**Gastroenterology Appendix B**

Residents completing the internal medicine residency should understand the indications, contraindications, correct technique, limitations, complications, and interpretations of findings and should demonstrate technical proficiency and appropriate cognitive skills for the following procedures.

- Nasogastric intubation
- Paracentesis
- Rectal examination
- Fecal occult blood testing

Residents should understand the indications, limitations, appropriate use, interpretation, and significance of the results of the following tests. Residents are not required to learn to perform these tests personally.

- 24-hour esophageal pH monitoring
- Assays for Helicobacter pylori
- Biopsy of the gastrointestinal mucosa
- Blood tests for autoimmune, cholestatic, genetic liver diseases
- Colonoscopy
- Computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, ultrasound of the abdomen
- Contrast studies (including upper gastrointestinal series, small-bowel follow-through, barium enema)
- D-xylose absorption test and other small bowel absorption tests
- Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography
- Endoscopy, upper
- Esophageal manometry
- Fecal electrolytes
- Fecal examination for ova, parasites
- Fecal fat, qualitative and quantitative
- Fecal osmolality
- Gall bladder radionuclide scan
- Gastric acid analysis, serum gastrin level, secretin stimulation test
- Gastric emptying radionuclide scan
- Hepatitis viral serology
- Lactose and hydrogen breath tests
- Laparoscopy
- Laxative screen
- Liver biopsy
- Mesenteric arteriography
- Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography
- Serum B12 and Schilling tests