
What is the most common cause of acute pancreatitis?

- Smoking
- Shock
- Idiopathic
- Azathioprine
- Biliary tract disease

Which of the following is NOT part of the pathophysiology of acute

- Inflammation due to the activation of pancreatic enzymes
- Obstruction at the gastric pylorus
- Retrograde flow of bile and pancreatic juices
- Accumulation of bile and pancreatic juices
- Obstruction at the ampulla of Vater

Which of the following is NOT a typical symptom of acute pancreatitis?

- Epigastric pain radiating to the back
- Murphy sign
- Vomiting
- Nausea
- Diarrhea

What are the warning signs of acute pancreatitis? Select all that apply.

- Hematochezia
- Cullen sign
- Murphy sign
- Hematuria
- Grey-Turner sign

What percentage of acute pancreatitis cases may have normal imaging?

- 90%
 - 20%
 - 10%
 - 60%
 - 30%
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Which of the following is NOT a typical presenting symptom of chronic pancreatitis?

- Pain radiating to the pelvis
 - Recurrent abdominal pain
 - Steatorrhea
 - Nausea
 - Malnutrition
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What are the typical values of amylase and lipase in patients with chronic pancreatitis?

- Normal amylase, normal lipase
 - Elevated amylase, elevated lipase
 - Normal amylase, decreased lipase
 - Elevated amylase, normal lipase
 - Decreased amylase, normal lipase
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What is a dietary recommendation for patients with chronic pancreatitis?

- Large, infrequent, low-fat meals
 - Small, infrequent, low-fat meals
 - Large, infrequent, low-carbohydrate meals
 - Small, frequent, low-carbohydrate meals
 - Small, frequent, low-fat meals
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Which of the following is NOT true about hyperosmolar hyperglycemic syndrome?

- Glucose levels can be over 1,000 mg/dl
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