

upper GIT

Azra Naheed Medical College
Department of Surgery
Final year MBBS

TIME ALLOWED 45 min

TOTAL MARKS 35

MCQs (single Best Answer) 09 July 2021 MCQs liver, GB, pancreas

1. A 40 Years office lady had a recurrent pain RHC for the last 3 months. For which she had USG done that showed 1 cm polyp in gall bladder
 - A. This patient need follow up only
 - B. She need urgent MRCP to rule out CBD malignancy
 - C. Cholecystectomy is the treatment of choice
 - D. Polyps are always benign so need no treatment
 - E. Polyps need resection endoscopically while preserving gall bladder.
2. A 60 years old male with H/O yellow discoloration of sclera and skin and marked weight loss. On examination there is a palpable mass in RHC.
 - A. It is likely due to stones in Gall bladder.
 - B. It is unlikely due to stones.
 - C. It is always a benign condition
 - D. It is likely malignancy.
 - E. It is likely CBD stones.
3. A 45 years old shop keeper presented to ER with C/O Pain, fever and yellowish discoloration of sclera
 - A. Cholangitis is unlikely
 - B. Acute Cholecystitis is not among differential diagnosis.
 - C. CBD stones are not associated with above mentioned complaints.
 - D. This triade is common sequelae of CBD stones.

→ Charcot's triad
Dx = cholangitis
4. A 24 years old university female student after completion of Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy Developed fever on first post op day
 - A. likely due to atelectasis.
 - B. Cause is mostly wound infection
 - C. Fever is due to bile leakage at gall bladder bed.
 - D. always due to UTI
 - E. DVT is most common cause.
5. During Lap cholecystectomy there was caterpillar anomaly noted at Callot's Triangle
 - A. This is normal and proceed with clipping of structures
 - B. This is mostly right gastric artery
 - C. This is Right hepatic artery taking tortuous course in front of Cystic artery.
 - D. Procedure should be abandoned and convert to open cholecystectomy
 - E. CBD is mostly present at this position.
6. While creating pneumoperitoneum, safe method is to
 - A. Use Verres needle always
 - B. Use open technique and Hassan trocar
 - C. Keep pressure at 20 mmHg
 - D. Never use open technique
 - E. Always perform MRCP before procedure.
7. A 40 Years old alcoholic presented to ER with severe pain RHC and Recurrent vomiting . On examination, he has Tenderness over Upper abdomen, and Tachycardia . Pain relieved by leaning forward
 - A. Need resuscitation, labs and imaging
 - B. Need symptomatic management only
 - C. Need admission to psychiatric unit for counseling
 - D. Ranson criteria is obsolete now
 - E. APACHE 11 is not used in ICU

8. A 60-year-old previously healthy businessman notices that his eyes are yellow and he has been losing weight. On physical examination the patient has jaundice and scleral icterus with a palpable mass in the right upper quadrant. Abdominal ultrasound demonstrates biliary ductal dilation without gallstones. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in the workup of this patient?
- Acute abdominal series
 - Computed tomography (CT) scan
 - Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD)
 - Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP)
 - Positron emission tomography (PET) scan
9. A 43-year-old woman undergoes open cholecystectomy. Intraoperative cholangiogram revealed multiple stones in the CBD. Exploration of the CBD was performed to extract gallstones. The CBD was drained with a #18 T-tube. After 10 days, a T-tube cholangiogram reveals a retained CBD stone. This should be treated by which of the following?
- Laparotomy and CBD exploration
 - Subcutaneous heparinization
 - Antibiotic therapy for 6 months and then reevaluation
 - Extraction of the stone through the pathway created by the T-tube (after 6 weeks)
 - Ultrasound crushing of the CBD stone
10. A 15-year-old female presents with RUQ abdominal pain. Workup reveals a choledochal cyst. Which of the following statements is most appropriate?
- Choledochal cysts are more common in men.
 - Laparoscopic cholecystectomy is the recommended treatment.
 - Patients with a choledochal cyst have an increased risk of cholangiocarcinoma.
 - All patients with a choledochal cyst have abdominal pain, a RUQ mass, and jaundice.
 - The etiology is infectious.
11. A 45-year-old man with hepatitis C undergoes an uneventful percutaneous liver biopsy. About 6-weeks later, he complains of RUQ pain, is clinically jaundiced, with a hemoglobin of 9.2 mg/dL and is fecal occult blood positive. Which diagnosis best explains this patient's symptoms?
- Hepatocellular carcinoma
 - Chronic hepatitis C
 - Colon carcinoma with liver metastasis
 - Hemobilia
 - Symptomatic cholelithiasis
12. A 24-year-old college student recovers from a bout of severe pancreatitis. He has mild epigastric discomfort, sensation of bloating, and loss of appetite. Examination reveals an epigastric fullness that on ultrasound is confirmed to be a pseudocyst. The swelling increases in size over a 3-week period of observation. What should be the next step in management?
- Percutaneous drainage of the cyst
 - Laparotomy and internal drainage of the cyst
 - Excision of pseudocyst
 - Total pancreatectomy
 - Administration of pancreatic enzymes
13. A 42-year-old woman with a history of chronic alcoholism is admitted to the hospital because of acute pancreatitis. The bilirubin and amylase levels are in the normal range. An ultrasound reveals cholelithiasis. The symptoms abate on the fifth day after admission. What should she be advised?
- To start on a low-fat diet.
 - To increase the fat content of her diet.
 - To undergo immediate cholecystectomy.
 - To undergo cholecystectomy during the same hospital stay and assessment of her bile ducts.
 - That she will be discharged and now should undergo elective cholecystectomy after 3 months.
14. A 66-year-old man having jaundice undergoes ERCP and found to have periampullary carcinoma. He is otherwise in excellent physical status and no evidence of metastasis. What is the most appropriate treatment?
- Radical excision (Whipple procedure) where possible

- B. Local excision and radiotherapy
- C. External radiotherapy
- D. Internal radiation seeds via catheter
- E. Stent and chemotherapy

15. A 48-year-old woman presents with severe recurrent peptic ulcer located in the proximal jejunum. Five years previously she underwent parathyroidectomy for hypercalcemia. Her brother was previously diagnosed as having Zollinger-Ellison syndrome. To confirm the diagnosis of Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, blood should be tested for levels of which of the following?

- A. Parathyroid hormone
- B. Histamine
- C. Pepsin
- D. Gastrin
- E. Secretin

16. A 73-year-old woman is evaluated for obstructive jaundice after an injury to the CBD, 7 months previously at laparoscopic cholecystectomy. The alkaline phosphatase is elevated. In obstructive jaundice, which of the following statements is most relevant regarding alkaline phosphatase?

- A. Its level increases before that of bilirubin.
- B. Its level is unlikely to be increased in pancreatic malignancy.
- C. Its elevation indicates bone metastasis.
- D. Its elevation excludes hepatic metastasis.
- E. Its level falls after that of the bilirubin, following surgical intervention.

17. A recently arrived emigrant from China develops jaundice, rigors, and high fever. Investigations revealed that he is suffering from oriental cholangiohepatitis. This condition is confirmed by detecting which of the following?

- A. Schistosomiasis (Bilharzia) parasite
- B. Ameba
- C. Opisthorchis (Clonorchis) sinensis
- D. Hydatid cyst (Echinococcus)
- E. Hookworm

18. Magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography (MRCP) is an imaging technique based on the principles of nuclear magnetic resonance used to image the:

- A. stomach & duodenum
- B. duodenum n smal bowel
- C. duodenum & liver
- D. gall bladder & biliary system
- E. biliary system & large bowel

19. In Peroperative cholangiopancreaticography with open or laparoscopic cholecystectomy, a catheter can be placed in the cystic duct and contrast injected directly into the biliary tree. It define mainly:

- A. Physiology of biliary tract
- B. Anatomy of biliary tree
- C. Anatomy n physiology
- D. It is non invasive technique
- E. Can be done preoperatively

20. A 5 month old baby presented in the OPD with a dignosed case of BILLIARY ATRESIA ,his investigations done which showed biliary atresia limited to common bile duct.its classified as class.

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

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1. A 40 Years old Shepherd presented to OPD with dull right upper abdominal pain for 6 months USG showed Cystic swellings in right lobe of liver with internal echoes *Hydatoid liver disease.*

- A. What are the investigations to diagnose this condition? 2
B. Whats the definitive management of this disease? *P#80* 2
C. Complications of the disease of remain untreated? 1

2. A 35 years Male presented to ER with sudden onset RHC pain, swinging pyrexia. On examination Pulse 110, Temp 101 °c, and he has Tender mass palpable in RHC.

- A. Give your differential Diagnosis? 2
B. Enlist initial steps management plan for this patient? 2
C. What should be the definitive treatment plan? 1

3. A 50 years Male with recurrent pain RHC, off and on vomiting Presented to ER with sudden onset of severe pain radiating through To the back, patient is known case of gall stones. On examination he has yellow discoloration od sclera *Acute Pancreatitis*

- A. What is the most likely diagnose? 1
B. Enlist investigations to Confirm diagnosis? 2
C. What is the observation criteria within 24 hours of admission for prognosis in this patient? 2