**Question 1**

A young baby presents with jaundice, dark urine and pale stools. He probably has:

Select one:

a. Biliary atresia

b. Gilberts syndrome

c. Physiological jaundice of the newborn

d. Breast milk jaundice

Answer A. Robbins 8th Edition pg 866

**Question 2**

Hepatitis A:

Select one:

a. Is caused by a double stranded DNA virus

b. Is spread primarily by sexual contact

c. Has an incubation period of 14

d. Has a mortality rate of 2 %

Answer C. Robbins 8th Edition pg 844 table 18-4

**Question 3**

Hepatitis C:

Select one:

a. Causes chronic hepatitis at a higher rate than does hepatitis B

b. Is acquired by faecal-oral transmission

c. Has its highest seroprevalence in haemodialysis patients

d. Transmission by sexual contact is at a high rate

Answer A. Robbins 8th Edition pg 847

**Question 4**

In cirrhosis:

Select one:

a. The stellate cell is a major source of excess collagen

b. Fibrosis is confined to delicate bands around central veins

c. Vascular architecture is preserved

d. Nodularity is uncommon

Answer A. Robbins 8th Edition pg 837

**Question 5**

In hepatitis B:

Select one:

a. Infection does not play a role in development of hepatocellular carcinoma

b. Surface antigen (HBsAg) appears soon after overt disease

c. The majority of cases of persistent infection result in cirrhosis

d. Acute infection causes sub clinical disease in 65 % of cases

Answer D. Robbins 8th Edition pg 845 figure 18-9

**Question 6**

In relation to liver cirrhosis, in most western countries:

Select one:

a. Oesophageal varices are seen in 95 % of cases of advanced cirrhosis

b. The vascular architecture is maintained

c. Hepatic fibrosis is reversible over 12 months if aetiological factors are removed

d. Viral hepatitis is responsible for 10 %

Answer D. Robbins 8th Edition pg 837

**Question 7**

In viral hepatitis:

Select one:

a. The majority of cases of acute Hep B infection result in a carrier state without clinical evidence of disease

b. Anti HCV IgG does not confer immunity to Hep C

c. Anti HBs appears in the first week of infection

d. The major cause of death from Hep B is hepatocellular carcinoma

Answer B. Robbins 8th Edition pg 848

**Question 8**

Oesophageal varices:

Select one:

a. Occur in one third of all cirrhotic patients

b. Have a 30 % mortality during each episode of bleeding

c. Are most often associated with Hep C cirrhosis

d. Lie primarily in the middle portion of the oesophagus

Answer B. Robbins 8th Edition pg 839

**Question 9**

Regarding Hepatitis E infection, which is true?

Select one:

a. It has a strong association with chronic liver disease

b. It has a parenteral mode of transmission

c. It is a DNA virus

d. Pregnant women have a 20% mortality

Answer D. Robbins 8th Edition pg 849

**Question 10**

This pattern (? unconjugated bili, ? conjugated bili, ? Alp, ??? transferases, ? urine bili, ? urine urobilinogen) is most consistent with:

Select one:

a. Hepatocellular damage

b. Haemolysis

c. Intrahepatic cholestasis

d. Extra hepatic biliary obstruction

Answer A. Robbins 8th Edition pg 841