

(II) MCQs (100) 1 Mark for each Total (100 Marks)

SELECT THE SINGLE BEST ANSWER

1. A 70-year-old man develops increasing dysphagia over six months. Within this period his weight went down from 82kg to 60kg. The most likely cause is:
 - A. Achalasia of the cardia.
 - B. Carcinoma of the esophagus.
 - C. Sliding hiatal hernia.
 - D. Paraoesophageal hernia.

2. Complications of GERD include all the following, except
 - A. Repeated chest infections.
 - B. Oesophageal stricture.
 - C. Severe Haematemesis.
 - D. Columnar-lined oesophagus.

3. A 60-year-old man presents with haematemesis following a bout of repeated vomiting. Urgent endoscopy revealed a linear mucosal tear in the lower part of the oesophagus. The diagnosis is
 - A. Ruptured oesophageal varices.
 - B. Reflux oesophagitis with peptic ulceration.
 - C. Barrett's esophagus.
 - D. Mallory-Weiss tear.

4. Regarding biliary anatomy, all the following statements are true, except
 - A. The cystic duct meets the common hepatic duct to form the common bile duct.
 - B. The common bile duct usually joins the main pancreatic duct before opening in the duodenum.
 - C. The cystic artery usually arises from the left hepatic artery.
 - D. Venous drainage of the gallbladder is portal.

5. Regarding biliary stones, one statement only is true.
 - A. A stone in the gallbladder causes acute pancreatitis.
 - B. The commonest is the mixed type.
 - C. The majority are radio-opaque.
 - D. Gallbladder stones always cause abdominal pain.

6. About common bile duct stones, all the following statements are true, except
 - A. Bile duct stones are present in 10-15% of patients with gallbladder stones.
 - B. Calcular obstructive jaundice is usually intermittent.
 - C. Bile duct stones that migrate to the intestine may cause gallstone ileus.
 - D. Common bile duct stones are commonly missed on ultrasound examination.

7. The standard treatment of bile duct stricture after cholecystectomy is
 - A. ERCP and stenting.
 - B. Percutaneous transhepatic drainage of bile.
 - C. Hepaticojejunostomy.
 - D. Choledochoduodenostomy.

8. Cholecystectomy is advised in the following situations, except
 - A. Silent gallstones in a diabetic patient.
 - B. Gallbladder stones that cause recurrent biliary colic.
 - C. Acute cholecystitis in the first 3 days of the attack.