Gastritis_Ulcer.doc

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Зміст
A 17 y.o. boy complained of aching epigastric pain right after meal, heartburn and nausea. Stomach endoscopy revealed a large amount of mucus, hyperemia and edema of mucous membrane in gastric fundus with areas of atrophy. Make a diagnosis.

- Menetrier's disease
- Chronic gastritis of type C
- Chronic gastritis of type B
- Peptic ulcer of stomach
- Chronic gastritis of type A

What drugs can provoke exacerbation of chronic gastroduodenitis?

- Aspirin
- Diclophenac sodium
- Prednisolone
- All listed
- All answers are false

The most common cause of type B chronic gastritis is:

- Helicobacter pylori
- E.coli
- Klebsiella pneumoniae
- Shigella spp.
- Pyogenic streptococcus

Choose the correct endoscopic type of gastroduodenitis in children EXCEPT:

- Superficial
- Erosive
- Atrophic
- Hyperplastic
- Methaplastic

Choose one of the following answers, which can not cause upper gastrointestinal bleeding:

- Esophageal varices
- Rectal polyps
- Erosive gastritis
- Peptic ulcer of stomach
- All answers are false

In 12-years-old boy chronic gastroduodenitis is diagnosed. Among of the following answers choose one, that is not the factor of aggression for a stomach mucous membrane:

- Gastromucoprotein level
- Pancreatic enzymes
- Chloric acid
- Helicobacter pylori
- Duodenogastral reflux

Where is the pain in children with exacerbation of chronic gastroduodenitis localized?

- In epigastrium
- In left hypochondrium
- Round umbilical region
- In all of the above-mentioned regions
- All answers are false

What non invasive test is at necessary to take in children with chronic gastroduodenitis or with peptic ulcer disease to find Helicobacter pylori?

- Urea breath test
- Endoscopy
- Microscopy of biopsy material
- Urease testing of biopsy material
- Bacterial culture

Of the diagnostic tests available to detect H. pylori infection in children, which one of the following is the most appropriate and provide the most complete information on the disease process compared with other diagnostic tests?
Serology
- 13C-urea breath test
- Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy and biopsy
- Culture of gastric biopsy material
- Stool culture

Which pH of the antral secretion of the stomach is normal?
- Less than 1.5
- 1.5-2
- 2-4
- More than 5
- More than 10

A 17 y.o. boy who has been ill with duodenal ulcer for 7 years complains of getting a sense of heaviness in stomach after meal, foul-smelling eructation, vomiting, weight loss. Objectively: his state is relatively satisfactory, tissue turgor is diminished. On palpation the belly is soft, there are no symptoms of peritoneum irritation, "splashing sounds" in epigastrium. Defecation - once in 3 days. What complication corresponds with the patient's state and described clinical symptoms?
- Ulcer penetration
- Concealed ulcer perforation
- Stomach cancer
- Ulcerative pyloric stenosis
- Chronic pancreatitis

A 10-year-old boy has been having bellyaches for about 2 years. They occur at night as well as during the day. Occasionally, he vomits after the onset of pain. Occult blood has been found in his stool. His father also gets frequent stomachaches. The most likely diagnosis is:
- Appendicitis
- Meckel diverticulum
- Intussusception
- Peptic ulcer
- Pinworm infestation

A 10-year-old has complained for 1 month of intermittent epigastric pain that awakens him from sleep. He notes that eating food sometimes helps. He reports black stools during the prior week, and also admits that he has occasionally vomited frank blood. Choose the best initial diagnostic step in the evaluation of the patient's apparent gastrointestinal hemorrhage.
- Fiberoptic endoscopy
- Apt test
- Routine stool culture
- Barium enema
- No immediate intervention

A 12-year-old child is noted to be iron deficient. Upon questioning, his family reports several episodes of black stools. Which of the following is a likely explanation for his anemia?
- Increased demands for iron due to accelerated growth
- Appendicitis
- Infestation by hookworm
- Peptic ulcer
- Recurrent epistaxis

A 13-year-old child is hospitalized to a clinic with a diagnosis: Ulcer disease, phase of exacerbation. What diet must be used in complex therapy?
- №2
- №3
- №1
- №4
- №10

At 14-year-old boy diagnosed ulcer disease, phase of exacerbation, H.pylori associated variant. The first line ("triple") therapy did not effective. What from the following preparations is not included in the variant of therapy of the second line ("quadro" therapy)?
- Bismuth subcitrate
- Famotidine
A patient complains on epigastric pain, diminishing after eating, he has nausea and vomiting after the onset of pain, belch. What is the most probable pathogen that play a great role in development of this disease?
- Helicobacter pylori
- E. coli
- Pseudomonas aeruginosae
- Streptococcus pyogenes
- Staphylococcus aureus

A 13-year-old girl is hospitalized with ulcer disease, phase of exacerbation. She complains on acute severe pain in a stomach. A doctor at percussion of area of liver finds tympanitis. What complication is the most probable?
- Perforation of ulcer
- Right-side pneumothorax
- Emphysema of lungs
- Reverse location of all internal organs
- Flatulence

A 11-year-old girl is brought to the emergency room because of hematemesis. Her mother states that the child had complained on epigastric pain and had eaten very little the previous day. That morning she vomited several times, and at noon she vomited a large amount of coffee ground-like material. On the way to the hospital, the child became dizzy and upon arrival was carried into the examining room by her father. What of the following procedures should be performed expeditiously in the emergency room?
- Fiberoptic endoscopy to determine the site and cause of bleeding
- Insertion of a large-bore intravenous catheter for administration of fluid
- X-ray of abdomen
- Test for H. pylori
- No immediate intervention

Choose the correct dose of Amoxicillin in case of ulcer disease associated with H.pylori infection:
- 50 mg/kg daily
- 500 mg/kg daily
- 5 mg/kg daily
- 15 mg/kg daily
- 0.5 mg/kg daily

Choose the correct dose of Clarithromycin in case of ulcer disease associated with H.pylori infection:
- 50 mg/kg daily
- 500 mg/kg daily
- 5 mg/kg daily
- 15 mg/kg daily
- 0.5 mg/kg daily

Choose the correct dose of Tinidazole in case of ulcer disease associated with H.pylori infection:
- 50 mg/kg daily
- 200 mg/kg daily
- 5 mg/kg daily
- 20 mg/kg daily
- 0.5 mg/kg daily

Choose from the list of preparations the proton pump inhibitor:
- Omeprazole
- Bismuth subcitrate
- Ornidazole
- Maalox
- Famotidine

A 10-year-old girl is receiving nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory therapy for juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. She comes to your office complaining of severe epigastric abdominal pain and vomiting. Of the following,
the MOST likely cause of her symptoms is
- Gastroesophageal reflux disease
- Helicobacter pylori-associated gastritis
- Irritable bowel syndrome
- Pancreatitis
- Peptic ulcer disease