

Topic : Acute pain abdomen

MCQs: 1

A 35 yr old male came to emergency room with acute abdominal pain, abdominal distension and vomiting for 3 days. Examination revealed presence of tachycardia, dehydration, abdominal rigidity and rebound tenderness. Best initial management would be

1. IV fluids → CT scan
2. IV fluids → X ray abdomen
3. Directly CT scan
4. Only USG examination

MCQs: 2

A 40 yr old female had severe pain in RUQ with radiation to back and vomiting for 6 hrs. Examination revealed mild tenderness in RUQ. Best initial investigation would be

1. X ray chest
2. X ray abdomen
3. CT scan
4. USG examination

MCQs: 3

A 65 yr old male with a history of thinning of urinary stream, and intermittency woke up in morning with lower abdominal pain and inability to pass urine. Examination showed suprapubic distension. Per rectal examination is likely to show:

1. Carcinoma prostate
2. Carcinoma rectum
3. BPH
4. PR examination is not useful in this case.

MCQs: 4

A woman 35 years of age comes to the emergency department with symptoms of pain in abdomen and bilious vomiting but no distension of abdomen. Abdominal X ray showed no air fluid level.

Diagnosis is:

1. Ca rectum
2. Duodenal obstruction
3. Adynamic ileus
4. Pseudoobstruction

MCQ 5

A patient underwent right hemicolectomy for cecal mass. On POD 7, he developed abdominal distension and bilious vomiting with ↑ bowel sounds. X ray abdomen showed multiple air fluid levels. No h/o fever. What is the most probable cause?

1. Paralytic ileus
2. Anastomotic dehiscence
3. Adhesive obstruction
4. Pseudo-obstruction

MCQ 6

Pain in rt shoulder in acute cholecystitis is

1. Shifting pain
2. Referred pain
3. Indicates poor prognosis
4. Not related to gallbladder

MCQ7

Acute pain in epigastrium radiating to back after an alcohol binge in a 45 yr male with severe vomiting: true is

1. Serum lipase is less helpful than serum amylase in making correct diagnosis
2. Serum lipase is more helpful than serum amylase in making correct diagnosis after 5 days
3. Serum amylase is never helpful in such cases
4. C reactive protein is not helpful in acute pancreatitis

MCQ 8

Grey turner sign is seen in

1. Acute cholecystitis
2. Acute appendicitis
3. Acute pancreatitis
4. Acute hepatitis

MCQ 9

In duodenal ulcer perforation

1. Erect x ray chest is not helpful in detecting air under diaphragm
2. Supine x ray is better than erect x ray abdomen
3. Air under diaphragm is not seen in all cases
4. X ray chest is not helpful in making correct diagnosis



MCQ10

X ray abdomen shown is diagnostic of

1. Acute pancreatitis
2. Acute appendicitis
3. Acute small intestinal obstruction
4. Acute cholecystitis

Ans: 1. 2, 2. 4, 3.3, 4.2, 5. 3, 6 .2, 7.2, 8.3, 9.3, 10 .3