A 61-year-old Caucasian male with history of hypertension, hyperlipidemia and obesity presents to surgical center for EGD for recurrent dyspepsia. He has history of gastric ulcer and found to have H. pylori 5 years ago treated with triple therapy. Eradication was confirmed with stool antigen 2 weeks post PPI cessation. Patient denies any weight loss, melena, or NSAID use. No family history of stomach or colon cancer. During endoscopy three clean based gastric ulcers and 1 benign appearing clean based duodenal ulcer was found. Antral gastric ulcer biopsies were performed.

Which of the following could be considered for this patient?

A. Duodenal ulcer biopsy  
B. Test for h. pylori serum antibody  
C. Obtain fasting gastrin level  
D. Initiate sucralfate

**Answer: C**

The initial test to obtain to assess for gastrinoma includes a fasting serum gastrin level. If gastrin level is elevated, a gastric pH level should be obtained. If equivocal then a secretin test should be performed to confirm diagnosis. If gastric pH is <2 then a secretin test should be obtained. Secretin should normally lead to a decrease in gastrin level but in patients with gastrinoma it will lead to an abnormal increase in gastrin level.