

GASTROENTEROLOGY.

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

- 1) **Symptoms of functional esophageal disorder are**
1. retrosternal compression pain after physical exertion;
 2. dysphagia after liquid food intake; *
 3. dysphagia after solid food intake;
 4. sensation of foreign body in throat; *
 5. sensation of heaviness in chest.

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

- 2) **Symptoms of gastroesophageal hernia due to**
1. disorder in passage of food across esophagus;
 2. constipation;
 3. reflux in esophagus; *
 4. esophageal spasm.

ADD:

- 3) **Heartburn is a main symptom of _____**
(gastroesophageal reflux disease).
- 4) **Stomach epithelium metaplasia in esophagus which takes place more than 2,5 cm from esophageal-stomach connection is named _____** (Barrett's esophagus).

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

- 5) **Diagnostic criteria of gastroesophageal reflux disease are**
1. pain in epigastrium after meal;
 2. hyperemia, erosions, ulcers, strictures in distal part of esophagus in fibrogastroscopy;*
 3. cough;
 4. heartburn;*
 5. reflux in esophageal X-ray with barium;*
 6. low pH in esophagus in pH-metry.

ADD

- 6) **Main complaint of gastroesophageal reflux disease are _____** (heartburn).

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

- 7) **The diagnosis of esophageal cancer depends on base of**
1. biochemical blood analysis;
 2. chest X-ray;
 3. esophageal X-ray with barium; *
 4. esophagoscopy with biopsy; *
 5. pH-metry.
- 8) **Medications which are used for treatment of heartburn in gastroesophageal hernia:**
1. metoclopramide; *
 2. nitroglycerin;
 3. nifedipine;
 4. ranitidine; *
 5. ranitidine.
- 9) **Proton pump inhibitor (PPI) are**
1. atenolol;
 2. lansoprazole; *

3. methoprolol;
4. omeprasol; *
5. phamotidin.

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

10) **The most frequent cause of esophageal stricture is**

1. esophageal diverticulum;
2. catarrh reflux esophagitis;
3. esophagial candidiasis;
4. esophageal peptic ulcer. *

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

11) **Medications for treatment of reflux esophagitis are**

1. Ca-antagonist;
2. PPI; *
3. prokinetics; *
4. enzymes.

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

12) **Adelomorphous (Chief) cells of stomach mucous produce**

1. gastrin;
2. natria hydrocarbonat;
3. pepsinigen; *
4. prostaglandins;
5. chloric acid.

13) **Parietal cells of stomach mucous produce**

1. gastrin;
2. natria hydrocarbonat;
3. pepsinigen;
4. prostaglandins;
5. chloric acid. *

14) **Gastrin is produced**

1. H-cells;
2. M-cells;
3. G-cells; *
4. P-cells;
5. parietal cells.

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

15) **Sidnei classification of chronic gastritis includes:**

1. gastritis with high acidity;
2. gastritis with low acidity;
3. gastritis type A – autoimmune, atrophic; *
4. gastritis type B – helicobacteric. *

16) **Specific forms of chronic gastritis are:**

1. atrophical;
2. autoimmune;
3. lymphoid; *
4. eosinophyl.*

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

17) **Typical localisation of chronic gastritis type A is:**

1. antral part of the stomach;
2. gastroesophageal part of the stomach;
3. cardia;
4. body of the stomach; *
5. pyloric part of the stomach.

ADD:

18) _____ **deficient anemia is developed due to chronic gastritis type A.**

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

19) **Characteristic of pain in chronic gastritis:**

1. localisation in mesogastrium beginning in night ;
2. localisation in right hypochondrium with irradiation in right shoulder;
3. localisation in epigastrium which is began after meal; *
4. localisation in epigastrium which is reduced after meal;
5. localisation in epigastrium, which is induced fat meal.

20) **Localisation of process in chronic gastritis B is:**

1. antral part of the stomach; *
2. gastroesophageal part of the stomach;
3. cardia;
4. body of the stomach.

21) **H. pylori is localised**

1. in adventitia;
2. in muscular layer of the stomach;
3. under the layer of mucin; *
4. in mucosa of the stomach.

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS

22) **Usually H. pylori is localised**

1. antrum; *
2. cardia of the stomach;
3. bulb of the duodenum; *
4. esophagus;
5. body of the stomach.

23) **Diagnostic methods for H.pylori verification are:**

1. histological; *
2. urea test; *
3. microbiological blood test on H. Pylori;
4. microbiological stool test on H. Pylori;
5. PCR diagnostic of H. Pylori antigen in the feces. *

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

24) **Acidity in gastritis B is:**

1. normal;
2. high; *
3. lower than the normal.

25) **Main diagnostic method for chronic gastritis is:**

1. coprogram;
2. pH-metria of gastric juice;
3. stomach X-ray with barium meal;
4. abdomen sonography;
5. gastroscopy with results of histological investigation. *

26) CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS

26) Creatorea is symptom of

1. pancreas excretory insufficiency; *
2. reflux-esophagit;
3. chronic gastritis A; *
4. chronic duodenitis;
5. chronic cholecistitis.

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

27) First line drugs for H. Pylori eradication are:

1. amoxicillin; *
2. clarithromicin; *
3. metronidazole;
4. sumamed;
5. furazolidone.

28) Second line drugs for H. Pylori eradication are

1. amoxicillin;
2. clarithromicin;
3. sumamed;
4. tetracyclin; *
5. tinidasol. *

29) Medication which is decreased synthesis of hydrochloric acid:

1. almagel;
2. nexium;*
3. omeprasol;*
4. venter;
5. ranitidin.*

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

30) "Aggressive" factors in pathogenesis of ulcer disease are:

1. pepsin; *
2. bile acid regurgitation; *
3. mucous stomach cells proliferation;
4. hydrochloric acid; *
5. alcalotic reaction of the saliva.

31) "Protective" factors in pathogenesis of ulcer disease are:

1. mucous stomach cells regeneration; *
2. pepsin;
3. prostaglandins; *
4. mucus secretion; *
5. chloric acid.

ADD:

32) H. pylory can be found in duodenum ulcer disease in _____% cases. (95)

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

- 33) **Complains in antral stomach cancer stage IV are:**
1. epigastric pain, which doesn't connect with meal; *
 2. heartburn;
 3. dyspnea;
 4. loss body weight; *
 5. vomiting of yesterday's meal. *

- 34) **Drugs which act against H. Pylori are:**
1. amoxicyllin; *
 2. clarythromycin; *
 3. omeprazole;
 4. tinidazole; *
 5. famotidine.

- 35) **Drug depended ulcer is induced**
1. aspirin;*
 2. metoprolol;
 3. prednisolon;*
 4. salmeterol;
 5. streptokinase.

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

- 36) **Pain in epigastrium after meal is symptom ulcer disease of**
1. stomach; *
 2. distal part of esophagus;
 3. duodenum.

- 37) **Pain in right hypochondrium on empty stomach or in night is symptom of ulcer:**
1. stomach;
 2. distal part of esophagus;
 3. duodenum. *

- 38) **Main clinical symptom in duodenum ulcer disease is:**
1. pain on empty stomach; *
 2. diarrhoea;
 3. eructation;
 4. early pain after meal;
 5. nausea.

- 39) **Penetration of ulcer into the pancreas lead to increasing of**
1. amylase; *
 2. lipase;
 3. alkaline phosphatase
 4. ALT;
 5. glucose.

- 40) **The most often morphological picture in stomach cancer is**
1. glandular cancer; *
 2. oat cell cancer;
 3. lymphoma;
 4. scirrhous cancer.

ADD: (perforation, malignisation)

41) **Complication of stomach ulcer disease are penetration, _____, bleeding, _____, pylory stenosis.**

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

42) **Cytolic syndrom is characterised high level of**

1. γ -glutamintranspeptidas (γ -GT);
2. alkalit phosphotas;
3. ALT;*
4. AST;*
5. lactatdegidrogenas;*
6. direct bilirubin.

43) **Biochemical syndrom of cholestasis includes:**

1. hypercholesterinemia; *
2. hypofibrinogenemia;
3. high level direct bilirubin; *
4. hypoalbuminemia;
5. high level γ -GT. *

44) **Hepatocyte's insufficiency syndrom includes:**

1. high level of indirect bilirubin; *
2. high level of conjugated bilirubin;
3. high level of cholesterin;
4. low level of albumin; *
5. low level of prothrombin; *
6. rise of ammonia level.

45) **Detoxication function is estimated on base of results**

1. timol test;
2. galactose test;*
3. levels ammonia and phenol in plasma;*
4. alkaline phosphotas level;

46) **Indications to liver biopsy are**

1. unknown jaundice;*
2. portal hypertension
3. hepatocellular carcinoma*
4. hemochromatosis; *
5. amiloidosis*
6. positive immunological test on HBV, HCV, HDV viruses.*

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

47) **The most frequent complications of liver biopsy are**

1. purulent process in addomen cavity;
2. bleeding; *
3. bile peritinitis; *
4. pain in bipsy field; *
5. pneumotorax. *

48) **Replicative phase of HBV-infection is characterized**

1. HBV DNA in plasma;*

2. HBs Ag in plasma;
3. HBe Ag in plasma;*
4. HBcor Ag in plasma;
5. Hbe-Ab in plasma.

49) Integrative phase of HBV-infection is characterized

1. HBV DNA in plasma;
2. HBs Ag in plasma;*
3. HBe Ag in plasma;
4. HBcor Ag in plasma;
5. HBe-Ab in plasma.*

50) Mesenchymal inflammation sindrom are characterised

1. high level of γ -globulin;*
2. high level of bilirubin;
3. low level of protrombin;
4. high ESR;*
5. high timol test. *

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

51) Mechanism action of hepa-merz is

1. antiinflammatory effect;
2. improvement of bile rheology;
3. ammonia connection;*
4. antioxydant effect.

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

52) Right sentences for autoimmune hepatitis are

1. mails ill frequently;
2. women ill frequently;*
3. antimitochondrial antibodies are defined in the blood (AMA);*
4. antinuclear antibodies are defined in the blood (ANA).*
5. antimembran antibodies are defined in the blood (AMA)

53) Signs of autoimmune hepatitis

1. jaundice;
2. very high level of transaminases (more than 8-10 time)*
3. high level of bilirubin and alkalit phosphotas;
4. high level of γ -globulin;*
5. antinuclear antibodies,*
6. antismooth muscle antibody*

54) The main drugs for treatment of autommune hepatitis are

1. azatioprin;*
2. nonsteroid antiinflammatory medication;
3. steroids;*
4. ursodesoxiholic acid.

55) Symptoms of cyrrhotic stage of chronic hepatitis are

1. ascites, varicose esophagus veins;*
2. high level of WBC;
3. high tempriture.
4. low level of albumin; *

5. splenomegaly.*

56) Signs of hypersplenism are

1. leucocytosis
2. leucopenia;*
3. thrombocytosis;
4. thrombocytopenia;*
5. erythrocytosis;
6. high ESR.

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

57) Indication for interferontherapy:

1. patient has viral hepatitis B and C;
2. active stage of hepatitis (high ALT, AST);
3. replication stage;*
4. patient older than 50 years old.

58) “Gold standart” treatment in chronic hepatitis C is

1. monotherapy of recombinant interferon;
2. monotherapy of lamivudin;
3. combination of interferon and antiviral medication (ribavirin);*
4. combination of interferon and lamivudin.

59) Duration of antiviral course in chronic viral hepatitis

1. 3 monthes;
2. 6-12 monthes; *
3. 24 monthes;
4. 36 monthes.

60) Препарат выбора in treatment of portal encephalopathy

1. reafteron;
2. duspatalin;
3. hepasol A;
4. hepa-merz.*

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

61) Sign of primary billiary liver cirrhosis are

1. antinuclear antibody in the blood;
2. high level of antimitochondrial antibody in the blood;***
3. itching;*
4. women’s disease;*
5. mail’s disease;
6. syndrom of cholestasis.*

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

62) Choosing medication in primary billiary cirrhosis.

1. heptral;
2. hepabene;
3. ursodesoxiholic acid (ursosan, ursophalk);*
4. essentielle.

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

63) Risk factors of bleeding from esophagial varicose vein in liver cirrhosis are

1. esophageal varicose vein I-II degree;
2. ascites, splenomegaly;
3. erosions and petechial rash on mucosa of esophagus or stomach;*
4. esophageal varicose vein III degree; *
5. portal encephalopathy.

64) Indications to paracentesis in liver cirrhosis are

1. high level of bilirubin (more than 100 $\mu\text{mol/l}$);
2. refractive to treatment ascites;*
3. bacterial peritonitis;
4. ascites which induces pulmonary failure.*

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

65) Kera's symptom is

1. painfull in tape on right costal arch;
2. painfull in palpation of gall bladder region;*
3. painfull in palpation between legs of right musculus sterno-cleudo-mostoideus;
4. patient stops breath in palpation of gall bladder region.

66) Ortner's symptom is

1. painfull in tape on right costal arch; *
2. painfull in palpation of gall bladder region;
3. painfull in palpation between legs of right musculus sterno-cleudo-mostoideus;
4. patient stops breath in palpation of gall bladder region.

67) Merphy's symptom is

1. painfull in tape on right costal arch;
2. painfull in palpation of gall bladder region;
3. painfull in palpation between legs of right musculus sterno-cleudo-mostoideus;
4. patient stops breath in palpation of gall bladder region. *

68) Mussy's symptom is

1. painfull in tape on right costal arch;
2. painfull in palpation of gall bladder region;
3. painfull in palpation between legs of right musculus sterno-cleudo-mostoideus; *
4. patient stops breath in palpation of gall bladder region.

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

69) Cirrhotic stage of chronic hepatitis is characterised

1. limphoid inflamatory infiltration;
2. changing morphological structure of liver;*
3. fibrose 4-th degree;*
4. hig degree of hepatocyte distrophia;
5. появлением ложных долек*

70) Inicial care in bleeding from esophagus varicose vains are

1. put Blackmor's zond in esophagus;*
2. ligation of esophagus varicose vains;
3. infusion of antiagregants for prophylactis of DIC syndrom;
4. put cold bottle on epigastrical rigion;*
5. subcutaneus injection of octreotid.*

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

71) **Antimitochondrial antibody are typical for:**

1. alcoholic liver steatosis;
2. Wilson's and Conovalov's disease;
3. acute hepatitis A;
4. acute hepatitis B;
5. primary biliary cirrhosis. *

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

72) **Signs of portal systemic encephalopathy are:**

1. hyperbilirubinemia;
2. sleep disorder; *
3. ammoniemia; *
4. poor memory; *
5. flapping tremor. *

73) **Main symptoms of chronic hepatitis with minimum activity:**

1. ascites;
2. hepatomegaly; *
3. fever;
4. weakness; *
5. splenomegaly.

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

74) **Sign isn't specific for liver cirrhosis:**

1. gynecomastia;
2. hypersplenism;
3. jaundice;
4. lymphadenopathy; *
5. spider angiomas.

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

75) **Causes of portal encephalopathy in liver cirrhosis are:**

1. bilirubinuria;
2. large volume blood flow in porto-cavale shunt; *
3. decompensation of the liver detoxic function; *
4. high level of the blood ammonia; *
5. decreasing of the liver synthetic function.

76) **Clinical signs of the portal hypertension are:**

1. ascites; *
2. esophageal and hemorrhoid varicose veins; *
3. gynecomastia;
4. itch of the skin;
5. coma.

77) **Causes of the ascites in liver cirrhosis:**

1. high portal pressure; *
2. high oncotic plasm pressure;
3. porto-lymphatic hypertension; *
4. decreasing activity of renin-angiotensin- aldosteronic system.

78) **Etiological treatment of chronic hepatitis:**

1. diuretics;
2. inductors of interferon; *

3. ursodesoxycholic acid drugs;
4. recombinant interferon α ; *
5. sandostatin.

79) **Treatment decreasing of high ammonia level in the blood in portal encephalopathy:**

1. vitamin C;
2. hepa-merc; *
3. dufalac; *
4. ursofalk;
5. essentielle.

80) **Treatment of syndrome of cholestasis:**

1. dufalac;
2. plasmaferesis; *
3. ursofalk; *
4. essentielle.

81) **Clinical feature of chronic pancreatitis in acute stage is characterized:**

1. diarrhea more than 10 time per day with mucus in stool;
2. meteorism; *
3. girdle pain in epigastric area; *
4. girdle pain in hypogastric area;
5. nausea. *

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

82) **Changing in biochemical blood analysis in acute stage of chronic pancreatitis:**

1. hyperproteinemia;
2. hypercholesterinemia;
3. high level of α -amylase; *
4. high level of LDG;
5. high level of troponin.

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

83) **Methods for diagnosis of pancreatic cancer are:**

1. abdomen CT; *
2. laparoscopy;
3. abdomen X-ray;
4. abdomen sonography; *

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

84) **The type gall stones which may dissolve in result of ursodesoxycholic acid administration:**

1. calcii-bilirubinate;
2. cholesterol; *
3. "black pigment";
4. any stones.

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

85) **Signs of the hypotonic biliary dyskinesia are:**

1. dull pain in the right hypochondria; *
2. colicky pain in the right iliac area;
3. colicky pain in the right hypochondria;
4. irradiation of pain in the right shoulder; *
5. irradiation of pain in the anus.

86) **Signs of the hypertonic biliary dyskinesia are:**

1. dull pain in the right hypochondria;
2. colicky pain in the right iliac area;
3. colicky pain in the right hypochondria; *

4. irradiation of pain in the right shoulder; *
5. irradiation of pain in the anus.

87) Pancreas juice contents:

1. amylase; *
2. bicarbonatis; *
3. lipase; *
4. pepsin;
5. trypsinogen. *

88) Etiology of chronic pancreatitis are:

1. alcohol consumption; *
2. colon diseases;
3. dyabetes millitus;
4. hyperparathyriodis; *
5. bile stone disease;*
6. stomach diseases with high acidity.*

ADD:

89) Trypsinogen activation in pancreas tissue due to reflux _____ in its duct.

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS CORRECT ANSWERS:

90) Symptoms of clinical feature of chronic pancreatitis in acute stage are:

1. diarrhea more than 10 time per day with blood in stool;
2. meteorism; *
3. girdle pain in epigastric area; *
4. girdle pain in hypogastric area;
5. nausea. *

91) α - amylase is produced in

1. intestinal;
2. parotid gland;*
3. liver;
4. pancreas.*

92) Level of α -amylase in blood is increased in

1. acute pancreatitis; *
2. attack of chronic pancreatitis; *
3. peritonitis;
4. reflux esophagitis;
5. ulcer disease

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

93) Changing in biochemical blood analisis in attack of chronic pancreatitis is characterised:

1. hyperproteinemia;
2. hypercholesterinemia;
3. high level of α – amylase;
4. high level of LDG;
5. high level of troponin.

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

94) Drugs for compensation of the excretory pancreas insufficiency are:

1. dalargin;

2. contrical;
3. creon; *
4. pancitrat; *
5. octreatid.

95) **Methods for diagnostics of pancreatic cancer are:**

1. abdomen CT; *
2. laparoscopy;
3. abdomen X-ray;
4. abdomen sonography; *
5. fibrogastroduodenoscopy.

ADD:

96) **Color of skin is became _____ due to compression of bile duct by cancer of pancreas caput.**

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

97) **Gall bladder enlarge due to compression of bile duct by cancer of pancreas caput. This is symptom of:**

1. Curvuazue; *
2. Lutkinsa;
3. Merphi;
4. deMussi;
5. Ortner.

98) **Gall bladder contract due to action of**

1. gastrin;
2. leucotriens;
3. pancreati juice;
4. secretin;
5. cholecistokinin. *

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

99) **Symptoms of the hypotonic biliary dyskinesia are:**

1. dull pain in the right hypochondria; *
2. colick pain in the right iliac area;
3. colick pain in the right hypochondria;
4. irradiation of pain in the right shoulder; *
5. irradiation of pain in the anus.

100) **Symptoms of the hypertonic biliary dyskinesia are:**

1. dull pain in the right hypochondria;
2. colick pain in the right iliac area;
3. colick pain in the right hypochondria; *
4. irradiation of pain in the right shoulder; *
5. irradiation of pain in the anus.

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

101) **Colick pain in the right hypochondria connects with**

1. hypertonic biliary dyskinesia; *
2. hypotonic biliary dyskinesia;
3. attack of chronic pancreatitis;
4. duodenum ulcer disease.

102) **Dull pain in the right hypochondria connects with**

1. hypertonic biliary dyskinesia; *
2. hypotonic biliary dyskinesia;
3. attack of chronic pancreatitis;
4. duodenum ulcer disease.

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

103) **Drugs for treatment hypertonic biliary dyskinesia:**

1. duspatalin; *
2. meteospasmil; *
3. odeston; *
4. ursofalk;
5. cholagol.

CHOOSE THE NUMBERS OF CORRECT ANSWERS:

104) **Drugs for treatment hypotonic biliary dyskinesia:**

1. duspatalin;
2. motilium;
3. odeston; *
4. ursofalk; *
5. cholagol. *

105) **Causes gall stone formation are:**

1. infection; *
2. dyskinesia of gall bladder; *
3. changing in bile chemical composition; *
4. formation of anticellular antibody against mucosa of the gall bladder;
5. functional hyperbilirubinemia.

106) **Type of the gall stones are:**

1. gialin;
2. calcian; *
3. pigment; *
4. phosphor;
5. cholesterol. *

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

107) **The type gall stones which can dissolve in result of ursodesoxycholic acid administration is:**

1. calcii-bilirubinate;
2. cholesterol; *
3. "black pigment";
4. any stones.

108) **Maximal sum of size gall stones, which can dissolve after ursodesoxycholic acid administration is:**

1. 1 sm;
2. 2 sm;
3. 3 sm; *
4. 4 sm;
5. 5 sm.

ADD:

109) **Cholesterin stones, sum size less than 3 sm and _____ of gallbladder are conditions for successful dissolution of gall stones. (normal function)**

CHOOSE THE NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWER:

110) **Cholesterin gallstone is diagnosticated after:**

1. abdomen ultrasound;
2. abdomen X-ray; *
3. isotopic cholecistography;
4. retrograd cholecistopancreatoduodenography.

CORRECT ANSWERS

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|----|----------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| 1 | 2,4 | 39 | 1 | 77 | 1,3 |
| 2 | 3 | 40 | 1 | 78 | 2,4 |
| 3 | gastroesophageal reflux disease | 41 | Perforation, malignisation | 79 | 2,3 |
| 4 | Barrett's esophagus | 42 | 3,4,5 | 80 | 2,3 |
| 5 | 2,4,5 | 43 | 1,3 | 81 | 2,3,5 |
| 6 | heartburn | 44 | 1,4,5 | 82 | 3 |
| 7 | 3,4 | 45 | 2,3 | 83 | 1,4 |
| 8 | 1,4 | 46 | 1,3,4,5,6 | 84 | 2 |
| 9 | 2,4 | 47 | 2,3,4,5 | 85 | 1,4 |
| 10 | 4 | 48 | 1,3 | 86 | 3,4 |
| 11 | 2,3 | 49 | 2,5 | 87 | 1,2,3,5 |
| 12 | 3 | 50 | 1,4,5 | 88 | 1,4,5,6 |
| 13 | 5 | 51 | 3 | 89 | enterokinase |
| 14 | 3 | 52 | 2,3,4 | 90 | 2,3,5 |
| 15 | 3,4 | 53 | 2,4,5,6 | 91 | 2,4 |
| 16 | 3,4 | 54 | 1,3 | 92 | 1,2 |
| 17 | 4 | 55 | 1,4,5 | 93 | 3 |
| 18 | B12 | 56 | 2,4 | 94 | 3,4 |
| 19 | 3 | 57 | 3 | 95 | 1,4 |
| 20 | 1 | 58 | 3 | 96 | yellow |
| 21 | 3 | 59 | 2 | 97 | 1 |
| 22 | 1,3 | 60 | 4 | 98 | 5 |
| 23 | 1,2,5 | 61 | 2,3,4,6 | 99 | 1,4 |
| 24 | 2 | 62 | 3 | 100 | 3,4 |
| 25 | 5 | 63 | 3,4 | 101 | 1 |
| 26 | 1,3 | 64 | 2,4 | 102 | 1 |
| 27 | 1,2 | 65 | 2 | 103 | 1,2,3 |
| 28 | 4,5 | 66 | 1 | 104 | 3,4,5 |
| 29 | 2,3,5 | 67 | 4 | 105 | 1,2,3 |
| 30 | 1,2,4 | 68 | 3 | 106 | 2,3,5 |
| 31 | 1,3,4 | 69 | 2,3,5 | 107 | 2 |
| 32 | 95% | 70 | 1,4,5 | 108 | 3 |
| 33 | 1,4,5 | 71 | 5 | 109 | normal function |
| 34 | 1,2,4 | 72 | 2,3,4,5 | 110 | 2 |
| 35 | 1,3 | 73 | 2,4 | | |
| 36 | 1 | 74 | 4 | | |
| 37 | 3 | 75 | 2,3,4 | | |
| 38 | 1 | 76 | 1,2 | | |