Acute pancreatitis

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE BY COMPLETING THIS MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUIZ

1. Acute pancreatitis is:
   a) A reversible condition that features sudden onset of abdominal pain triggered by inflammation of the pancreas □
   b) Caused by permanent damage to the pancreas as a result of inflammation □
   c) An irreversible condition that features the gradual onset of abdominal pain □
   d) A non-serious condition that involves mild abdominal pain and has a low mortality rate □

2. One function of the pancreas is to:
   a) Filter waste products from the blood □
   b) Secrete and store bile □
   c) Produce enzymes that break down food □
   d) Regulate blood pressure and body temperature □

3. Which of the following hormones is not produced by the pancreas?
   a) Insulin □
   b) Somatostatin □
   c) Oestrogen □
   d) Glucagon □

4. What are the two main causes of acute pancreatitis?
   a) Hypercalcaemia and hypertriglyceridaemia □
   b) Viral infections and pancreas divisum □
   c) Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography and use of corticosteroids □
   d) Gallstones and prolonged and excessive alcohol use □

5. Which of the following is not a diagnostic sign or symptom of acute pancreatitis?
   a) Acute abdominal pain □
   b) Elevated serum lipase or amylase levels □
   c) Depressed respiratory rate □
   d) Abdominal fluid collections on computed tomography (CT) scan □

6. Which statement is false?
   a) Patients with acute pancreatitis will usually present with severe and constant acute abdominal pain □
   b) Amylase is the optimal biomedical indicator of acute pancreatitis □
   c) A CT scan is recommended to clarify the extent of any pancreatic damage and/or damage to the surrounding tissue □
   d) Abdominal ultrasound can clearly identify gallstones as the cause of acute pancreatitis □

7. In the revised Atlanta Classification, severe acute pancreatitis is defined as:
   a) Persistent single or multiple organ failure for more than 48 hours □
   b) Local or systemic complications without persistent organ failure □
   c) Organ failure that resolves within 48 hours □
   d) No organ failure and an absence of local or systemic complications □

8. Which of the following is a conservative management strategy for acute pancreatitis?
   a) Assessing and managing pain □
   b) Provision of fluids □
   c) Nutritional care □
   d) All of the above □

9. What is one potential intervention for gallstone-associated acute pancreatitis?
   a) Blood transfusion □
   b) Cholecystectomy □
   c) Electrolyte replacement □
   d) Prophylactic antibiotics □

10. Patients with alcohol-related pancreatitis:
    a) Are at lower risk of developing chronic pancreatitis than the general population □
    b) Should be advised that the risk of recurring acute pancreatitis is not reduced by abstaining from alcohol □
    c) Are less likely to experience long-term pancreatic damage leading to diabetes □
    d) Can reduce the risk of recurrence of acute pancreatitis through support programmes designed to reduce alcohol intake over an extended period □

How to complete this quiz

This multiple-choice quiz will help you to test your knowledge. It comprises ten questions that are broadly linked to the CPD article. There is one correct answer to each question.

- You can test your subject knowledge by attempting the questions before reading the article, and then go back over them to see if you would answer any differently.
- You might like to read the article before trying the questions.

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This multiple-choice quiz was compiled by Jason Beckford-Ball

The answers to this multiple-choice quiz are:


This activity has taken me minutes/hours to complete. Now that I have read this article and completed this assessment, I think my knowledge is:

Excellent  □  Good  □  Satisfactory  □  Unsatisfactory  □  Poor  □

As a result of this I intend to: ____________________________________________________________

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