



Digestive System Assignment

Name: Peng** ID: 2023***** Class: A2311

Total Score: 96 / 100

1. (Single Choice, 4 pts) Primary hepatocellular carcinoma most commonly metastasizes to () A. Lung B. Bone C. Stomach D. Brain E. Skin Student: A Correct Answer: A Score: 4 ✓	1. (单选题, 4分) 原发性肝癌肝外血行转移最多见于: A. 肺 B. 骨 C. 胃 D. 脑 E. 皮肤 学生答案: A 正确答案: A 得分: 4 分 ✓
2. (Single Choice, 4 pts) Acute pancreatitis is () A. Infectious disease B. Hereditary disease C. Self-digestive disease D. Immune disease E. Connective tissue disease Student: C Correct Answer: C Score: 4 ✓	2. (单选题, 4分) 急性胰腺炎是: A. 感染性疾病 B. 遗传性疾病 C. 自身消化性疾病 D. 免疫性疾病 E. 结缔组织病 学生答案: C 正确答案: C 得分: 4 分 ✓
3. (Single Choice, 4 pts) Patients with hepatic encephalopathy should () A. Be provided with sufficient calories and protein B. Be given sufficient fat for caloric supply C. Be provided with sufficient sugar and sodium D. Receive water intake not less than 2500 ml/day E. Be provided with sufficient carbohydrates Student: E Correct Answer: E Score: 4 ✓	3. (单选题, 4分) 肝性脑病病人应当: A. 供给足量的热能与蛋白质 B. 给予足量脂肪以提供热能 C. 供给足量的糖和钠盐 D. 每天给水不少于2500ml E. 给予足量的碳水化合物。 学生答案: E 正确答案: E 得分: 4 分 ✓



4. (Single Choice, 4 pts) The main cause of liver cirrhosis in China is () A. Alcohol poisoning B. Toxic hepatitis C. Viral hepatitis D. Malnutrition E. Chronic intestinal infection Student: C Correct Answer: C Score: 4 ✓	4. (单选题, 4分) 在我国肝硬化主要原因是: A. 酒精中毒 B. 中毒性肝炎 C. 病毒性肝炎 D. 营养失调 E. 慢性肠道感染 学生答案: C 正确答案: C 得分: 4 分 ✓
5. (Single Choice, 4 pts) The most important treatment measure for shock caused by acute pancreatitis is () A. Volume resuscitation (fluid replacement) B. Vasopressors C. Hepatoprotective agents D. Enzyme inhibitors E. Adrenocorticosteroids Student: A Correct Answer: A Score: 4 ✓	5. (单选题, 4分) 急性胰腺炎出现休克, 最主要的治疗措施是: A. 应用升压药 B. 应用肝素 C. 使用抑肽酶 D. 使用肾上腺皮质激素 学生答案: A 正确答案: A 得分: 4 分 ✓
6. (Single Choice, 4 pts) The most important measure for treating duodenal bulb perforation is () A. Small, frequent meals B. Protect gastric mucosa C. Inhibit gastric acid secretion D. Sedation E. Early surgery Student: C Correct Answer: C Score: 4 ✓	6. (单选题, 4分) 治疗十二指肠球部溃疡的最重要措施是: A. 少食多餐 B. 保护胃黏膜 C. 制止胃酸 D. 中枢镇静 E. 早期手术 学生答案: C 正确答案: C 得分: 4 分 ✓
7. (Single Choice, 4 pts) The main manifestation of the prodromal stage of hepatic encephalopathy is () A. Mild personality changes and behavioral abnormalities B. Flapping tremor (asterixis) C. Abnormal EEG D. Confusion	7. (单选题, 4分) 肝性脑病前驱期的主要表现是: A. 轻度性格和行为改变 B. 扑翼样震颤 C. 脑电图异常 D. 意识错乱 E. 昏睡但可唤醒 学生答案: A 正确答案: A 得分: 4 分 ✓



E. Occasional amnesia Student: A Correct Answer: A Score: 4 ✓	
8. (Single Choice, 4 pts) The most potent gastric acid-inhibiting drug class is () A. Antacids B. Anticholinergic drugs C. Glutamine (Proglumide) D. Proton pump inhibitors (e.g., omeprazole) E. Prostaglandin analogs Student: D Correct Answer: D Score: 4 ✓	8. (单选题, 4分) 抑制胃酸作用最强的药枚是: 查看下一份 回 打回重做 总分: 96 分 客观题得分: 96分 A. 抗胆碱能药物 C. 丙谷胺 D. 奥美拉唑 E. 前列腺素比 学生答案: D 正确答案: D 得分: 4 分 ✓
9. (Single Choice, 4 pts) The typical pain rhythm pattern for gastric ulcer patients is () A. Pain → eat → pain B. Eat → pain → relief C. Relief → pain → eat D. Eat → relief → pain E. Pain → eat → relief Student: B Correct Answer: B Score: 4 ✓	9. (单选题, 4分) 胃溃疡患者上腹部疼痛典型节律是: A. 疼痛—进食—疼痛 B. 进食—疼痛—缓解 C. 缓解—疼痛—进食 D. 进食—缓解—疼痛 E. 疼痛—进食—缓解
10. (Single Choice, 4 pts) Blood amylase begins to rise how many hours after the onset of acute pancreatitis () A. 3–4 h B. 6–8 h C. 10–12 h D. 16–20 h E. ~24 h Student: B Correct Answer: B Score: 4 ✓	10. (单选题, 4分) 血清淀粉酶在发病后开始升高的时间是: A. 3-4h B. 6-8h C. 10-12h D. 16-20h E. 24h左右 学生答案: B 正确答案: B 得分: 4 分 ✓



11. (Single Choice, 4 pts) The appearance of tarry stool indicates blood loss of at least () A. 5 ml+ B. 50 ml+ C. 100 ml+ D. 150 ml+ E. 200 ml+ Student: B Correct Answer: B Score: 4 ✓	11. (单选题, 4分) 出现黑粪提示一次出血量至少在: A. 5ml以上 B. 50ml以上 C. 100ml以上 D. 150ml以上 E. 200ml以上 学生答案: B 正确答案: B 得分: 4 分 ✓
12. (Single Choice, 4 pts) Gastric ulcer most commonly occurs at the () A. Cardia B. Gastric body C. Gastric lesser curvature D. Gastric greater curvature E. Pylorus Student: C Correct Answer: C Score: 4 ✓	12. (单选题, 4分) 胃溃疡最易发生的部位是() A. 贲门部 B. 胃体部 C. 胃小弯 D. 胃大弯 E. 幽门部 学生答案: C 正确答案: C 得分: 4 分 ✓
13. (Single Choice, 4 pts) Features of bleeding in acute erosive gastritis () A. Bloody stool B. Mostly tarry stool, rarely hematemesis C. Mostly hematemesis, rarely tarry stool D. Mostly tarry stool, no hematemesis E. Equal proportions of hematemesis and tarry stool Student: C Correct Answer: C Score: 4 ✓	13. (单选题, 4分) 急性糜烂性胃炎出血的特点是() A. 呈喷射状呕血 B. 多为呕血, 很少黑便 看下一份 打回重做 总分: 96 分 客观题得分: 96分 学生答案: C 正确答案: C 得分: 4 分 ✓
14. (Single Choice, 4 pts) The most common complication of liver cirrhosis is () A. Upper GI bleeding B. Hepatic encephalopathy C. Hepatorenal syndrome D. Infection E. Primary liver cancer	14. (单选题, 4分) 肝硬化最常见的并发症是() A. 上消化道出血 B. 肝性脑病 C. 肝肾综合征 D. 感染 E. 原发性肝癌 学生答案: A 正确答案: A 得分: 4 分 ✓



Student: A Correct Answer: A Score: 4 ✓	
15. (Single Choice, 4 pts) Which of the following is NOT a correct endocrine manifestation of liver cirrhosis () A. Gynecomastia (males) B. [option B] C. Oliguria and edema D. Erectile dysfunction and decreased libido E. Tetany / hand-foot spasms Student: E Correct Answer: E Score: 4 ✓	15. (单选题, 4分) 肝硬化病人内分泌紊乱的表现不正确的是() A. 男性乳房发育 C. 少尿、浮肿 D. 阳痿、性欲减退 E. 手足抽搐 学生答案: E 正确答案: E 得分 4 分 ✓
16. (Single Choice, 4 pts) Large-volume paracentesis in liver cirrhosis can repeatedly induce all of the following EXCEPT () A. Precipitate infection B. Precipitate upper GI bleeding C. Precipitate hepatic coma D. Precipitate jaundice E. Precipitate hepatorenal syndrome Student: C Correct Answer: C Score: 4 ✓	16. (单选题, 4分) 肝硬化反复大量放腹水能引起() A. 诱发感染 B. 诱发上消化道出血 C. 诱发肝昏迷 D. 诱发黄疸 E. 诱发肝肾综合征 学生答案: C 正确答案: C 得分 4 分 ✓
17. (Single Choice, 4 pts) The most important cause of reduced blood cell counts in liver cirrhosis patients is () A. Functional renal failure B. Nutritional absorption disorder C. Massive upper GI bleeding D. Hypersplenism E. Reduced coagulation factor synthesis Student: D Correct Answer: D Score: 4 ✓	17. (单选题, 4分) 肝硬化患者出现全血细胞减少,最主要的原因是() A. 功能性肾衰竭 B. 营养吸收障碍 C. 上消化道大量出血 D. 脾功能亢进 E. 凝血因子合成减少 学生答案: D 正确答案: D 得分 4 分 ✓



18. (Single Choice, 4 pts) Male, 28 yo. Epigastric pain with acid reflux for 1 year. Recently developed nocturnal pain and tarry stool. X-ray: no abnormality. Next most appropriate investigation is () A. Fecal occult blood test B. Gastric juice analysis C. Gastric acid measurement D. Repeat barium X-ray meal E. Gastroscopy Student: E Correct Answer: E Score: 4 ✓	18. (单选题, 4分) 患者男性,28岁,上腹痛1年伴反酸,最近出现夜间痛醒及黑便,X线钡餐检查未发现异常,下步检查应首先考虑 () A. 便潜血 B. 胃液分析 C. 胃泌素测定 D. 复查X线钡餐 E. 胃镜检查 学生答案: E 正确答案: E 得分: 4 分
19. (Single Choice, 4 pts) Which of the following is NOT a feature of hepatorenal syndrome () A. Oliguria or anuria B. Hyponatremia C. Progressive hyponatremia D. Azotemia E. Renal tubular necrosis Student: E Correct Answer: E Score: 4 ✓	19. (单选题, 4分) 不是肝肾综合征特征的是 () A. 少尿或无尿 B. 低尿钠 C. 稀释性低钠血症 D. 氮质血症 E. 肾小管坏死 学生答案: E 正确答案: E 得分: 4 分
20. (Single Choice, 4 pts) Which of the following is NOT a clinical manifestation of the hepatic coma stage of hepatic encephalopathy () A. Coma B. Loss of various reflexes C. Flapping tremor (asterixis) ← Correct answer (asterixis disappears in deep coma) D. Abnormal EEG E. Frontal release signs / tonic clonic Student: E Correct Answer: C Score: 4 ✗ Note: Flapping tremor (asterixis) is a feature of precoma, not deep coma stage — correct answer is C.	20. (单选题, 4分) 以下哪项不是肝性脑病昏迷期的临床表现 () A. 昏迷 B. 各种反射消失 C. 扑翼样震颤 D. 脑电图异常 E. 有规律阵挛 学生答案: E 正确答案: C 得分: 0 分



21. (Single Choice, 4 pts) When hepatic cells massively necrotic, the most typical liver function finding is () A. Monoamine oxidase elevated B. A/G ratio elevated C. Prothrombin time prolonged D. ALT/AST elevated E. AST (GOT) activity higher than ALT (GPT) Student: E Correct Answer: E Score: 4 ✓	21. (单选题, 4分) 肝细胞严重坏死时,肝功能异常主要表现为() A. 单胺氧化酶升高 B. 白 球比例倒置 C. 凝血酶原时间延长 D. 谷丙转氨酶升高 E. AST(GOT)活力高于ACT(GPT) 学生答案: E 正确答案: E 得分 4
22. (Single Choice, 4 pts) Confirmed decompensated liver cirrhosis patient with large ascites, dyspnea, jaundice, confusion. Most appropriate method to treat the ascites is () A. Paracentesis B. Spironolactone (standalone) C. Furosemide D. Spironolactone (aldosterone antagonist) — preferred first-line E. Surgical treatment Student: D Correct Answer: D Score: 4 ✓	22. (单选题, 4分) 已确诊为肝硬化失代偿期的病人,腹水量大,出现心悸,呼吸困难,巩膜黄染,神志迟钝,选用何种方法治疗腹水() A. 放腹水 B. 双氢克尿噻 C. 速尿 D. 安体舒通 E. 手术治疗 学生答案: D 正确答案: D 得分 4
23. (Single Choice, 4 pts) The most reliable diagnostic method for chronic gastritis is () A. Detailed history and physical examination B. Gastric juice analysis C. Gastroscopy (with biopsy) Student: C Correct Answer: C Score: 4 ✓	23. (单选题, 4分) 慢性胃炎最可靠的确诊方法为() A. 详细问病史及查体 B. 胃液分析 C. 胃镜检查 学生答案: C 正确答案: C 得分 4



24. (Single Choice, 4 pts) Female, 72 yo. Active abdominal distension for 3 years. Recently heavy palpitations and vomiting. Exam: mildly cyanotic lips, RR 25/min, HR 106/min, BP 108/70 mmHg, liver 7 cm below ribs, bilateral lower limb moderate edema. The cause of this patient's vomiting is () A. Gastrointestinal disease B. Cardiovascular disease (right heart failure) C. Elevated intracranial pressure D. Metabolic acidosis E. Unpleasant odor/gas stimulation Student: B Correct Answer: B Score: 4 ✓	24. (单选题, 4分) 患者女性, 72岁。活动后出现胸闷气急3年, 近一周加重伴恶心呕吐。体检: 口唇轻度发绀, 呼吸25次/分, 脉搏106次/分, 肝肋下2cm, 双下肢轻度浮肿。该患者呕吐的原因是 A. 胃肠道疾病 B. 心血管疾病 C. 颅内压增高 D. 代谢性酸中毒 E. 不愉快的气味刺激 学生答案: B 正确答案: B 得分: 4
25. (Single Choice, 4 pts) Female, 59 yo. Chemotherapy causing nausea and vomiting of gastric contents. INCORRECT nursing measure is () A. Lower the head to prevent aspiration pneumonia ← INCORRECT nursing (head should be elevated or turned to the side) B. Rinse mouth to promote wound healing C. Promptly change contaminated clothing and bedding D. Monitor electrolyte changes E. Rest and apply medications as ordered Student: A Correct Answer: A Score: 4 ✓	25. (单选题, 4分) 患者女性, 59岁。化疗后引起频繁呕吐, 主要为胃内容物。护理该患者其护理措施错误的是 A. 取头低足高仰卧位, 防止吸入性肺炎 B. 呕吐停止助其漱口 C. 及时清理被污染的衣服、床褥 D. 观察电解质变化 E. 止吐剂应用后需卧床休息 学生答案: A 正确答案: A 得分: 4