

GI Examination and History

1. **Odynophagia is one of the common GI symptoms, which of the following is FALSE regarding odynophagia?**
 - a) Odynophagia is pain on swallowing, often precipitated by drinking hot liquids.
 - b) It can be present with or without dysphagia.
 - c) May indicate esophageal ulceration or esophagitis from GERD, esophageal candidiasis, or esophageal cancer.
 - d) **It implies intact mucosal sensation.**
2. **A 20-year-old NNU medical student who has had abdominal pain for 3 days. It started at his umbilicus and was associated with nausea and vomiting. He was unable to find a comfortable position. Yesterday, the pain became more severe and constant. Now, he hesitates to walk, because any motion makes the pain much worse. It is localized just medial and inferior to his iliac crest on the right. Which of the following is most likely?**
 - a) Peptic ulcer
 - b) Cholecystitis
 - c) Pancreatitis
 - d) **Appendicitis**
3. **In patients with sudden onset of severe abdominal pain, rapidly progressing to become generalised and constant, you should think of:**
 - a) Perforation due to colorectal cancer, or diverticular disease.
 - b) A ruptured Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm.
 - c) Mesenteric infarction.
 - d) **All of the above.**
4. **Non-alimentary causes of abdominal pain include all of the following EXCEPT:**
 - a) Testicular torsion
 - b) Diabetic ketoacidosis
 - c) **Renal colic**
 - d) Myocardial infarction
 - e) Herpes zoster
5. **When taking a history of a patient with abdominal pain, the patient said that his pain is relieved by sitting upright, you should think of:**
 - a) Acute appendicitis.
 - b) Acute cholecystitis.
 - c) **Acute pancreatitis.**
 - d) Renal colic.
 - e) Peptic ulcer.
6. **Mr. Bilal, a 55-year-old man, presents with pain in his epigastrium which lasts for 30 minutes or more at a time and has started recently. Which of the following should be considered?**
 - a) Peptic ulcer
 - b) Pancreatitis
 - c) Myocardial ischemia
 - d) **All of the above**
7. **Which of the following we do NOT ask about for a vomitus:**
 - a) Color.
 - b) Content.
 - c) Smell.
 - d) Amount.
 - e) **Taste.**
8. **In patients with dysphagia, you should ask which of the following questions?**
 - a) Is it intermittent or progressive?
 - b) At which level you feel food sticks?
 - c) Is it recent or longstanding?
 - d) Associated with pain or heartburn or not?
 - e) **All of the above.**
9. **When taking history of a patient with a chief complaint of vomiting, you should ask about all of the following EXCEPT:**
 - a) The patient's medication.
 - b) **Taste of the vomitus.**
 - c) Association with meals.
 - d) Association with weight loss.
 - e) Color of the vomitus.
10. **Nausea typically accompany vomiting caused by all of the following gastrointestinal conditions EXCEPT:**
 - a) Cholecystitis.
 - b) Appendicitis.
 - c) **Dyspepsia.**
 - d) Gastroenteritis.
 - e) Hepatitis.
11. **A cause of vomiting without preceding nausea:**
 - a) Small bowel obstruction.
 - b) Gastroenteritis.
 - c) Cholecystitis.
 - d) **Raised intracranial pressure.**
 - e) None of the above.
12. **Samah was diagnosed with hypertension 10 years ago, she came to the hospital complaining of vomiting and headache, what is the most probable diagnosis?**

- a) Bowel obstruction
 - b) Increased Intracranial pressure**
 - c) esophagitis
 - d) Myocardial infarction
- 13. A cause of vomiting without preceding nausea:**
- a) Small bowel obstruction.
 - b) Gastroenteritis.
 - c) Cholecystitis.
 - d) Raised intracranial pressure.**
 - e) None of the above.
- 14. Mr. Mohammad is a 60-year-old man who presents with vomiting. He denies seeing any blood with emesis, which has been occurring for 2 days. He does note a dark, granular substance resembling the coffee left in the filter after brewing. What do you suspect?**
- a) Bleeding from a diverticulum
 - b) Bleeding from a peptic ulcer**
 - c) Bleeding from a colon cancer
 - d) Bleeding from cholecystitis
- 15. Constipation is caused by all of the following EXCEPT:**
- a) Colorectal cancer.
 - b) Irritable bowel syndrome.
 - c) Thyrotoxicosis.**
 - d) Hypercalcemia.
 - e) Immobility due to stroke.
- 16. Which of the following is true about abdominal pain?**
- a) Peptic ulcer pain is usually experienced in the hypogastrium
 - b) The pain of irritable bowel syndrome is usually well localized
 - c) The pain of esophagitis is usually retrosternal in site**
 - d) The pain of pancreatitis usually radiates to the groin
- 17. Which of the following is true about jaundice?**
- a) Pale stools and dark urine are characteristic of the jaundice of hemolytic anemia.
 - b) Normal stool color suggests obstructive jaundice.
 - c) Itching may be a sign of obstructive jaundice.**
 - d) Painful obstructive jaundice suggests cholangiosarcoma.
- 18. Dysgeusia means:**
- a) Foul smelling sensation.
 - b) Altered smelling sensation.
 - c) Altered taste sensation.**
 - d) Foul taste sensation.
- 19. You are palpating the abdomen and feel a small mass. Which of the following would you do next?**
- a) Ultrasound
 - b) Examination with the abdominal muscles tensed**
 - c) Surgery referral
 - d) Determine size by percussion
- 20. During the gastrointestinal system examination, you were examining the patient's cervical lymph nodes and noticed an enlargement of the left supraclavicular lymph nodes, this is termed:**
- a) Hoover's sign.
 - b) Troisier's sign.**
 - c) Rovsion's sign.
 - d) Murphy's sign.
- 21. The best site to look for jaundice is:**
- a) Upper part of the sclera**
 - b) Mucus membrane
 - c) Tongue
 - d) Lower part of sclera
 - e) Palmar creases
- 22. A sign of chronic iron deficiency in nails is:**
- a) Leukonychia
 - b) Koilonychia**
 - c) Splinter hemorrhage
 - d) Clubbing
- 23. Gastrointestinal causes of finger clubbing does NOT include:**
- a) Liver cirrhosis.
 - b) Gastroenteritis.**
 - c) Inflammatory bowel disease.
 - d) Malabsorption syndromes.
- 24. Astrexis in patient with suspected liver disease indicates:**
- a) Alcohol –induced liver disease.
 - b) Ascites.
 - c) Jaundice.
 - d) Hepatic encephalopathy.**
- 25. In a jaundiced patient, spider naevi, palmar erythema and ascites, which of the following is mostly suspected?**

- a) **Alcohol-induced chronic liver disease.**
- b) Obstructive jaundice due to pancreatic cancer.
- c) Cholangiosarcoma.
- d) All of the above.

26. Which of the following is true of hepatomegaly?

- a) Emphysema is a cause.
- b) The liver enlarges downwards from the left hypochondrium.
- c) **The presence of jaundice, spider naevi and palmar erythema suggest alcohol as a cause**
- d) The liver is usually resonant to percussion

27. Regarding palpation during gastrointestinal examination of a patient complaining of abdominal pain, which of the following should you do?

- a) Begin with light superficial palpation starting from the site of pain.
- b) Ask the patient to relax his abdominal muscles by lifting their head.
- c) **Observe the patient's face throughout the palpation for any sign of discomfort.**
- d) None of the above.

28. A pulsatile liver indicates a(an):

- a) Hepatocellular carcinoma.
- b) Alcoholic fatty liver disease.
- c) **Tricuspid regurgitation.**
- d) Right heart failure.

29. While gently palpating the right upper quadrant of a patient with abdominal pain during inspiration, the patient stopped the respiration abruptly and complained of an evoked pain, this is called:

- a) Rovsing's sign.
- b) **Murphy's sign.**
- c) Iliopsoas sign.
- d) Grey Turner's sign.

30. During the gastrointestinal examination, you have placed the stethoscope diaphragm to the right of the umbilicus and listened for 2 minutes with no audible bowel sounds, you may think of all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) **Bowel obstruction.**
- b) Paralytic ileus.
- c) Peritonitis.
- d) None of the above.

31. Which of the following is true about an abdominal mass?

- a) A pulsatile mass is always due to an aortic aneurysm

- b) An enlarged kidney is dull to percussion
- c) A left iliac fossa mass may be due to cecal cancer
- d) **Palpable liver does not always mean hepatomegaly**

32. Which of the following is a feature of an examination of a patient with peritonitis?

- a) Involuntary guarding.
- b) Rebound tenderness.
- c) Absent bowel sounds.
- d) Broad-like rigidity in generalized peritonitis.
- e) **All of the above.**

33. A young patient presents with a left-sided mass in her abdomen. You confirm that it is present in the left upper quadrant. Which of the following would support that this represents an enlarged kidney rather than her spleen?

- a) A palpable "notch" along its edge.
- b) A dullness on percussion.
- c) Mass moving inferiorly on inspiration.
- d) **A resonant on percussion.**

34. You are in the emergency room assessing a patient with abdominal pain and fever. You are performing an abdominal examination to assess for peritoneal signs. Which one of the following is NOT a peritoneal sign?

- a) Rebound tenderness
- b) Involuntary guarding
- c) Rigidity of the abdomen
- d) **Voluntary guarding**

35. A 15-year-old high school student presents to the clinic with a 1-day history of nausea and anorexia. He describes the pain as generalized yesterday, but today it has localized to the right lower quadrant. You palpate the left lower quadrant and the patient experiences pain in the right lower quadrant. What is the name of this sign?

- a) Psoas sign
- b) Murphy's sign
- c) **Rovsing's sign**
- d) Troisier's sign

36. A 40-year-old flight attendant presents to your office for evaluation of abdominal pain. It is worse after eating, especially if she has a meal that is spicy or high in fat. She has tried over-the-counter antacids, but they have not helped the pain. After examining her abdomen, you strongly suspect cholecystitis. Which sign on examination increases your suspicion for this diagnosis?

- a) Psoas sign
- b) Rovsing's sign
- c) Murphy's sign
- d) Grey Turner's sign

37. When the examiner's hand is placed on the patient's right knee and the patient is asked to raise his or her right thigh against the examiner's hand, if this process was painful, this is called:

- a) Psoas sign
- b) Rovsing's sign
- c) Murphy's sign
- d) Grey Turner's sign