

Quiz 5

A 28-year-old male presents with symptoms of bloody diarrhea, abdominal pain, and tenesmus. A colonoscopy reveals a continuous segment of inflammation and superficial ulceration in the rectosigmoid area. A biopsy of the involved segment shows a significant presence of lymphocytic and macrophage-rich infiltrates. Based on the clinical presentation and findings, which demographic group(s) is/are most commonly affected by this condition?

Children and young teenagers

Late teens and young adults, and adults 50-70

years Middle-aged women over 40

Elderly individuals over the age of 75

An older adult patient with a long history of tobacco and alcohol use presents with progressive dysphagia, unintentional weight loss, and a history of heartburn. A barium swallow shows irregular narrowing and mucosal irregularities in the lower esophagus. What is the most likely cause of the patient's progressive dysphagia?

Eosinophilic esophagitis

Gastroesophageal reflux

disease Esophageal stricture

Infectious esophagitis

A 45-year-old male patient presents with recurrent, severe abdominal pain that worsens after consuming alcohol or eating. The pain is often relieved by leaning forward. He also describes having fatty, greasy, and oily stools, associated with weight loss. What condition is most likely responsible for these symptoms?

Chronic cholecystitis

Acute pancreatitis

Chronic pancreatitis

Peptic ulcer disease

An older adult man presents with fever, epigastric pain, and jaundice. His laboratory tests reveal a predominantly conjugated (direct) hyperbilirubinemia. An ultrasound shows evidence of common bile duct obstruction and gallstones. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Acute cholangitis

Alcoholic liver disease

Chronic pancreatitis

Acute hepatitis

A young adult woman with no significant past medical history presents with dysuria, urgency, and suprapubic discomfort. She reports that these symptoms appeared suddenly 3 days after her most recent episode of sexual intercourse and have persisted for the last two days. Her physical examination is unremarkable, and urinalysis shows pyuria and bacteriuria. What is the most likely major contributor to the pathogenesis of her condition?