

LIVER & BILIARY PATH MCQS

1. What makes cholesterol gallstones more likely to form?
A: biliary infection
B: chronic haemolysis
C: hypermotility of the gallbladder
D: supersaturation of bile with cholesterol ✓
2. In which setting is acute cholecystitis most likely?
A: age over 80 years
B: alcohol abuse
C: a single large gallstone
D: multiple small gallstones ✓
3. A liver biopsy showing ground glass hepatocytes, portal fibrosis and mononuclear infiltrate is typical of
A: acute hepatitis A infection
B: chronic hepatitis B infection ✓
C: haemochromatosis
D: post hepatitis cirrhosis
4. A 6 week old baby is looking yellow and has pale stools. You will need to investigate for
A: biliary atresia ✓
B: haemolytic disease of the newborn
C: paracetamol poisoning
D: physiologic jaundice of the newborn
5. What is the likely diagnosis in a 60 year old man with hepatomegaly, hyperpigmented skin, glucose intolerance and exertional dyspnoea?
A: alpha 1 anti-trypsin deficiency
B: haemochromatosis ✓
C: primary biliary cirrhosis
D: Wilson disease

6. Which is NOT a means of spreading hepatitis B?
- A: blood spillage onto broken skin
 - B: ingestion of contaminated seafood ✓
 - C: unprotected sexual intercourse
 - D: vertical transmission
7. The increased resistance to blood flow in portal hypertension is associated with
- A: decreased portal blood oxygenation
 - B: decreased release of angiotensinogen
 - C: increased nitric oxide production
 - D: intrahepatic shunts ✓
8. The activation of hepatic stellate cells will convert them into
- A: dendritic cells
 - B: Kupffer cells
 - C: myofibroblasts ✓
 - D: regenerative hepatocytes
9. Tissue injury in acute calculous cholecystitis is primarily due to
- A: chemical disruption of the mucus layer ✓
 - B: early onset ischaemic injury
 - C: gram negative infection
 - D: mechanical trauma to the epithelium
10. The liver biopsy of a patient with vomiting, abdominal pain & jaundice shows hepatocyte necrosis, Mallory bodies, neutrophilic infiltrate and lipid accumulation. What is this most consistent with?
- A: autoimmune disease
 - B: heavy alcohol consumption ✓
 - C: viral infection
 - D: Wilson disease

11. An asymptomatic patient with detected circulating levels of HCV RNA and anti-HCV antibodies is most likely to have
- A: chronic infection ✓
 - B: early infection (< 12 weeks duration)
 - C: previously treated infection
 - D: resolved past infection
12. A patient with biventricular failure has a tender right upper quadrant with abnormal LFTs. Hepatic congestion causes
- A: centrilobular haemorrhagic necrosis ✓
 - B: circumferential bile duct fibrosis
 - C: intrahepatic cholestasis
 - D: portal venous thrombosis
13. Aflatoxin, alcohol and viral hepatitis are risk factors for
- A: cholangiocarcinoma
 - B: hepatoblastoma
 - C: hepatocellular adenomas
 - D: hepatocellular carcinoma ✓
14. The persistence after the acute episode of jaundice of which serum marker of HBV infection is an important indicator of probable progression to chronic hepatitis?
- A: anti-HBc antibody
 - B: anti HBe antibody
 - C: HBeAg ✓
 - D: HBsAg
15. What is the most common cause of acute liver failure in Western countries?
- A: alcohol abuse
 - B: autoimmune disease
 - C: hepatitis B infection
 - D: paracetamol toxicity ✓

16. How long is the incubation period for hepatitis A?

A: 1 to 3 weeks

B: 2 to 6 weeks ✓

C: 4 to 12 weeks

D: 12 to 24 weeks