CME Exam 2: A Small Complaint

Test ID No.: gastro00412  Contact hours: 1.0  Expiration Date: January 31, 2022

Question 1:

A 58-year-old man presents for esophagogastroduodenoscopy to evaluate iron deficiency anemia and is found to have a mass in his duodenum. Considering the prevalence for different small intestine tumors, which diagnosis is most likely to be the result from the pathology laboratory?

a. Gastrointestinal stromal tumor.
c. Adenocarcinoma.
d. Immunoproliferative small intestinal disease lymphoma.

Question 2:

A 49-year-old woman underwent endoscopy and was found to have adenocarcinoma in the third part of the duodenum. A computed tomography (CT) scan was negative for distant metastasis or worrisome lymph nodes. She is contemplating her new diagnosis of stage II duodenal adenocarcinoma. Which of the following is the most appropriate plan to offer her for treatment of her disease?

a. Surgical resection alone.
b. Chemotherapy alone.
c. Surgical resection followed by adjuvant chemotherapy.
d. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy and radiation.

Question 3:

A 58-year-old man with Crohn’s disease presents to clinic with right lower quadrant abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting. Owing to a suspected flare, he is started on prednisone. When there is no improvement in his abdominal pain, a CT scan is ordered and shows a thickened ileocecal valve and signs consistent with proximal dilation. A colonoscopy is therefore done, showing a nontraversable mass at the ileocecal valve. Biopsies of the tumor show moderately well-differentiated mucin-producing malignant-appearing cells with scattered endocrine cells. What type of neoplasm is this most likely to be?

a. Adenocarcinoma.
b. Gastrointestinal stromal tumor.
c. Lymphoma.
d. Sarcoma.

Question 4:

A 39-year-old woman presents to the hospital with symptoms consistent with small bowel obstruction; she undergoes imaging suggestive of a duodenal mass. Upper endoscopy with biopsies of the mass reveal duodenal adenocarcinoma. In addition to a complete staging workup with imaging and endoscopy, as well as taking a careful history of familial malignancies, what other testing is indicated in her?

a. CA-125.
b. Microsatellite instability.
c. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate.
d. Colonoscopy.
Question 5:

A 72-year-old woman is admitted to the hospital with melena; she is noted to have a palpable left paraumbilical mass. She receives a transfusion of packed red blood cells, and undergoes upper endoscopy with no significant findings. The bleeding eventually resolves. A CT scan with intravenous contrast is obtained and shows a jejunal mass, with proximal small bowel dilation. After further workup, she is found to have metastatic jejunal adenocarcinoma. Which of the following is the most common site of metastases in this type of neoplasm?

a. Brain.
b. Lungs.
c. Bone.
d. Liver.