

MULTIPLE CHOICE

AB PANCREAS - PRACTICE SET - ANSWER KEY

PROPOSED FOR REVIEW - questions are the author's verbatim Q&A; distractors are auto-selected from other answers in the same bank and must be checked by a subject-matter reviewer (a distractor could coincidentally be correct). Not authoritative assessment content.

1. Which clusters of pancreatic cells comprise the endocrine portion of the pancreas and produce insulin, glucagon, and somatostatin?

- A. Goblet cells
- B. Islets of Langerhans**
- C. Kupffer cells
- D. Acinar cells

2. How are pancreatic abscesses most commonly formed?

- A. Primary infection seeded from the urinary tract
- B. From obstruction of the cystic duct
- C. Secondary to pancreatitis or as a complication after a postoperative procedure**
- D. From hematogenous spread of a dental infection

3. Which set of sonographic findings is most characteristic of pancreatic adenocarcinoma?

- A. Diffusely hypoechoic gland with indistinct smooth borders and peripancreatic fluid
- B. Multiple tiny cysts forming a honeycomb mass
- C. Well-defined anechoic mass with through-transmission
- D. Hypoechoic poorly defined mass with irregular borders, loss of normal parenchyma, and possible duct dilation or IVC compression when located in the head**

4. Congenital pancreatic cysts result from which underlying developmental abnormality?

- A. Necrosis of pancreatic blood vessels
- B. Abnormal formation of the pancreatic ducts**
- C. Inflammation of the acini
- D. Mucus plugging from cystic fibrosis

5. Which branch of the splenic artery supplies blood to the tail of the pancreas?

- A. Dorsal pancreatic artery
- B. Caudal pancreatic artery**
- C. Great pancreatic artery
- D. Gastroduodenal artery

6. The body of the pancreas lies anterior to which group of structures?

- A. Aorta, celiac axis, left renal vein, left adrenal gland, and left kidney**
- B. Splenic vein only
- C. Common bile duct and gastroduodenal artery
- D. Inferior vena cava, right renal vein, right adrenal, and right kidney

7. A condition of elevated blood lipid levels that is a known cause of pancreatitis is called:

- A. Hyperglycemia
- B. Hyperlipidemia**
- C. Hypertension
- D. Hypercalcemia

8. Which laboratory measurement reflects blood sugar levels in the body?

- A. Serum glucose**
- B. Serum lipase
- C. Serum calcium
- D. Serum amylase

9. True epithelial-lined cysts of the pancreas may be:

- A. Only acquired
- B. Always neoplastic
- C. Only congenital
- D. Either congenital or acquired**

10. A serum amylase level of what magnitude relative to normal usually indicates acute pancreatitis?

- A. Twice (double) the upper limit of normal**
- B. Ten times the upper limit of normal
- C. Equal to the upper limit of normal
- D. Half the upper limit of normal

11. Which lab value increases when digestive enzymes of the pancreas escape into the surrounding tissue due to pancreatic disease?

- A. Serum bilirubin
- B. Serum calcium
- C. Serum albumin
- D. Serum amylase**

12. Patients with acute pancreatitis are at increased risk for which secondary complications?

- A. Cirrhosis and portal hypertension
- B. Hemorrhage and abscess**
- C. Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis
- D. Renal calculi and hydronephrosis

13. The main pancreatic duct is also known as the:

- A. Duct of Wirsung**
- B. Ampulla of Vater
- C. Duct of Santorini
- D. Common bile duct

14. With advancing age, the pancreas typically:

- A. Increases in size and becomes less echogenic
- B. Decreases in size and becomes more echogenic**
- C. Stays unchanged in size and echogenicity
- D. Becomes more hypoechoic than the liver

15. Which pancreatic enzyme breaks down fats and remains elevated longer than amylase in pancreatitis?

- A. Trypsin
- B. Amylase
- C. Lipase**
- D. Chymotrypsin

16. Patients with acute pancreatitis may also have coexisting disease of which organ?

- A. Spleen
- B. Liver**
- C. Kidney
- D. Thyroid

17. Which vessel serves as the posterior border of the body of the pancreas (along with the splenic vein and aorta)?

- A. Superior mesenteric artery**
- B. Common hepatic artery
- C. Gastroduodenal artery
- D. Inferior vena cava

18. Which arteries supply blood to the head of the pancreas and part of the duodenum?

- A. Right and left hepatic arteries
- B. Inferior mesenteric branches
- C. Left gastric and splenic arteries
- D. Anterior and inferior pancreaticoduodenal arteries**

19. Which pancreatic enzyme aids in the digestion of fats?

- A. Lipase**
- B. Chymotrypsin
- C. Trypsin
- D. Amylase

20. Which patients are most predisposed to chronic pancreatitis?

- A. Patients with hypoalbuminemia
- B. Patients with hypercalcemia and hyperlipidemia**
- C. Patients with hypocalcemia and hypolipidemia
- D. Patients with hyperthyroidism

21. A collection of pancreatic enzymes and fluid that accumulates in the abdomen following pancreatitis and is contained by surrounding tissues rather than a true epithelial wall is called a:

- A. Pancreatic abscess
- B. True pancreatic cyst
- C. Pancreatic pseudocyst**
- D. Pancreatic hematoma

22. Paragangliomas in the region of the pancreas are most commonly found near which structure(s)?

- A. The pancreatic head and duodenum
- B. The kidney or the inferior mesenteric artery**
- C. The splenic hilum
- D. The portal vein and porta hepatis

23. Which pancreatic enzyme parallels the elevation of amylase in acute pancreatitis?

- A. Bilirubin
- B. Lipase**
- C. Chymotrypsin
- D. Trypsin

24. From which vessel does the superior mesenteric artery arise?

- A. Celiac trunk
- B. Common iliac artery
- C. Inferior vena cava
- D. Aorta**

25. A mucinous cystic tumor of the pancreas most commonly occurs in which region of the gland?

- A. Body or tail**
- B. Head
- C. Uncinate process
- D. Neck