

Pancreatic problems

1) The most specific blood test in diagnosing acute pancreatitis is

- a) Serum amylase
- b) Urinary amylase
- c) Serum lipase
- e) CA 19-9
- f) CEA

2) The most important step in the management of acute pancreatitis is

- a) IV fluids
- b) Antibiotics
- c) NG tube
- e) ERCP
- f) Pain medications

3) Ranson's criteria include the following except

- a) WBC
- b) Age
- c) Serum glucose
- e) LDH
- f) Serum Lipase

4) The following are causes of acute pancreatitis except

- a) Alcohol
- b) Gall stones
- c) Trauma
- d) Viral infections
- e) Hypocalcemia

5) The most important factor in pancreatic adenocarcinoma is

- a) Alcohol
- b) Smoking
- c) Chronic pancreatitis
- e) Diabetes
- f) Gastrectomy

6) Pancreatic Pseudocyst might be complicated with all of the following except

- a) Malignant transformation
- b) Rupture
- c) Bleeding
- d) Jaundice
- e) Infection

7) Symptoms of chronic pancreatitis include all of the following except

- a) Diabetes
- b) Constipation
- c) Diarrhea
- d) Abdominal pain

8) Which of the following is most helpful in diagnosing pancreatic adenocarcinoma

- a) CA 125
- b) Serum amylase
- c) Serum lipase
- e) CEA
- f) CA 19-9

9) Pain in chronic pancreatitis could be improved with, except

- a) Antibiotics
- b) Narcotics
- c) Celiac block
- e) Surgical drainage
- f) Pancreatectomy

10) Pancreatic adenocarcinoma can present with, except

- a) Hematemesis
- b) Jaundice
- c) Abdominal pain
- d) Abdominal mass
- e) Weight loss

Biliary problems

1- Signs and symptoms of acute cholecystitis usually include the following except:

- a- Jaundice
- b- RUQ pain
- c- Fever
- d- Elevated WBC count
- e- Nausea and vomiting

2- In obstructive jaundice, LFTs usually shows

- a- Elevated indirect bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase
- b- Elevated indirect bilirubin and GGT
- c- Elevated direct bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase
- d- Elevated direct bilirubin and ALT
- f- Elevated direct bilirubin and AST

3- Prolonged PT (INR) in obstructive jaundice is due to decrease absorption of

- a- Vitamin A
- b- Vitamin D
- c- Vitamin E
- d- Vitamin K
- e- Calcium

4- In acute cholecystitis, HIDA scan shows

- a- Distended gallbladder
- b- Contracted gallbladder
- c- Non-filling of gallbladder
- d- Dilated common bile duct
- e- Bile leak

5- Bile contains the following except

- a- Bile salts
- b- CCK
- c- Bile pigments
- d- Cholesterol
- e- Phospholipids

6- Bile secretion increased by

- a- Vagus
- b- Fasting
- c- Sympathetic stimulation
- d- Adrenaline
- e- Octreotides

7- Risk factors for gallstones include all the following except

- a- Obesity
- b- Contraceptive pills
- c- Sickle cell anemia
- d- High protien diet
- e- Rapid weight loss

8- Which of the following can be diagnostic and therapeutic for common bile duct stones

- a- US
- b- CT scan
- c- HIDA scan
- e- ERCP
- f- MRCP

9- 25 Years old lady presented to ER with 2 days history of right upper quadrant pain and fever. She has no Murphy's sign and WBC count is 7. The best management will be

- a- PO Analgesia
- b- IV analgesia
- c- Admission and start IV antibiotics
- e- Admission and start PO antibiotics
- f- IV antibiotics and follow up in clinic

10- The following are indications for cholecystectomy in asymptomatic gall bladder stone patients except

a- Diabetes

b- During surgery

c- Stone 4 cm in size

e- Ischemic heart diseas

f- Hemolytic anemia