**Objectives for 4/14/20**

**Lower GI Bleeding**

1. What four causes of lower GIB constitute nearly 80% of instances?
2. What percentage of the time is it from cancer or a polyp?
3. What five criteria predict more severe lower GIB?
4. How does your differential change in cases of occult GI bleeding based on the age of your patient?
5. Compare the diagnostic yield of repeat EGD and colonoscopy, pill endoscopy, push enteroscopy, double-balloon enteroscopy, angiography, and nuclear scans in diagnosing OGIB.

**Hepatitis B**

1. Know the indications for immunization for hepatitis B infection prevention.
2. Who should be screened for hep B?
3. Draw a table of interpretation of Hep B serologies.
4. Which four patient populations should undergo treatment?
5. What six characteristics are associated with increased risk for hepatocellular carcinoma?

**Gallbladder Disease**

1. Distinguish between the clinical signs and symptoms and laboratory values of the

following presentations:

a. Biliary colic

b. Acute cholecystitis

c. Ascending cholangitis

d. Gallstone pancreatitis

1. Describe the sensitivity and specificity of the following imaging tests for acute

cholecystitis and choledolcholithiasis:

a. Ultrasound

b. HIDA scan

c. MRCP

1. Describe the indications for cholecystostomy tube placement.
2. Understand the pathophysiology of acalculous cholecystitis and how it differs

from calculous cholecystitis.

1. Understand the preferred timing of cholecystectomy in a patient with gallstone

pancreatitis