



# PTS Reading Week Question Series 2020

## Day 3- GI and Haematology

### *Andrew Maud*

#### GI QUESTIONS / 41

1. Simon, a 57-year-old banker, comes in to the surgery complaining of pain immediately below the ribs. After a taking a history, he tells you the pain is typically worse at night and when he's hungry but has found that a glass of milk seems to help. He had a MI 3 years ago and takes aspirin daily. What is this history suggestive of? (3)
2. A hernia is a mechanical cause of intestinal obstruction, name 3 common sites of hernias? (3)
3. A doctor is performing an abdominal examination of a patient with suspected bowel obstruction. When they percuss an area of the bowel they hear tympanic sounds. What does this indicate as to the contents of the bowel in this area? (1)
4. What 3 factors would you consider when deciding whether to perform an operation for oesophageal cancer? (3)
5. Describe 3 differences between Ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease? (6)
6. Patients with Crohn's disease are often treated with long term steroids. What are 2 side effects this may have? (2)
7. Other than to digest food give 3 functions of the stomach. (3)
8. A 65-year-old woman presents to A&E with a 2-day history of progressive Right Upper Quadrant pain that she rates as 9/10. She reports experiencing fever, and being unable to eat or drink due to nausea and abdominal pain at baseline, exacerbated by food ingestion. Her pain is not relieved by bowel movement and is not related to food. She has not recently taken antibiotics, nor does she use non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) or drink alcohol. On examination, she is febrile at 39.4°C; seated BP is 97/58 mmHg; standing BP is 76/41 mmHg. She seems confused. Jaundice. What can this specific set of symptoms be classified as? (4)
9. Define Malabsorption (2)
10. Which three medications are given to manage a H.Pylori Infection in a patient with dyspepsia? (3)

PTS- Reading Week Question Series 2020- **Andrew Maud**

This is a revision resource *created by students for student* for revision purposes only  
Upload your scores and feedback on the google form <https://forms.gle/Vdc4LpeH1MCXnpEm6>



11. A patient presents with slate-grey skin, several signs of chronic liver disease and a ferritin level > 1mg. What is their diagnosis? (2)
12. Describe the pain of a patient suffering from appendicitis? (2)
13. A patient with malaria has just been diagnosed with Jaundice. What type of jaundice are they most likely to have developed given their condition? Describe the colour of their urine and stools. (3)
14. Name two antibodies involved in coeliac disease? (2)
15. Which types of Hepatitis are typically spread by foecal-oral transmission? (2)

### **Haematology QUESTIONS / 31**

1. Define Anaemia, (no values needed) (2)
2. Give 3 causes of Macrocytic Anaemia (3)
3. What is the cause of Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia? (3)
4. What is the main distinguishing feature between Hodgkin's and Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma? (2)
5. Give the name of the staging used in Hodgkin's lymphoma and describe a patient who is diagnosed with Stage IIIB. (5)
6. John, a 56 year-old male, is recovering chemotherapy treatment for his Acute Myeloid Leukaemia. You perform a blood test which reveals hyperkalaemia, hyperuricemia, hyperphosphatemia, hypocalcaemia.
  - I. What condition has John developed? (1)
  - II. How might hyperkalaemia present itself on an ECG? (3)
  - III. How will you treat this condition? (2)
7. Tom, a 6-year old boy, comes into the children's hospital. His mum tells you that Tom has missed the past 3-4 days of school with a chesty cough which you see in his notes is as a result of a recent chest infection. She has brought him in because of having 4 spontaneous nose bleeds that afternoon. Tom appears tired and on examination has swollen lymph nodes.
  - I. What is your suspected diagnosis? (2)
  - II. What would you expect to see on a blood film to confirm this diagnosis? (1)
8. What are the 2 features required for a diagnosis of febrile neutropenia? (2)
9. Why do patients with myeloma experience bone loss? (2)
10. Rituximab can be used in the treatment of certain leukaemias. What type of drug is Rituximab and what specifically does it target? (3)

#### **PTS- Reading Week Question Series 2020- Andrew Maud**

This is a revision resource *created by students for student* for revision purposes only  
Upload your scores and feedback on the google form <https://forms.gle/Vdc4LpeH1MCXnpEm6>



## GI ANSWERS / 41

1. *Simon, a 57-year-old banker, comes in to the surgery complaining of pain immediately below the ribs. After a taking a history, he tells you the pain is typically worse at night and when he's hungry but has found that a glass of milk seems to help. He had a MI 3 years ago and takes aspirin daily. What is this history suggestive of?*
  - Duodenal (2) Ulcer (1)
  
2. *Hernia is a type mechanical intestinal obstruction, name 3 sites where you might see a hernia? (1 mark per correct answer- max 3)*
  - Inguinal (direct/indirect),
  - Femoral,
  - Umbilical,
  - Incisional (site of previous surgical incision)
  
3. *A doctor is performing an abdominal examination of a patient with suspected bowel obstruction. When they percuss an area of the bowel they hear tympanic sounds. What does this indicate is the contents of the bowel in this area?*
  - Air/Gas (1)
  
4. *What 3 factors would you consider when deciding whether to perform an operation for oesophageal cancer?*
  - Is the patient medically fit / age / co-morbidities (1)
  - Has the cancer spread? / Metastasis / Severity of the cancer (1)
  - Is the cancer resectable (1)
  
5. *Describe 3 differences between Ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease? (6) (1 mark per correct answer- max 6)*
  - Location: UC- Large Bowel Only (1), Crohn's anywhere in GI tract (1)
  - Appearance: UC= continuous (1) Crohn's patchy/ skip lesions (1)
  - Histology: UC- mucosa only (1) Crohn's- transmural (1)
  - Granulomatous: UC not (1) Crohn's is (1)
  - Serology: UC 70% ANCA (1) Crohn's 70% ASCA (1)
  -
  
6. *Patients with Crohn's disease are often put on long term steroids. What are 2 side effects this may have? (1 mark per correct answer- max 2)*
  - Weight Gain (1)
  - Decreased Density of Bone / Osteoporosis (1)
  - Increased risk of infection / Immunosuppression (1)
  - Hyperglycaemia (1) / Link to causing DM+ HTN (1)
  - Effects growth (caution use in younger people) (1)
  - Skin Thinning (1)
  - Fluid Retention / Oedema (1)
  
7. *Other than to digest food give 3 functions of the stomach. (1 mark per correct answer- max 3)*
  - Kill Microbes/Bacteria (1)
  - Secrete intrinsic factor / enable B12 absorption (1)
  - Store and/or Mix food (1)
  - Secrete and active proteases (1)
  - Produce stomach acid (1)
  - Regulate emptying into the duodenum (1)

**PTS- Reading Week Question Series 2020- Andrew Maud**

This is a revision resource *created by students for student* for revision purposes only  
Upload your scores and feedback on the google form <https://forms.gle/Vdc4LpeH1MCXnpEm6>



8. A 65-year-old woman presents to A&E with a 2-day history of progressive Right Upper Quadrant pain that she rates as 9/10. She reports experiencing fever, and being unable to eat or drink due to nausea and abdominal pain at baseline, exacerbated by food ingestion. Her pain is not relieved by bowel movement and is not related to food. She has not recently taken antibiotics, nor does she use non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) or drink alcohol. On examination, she is febrile at 39.4°C; seated BP is 97/58 mmHg; standing BP is 76/41 mmHg. She seems confused. Jaundice. What can this specific set of symptoms be classified as?
  - Reynold's pentad (2) of ascending cholangitis (2)
  
9. Define malabsorption.
  - Inadequate absorption of nutrients/food (1) in/by the small intestines (1)
  
10. Which three medications are given to manage a H.Pylori Infection in a patient with dyspepsia?
  - Amoxicillin (1)
  - Clarithromycin (1)
  - Omeprazole (not just PPI!) (1)
  
11. A patient presents with slate-grey skin, several signs of chronic liver disease and a ferritin level > 1mg. What is their diagnosis?
  - Haemochromatosis (2)
  
12. Describe the pain of a patient suffering from appendicitis?  
Initially a diffuse pain around the centre of the abdomen/umbilicus (1) then localises to the right iliac fossa (1)
  
13. A patient with malaria has just been diagnosed with Jaundice. What type of jaundice are they most likely to have developed given their condition? Describe the colour of their urine and stools.
  - Pre-Hepatic Jaundice (1)
  - Urine Normal /Yellow /Clear (1)
  - Stool Normal / Brown (1)
  
14. Name two antibodies involved in coeliac disease?
  - IgA Tissue Transglutaminase (tTg) (1)
  - IgA Anti-Endomysial (EMA) (1)
  
15. Which types of Hepatitis are typically spread by foecal-oral transmission?
  - A (1)
  - E (1)

**PTS- Reading Week Question Series 2020- Andrew Maud**

This is a revision resource *created by students for student* for revision purposes only  
Upload your scores and feedback on the google form <https://forms.gle/Vdc4LpeH1MCXnpEm6>



## Haematology ANSWERS/ 31

1. *Define Anaemia (no values needed).*
  - Low Hb Concentration (1) due to reduced cell mass or increased plasma volume (1)
  
2. *Give 3 causes of Macrocytic Anaemia- (1 mark per correct answer- max 3)*
  - B12/Folate Deficiency (1)
  - Alcohol excess/liver disease (1)
  - Hypothyroidism (1)
  - Immunosuppressive (e.g azathioprine) (1)
  - Myelodysplasia (1)
  - Reticulocytosis (1)
  
3. *What is the cause of Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia?*

Translocation (1) of a gene between chromosome 9 and 22 (1) leading to Philadelphia chromosome (1)
  
4. *What is the main distinguishing feature between Hodgkin's and Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma?*
  - In Hodgkin's (1) Presence of Reed-Sternberg Cells (1) OR In Non-Hodgkin's (1) an Absence of Reed-Sternberg Cells (1)
  
5. *Give the name of the staging used in Hodgkin's lymphoma and describe a patient who is diagnosed with Stage III B.*
  - Ann Arbor Staging (1)
  - Multiple lymph nodes affected (1)
  - Above and below the diaphragm (1)
  - Presence of B symptoms (1) E.g Weight loss, Loss of appetite, night sweats (1)
  
6. *John, a 56 year-old male, is recovering chemotherapy treatment for his Acute Myeloid Leukaemia. You perform a blood test which reveals hyperkalaemia, hyperuricemia, hyperphosphatemia, hypocalcaemia.*
  - I. *What condition has John developed?*

*Tumour Lysis Syndrome (1)*
  
  - II. *How might hyperkalaemia present itself on an ECG?*

*Loss of P-waves (1), Broad/Wide QRS Complex (1), Tall-tended T waves (1)*
  
  - III. *How will you treat this condition?*

*Aggressive Hydration/ IV Fluids (1), Medication to decrease uric acid (1), Replacement of Electrolyte Balance (e.g via dialysis) (1)*
  
7. *Tom, a 6-year old boy, comes into the children's hospital. His mum tells you that Tom has missed the past 3-4 days of school with a chesty cough which you see in his notes is as a result of a recent chest infection. She has brought him in because of having 4 spontaneous nose bleeds that afternoon. Tom appears tired and on examination has swollen lymph nodes.*
  - I. *What is your suspected diagnosis?*

*Acute (1) Lymphoblastic Leukaemia (1) (not just ALL!)*
  
  - II. *What would you expect to see on a blood film to confirm this diagnosis?*

*High concentration of blast cells / >20% blast cells (1)*

### PTS- Reading Week Question Series 2020- Andrew Maud

This is a revision resource *created by students for student* for revision purposes only

Upload your scores and feedback on the google form <https://forms.gle/Vdc4LpeH1MCXnpEm6>



8. *What are the 2 features required for a diagnosis of febrile neutropenia? (2)*
- Temperature > 38°C (1)
  - Absolute Neutrophil Count < 1 (1 mark)
9. *Why do patients with myeloma experience bone loss?*
- Myeloma leads to cytokines stimulating osteoclasts (1) and inhibiting osteoblasts (1)
10. *Rituximab is can be used in the treatment of certain leukaemias. What type of drug is Rituximab and what specifically does it target?*
- Monoclonal Antibody (1)
  - CD20 protein on the surface of (1) B cells (1)

[Summary Page on Next Page]

**PTS- Reading Week Question Series 2020- Andrew Maud**

This is a revision resource *created by students for student* for revision purposes only  
Upload your scores and feedback on the google form <https://forms.gle/Vdc4LpeH1MCXnpEm6>



# Summary Page

## Set Goals.

Work smart to achieve them.

Reflect. Adapt. Succeed

### GI Questions:

<b>Question</b>	<b>Theme</b>	<b>Correct?</b>
1	Duodenal Ulcer	
2	Hernia	
3	Bowel Obstruction	
4	Upper GI CA	
5	UC vs Crohn's	
6	Pharmacology- Steroid SEs	
7	Physiology of Stomach	
8	Ascending Cholangitis	
9	Malabsorption	
10	Dyspepsia	
11	Hemochromatosis	
12	Appendicitis	
13	Jaundice	
14	Coeliac Disease	
15	Hepatitis	

**GI Score / 41:**

**\*\*Upload to Google Form\*\***

**Area to Focus on next:**

### Haem Questions:

<b>Question</b>	<b>Theme</b>	<b>Correct?</b>
1	Anaemia	
2	Microcytic Anaemia	
3	Leukaemia – CML	
4	Lymphoma	
5	Lymphoma	
6 i)	Tumour Lysis Syndrome	
6 ii)	Hyperkalaemia ECG	
6 iii)	Tumour Lysis Syndrome Tx	
7 i)	Leukaemia- ALL	
7 ii)	Leukaemia- ALL Ix	
8	Febrile Neutropenia	
9	Myeloma	
10	Pharmacology- Rituximab	

**Haem Score / 31:**

**\*\*Upload to Google Form\*\***

**Area to Focus on:**

Upload Scores to Google Form → <https://forms.gle/Vdc4LpeH1MCXnpEm6>

PTS- Reading Week Question Series 2020- **Andrew Maud**

This is a revision resource *created by students for student* for revision purposes only

Upload your scores and feedback on the google form <https://forms.gle/Vdc4LpeH1MCXnpEm6>