

Questions of gastroenterology

1. 28-year old pregnant patient in a 32nd gestational week reports itching since one week. She has elevated ALT above three times upper normal value and a normal blood count. The most likely diagnosis of the condition is:
2. 45-year old female has a Child-Pugh B liver cirrhosis with persistent jaundice. She does not drink alcohol and has a normal nutritional status. What is currently considered to be the optimal therapy for her?
3. A plain abdominal X-ray:
4. A triad of right upper quadrant abdominal pain, fever with chills and jaundice, the so-called Charcot triad, is found in:
5. Abdominal X-ray in suspicion of ileus:
6. According to Forrest classification bleeding type IIA refers to:
7. Acute hepatitis is not caused by:
8. Adverse effects of spironolactone treatment do not include:
9. After large-volume (therapeutic) paracentesis (removal of more than 4-5 liters of ascites), intravenous administration of albumin is recommended as a prevention of:
10. Alarm symptoms in a patient with dyspepsia do NOT involve
11. An increase in SAAG (serum-ascites albumin gradient) ≥ 11 g / l is found at:
12. Ascites in liver cirrhosis arises by combination of different mechanisms, except:
13. At the emergency you see a 39-year-old male patient with a history of abdominal pain for several weeks. He has melena, blood pressure 80/40, tachycardia and normal blood count. What will you do?
14. Autoimmune liver diseases do not include:
15. Basic laboratory methods for ascitic fluid analysis do not include:
16. Borborygmi:
17. Colic pain is presented if the affected organ is:
18. Colonoscopy is:
19. Complications of ascites do not include:
20. Complications of transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt (TIPS) do not include:
21. Courvoisier's sign is:
22. Cullen sign is:
23. Danis stent is placed:
24. Differential diagnosis of chronic diarrhea does not involve:
25. Differential diagnosis of postprandial upper abdominal pain does not involve:
26. Differential diagnosis of vomiting does not involve:
27. Differential tympanic percussion is:
28. Dyspepsia is defined as:
29. Dysphagia can not be caused by
30. Dysphagia is defined as:
31. Enteroscopy is:
32. ERCP examinations are performed using:
33. ERCP is:
34. Fatigue, itching, loss of appetite and jaundice can represent symptoms of:
35. First-line Helicobacter pylori eradication therapy does not involve
36. For a biopsy of a tumor of colon descendens, we use:
37. For the diagnosis of acute pancreatitis following criteria are used:
38. For the diagnosis of acute pancreatitis we do not use:

39. For which tumor is viral (HBV or HCV) or alcoholic liver cirrhosis a risk factor?
40. Forrest classification:
41. Gastric ulcer
42. Gastroscopy can not diagnose:
43. Gastroscopy is:
44. Gastroscopy is:
45. Glossodynia is:
46. Helicobacter pylori represents a risk factor for
47. How is the major duodenal papilla commonly referred to?
48. Characteristic manifestations and findings in exocrine pancreatic insufficiency are:
49. Child Pugh score reflects:
50. Chronic diarrhea is defined as lasting at least
51. If abdominal aortic dissection is suspected, the best imaging method is:
52. In antibiotic-associated diarrhea
53. In case of the treatment of non-variceal gastrointestinal bleeding we use:
54. In Glasgow-Blatchford score we do not take into consideration:
55. In chronic pancreatitis
56. In rhabdomyolysis the urine tests show:
57. Laboratory markers of hepatocellular damage include:
58. Laboratory markers of synthetic liver function include:
59. Laboratory parameters suggestive for hemochromatosis are:
60. Laboratory parameters suggestive for Wilson disease are :
61. Liquefactive necrosis:
62. Liver consistency by palpation shall be evaluated according to:
63. Localization of McBurney's point is:
64. Macroscopic hematuria is not typical symptom in:
65. Main component of gallstones is:
66. Mallory-Weiss syndrome is:
67. Mallory-Weiss syndrome refers to:
68. Mark the correct statement about abdominal paracentesis:
69. Mark the incorrect statement about icterus:
70. Melena is typical sign of:
71. Melena:
72. Most common cause for posthepatic portal hypertension is:
73. Painless icterus with obstruction of papilla Vateri is typically caused by:
74. Patient is scored with 0 points in Glasgow-Blatchford score in case of:
75. Physical examination of liver evaluate these features:
76. Plain abdominal radiograph to identify "air-fluid level" has to be performed if we suspect:
77. Portal hypertension is defined as:
78. Portocaval anastomosis do not include:
79. Possible complication of colonoscopy examination is:
80. Possible rare causes of portal hypertension do not include:
81. Pseudomembranous colitis is mostly caused by
82. Radiation of pain to the back is a typical symptom of:
83. Regimen and diet management in case of liver cirrhosis with already developed ascites does not include:
84. Rockall score is used to:
85. Scoring system used to express the prognosis of a patient with liver cirrhosis is called:

86. Secretory diarrhea
87. Serum-ascites albumin gradient (SAAG):
88. Steakhouse syndrome is:
89. Steatorrhea is:
90. Sustained viral response in the treatment of hepatitis C means:
91. The abdominal percussion sound below the ascitic fluid borderline is:
92. The best diagnostic tool in suspicion of abnormal presence of air in the peritoneal cavity is:
93. The common etiology of microcytic anemia is:
94. The complications of Crohn's disease do NOT typically involve
95. The definition of diarrhea is as follows:
96. The definition of chronic hepatitis B is:
97. The first choice diuretic drug for hepatic ascites is:
98. The hemorrhoids are classified as:
99. The Child-Pugh classification (used to determine the severity of liver cirrhosis) does not take into account:
100. The indication for Gastroscopy is:
101. The indication for the ERCP examination is:
102. The indication of colonoscopy is:
103. The main diagnostic criterion for the diagnosis of spontaneous bacterial peritonitis is:
104. The main indication for percutaneous liver biopsy is:
105. The main use of CT in liver diseases is diagnosis of:
106. The metabolic symptoms of liver cirrhosis decompensation do not include:
107. The most common acute condition in gastroenterology is:
108. The most common cause of chronic pancreatitis in this region is:
109. The most common cause of liver cirrhosis in Slovakia is:
110. The most common complication of ERCP is:
111. The pain is not characterized with following features:
112. The presence of ascites is not examined in the position:
113. The symptoms of gastro-esophageal reflux disease do not involve:
114. The symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome do not involve:
115. The term hematochezia refers to:
116. The upper margin of healthy liver by percussion extends to:
117. To diagnose small bowel disease, we use:
118. To diagnose the bile duct tumor, we use:
119. To establish the diagnosis of chronic hepatitis, the liver tests abnormalities must persist for at least:
120. To treat variceal gastrointestinal bleeding we do not use:
121. Transient liver elastography is:
122. Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt (TIPS) indications do not include:
123. Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt (TIPS) is:
124. Treatment options for portal hypertension in liver cirrhosis do not include:
125. Treatment options for refractory ascites include:
126. Typical biliary pain is characterized by:
127. Typical clinical manifestation of a patient with hepatic ascites include:
128. Typical symptoms of acute hepatitis are:
129. Typical symptoms of hepatic encephalopathy do not include:
130. Ultrasonographic signs of liver cirrhosis do not include:
131. Upper gastrointestinal bleeding can not be caused by:

132. Urine urobilinogen is usually not detected in:
133. We can stop bleeding from the peptic ulcer by:
134. What are the two most frequent causes of acute pancreatitis:
135. What are the typical symptoms of the left-sided colorectal cancer?
136. What are the typical symptoms of the right-sided colorectal cancer?
137. What is the most common cause of peptic ulcer bleeding?
138. What is the most common cause of upper gastrointestinal bleeding:
139. What is the most common late complication of caustic injuries of esophagus?
140. What is the most likely diagnosis in a patient with jaundice, erythema palmare, spider nevi and esophageal varices:
141. What medication do not increase the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding?
142. Which answer about laboratory parameters in hepatology is incorrect:
143. Which clinical condition in gastroenterology does NOT typically represent an emergency?
144. Which disease does not present with abdominal pain:
145. Which esophageal disease has the highest prevalence in western countries?
146. Which of the following classifications is used for the assessment of the severity of acute pancreatitis based on CT findings?
147. Which of the following condition is the most common genetic liver disease:
148. Which of the following conditions does not belong to the differential diagnosis of chronic diarrhea?
149. Which of the following conditions does not belong to the extra-intestinal manifestations of Crohn's disease?
150. Which of the following conditions does not lead to chronic hepatitis:
151. Which of the following conditions is not a precancerosis of GIT:
152. Which of the following conditions is the most common complication of the colon diverticulosis?
153. Which of the following conditions represents the most common cause of malabsorption in Western countries?
154. Which of the following diagnosis does not represent an indication for gastroscopy?
155. Which of the following factors plays role in the etiopathogenesis of acute pancreatitis?
156. Which of the following findings does NOT confirm the diagnosis of celiac disease?
157. Which of the following imaging methods is the first choice diagnostic procedure in a patient with painless jaundice?
158. Which of the following imaging methods is used to determine the cause of chronic diarrhea?
159. Which of the following is not a complication of liver cirrhosis:
160. Which of the following is NOT an indication for enteroscopy:
161. Which of the following laboratory tests results are related to the prognosis of a patient with acute alcoholic hepatitis:
162. Which of the following laboratory tests results are related to the prognosis of a patient with liver cirrhosis:
163. Which of the following mode of transmissions does not belong to risk factors of contracting the hepatitis C virus:
164. Which of the following parameters do not belong to Glasgow criteria assessing the severity of acute pancreatitis?
165. Which of the following statements about caustic injuries is not correct:
166. Which of the following statements concerning treatment of acute hepatitis B is correct:
167. Which of the following statements regarding gastric ulcer is correct:
168. Which of the following statements regarding osmotic diarrhea is NOT correct?

169. Which of the following statements regarding paralytic ileus is correct?
170. Which of the following statements regarding the mechanical ileus is incorrect?
171. Which of the following statements regarding ulcerative colitis is NOT correct?
172. Which of the following symptoms and signs does not accompany acute alcoholic hepatitis
173. Which of the following symptoms does NOT help to differentiate between irritable bowel syndrome and colorectal carcinoma?
174. Which of the following symptoms is typical for esophageal tumor?
175. Which oncomarker is typically positive in hepatocellular carcinoma:
176. Which oncomarker is typically positive in pancreatic cancer:
177. Which therapeutic method can be used in hepatocellular carcinoma, if surgery is contraindicated?
178. Which therapeutic method is not used in acute pancreatitis?
179. With an enteroscope we can examine:
180. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is characterized by:

Questions of hematology

1. A patient with acute erythrocyte hemolysis does not have:
2. A patient with intravascular hemolysis will not have the following laboratory findings:
3. A sentinel node is the first lymph node:
4. Aggregates of lymphoid nodules located in the wall of the small intestine are:
5. All of the following are complications associated with pancytopenia resulting from failure of the bone marrow except
6. All of the following diseases can cause anemia of chronic disease except
7. All of the following indicators are present in both folate and vitamin B12 deficiency except
8. Anemia of chronic diseases is not caused by:
9. Anemia with acantocyte red blood cells causes
10. Antibodies to leukocyte antigens may cause the following post-transfusion reaction:
11. Aplastic crisis in hemolytic anemia associated with viral infection is usually caused by
12. Asplenia refers to the presence of peripheral blood smear
13. Basophils and mast cells contain basophilic granules that are similar in that they
14. Collections of lymphoid tissue (MALT) that guard mucosal surfaces include all the following, except:
15. Diagnostic test autoimmune hemolytic anemia with thermal antibody type is:
16. Diagnostic test hereditary spherocytosis is:
17. Each of the following laboratory methodologies is useful in distinguishing acute myeloid leukemia (AML) from acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), except
18. Extracellular matrix or stromal bone marrow support hematopoiesis and consists of all the following except glycoproteins
19. Gallstones in congenital hemolytic anemia are caused due
20. Hemolytic anemia is not caused by infections:
21. Heinz bodies are located in the following diseases
22. Hemolytic anemia caused by penicillin administration:
23. How do we define generalized lymphadenopathy?
24. Hypersplenism arises from all diseases except
25. If hemolytic anemia is suspected, the following test is indicated:
26. In addition to its lymphoid function, this organ holds a reservoir of platelets:
27. In the case of generalized lymphadenopathy, we prefer to extirpate the lymph node in the area:
28. In which area is palpable lymph node always pathological:
29. In which leukemia is Philadelphia (Ph) chromosome not present?
30. In which of the following diseases can Prussian blue staining demonstrate ringed sideroblasts in the bone marrow sample?
31. Interleukin-1 acts as an endogenous pyrogen and mediates secretion of growth factors by activated cells, all of the following except
32. Iron deficiency anemia can develop in all of the following clinical conditions except:
33. Iron deficiency may develop in all of the following clinical conditions except
34. Lymphadenopathy is defined as a change in:
35. Multiple myeloma affects the following body organs except:
36. Multiple myeloma classification is according to the criteria:
37. Multiple myeloma is a disease
38. Normal or increased bone marrow iron stores are located in all types mikrocytic hypochromic anemias except

39. Pancytopenia resulting from bone marrow failure may present clinically, except:
40. Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH) is diagnosed:
41. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria is caused by:
42. Patient with a deficiency of the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) will be instructed to cut out all the following except
43. Patient with autoimmune hemolytic anemia with thermal antibody type may be present following symptoms and laboratory findings except
44. Patient with blood group A Rh negat. in addition to the same group, may also receive a transfusion of erythrocytes:
45. Patient with hemoglobin 100 g / l, mean corpuscular volume 76 fl., Increased the total capacity of iron, low ferritin, what procedure you choose?
46. Phagocytosis is not a primary function
47. Risk factors for malignancy do not include:
48. Severe sickle cell disease is caused by the presence of:
49. Sort the proper development of white blood cell series
50. The cells that have a nucleus include:
51. The first step in the diagnosis of polycythemia is
52. The gold standard in the diagnostic approach of lymphadenopathy is:
53. The main function of the lymphatic system is:
54. The main hematopoietic main body of the fetus is
55. The main hematopoietic organ in an adult is:
56. The most severe and life-threatening post-transfusion reaction is:
57. The most suitable transfusion of erythrocytes during the planned operation is:
58. The normal size of the lymph node outside the inguinal area is less than:
59. The patient is considered to have essential thrombocythaemia (ET), when the platelet count is consistently greater than 1 million per microliter and is associated with
60. The primary factor that controls the erythropoietic activity is:
61. The spleen performs all of the following functions except
62. The universal donor for erythrocyte transfusion is the blood group:
63. To prevent the formation of anti-erythrocyte antibodies, the following is performed:
64. Treatment failure microcytic anemia to oral iron replacement may result in following conditions except
65. Urtical post-transfusion reactions are characterized by:
66. What do you test in suspected hemolytic anemia?
67. What does the term "hiatus leucemicus" in blood smear?
68. What does the term leukemoid reaction in blood smear?
69. What is not one of the indicative criteria for lymph node extirpation:
70. What of the following is not manifestation of mediastinal lymphadenopathy?
71. What phase does not describe chronic myeloid leukemia?
72. Which disease is not usually associated with lymphadenopathy:
73. Which hemoglobin is never present in a healthy individual:
74. Which of the following anemia responds best to erythropoietin:
75. Which of the following are not included in B-symptoms:
76. Which of the following blood groups is the least common?
77. Which of the following criteria must be met for the classification of multiple myeloma according to Durie-Salmon?
78. Which of the following FAB subtypes of myelodysplastic syndromes (MDSs) is associated with a good prognosis and prolonged clinical course?

79. Which of the following findings is specific for the diagnosis of alpha thalassemia patient who has symptomatic anemia?
80. Which of the following forms of red blood cell transfusion is best in elective surgery?
81. Which of the following is the largest solid lymphatic organ?
82. Which of the following is the standard in assessment of lymphoma staging?
83. Which of the following laboratory markers is not helpful in the diagnosis of lymphadenopathy:
84. Which of the following tests are not needed to be performed prior to erythrocyte transfusion:
85. Which of the following tests are quick and inexpensive to distinguish between chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), a reactive increase in the number of white blood cells in the inflammatory processes (leukemoid response)?
86. Which of the following transfusion reactions are the most difficult and life threatening?
87. Which of the following transfusion reactions can be caused by anti-HLA
88. Which of these cytokines is essential for T cell proliferation in immune answers?
89. Which specific marker is not used in the diagnosis of lymphoproliferative disease:
90. Which symptom is not typical for acute leukemia?