

Gastroenterology

- Which one of the following is not a symptom of Vitamin A deficiency?
 - Keratomalacia
 - Poor wound healing
 - Osteomalacia
 - Night blindness
- Which one of the following is not a symptom of folic acid deficiency?
 - Megaloblastic anemia
 - Glossitis
 - Diarrhea
 - Neuropathy
- Which of the following clotting factors is dependent on Vitamin K?
 - II
 - VII
 - IX
 - X
 - All of the above
- Which of the following is not among the most common deficiencies associated with intestinal disease?
 - Folate
 - Calcium
 - Vitamin B12
 - Zinc
 - None of the above
- Which of the following statements regarding esophageal and stomach disorders is false?
 - Epigastric pain may be due to MI, so an ECG should be obtained in all elderly patients with epigastric discomfort
 - H. pylori is a common, treatable cause of PUD
 - Upper GI bleeding in most patients stops spontaneously
 - All patients with GI bleeding should be risk stratified for proper management and disposition
 - None of the above
- Which of the following is/are considered risk factors for mesenteric ischemia?
 - Age greater than 50 years
 - Valvular or atherosclerotic heart disease
 - Recent MI
 - Critical illness with hypotension or sepsis
 - All of the above
- Which is the least common cause of lower GI bleed in patients ≥ 60 years of age?
 - Diverticulosis
 - Ischemic Bowel
 - AVM
 - Carcinoma
 - thrombocytopenia
- Which of the following procedures cannot be done with endoscopy?
 - Thermal Coagulation
 - Injection of alcohol, adrenaline, or sclerosing agents
 - Variceal band ligation
 - Argon plasma coagulation
 - All of the above can be performed through endoscopy

9. Which of the following provisions may be necessary when transfusing blood or blood products?
- IV Calcium Gluconate
 - Platelets
 - FFP
 - All of the above
10. When UGI bleed is caused by PUD, which of the following correlates best with rebleeding
- More than one ulcer at endoscopy
 - Nonbleeding visible vessel
 - Adherent clots
 - Spurting bleeding at time of endoscopy
 - Pigmented spot at endoscopy
11. What is the most common pathogenesis of reflux?
- Hiatus hernia
 - Decreased lower esophageal sphincter pressure
 - Increased intra-abdominal pressure
 - Delayed gastric emptying
 - Transient lower esophageal sphincter relaxations
12. Which of the following statements is wrong about Barrett's esophagus?
- It is a metaplastic process resulting in replacement of squamous epithelium with columnar epithelium
 - Tobacco and alcohol abuse are risk factors for the development of Barrett's esophagus
 - Adenocarcinoma may arise in Barrett's esophagus
 - Highest incidence of Barrett's esophagus is among Blacks.
 - None of the above
13. What is the most common benign tumor of esophagus?
- Fibroma
 - Lipoma
 - Leiomyoma
 - None of the above
14. What is the treatment of choice for esophageal infection with herpes virus?
- Ganciclovir
 - Acyclovir
 - Ketoconazole
 - Fluconazole
15. Which of the following tests are helpful in evaluating RLQ pain?
- WBC count > 10000
 - Urinalysis
 - B-HCG
 - Abdominal CT
 - All of the above
16. What is the most specific clue in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis?
- Pain over McBurney's point
 - Leukocytosis
 - RLQ pain
 - Anorexia
17. What is the most common cause of non-erosive gastritis?
- Lymphocytic gastritis
 - Atrophic gastritis
 - Celiac Sprue
 - H. pylori
18. What should be suspected when a gastric ulcer is refractory to appropriate medical management?
- Gastric cancer
 - Surreptitious NSAID use
 - Persistent H. pylori infection
 - Acid hypersecretory state
 - All of the above

19. What are the common metastatic sites for gastrinomas?
- Kidney
 - Lung
 - Bone
 - A + B
 - B + C
20. Which of the following statements is false?
- Most patients with acute diarrhea require antibiotics
 - Correction of fluid and electrolyte imbalance is the first step in the treatment of acute diarrhea
 - Antimotility agents should be used with caution in the treatment of diarrhea in IBD patients
 - Enteric salmonella infection must be treated with antibiotics
 - None of the above
21. Which of the following must be avoided in patients with celiac sprue?
- Wheat
 - Barley
 - Rye
 - Oats
 - All of the above
22. What diseases are associated with celiac sprue?
- IDDM
 - Autoimmune thyroiditis
 - Dermatitis herpetiformis
 - IgA deficiency
 - All of the above
23. What is malabsorbed after proximal bowel resection?
- Ca
 - Folic acid
 - Iron
 - None of the above
 - All of the above
24. What is malabsorbed after distal bowel resection?
- Ca
 - Folic acid
 - Vitamin B6
 - Vitamin B12
 - C + D
25. Which of the following conditions favor small bowel bacterial growth?
- Diabetic gastroparesis
 - Hypochlorhydria
 - AIDS
 - Fistula between large and small bowel
 - All of the above
26. Which of the following laboratory findings is least likely to be found in the setting of malabsorption?
- Iron deficiency
 - Ca deficiency
 - B12 deficiency
 - Decreased PT
 - None of the above
27. Which of the following is likely in untreated malabsorption?
- Steatorrhea
 - Night blindness
 - Bone pain
 - Glossitis
 - All of the above
28. Which of the following is least common in IBS?
- Mucus on the stool
 - Bloating
 - Sensation of incomplete fecal evacuation
 - Abdominal pain worsens after a bowel movement
 - Alternating diarrhea and constipation

29. Which of the following extraintestinal manifestations of IBD occurs independently of intestinal disease activity?
- Uveitis
 - Episcleritis
 - Erythema nodosum
 - Peripheral arthritis (e.g. knee)
 - Primary sclerosing cholangitis
30. Which of the following constitutes the ED management of IBD?
- Analgesia
 - Sulfasalazine
 - Steroids
 - Antidiarrheal agents
 - All of the above
31. Which of the following statements is true of bowel disorders?
- Appendicitis is a common condition with unusual presentations; therefore, always consider appendicitis in a patient with abdominal pain
 - A patient with atrial fibrillation and abdominal pain has mesenteric ischemia until proven otherwise.
 - IBD can cause complicated rectal abscesses or fissures which may require surgical consultation
 - Postoperative adhesions, incarcerated hernias and cancer are the most common causes of small bowel obstruction
 - All of the above
32. Which of the following are common ultrasound findings of cholecystitis?
- Presence of gallstones
 - Gallbladder wall thickening > 3 mm
 - Pericholecystic fluid
 - Common bile duct dilatation > 6 mm
 - All of the above
33. Which of the following is not a major cause of acute hepatitis?
- Hepatitis A
 - Epstein-Barr virus
 - CMV
 - Toxin exposure
 - None of the above
34. Which patients with hepatitis should be admitted?
- Coagulopathic patients
 - Patients who are actively bleeding
 - Encephalopathic patients
 - Those whose social situation would make proper care difficult
 - All of the above
35. Which of the following constitutes the mainstays of treatment in hepatic encephalopathy?
- Supportive care
 - Lactulose
 - Neomycin
 - Low-protein diet
 - All of the above
36. Which of the following is a complication of chronic liver disease?
- Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis
 - Esophageal varices
 - Increase risk of bleeding
 - Hepatorenal syndrome
 - All of the above
37. Which of the following is not a cause of acute pancreatitis?
- Hypercalcemia
 - Mumps
 - Gallstones
 - Erythromycin
 - None of the above

38. Which of the following is not among the common laboratory findings in acute pancreatitis?
- Elevated serum amylase
 - Elevated serum lipase
 - Leukocytosis
 - Hypoglycemia
 - Hypocalcemia
39. Which of the following is not a mode of transmission for HBV?
- Sexual contact
 - Percutaneous
 - Blood product transfusion
 - Perinatal
 - Fecal-oral
40. Which of the following is an extrahepatic manifestation of chronic HBV infection?
- Serum sickness
 - Glomerulonephritis
 - Aplastic anemia
 - Polyarteritis nodosa
 - 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?
- Decompensated liver disease
 - Autoimmune diseases
 - Active alcohol use
 - Pregnancy
 - All of the above
42. Who should receive the hepatitis B vaccine?
- All infants
 - Travelers at risk
 - After sexual exposure to HBV
 - Patients with chronic liver disease not caused by HBV
 - All of the above
43. Which of the following is not associated with HCV infection?
- IV drug abuse
 - Poverty
 - High risk sexual behaviour
 - Perinatal transmission
 - None of the above
44. What is the leading cause of transfusion-related hepatitis?
- Hepatitis A
 - Hepatitis B
 - Hepatitis C
 - Hepatitis D
 - Hepatitis E
45. Which of the following increase the rate of progression to cirrhosis in HCV infection?
- Alcohol consumption
 - Male sex
 - Older age at infection
 - Co-infection with HIV
 - All of the above
46. Which of the following drugs can cause liver injury via direct toxicity?
- Ethanol
 - Acetaminophen
 - Methotrexate
 - Azathioprine
 - All of the above
47. Which of the following laboratory tests are important in cases of acetaminophen toxicity?
- Liver enzymes
 - PT_INR
 - BUN/Creatinine
 - Arterial blood gas
 - 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

ANSWERS

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 12. D | 23. E | 34. E | 45. E |
| 2. D | 13. C | 24. D | 35. E | 46. E |
| 3. E | 14. B | 25. E | 36. E | 47. E |
| 4. E | 15. E | 26. D | 37. E | 48. D |
| 5. E | 16. A | 27. E | 38. D | 49. D |
| 6. E | 17. D | 28. D | 39. E | 50. E |
| 7. E | 18. E | 29. E | 40. E | |
| 8. E | 19. E | 30. E | 41. E | |
| 9. D | 20. A | 31. E | 42. E | |
| 10. D | 21. E | 32. E | 43. D | |
| 11. E | 22. E | 33. E | 44. C | |