

Not used for management of Achalasia ? Sphincterectomy

All the followings are true regarding Achalasia except Select one:

- a. Due to Myenteric plexus degeneration.
- b. Presents as intermittent dysphagia
- c. Dysphagia starts with solid and fluid diet
- d. Barium swallow shows rat tail appearance
- e. can be treated by surgical myotomy

17.All the followings regarding Achalasia are true except :

- a. Both sexes are equally affected.
- b. It is due to Myenteric plexus degeneration.
- c. Intermittent dysphagia is prominent feature.
- d. Barium swallow may be diagnostic.
- e. can be treated by ballon dilatation

Concerning achalasia of the esophagus all of the following are TRUE, EXCEPT:

- A. It occurs more in women about forty years of age
- B. There is progressive dysphagia but with periods of remissions and relapses
- C. Regurgitation and aspiration pneumonia are common
- D. Barium swallow shows massive dilatation of the esophagus above a smoothie narrowed lower end
- E. Treatment of choice is by giving antispasmodics and antibiotics

B??

Which of the following statements about diffuse esophageal spasm true?

- a- Chest pain due to esophageal spasm is readily differentiated from angina pectoris of cardiac origin.
- b- Bouts of esophageal obstruction and regurgitation of food are characteristic.
- c- No psychiatric disorders present.
- d- During manometric assessment, unless the patient is having pain there may be no detectable multiphasic, high-amplitude, simultaneous esophageal contractions.*
- e- The treatment of choice is a long esophagomyotomy from the aortic arch to the esophagogastric junction.

23.The procedure for Zenker diverticulum ?

- A. cervical esophagomyotomy
- B. Diverticulectomy**
- C. ectomy for diverticulum

19. The procedure responsible for the largest number of esophageal perforations is:

- a. esophageal bougienage
- b. esophageal sclerotherapy
- c. flexible esophagoscopy**
- d. insertion of nasogastric tube
- e. pneumatic dilatation

The best investigation to determine stage of ca esophagus(Clinical staging) is: Select one:

- a. Chest ct scan
- b. Chest MRI
- c. EUS (Esophageal ultrasound)**
-) d. PET scan
- e. Ba. Swallow

Patient had a biopsy from the lower end of the esophagus that revealed Columnar epithelium cells. The presence of these cells is called: (normal its squamous)

- a. Dysplasia.
- b. Anaplasia.
- c. Hyperplasia.
- d. Metaplasia.
- e. Normal.

A 75-year-old man complains of progressive dysphagia for 2 months. He has lost 4.5 kg in weight and can only tolerate a liquid diet esophageal cancer is suspected.

Which of the following investigations is most likely to detect evidence of distant metastases from his cancer?

1. upper endoscopy
2. endoscopic ultrasonography
3. positron emission tomography v
4. ultrasound with or without fine-needle aspiration of neck
5. CT scan

The followings are possible presentation of GERD except:

- a. Laryngitis
- b. Esophageal stricture which usually occurs at its middle 1/3
- c. Dysplasia with malignant transformation
- d. Pulmonary complications
- e. Upper GI bleeding

Adenocarcinoma of esophagus: Barrett's

Barrett esophagous staging ?

- A. Ct
- B. Endoluminal (endoscopic) ultrasound
- C. Petscan

Highest risk for esophageal ca(Squamous cell carcinoma) : Smoking ...

47. Most common site of perforation in the esophagus ?!

- A. Lt pleural side?
- B. Rt. Pleural Side ?
- C. retropharyngeal
- D. Posterior mediastinum?
- E. Pericardium

female drank lye , what might she have after 1 week : esophageal stricture

most common cause of perforation of esophagus : instrumentation

Recognized causes of dysphagia include all of the following except:

- A. Iron deficiency anemia*
- B. Pharyngeal pouch.
- C. Barrett's esophagus .
- D. Myasthenia gravis
- . E. EAchalasia

80-year old man with severe dysphagia has an 8 cm long mid esophageal cancer; Ct scan shows three liver metastases. The best palliative treatment for this patient is;

- A. Brachytherapy
- B. Chemotherapy
- C. Endoscopic laser therapy
- D. Stent placement *
- E. Surgical bypass

most common level for foreign body entrapment in a normal esophagus is:

- a- Cricopharyngeal region
- b- Carina
- c- Lower esophageal sphincter
- d- Thoracic inlet
- e- Upper esophageal sphincter

length of the esophagus in adults is:

- A. 15 cm
- B. 25 cm
- C. 30 cm
- D. 40 cm
- E. 50 cm

Concerning carcinoma of the esophagus all of the following are TRUE, EXCEPT:

- A. It occurs usually in elderly ages
- B. Progressive dysphagia is a common symptom
- C. Common sites are in the middle and lower third????
- D. Squamous cell carcinoma is the commonest type
- E. Usually it is associated with good prognosis

C and E ;

Motility disorders of esophagus include all the following except

- a. achlasia
- b. pseudo achalasia*
- c. nutcracker esophagus
- d. diffuse esophageal spasm
- e. idiopathic pseudo obstruction.

