

## CHAPTER 23. PANCREATITIS, SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

1. Which one of the following are common causes of acute pancreatitis?
  - A. Hypertension, gallstones, diabetes mellitus
  - B. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hypertriglyceridemia, medications
  - C. Ethanol abuse, gallstones, pregnancy
  - D. Hereditary predisposition, obesity, gallstones
  - E. Obesity, hypertension, hypertriglyceridemia
2. Complications of acute pancreatitis may include all of the following *except*:
  - A. Acute respiratory distress syndrome
  - B. Acute kidney injury
  - C. Abscess formation
  - D. Hypertension
  - E. Pancreatic infection
3. Which of the following are complications of chronic pancreatitis?
  - A. Ascites
  - B. Glucose intolerance
  - C. Malnutrition
  - D. Both B and C
4. Which of the following tests should be reviewed to work up a patient for pancreatitis?
  - A. Lipase, amylase, triglycerides
  - B. Amylase, serum calcium, hemoglobin
  - C. Triglycerides, hemoglobin, serum glucose
  - D. Alanine aminotransferase (ALT), lipase, serum magnesium

- E. Serum calcium, lipase, C-reactive protein
5. Which of the following is *not* an indicator that the patient may require transfer to an ICU?
- A. Systolic blood pressure less than 80 mm Hg
  - B. Multiple organ dysfunction
  - C. Temperature greater than 38°C with altered mental status
  - D. Respiratory rate greater than 35 breaths/min
  - E. Food intolerance
6. Initial treatment of acute pancreatitis should include:
- A. Enzyme supplementation
  - B. Fluid resuscitation
  - C. Empiric antibiotics
  - D. Full oral diet
  - E. Enrollment in alcohol abstinence counseling
7. Which of the following are risk factors for chronic pancreatitis?
- A. Obesity and race
  - B. Hypertension, enalapril use
  - C. Ethanol, tobacco, and enalapril use
  - D. Aspirin, ibuprofen, ethanol, and tobacco use
8. Which of the following bacteria are likely to be implicated in infected pancreatic necrosis?
- A. *Listeria monocytogenes*
  - B. *Haemophilus influenzae*
  - C. *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

- D. *Streptococcus agalactiae*
  - E. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
9. Which statement best describes the pathophysiology of chronic pancreatitis?
- A. Pancreatic necrosis secondary to damage to the pancreatic tissue
  - B. Autolysis of the pancreas secondary to early activation of pancreatic enzymes
  - C. An inflammatory process leading to endocrine and exocrine dysfunction secondary to diffuse scarring and fibrosis
  - D. Inflammation of the pancreas secondary to a predominantly neutrophilic inflammatory response
10. Differences between acute pancreatitis and chronic pancreatitis include which of the following?
- A. Serum creatinine is elevated in acute but not chronic pancreatitis
  - B. Serum thromboplastin is elevated in acute but not chronic pancreatitis
  - C. Serum creatine kinase (CK) is elevated in acute but not chronic pancreatitis
  - D. Serum amylase is elevated in acute but not chronic pancreatitis
  - E. Serum potassium is elevated in acute but not chronic pancreatitis
11. Which of the following treatments can decrease morbidity and mortality in acute pancreatitis?
- A. Famotidine
  - B. Atropine
  - C. Weight loss
  - D. Ethanol cessation
  - E. Pancreatic enzyme supplementation

12. Which of the following interventions has *not* been shown to decrease pain in chronic pancreatitis?
- A. Opioids such as morphine
  - B. Proton pump inhibitors
  - C. Ethanol cessation
  - D. Avoidance of fatty meals
  - E. Smoking cessation
13. What would be a suitable starting prescription for pancreatic enzyme supplementation in a 23-year-old woman with cystic fibrosis weighing 45 kg who presents with steatorrhea greater than 15 g/day)?
- A. Creon 12,000: 2 capsules orally before meals, 1 capsule orally before snacks
  - B. Zenpep 15,000: 3 capsules orally before meals, 1 capsule orally before snacks
  - C. Creon 24,000: 1 capsule orally before meals and snacks
  - D. Pancreaze 21,000: 4 capsules orally before meals and 2 capsules before snacks
  - E. Creon 3000: 8 capsules orally before meals and 4 capsule before snacks
14. Which of the following statements best describes acute pancreatitis?
- A. Acute pancreatitis is most commonly caused by an infectious process
  - B. Patients with acute pancreatitis should receive total parenteral nutrition for at least 7 days, even if they are able to tolerate an enteral diet, to allow time for the inflammation to subside
  - C. Acute pancreatitis may lead to pancreatic necrosis within the first 2 weeks of presentation
  - D. Patients presenting with acute pancreatitis should be fluid restricted

E. Patients with acute pancreatitis often present with coffee-ground emesis and dark maroon stools

15. Fluid resuscitation should include:

- A. Albumin 25% 100-mL bolus infusion
- B. Lactated Ringer's 2-L bolus infusion
- C. D<sub>5</sub>W + 0.9% NaCl infused at 125 mL/hour
- D. 0.45% NaCl 2-L bolus infusion

### ANSWERS

1. C

2. D

3. D

4. A

5. E

6. B

7. C

8. C

9. C

10. D

11. D

12. B

13. A

14. C

15. B