

44. The following statements about peritonitis are all true except:
- A. Peritonitis is defined as inflammation of the peritoneum. ✓
 - B. Most surgical peritonitis is secondary to bacterial contamination. ✓
 - C. Primary peritonitis has no documented source of contamination and is more common in adults than in children and in men than in women.
 - D. Tuberculous peritonitis can present with or without ascites. ✓
 - E. Peritonitis can present as intestinal obstruction. ✓
45. The most helpful diagnostic radiographic procedure in small bowel obstruction is:
- A. Non contrast enhanced CT of the abdomen.
 - B. Contrast study of the intestine. ✗
 - C. Supine and erect x-rays of the abdomen. ✓
 - D. Ultrasonography of the abdomen. ✗
 - E. Colonoscopy. ✗
46. The most commonly used imaging method for diagnosis of acute cholecystitis is:
- A. CT of the abdomen. 3 ✗
 - B. Ultrasonography of the gallbladder. 1
 - C. Oral cholecystogram. ✗
 - D. Radionuclide (HIDA) scan of the gallbladder. ✓
 - E. ERCP. ✗
47. Patients with established, complete, simple, distal small bowel obstruction usually have the following finding on plain and upright abdominal radiographs:
- A. Distended small bowel identifiable by the valvulae conniventes. ✓
 - B. No air-fluid levels. 473
 - C. Modest amount of gas in the pelvis.
 - D. Peripheral, rather than central, distribution of gas. ✗
 - E. Prominent haustral markings. ✗