1050. All of the following increase gastric secretion EXCEPT:

a. gastrin
   *Gastrin stimulates gastric secretion. Please choose another answer.*

b. somatostatin
   *Somatostatin inhibits gastric secretion.*

c. histamine
   *Histamine stimulates gastric secretion. Please choose another answer.*

d. gastric distension
   *Gastric distension increases gastric secretion through the action of acetylcholine. Please choose another answer.*

e. amino acids
   *Chemical stimuli, particularly from amino acids, (particularly alanine) and peptides, increase gastric secretion through release of acetylcholine. Please choose another answer.*

Correct answer is: b

Digestive System: GI Secretion: Regulation of Gastric Secretion.
Reference: page 468

1053. Increased secretion of which of the following electrolytes from the intestinal epithelium is the underlying cause of secretory diarrhea?

a. chloride
   *Probably the most extreme and prototypical example of altered secretion is provided by cholera toxin, which can produce as much as 10 to 12 L of diarrheal fluid per day, specifically by increasing active transport of chloride into the crypts of Lieberkühn.*

b. sodium
   *Altered sodium secretion is not the etiology of secretory diarrhea. Please choose another answer.*

c. bicarbonate
   *Altered secretion of bicarbonate does not produce secretory diarrhea. Please choose another answer.*

d. potassium
   *Altered potassium is not the etiology of secretory diarrhea. Please choose another answer.*

e. iron
   *Altered iron secretion does not produce diarrhea. Please choose another answer.*

Correct answer is: a

Reference: page 467
1054. Which of the following peptide hormones does not have a trophic effect on the intestinal mucosa?

a. neurotensin
   Neurotensin exerts a trophic effect on small bowel and colonic mucosa. Please choose another answer.

b. peptide YY
   Peptide YY has been shown to stimulate growth of small bowel mucosa. Please choose another answer.

c. enteroglucagon
   Enteroglucagon has a potent trophic effect on small bowel mucosa. Please choose another answer.

d. epidermal growth factor
   Epidermal growth factor stimulates growth of intestinal mucosa. Please choose another answer.

e. somatostatin
   Somatostatin inhibits growth of intestinal mucosa.

Correct answer is: e

Digestive System: GI Hormones.
Reference: page 455

1062. The jejunum is the primary site for the absorption all of the following EXCEPT:

a. bile salts
   This statement is false. Bile salts are absorbed in the distal ileum.

b. vitamin B1
   This statement is true. The water soluble vitamins are absorbed in the proximal small bowel. Please choose another answer.

c. protein
   This statement is true. The breakdown products of protein are absorbed predominantly in the proximal small bowel. Please choose another answer.

d. calcium
   This statement is true. Luminal electrolytes are predominantly absorbed in the proximal small bowel. Please choose another answer.

e. fats
   The breakdown products of fats are absorbed predominantly in the proximal small bowel. Please choose another answer.

Correct answer is: a

Digestive System: Digestion and Absorption: Fats.
Reference: page 475
1063. Trypsinogen is activated by:
   a. chymotrypsin
      Please choose another answer.
   b. elastase
      Please choose another answer.
   c. pepsin
      Please choose another answer.
   d. **enterokinase**
      Active trypsin is formed from the proteolytically inactive trypsinogen by the action of
      enterokinase a brush border enzyme.
   e. enteroglucagon
      Enteroglucagon is a GI hormone. Please choose another answer.
   Correct answer is: d
   Digestive System: Digestion and Absorption: Proteins.
   Reference: page 475

752. Specific enzymes synthesized in acinar cells and released into the pancreatic ductal system include
all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. Ribonuclease
      This enzyme is produced by the pancreatic acinar cell.
   b. Chymotrypsin
      This enzyme is produced by the pancreatic acinar cell.
   c. Procarboxypeptidase B
      This enzyme is produced by the pancreatic acinar cell.
   d. **Enterokinase**
      This is the enzyme liberated from the duodenal mucosa that activates chymotrypsin to trypsin. It
      is not produced by the acinar cells.
   e. Colipase
      This enzyme is produced by the pancreatic acinar cell.
   Correct answer is: d
   Pancreatic Function - Exocrine.
   Reference: page 504
755. The most common benign neoplasm of the liver is:
   a. Hepatocyte adenoma
      N/A
   b. Hemangioma
      Reference: Benign Tumors.
   c. Focal nodular hyperplasia
      N/A
   d. Bile duct adenoma
      N/A
   e. Teratoma
      N/A
Correct answer is: b
Benign Tumors
Reference: page 512

756. The most common malignant neoplasm found in the liver is:
   a. Hepatoma
      N/A
   b. Cholangiocarcinoma
      N/A
   c. Hepatoblastoma
      N/A
   d. Metastatic carcinoma
      Reference: Neoplasms - Malignant.
   e. Angiosarcoma
      N/A
Correct answer is: d
Neoplasms - Malignant.
Reference: page 512
775. Operative intervention for acute pancreatitis may be indicated in each of the following circumstances EXCEPT:
   a. Pancreatic sepsis.  
   This is an indication for operative intervention.  
   b. Hypocalcemia  
   The treatment of hypocalcemia associated with acute pancreatitis is the intravenous infusion of calcium. There is no evidence that debridement of the acute pancreatic process improves serum calcium levels. Reference: Acute Pancreatitis.  
   c. Deterioration of clinical status  
   This is an indication for operative intervention.  
   d. Uncertainty of diagnosis  
   This is an indication for operative intervention.  
   e. Correction of associated biliary tract disease  
   This is an indication for operative intervention.  
   Correct answer is: b  
   Acute Pancreatitis.  
   Reference: page 523

779. Pancreatic ascites typically presents with:
   a. Hypotension and mental deterioration  
   Hypotension and mental deterioration are more commonly seen in patients bleeding from esophageal varices with underlying liver disease. This is not the typical presentation for patients with pancreatic ascites.  
   b. Bleeding esophageal varices  
   Although bleeding esophageal varices can be seen associated with ascites, the ascites is almost always secondary to hepatic failure. There is no relationship between pancreatic ascites and bleeding esophageal varices.  
   c. Encephalopathy  
   Encephalopathy is associated with liver failure and increased nitrogenous products being absorbed into the circulation. There is no relationship between pancreatic ascites and encephalopathy.  
   d. Painless abdominal enlargement  
   Pancreatic ascites is almost always associated with a disruption of the pancreatic duct and leakage of inactivated pancreatic enzyme and fluid into the abdominal cavity. Since the enzymes have not been activated, they do not cause inflammation.  
   e. Grey-Turner's sign  
   This is a blue discoloration of the flanks frequently seen with retroperitoneal blood or, in the case of pancreatitis, bleeding into the retro peritoneum secondary to pancreatic digestion of this area.  
   Correct answer is: d  
   Pancreatic Duct Disruption  
   Reference: page 525