

## PANCREAS

1. acute pancreatitis
  - a. may be caused by Helminth infection
  - b. causes hypercalcaemia
  - c. develop in 50% people with gallstones
  - d. leads to inhibition of elastase
  - e. involves acinar cell injury as a late event
  
2. Acute pancreatitis
  - a. Is associated with increased serum amylase without a rise in serum lipase
  - b. Occurs most often in later life
  - c. Occurs in about 5% people with gallstones
  - d. When associated with alcohol is not usually preceded by chronic pancreatitis
  - e. Is often associated with hypercalcaemia
  
3. Regarding pancreatitis
  - a. The 2<sup>nd</sup> commonest cause is infectious agents
  - b. Trypsin is implicated as an activator of the kinin system
  - c. Elastase is the only pancreatic enzyme that acts to limit pancreatitis
  - d. The chronic form is usually due to gallstones
  - e. Duct obstruction is not the mechanism of injury in alcoholic pancreatitis
  
4. In acute pancreatitis
  - a. Alcohol induced injury may be caused by defective intracellular transport
  - b. Trypsin does not have a central role
  - c. Hyperlipoproteinaemias (type I and V) are a common cause
  - d. Male to female ratio is 3:1 in biliary tract disease
  - e. Serum lipase is elevated in the first 12 hours
  
5. Regarding diabetes mellitus
  - a. Obesity results in the  $\beta$  cells of the islets of Langerhan becoming more responsive to decreased blood glucose
  - b. Obesity increases the number of insulin receptors in the insulin target organs of the body
  - c. Decreased sodium concentration is more important in the development of acidosis than the direct increase in ketoacids
  - d. Development of diabetes mellitus is unrelated to viral infection
  - e. Type II diabetes mellitus occurs in 60% cases

6. In the pathogenesis of IDDM
  - a. The  $\beta$  cell mass is normal
  - b. The cumulative concordance in identical twins is 20%
  - c. Only class I MHC molecules are involved
  - d. Viral infections play no role
  - e. 70-80% of patients have islet cell autoantibodies
  
7. IDDM
  - a. Involves mild  $\beta$  cell depletion
  - b. Has no islet cell autoantibodies
  - c. Is HLA-D linked
  - d. Has 90-100% concordance for twins
  - e. Has normal levels of blood insulin
  
8. The complications of chronic pancreatitis include all except
  - a. Duct obstruction
  - b. DIC
  - c. Pseudocyst
  - d. Malabsorption
  - e. Secondary diabetes
  
9. Chronic pancreatitis
  - a. Has equal prevalence between the sexes
  - b. Is predisposed to by hyperlipoproteinaemia
  - c. Does not commence until adulthood
  - d. Always has an identifiable precipitant
  - e. Always can be diagnosed by elevated amylase
  
10. In acute pancreatitis
  - a. The 2 commonest causes are most often seen in males
  - b. Pathogenesis does not include diuretic use
  - c. Is idiopathic in 40%
  - d. Can be caused by Ascaris
  - e. Is associated with hypocalcaemia
  
11. pancreatitis can be caused by all except
  - a. Coxsackie virus
  - b. frusemide
  - c. Henoch-Schonlein purpura induced ischaemia
  - d. Ascaris lumbricoides
  - e. Streptococci

12. type I diabetes is characterized by
- focal atrophy and amyloid deposits in islet of Langerhan
  - HLA – D linked
  - No anti-islet cells antibodies
  - Ketoacidosis rarely
  - Onset > 30yo
13. In acute pancreatitis
- Fat necrosis occurs in other intra-abdominal fatty depots
  - Trauma is the precipitating cause in 30%
  - Erythromycin has been implicated in severe cases
  - Kallikrein converts trypsin to activate the complement system
  - Alcohol is directly toxic to the islets of Langerhan
14. Type II diabetes is characterized by
- Onset in early adulthood
  - 50% concordance in twins
  - severe  $\beta$  cell depletion
  - Islet cell antibodies
  - Normal or increased blood insulin
15. In type I diabetes
- Associated organ-specific auto-immune disorders are common
  - A genetic susceptibility is not supported by the evidence
  - Finnish children have a 60-70 fold increased risk compared to Korean children
  - Influenza and varicella are suspected as initiator of the disease
  - Children who ingest cow's milk early in life have a lower incidence
16. In acute pancreatitis
- Less than 5% are idiopathic
  - 35% of patients with gallstones develop pancreatitis
  - gallstones are present in 80% cases
  - trypsin plays a central role in the activation of the kinin system
17. which of the following can occur in acute pancreatitis
- hypercalcaemia
  - glycosuria
18. diabetes is associated with
- carbuncles
  - mucormycosis
  - all of the above

19. pathogenesis of type I diabetes is associated with
- a. decreased insulin sensitivity
  - b. abnormal glukokinase activity
  - c. no antibodies found on diagnosis
  - d. auto immune insulinitis
  - e. twin concordance > 70%
20. which is characteristic of type II diabetes
- a. early insulinitis
  - b. not affected by pregnancy
  - c. decreased peripheral receptor sensitivity
  - d. less than 50% concordance in twins
  - e. 90% of patients displaying antibodies to insulin receptors within 1 year of diagnosis

#### ANSWERS

- 1. A
- 2. C
- 3. B
- 4. A
- 5. C
- 6. E
- 7. C
- 8. B
- 9. B
- 10. D?E
- 11. E
- 12. B
- 13. A
- 14. E
- 15. C
- 16. D
- 17. B
- 18. C
- 19. D
- 20. C