1. Which one of the following is not a symptom of Vitamin A deficiency?
   a) Keratomalacia
   b) Poor wound healing
   c) Osteomalacia
   d) Night blindness

2. Which one of the following is not a symptom of folic acid deficiency?
   a) Megaloblastic anemia
   b) Glossitis
   c) Diarrhea
   d) Neuropathy

3. Which of the following clotting factors is dependent on Vitamin K?
   a) II
   b) VII
   c) IX
   d) X
   e) All of the above

4. Which of the following is not among the most common deficiencies associated with intestinal disease?
   a) Folate
   b) Calcium
   c) Vitamin B12
   d) Zinc
   e) None of the above

5. Which of the following statements regarding esophageal and stomach disorders is false?
   a) Epigastric pain may be due to MI, so an ECG should be obtained in all elderly patients with epigastric discomfort
   b) H. pylori is a common, treatable cause of PUD
   c) Upper GI bleeding in most patients stops spontaneously
   d) All patients with GI bleeding should be risk stratified for proper management and disposition
   e) None of the above

6. Which of the following is/are considered risk factors for mesenteric ischemia?
   a) Age greater than 50 years
   b) Valvular or atherosclerotic heart disease
   c) Recent MI
   d) Critical illness with hypotension or sepsis
   e) All of the above

7. Which is the least common cause of lower GI bleed in patients ≥ 60 years of age?
   a) Diverticulosis
   b) Ischemic Bowel
   c) AVM
   d) Carcinoma
   e) thrombocytopenia

8. Which of the following procedures cannot be done with endoscopy?
   a) Thermal Coagulation
   b) Injection of alcohol, adrenaline, or sclerosing agents
   c) Variceal band ligation
   d) Argon plasma coagulation
   e) All of the above can be performed through endoscopy
9. Which of the following provisions may be necessary when transfusing blood or blood products?
   a) IV Calcium Gluconate  
   b) Platelets  
   c) FFP  
   d) All of the above

10. When UGI bleed is caused by PUD, which of the following correlates best with rebleeding?
   a) More than one ulcer at endoscopy  
   b) Nonbleeding visible vessel  
   c) Adherent clots  
   d) Spurting bleeding at time of endoscopy  
   e) Pigmented spot at endoscopy

11. What is the most common pathogenesis of reflux?
   a) Hiatus hernia  
   b) Decreased lower esophageal sphincter pressure  
   c) Increased intra-abdominal pressure  
   d) Delayed gastric emptying  
   e) Transient lower esophageal sphincter relaxations

12. Which of the following statements is wrong about Barrett’s esophagus?
   a) It is a metaplastic process resulting in replacement of squamous epithelium with columnar epithelium  
   b) Tobacco and alcohol abuse are risk factors for the development of Barrett’s esophagus  
   c) Adenocarcinoma may arise in Barrett’s esophagus  
   d) Highest incidence of Barrett’s esophagus is among Blacks.  
   e) None of the above

13. What is the most common benign tumor of esophagus?
   a) Fibroma  
   b) Lipoma  
   c) Leiomyoma  
   d) None of the above

14. What is the treatment of choice for esophageal infection with herpes virus?
   a) Ganciclovir  
   b) Acyclovir  
   c) Ketoconazole  
   d) Fluconazole

15. Which of the following tests are helpful in evaluating RLQ pain?
   a) WBC count > 10000  
   b) Urinalysis  
   c) B-HCG  
   d) Abdominal CT  
   e) All of the above

16. What is the most specific clue in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis?
   a) Pain over McBurney’s point  
   b) Leukocytosis  
   c) RLQ pain  
   d) Anorexia

17. What is the most common cause of non-erosive gastritis?
   a) Lymphocytic gastritis  
   b) Atrophic gastritis  
   c) Celiac Sprue  
   d) H. pylori

18. What should be suspected when a gastric ulcer is refractory to appropriate medical management?
   a) Gastric cancer  
   b) Surreptitious NSAID use  
   c) Persistent H. pylori infection  
   d) Acid hypersecretory state  
   e) All of the above
19. What are the common metastatic sites for gastrinomas?
   a) Kidney
   b) Lung
   c) Bone
   d) A + B
   e) B + C

20. Which of the following statements is false?
   a) Most patients with acute diarrhea require antibiotics
   b) Correction of fluid and electrolyte imbalance is the first step in the treatment of acute diarrhea
   c) Antimotility agents should be used with caution in the treatment of diarrhea in IBD patients
   d) Enteric salmonella infection must be treated with antibiotics
   e) None of the above

21. Which of the following must be avoided in patients with celiac sprue?
   a) Wheat
   b) Barley
   c) Rye
   d) Oats
   e) All of the above

22. What diseases are associated with celiac sprue?
   a) IDDM
   b) Autoimmune thyroiditis
   c) Dermatitis herpetiformis
   d) IgA deficiency
   e) All of the above

23. What is malabsorbed after proximal bowel resection?
   a) Ca
   b) Folic acid
   c) Iron
   d) None of the above
   e) All of the above

24. What is malabsorbed after distal bowel resection?
   a) Ca
   b) Folic acid
   c) Vitamin B6
   d) Vitamin B12
   e) C + D

25. Which of the following conditions favor small bowel bacterial growth?
   a) Diabetic gastroparesis
   b) Hypochlorhydia
   c) AIDS
   d) Fistula between large and small bowel
   e) All of the above

26. Which of the following laboratory findings is least likely to be found in the setting of malabsorption?
   a) Iron deficiency
   b) Ca deficiency
   c) B12 deficiency
   d) Decreased PT
   e) None of the above

27. Which of the following is likely in untreated malabsorption?
   a) Steatorrhea
   b) Night blindness
   c) Bone pain
   d) Glossitis
   e) All of the above

28. Which of the following is least common in IBS?
   a) Mucus on the stool
   b) Bloating
   c) Sensation of incomplete fecal evacuation
   d) Abdominal pain worsens after a bowel movement
   e) Alternating diarrhea and constipation
29. Which of the following extraintestinal manifestations of IBD occurs independently of intestinal disease activity?
   a) Uveitis
   b) Episcleritis
   c) Erythema nodosum
   d) Peripheral arthritis (e.g. knee)
   e) Primary sclerosing cholangitis

30. Which of the following constitutes the ED management of IBD?
   a) Analgesia
   b) Sulfasalazine
   c) Steroids
   d) Antidiarrheal agents
   e) All of the above

31. Which of the following statements is true of bowel disorders?
   a) Appendicitis is a common condition with unusual presentations; therefore, always consider appendicitis in a patient with abdominal pain
   b) A patient with atrial fibrillation and abdominal pain has mesenteric ischemia until proven otherwise.
   c) IBD can cause complicated rectal abscesses or fissures which may require surgical consultation
   d) Postoperative adhesions, incarcerated hernias and cancer are the most common causes of small bowel obstruction
   e) All of the above

32. Which of the following are common ultrasound findings of cholecystitis?
   a) Presence of gallstones
   b) Gallbladder wall thickening > 3 mm
   c) Pericholecystic fluid
   d) Common bile duct dilatation > 6 mm
   e) All of the above

33. Which of the following is not a major cause of acute hepatitis?
   a) Hepatitis A
   b) Epstein-Barr virus
   c) CMV
   d) Toxin exposure
   e) None of the above

34. Which patients with hepatitis should be admitted?
   a) Coagulopathic patients
   b) Patients who are actively bleeding
   c) Encephalopathic patients
   d) Those whose social situation would make proper care difficult
   e) All of the above

35. Which of the following constitutes the mainstays of treatment in hepatic encephalopathy?
   a) Supportive care
   b) Lactulose
   c) Neomycin
   d) Low-protein diet
   e) All of the above

36. Which of the following is a complication of chronic liver disease?
   a) Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis
   b) Esophageal varices
   c) Increase risk of bleeding
   d) Hepatorenal syndrome
   e) All of the above

37. Which of the following is not a cause of acute pancreatitis?
   a) Hypercalcemia
   b) Mumps
   c) Gallstones
   d) Erythromycin
   e) None of the above
38. Which of the following is not among the common laboratory findings in acute pancreatitis?
   a) Elevated serum amylase
   b) Elevated serum lipase
   c) Leukocytosis
   d) Hypoglycemia
   e) Hypocalcemia

39. Which of the following is not a mode of transmission for HBV?
   a) Sexual contact
   b) Percutaneous
   c) Blood product transfusion
   d) Perinatal
   e) Fecal-oral

40. Which of the following is an extrahepatic manifestation of chronic HBV infection?
   a) Serum sickness
   b) Glomerulonephritis
   c) Aplastic anemia
   d) Polyarteritis nodosa
   e) All of the above

41. Interferon is commonly used in the treatment of chronic HBV infection. Which of the following is a contraindication to interferon therapy?
   a) Decompensated liver disease
   b) Autoimmune diseases
   c) Active alcohol use
   d) Pregnancy
   e) All of the above

42. Who should receive the hepatitis B vaccine?
   a) All infants
   b) Travelers at risk
   c) After sexual exposure to HBV
   d) Patients with chronic liver disease not caused by HBV
   e) All of the above

43. Which of the following is not associated with HCV infection?
   a) IV drug abuse
   b) Poverty
   c) High risk sexual behaviour
   d) Perinatal transmission
   e) None of the above

44. What is the leading cause of transfusion-related hepatitis?
   a) Hepatitis A
   b) Hepatitis B
   c) Hepatitis C
   d) Hepatitis D
   e) Hepatitis E

45. Which of the following increase the rate of progression to cirrhosis in HCV infection?
   a) Alcohol consumption
   b) Male sex
   c) Older age at infection
   d) Co-infection with HIV
   e) All of the above

46. Which of the following drugs can cause liver injury via direct toxicity?
   a) Ethanol
   b) Acetaminophen
   c) Methotrexate
   d) Azathioprine
   e) All of the above

47. Which of the following laboratory tests are important in cases of acetaminophen toxicity?
   a) Liver enzymes
   b) PT_INR
   c) BUN/Creatinine
   d) Arterial blood gas
   e) All of the above
48. Which of the following patient groups is at higher risk of getting Primary Biliary Cirrhosis?
   a) Infants
   b) Elderly male
   c) Elderly female
   d) Middle-age female
   e) None of the above

49. What are the most common primary benign liver tumors?
   a) Hemangioma
   b) Adenoma
   c) Fibroma
   d) A + B
   e) B + C

50. Which of the following is an accepted indication for liver transplantation?
   a) Acute liver failure
   b) Hepatocellular carcinoma
   c) HCV liver disease
   d) When no acceptable alternative forms of therapy exist
   e) All of the above
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