

Answers to Gastroenterology Quiz

1. A – Autoimmune pancreatitis – Characteristic sausage shaped pancreas is seen on CT abdomen. IgG4 would be typically raised in AIP and these patients respond well to steroids and are a treatable cause of recurrent pancreatitis.
2. E – Wilson's disease – Characteristic sun flower cataracts are seen on slit lamp examination. Serum caeruloplasmin should be done in all unexplained liver disease in patients less than 40 years.
3. E – Microscopic colitis – thick collagen band is seen in on histology in a patient on statins. Colonoscopy and biopsy should be performed in all patients presenting with chronic diarrhoea even in macroscopically normal colon mucosa to diagnoses microscopic colitis, which can be treated with oral budesonide.
4. A – IPMN – typical EUS appearance of a cyst communicating with the pancreatic duct and cyst fluid analysis of high amylase and CEA are typical of IPMN. EUS is able to characterize lesions accurately in the pancreas and in and adjacent to the upper gastrointestinal tract.
5. B – Gastric antral vascular ectasia – water melon stomach seen in the gastric antrum and can be effectively treated with argon plasma coagulation during endoscopy.



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