colon
D) Descending colon
E) Sigmoid colon

Backwash ileitis’ in ulcerative colitis is seen in what per cent of patients C

A) Upto 1%
B) Upto 5%
C) 10%
D) 15%
E) 20%

A ‘Mushroom-shaped exudats’ with ulcers in the colon is characteristic of: C

A) Ulcerative colitis
B) Collagenous colitis
C) Pseudomembranous colitis
D) Gangrene
E) Crohn’s disease

The incidence of carcinoma occurring in a villous adenoma is: A

A) Less than 5% B) 0.5%
C) 11-25% D) 26-40%
E) More than 40%
The incidence of carcinoma in all colonel polyps is:

A) 0.1%  B) 0.5%
C) 1%  D) 5%
E) 10%

Large bowel carcinoma is associated with:

1) Low fibre diet
2) Exogenous carcinogens
3) Carcinogens from steroidal lipids
4) Rapid transit time of fecal stream

At how many places large intestine is dilated.
1, 2, 3, 4, Places

Why haustration of colon are formed
A Short tenaea,  B Long tenaea, C Diffuse tenaea, D Equal tenaea.

Caecum has openings
1, 2, 3, 4, Openings

Important relation to the first 10 Cm. of Transverse colon
A First part of Duodenum, B Lt kidney C Tail of Pancrease.  D Nil

What is decollement?

A Total Colectomy, B Recto colectomy, C Recto protectomy  D great omentectomy.

Which is higher?
A Hepatic Flexure, B Speenic Flexure, C Spleen, D Lt Kidney.