

Gastroenterologie

1. Capitol: Esofag **Mod de punctare:** A1 **Punctajul:** 10 In which cases odynophagia is NOT characteristic?

- a) Carcinoma with periesophageal involvement
 - b) Caustic damage of the esophagus
 - c) Herpes esophagitis
 - d) Pill-induced esophagitis
 - e) Uncomplicated reflux esophagitis
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2. Capitol: Esofag **Mod de punctare:** A1 **Punctajul:** 10 What type of therapy for achalasia is effective with clinical improvement in 60% of patients at 6 months?

- a) Balloon dilatation for reducing the basal lower esophageal sphincter pressure by tearing muscle fibers
 - b) Endoscopic intrasphincteric injection of botulinum toxin
 - c) Heller's extramucosal myotomy of the lower esophageal sphincter
 - d) Laparoscopic myotomy
 - e) Nitrates and calcium channel blockers
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3. Capitol: Esofag **Mod de punctare:** A1 **Punctajul:** 10 In which case long-term (24-48 h) esophageal pH recording is necessary?

- a) Only when the role of reflux in the symptom complex is unclear
 - b) Patients with no acid reflux
 - c) Patients with alkaline (bile) reflux
 - d) Peptic ulcer
 - e) Achalasia
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4. Capitol: Esofag **Mod de punctare:** A1 **Punctajul:** 10 The goal of gastro esophageal reflux disease treatment are NOT to provide:

- a) Healing of erosive esophagitis
 - b) Prevention of complications
 - c) Prevention of Barrett's esophagus
 - d) Eradication of Helicobacter pylori
 - e) Symptom relief
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5. Capitol: Esofag **Mod de punctare:** A1 **Punctajul:** 10 Which of the following is NOT among the aggressive factors in the pathogenesis of reflux esophagitis?

- a) Hydrochloric acid
 - b) Pepsin
 - c) Mucus
 - d) Duodenal secretion
 - e) Pancreatic secretion
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