



Gastrointestinal Pathology

Answer Key

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Section 1 – The Esophagus and Stomach

1) Indicate false statement regarding primary esophageal achalasia

- a) Achalasia will often start with having problems swallowing solid food
- b) Achalasia is characterized by decreased lower esophageal sphincter pressure**
- c) X-ray of the esophagus will show a bird's beak appearance
- d) Patients with esophageal achalasia will have an increased risk of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma

2) What is a characteristic feature of Barrett's Esophagus?

- a) It is a complication of chronic GERD
- b) It often presents with hematemesis
- c) The normal stratified, squamous epithelium is replaced to columnar epithelium.
- d) Barrett's esophagus does not cause increased risk of cancer.
- e) A and C is correct**

3) Place the appropriate actions into the cells:

- a) Inhibit synthesis of protective prostaglandins
- b) Decreased gastric blood flow → hypoxic tissue injury → weakened mucosal barrier
- c) Neutralize pH of mucosa
- d) Inhibit bicarbonate secretion
- e) Acts as a buffer, by removing protons diffusing into the mucosa
- f) Cause increased vagal stimulation which stimulates acid production in the stomach.
- g) Protects from acid secretion

Protecting factors	Action	Damaging factors	Action
Mucin	g)	NSAIDs	a)
Bicarbonate secretion	c)	H. Pylori	d)
Blood supply	e)	Ischemia	b)
		Increased intracranial pressure	f)

4) Indicate the true statement regarding peptic ulcer disease

- a) The ulcers are in most cases multiple
- b) Peptic ulcer disease often occurs in the younger population
- c) Nearly all peptic ulcers are associated with H.pylori infection, NSAID use and cigarette smoking**
- d) An ulcer does not cross the submucosa

5) Which of the following statement is false about gastric adenocarcinoma?

- a) It is the most common gastric malignancy
- b) Diagnosis is often made at an early stage**
- c) There are two types of gastric adenocarcinoma: intestinal type and diffuse type
- d) Antrum is the most common location of gastric adenocarcinoma

Section 2 – The Intestines

1) Indicate the false statement regarding inflammatory bowel disease

- a) Crohn's disease can cause lesions anywhere in the GI tract from mouth to anus
- b) Ulcerative colitis most commonly occurs in the ileocecum junction**
- c) Crohn's disease presents with multiple skip lesions
- d) Fistulas are more commonly seen in Crohn's disease compared to Ulcerative colitis
- e) A and B are false

2) Patient presents to gastroenterology department presenting with abdominal pain and blood in stools, on X-ray barium contrast a single large diverticula is present located in the epigastric region. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Hirschsprung Disease
- b) Diverticulitis
- c) Diverticulosis
- d) Whipple disease
- e) Meckel Diverticulum**

3) What disease is not associated with celiac disease?

- a) T-Cell lymphoma
- b) Sjogren's syndrome
- c) Thyroiditis
- d) Type II diabetes**
- e) Type I diabetes

4) Most common benign polyp of intestines?

- a) Adenomatous
- b) Hyperplastic**
- c) Juvenile
- d) Cystic
- e) Non of the above

5) What features are characteristic of colorectal cancer?

- a) Typically an adenocarcinoma
- b) "Apple core" appearance on imaging
- c) Iron deficiency anaemia
- d) Weight loss
- e) All of the above**

6) Indicate the correct statement regarding ischemic bowel disease

- a) Most commonly seen in premature infants
- b) Characterized by painless diarrhea
- c) Intestinal angina is a characteristic feature of acute mesenteric ischemia
- d) Most common location for ischemia is the splenic flexure
- e) None of the above**

Section 3 – The Liver and Gallbladder

1) Which of the following markers indicate loss of hepatocyte integrity?

- a) Alkaline phosphatase
- b) Alanine aminotransferase**
- c) Albumin
- d) Blood urea nitrogen
- e) g-glutamyl transpeptidase

2) What is the most common cause of liver cirrhosis?

- a) Viral hepatitis
- b) Genetic disease
- c) Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis
- d) Alcohol abuse**
- e) Vascular disease

3) Which of the following features are associated with alcoholic liver disease?

- a) Mallory bodies
- b) Hepatomegaly
- c) Macrovesicular steatosis
- d) Cirrhosis
- e) All of the above**

4) What does the serological marker anti-HBsAg indicate?

- a) Immunity**
- b) Window period
- c) Low infectivity
- d) Chronic infection
- e) a and b are correct

5) Which hepatitis virus is transmitted via fecal-oral transmission

- a) HAV
- b) HBV
- c) HCV
- d) HDV
- e) HEV
- f) HAV and HEV**
- g) HAV and HCV

6) Indicate the false sentence about genetic liver diseases:

- a) Hemochromatosis is caused by decreased hepcidin expression
- b) Wilson disease is associated with neuropsychiatric symptoms
- c) Women are more likely than men to get severe hemochromatosis**
- d) Hemochromatosis can cause amenorrhea and/or loss of libido

7) What is the most important cause of intrahepatic circulatory insufficiency?

- a) Peliosis hepatis
- b) Hepatic vein obstruction
- c) Sinusoidal occlusion

d) Cirrhosis

- e) Thrombosis

8) The risk factors for gallstones are generally remembered as: “Fat, Female, Fertile, Forty”, but there’s another important risk factor. What is it?

- a) Rapid weight gain

b) Rapid weight loss

- c) Diabetes
- d) Immunosuppression

9) Which hepatic neoplasm is associated with oral contraceptive pills?

- a) Cavernous hemangioma
- b) Focal nodular hyperplasia
- c) Nodular regenerative hyperplasia
- d) Hepatic adenoma
- e) Hepatocellular carcinoma

f) b and d

Section 4 – The Pancreas

1) Which pancreatic congenital anomaly results in a ring of pancreatic tissue surrounding the duodenum resulting in obstruction?

- a) Pancreatic agenesis
- b) Annular Pancreas**
- c) Ectopic pancreas
- d) Pancreas Divisum
- e) Congenital pancreatic cysts

2) What features are characteristic of Acute Pancreatitis?

- a) Acute epigastric pain radiating to the back
- b) Increased serum Lipase or amylase
- c) Decreased blood glucose
- d) Hypercalcemia leading to urinary stone formation
- e) A and B are correct**

3) Which morphological feature is not present in Chronic pancreatitis?

- a) Reduction in both size and quantity of acini
- b) Islets of Langerhans are destroyed**
- c) Obstruction of Pancreatic duct
- d) Parenchymal fibrosis
- e) All of the above are present

4) Indicate the true statement regarding serous adenomas?

- a) They are benign**
- b) More common in men
- c) Made up of columnar mucinous epithelium
- d) Has varying grades of dysplasia
- e) All of the above are true

5) Indicate the false statement regarding pancreatic carcinoma?

- a) Typically occurs in older patients
- b) Glands may be present that secrete mucin
- c) Most frequently located at the tail of the pancreas**
- d) Can lead to malabsorption and jaundice
- e) Has one of the worst prognoses of all cancers

6) Which of the following pancreatic diseases may result in malabsorption?

- a) Chronic pancreatitis
- b) Pancreatic carcinoma
- c) Annular pancreas
- d) Ectopic pancreas
- e) All of the above**

