A 50-year-old man with a history of symptomatic gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) has Barrett’s esophagus diagnosed on upper endoscopy. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

1. Surgical treatment for symptoms of reflux is not warranted
2. Barrett’s esophagus is seen in 50% of patients with GERD
3. Proton pump inhibitors will reduce the area of Barrett’s esophagus
4. Surgical treatment of the patient’s reflux symptoms will not reduce the risk of esophageal cancer
5. Endoscopic ablation will reduce the risk of esophageal cancer
A 53-year-old man with diabetes presents with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). He describes a burning sensation in the retrosternal area, sometimes causing him to wake up coughing, and he has nausea, vomiting, and loss of appetite. The symptoms have persisted despite maximal medical management. Appropriate preoperative work-up would include all of the following EXCEPT:

1. 24-hour pH monitoring
2. Gastric emptying studies
3. Esophagoscopy
4. Esophageal manometry
5. *Helicobacter pylori* testing

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1 2 3 4 5
0% 0% 0% 0% 0%
The most commonly reported complication of diagnostic or therapeutic esophagostroduodenoscopy is:

1. Aspiration pneumonia
2. New bleeding from mucosal injury
3. Perforation
4. Hypoxia
5. Bradycardia
A 55-year-old man has a 7-year history of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). His symptoms are controlled with once-daily proton pump inhibitors (PPI). The patient’s first screening upper endoscopy is shown. Multilevel biopsies identify metaplasia with high-grade dysplasia and endoscopic ultrasound confirms a submucosal nodule. The most appropriate management for this patient would be:

1. Gastric fundoplication
2. Endoscopic radiofrequency ablation
3. Double-dose PPI therapy and repeat endoscopy in 3 months
4. Endoscopic photodynamic ablative therapy
5. Esophagectomy
DIRECTIONS: Each group of items below consists of five number headings or illustrations followed by a list of numbered words, phases, or illustrations. For each numbered word, phrase, or illustration, select the one number heading or illustration that is most closely associated with it. Each number heading or illustration may be selected once, more than once, or not at all.
42-year-old man with heartburn and chronic cough

1. Choice One
2. **Choice Two**
3. Choice Three
4. Choice Four
5. Choice Five
53-year-old woman with dysphagia and regurgitation of undigested food

1. Choice One
2. Choice Two
3. Choice Three
4. Choice Four
5. Choice Five
18-year-old asymptomatic male volunteer

1. Choice One
2. Choice Two
3. Choice Three
4. Choice Four
5. Choice Five
32-year-old woman with chest pain and dysphagia exacerbated by cold water

1. Choice One
2. Choice Two
3. **Choice Three**
4. Choice Four
5. Choice Five
**DIRECTIONS:** Each set of number headings or illustrations below is followed by a list of numbered words, phrases, or statements. For each numbered word, phrase, or statement, select the correct answer:

1. If the item is associated with (1) only,
2. If the item is associated with (2) only,
3. If the item is associated with both (1) and (2),
4. If the item is associated with neither (1) nor (2).

**Slides 11 – 13**
(1) Barrett’s esophagus
(2) High-grade dysplasia
(3) Both
(4) Neither
Proven to regress after Nissen fundoplication

1. Barrett’s esophagus
2. High-grade dysplasia
3. Both
4. Neither
Can be treated with endomucosal resection

1. Barrett’s esophagus
2. High-grade dysplasia
3. Both
4. Neither
Esophagectomy a treatment option in patients who are acceptable surgical risks

1. Barrett’s esophagus
2. High-grade dysplasia
3. Both
4. Neither