A 48 y.o. male presents with *S. bovis* endocarditis. Which of the following is appropriate follow-up?

A. Flexible sigmoidoscopy, age 48  
B. Flexible sigmoidoscopy, age 50  
C. Colonoscopy, age 48  
D. Colonoscopy, age 50  
E. No need for follow-up

The recommended response is C.

*Streptococcus bovis* bacteremia has been associated with the presence of an adenoma or cancer in the colon, and a full examination of the colon via colonoscopy should be pursued once the patient is stable from the bacteremia.

Risk factors for pancreatic cancer include all but the following:

A. Hereditary pancreatitis
B. History of pancreatic cancer in 2 first degree relatives over age 60
C. Smoking
D. Alcohol
E. BRCA2 mutation

The recommended response is D.

Alcohol alone is not a significant risk factor for pancreatic cancer. While the risk is increased in sporadic and hereditary pancreatitis with glandular destruction, smoking is the environmental factor with the most impact. Individuals with germline mutations in the breast cancer gene 2 (BRCA2) carry an increased risk of developing pancreatic cancer. Two first degree relatives affected with pancreatic cancer is indicative of Familial Pancreatic Cancer, the risk in this individual is increased regardless of the age of the affected kindred, although it would be significantly higher, if any relative was less than 50 years upon diagnosis.