



# GIT- pathology

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## Archive

Lecture 7+8

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21) About HAV , the correct statement is :

- A- Transmitted by sexual activity.
- B- Envelope with glycoprotein.
- C- Protease inhibitors treatment of choice.
- D- Risk factor for MALT lymphoma.
- E- Transmitted feco-orally.

Answer: E

22. One of the following is incorrect :

- A- HDV needs HBV to infect.
- B- HAV can be chronic disease.
- C- HBV have double stranded DNA structure.
- D- HCV transmitted sexually.
- E- HEV can be acute only

Answer: B

38. What type of collagen replaces in liver cirrhosis :

- A- Collagen type 1/2.
- B- Collagen type 2.
- C- Collagen type 1.
- D- Collagen type 1/3.
- E- Collagen type 2/3.

Answer: D

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3) hepatocellular carcinoma is :

- A\_ Arelatively frequent tumor in the U.S population
- B\_ Associated with cirrhosis
- C\_ Associated with ulcerative colitis
- D\_ Associated with gallstones

Answer ;B

4)which disease is most commonly associated with the development of hepatocellular carcinoma :

- A\_ Autoimmune hepatitis
- B\_ primary sclerosing cholangitis
- c\_ heptitis B
- D\_ primary biliary cirrhosis

Answer :c

6)which of the following hepatitis viruses has a higher case fatality rate particularly in pregnant women?

- A\_ hepatitis A
- B\_ hepatitis B
- C\_ hepatitis C
- D\_ hepatitis D
- E\_ hepatitis E

Answer:E

7)all of the following cause chronic hepatitis expect ;

- A\_ hepatitis A virus
- B\_ hepatitis c virus
- c\_ drugs
- D\_ hepatitis B virus
- E\_ Autoimmune hepatitis

Answer :A

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8). Steatohepatitis (fatty liver) is usually caused by which of the following injuries?

- A) Obstruction to extrahepatic bile ducts
- B) Alcohol abuse
- C) Hemochromatosis
- D) Hepatitis C
- E) Superinfection with Hepatitis D virus

Answer ;B

9) Alcoholic liver disease is characterized by

- A) Mallory bodies
- B) Piecemeal necrosis
- C) Granuloma formation
- D) Ground glass cells

Answer ;A

10) The most frequent result of infection with hepatitis A virus is

- A) Chronic active hepatitis
- B) Massive hepatic necrosis
- C) Hepatocellular carcinoma
- D) Acute self-limited hepatitis

Answers ;D

11) If you acquire hepatitis C from a patient, your risk of developing chronic hepatitis is approximately

- A) 10%
- B) 30%
- C) 50%
- D) 90%

Answer ;c

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12) Alcoholic hepatitis is characterized by all EXCEPT:

- A) Fatty change
- B) Accumulation of keratin in hepatocytes
- C) A neutrophilic infiltrate in the lobule
- D) Intranuclear inclusions

Answer: D

13) Prescription in severe liver diseases should be very careful in presence of all the following, EXCEPT?

- A) Fluid retention
- B) Hepatic encephalopathy
- C) Hyperalbuminemia
- D) Renal impairment
- E) Reduced clotting factor

Answer ; c

14) A 45-year-old woman has become increasingly lethargic in the last week. On examination, she has jaundice, rigidity, confusion and asterixis. She has no fever and normal blood pressure. Laboratory revealed prolonged PT and PTT and elevated serum levels of transaminases and bilirubin. Which of the following is mostly responsible for her neurological symptoms?

- A) Alkaline phosphatase
- B) Amylase
- C) Antimitochondrial antibodies
- D) Anti-HCV
- E) Ammonia

Answer ; e

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15) Which of the following findings does not related to chronic hepatitis :

- A- Bridging necrosis.
- B- Portal fibrosis.
- C- Bridging fibrosis.
- D- Interface hepatitis.
- E- Cholestasis.

Answer:E

16)Allthe following pairs between signs and cause in cirrhotic patient are true, except?

- A.Hypoalbuminemia - ascites.
- B. Clotting factors deficiency-Hematoma.
- C. Excess ammonia- coma.
- D.Hyperestrogenism - Palmer erythema
- E. Clotting factors deficiency- hematemesis.

ANSWER:E