

1. Capitol: hepatitis virale **Mod de punctare:** A3 Indicate the correct answers

- a) Immune complex-mediated tissue damage appears to play a pathogenetic role in the extrahepatic manifestations of acute hepatitis B
- b) After immunization with hepatitis B vaccine, which consists of HBsAg alone, anti-HBs is the only serologic marker to appear
- c) The majority of cells in the liver are Kupffer cells, stellate (Ito or fat-storing) cells
- d) Hepatitis A virus shedding in feces, viremia, and infectivity diminish rapidly once jaundice becomes apparent
- e) The most commonly used liver "function" tests are measurements of WBC and serum creatinine

2. Capitol: hepatitis virale **Mod de punctare:** A3 Indicate the correct answers:

- a) Viewed by light microscopy, the liver appears to be organized in lobules
- b) In viral hepatitis vomiting can occur but is rarely persistent or prominent
- c) In cholestatic forms of viral hepatitis both hepatocellular and cholestatic injury are present
- d) After immunization with hepatitis B vaccine anti-HBc is the only serologic marker to appear
- e) HCV does not integrate into the host genome

3. Capitol: hepatitis virale **Mod de punctare:** A3 Indicate the correct answers:

- a) Liver receives a dual blood supply: 20% from the hepatic artery, and 80% from the portal vein
- b) HBV DNA is a quantitative marker of replicative phase
- c) In fulminant hepatitis the mortality rate is exceedingly high (>80% in patients with deep coma)
- d) Hepatitis A virus shedding in feces, viremia, and infectivity increased rapidly once jaundice becomes apparent
- e) In viral hepatitis vomiting is often persistent and prominent

4. Capitol: hepatitis virale **Mod de punctare:** A3 Indicate the correct answers:

- a) After acute illness, anti-HAV of the IgM class remains detectable indefinitely
- b) In cholestatic forms of viral hepatitis hepatocellular injury is not present
- c) In VHE with the onset of clinical jaundice, the constitutional prodromal symptoms do not diminish
- d) 80% of liver blood supply is nutrient-rich blood from the portal vein arising from the stomach, intestines, pancreas, and spleen.
- e) In fulminant hepatitis the patients who survive may have a complete biochemical and histologic recovery

5. Capitol: hepatitis virale **Mod de punctare:** A3 Indicate the correct answers:

- a) Patients with serum anti-HAV are immune to reinfection
- b) AST is found primarily in the liver and is therefore a more specific indicator of liver injury.
- c) In viral hepatitis patients usually report darkening of the urine before they notice scleral icterus
- d) There are no differences among genotypes of HCV in responsiveness to antiviral therapy
- e) The most commonly used liver "function" tests are measurements of serum bilirubin, ALT, albumin, and prothrombin time

6. Capitol: hepatitis virale **Mod de punctare:** A3 Indicate the correct answers:

- a) The synthesis functions of hepatocytes include the synthesis of most essential serum proteins (albumin, carrier proteins, coagulation factors, many hormonal, growth factors)
- b) A history of injection drug use, even in the remote past, is of great importance in assessing the

risk for hepatitis B and C

- c) anti-HBc is readily demonstrable in serum, beginning within the first 1-2 weeks after the appearance of HBsAg
- d) Perinatal transmission occurs primarily in infants born to anti-HBsAg-positive mothers during the third trimester of pregnancy or during the early postpartum period
- e) The most sensitive indicator of acute HCV infection is the presence of anti-HCV IgG

7. Capitol: hepatitis virale Mod de punctare: A3 Indicate the correct answers:

- a) HDV does integrate into the host genome
- b) Generalized vasculitis (polyarteritis nodosa) develops occasionally in patients with chronic hepatitis B
- c) For assessing the risk of viral hepatitis, a careful history of sexual activity is of particular importance
- d) One of the hepatocytes functions is the production of bile and its carriers (bile acids, cholesterol, lecithin, phospholipids)
- e) anti-HBs is readily demonstrable in serum, beginning within the first 1-2 weeks of infection

8. Capitol: hepatitis virale Mod de punctare: A3 Indicate the correct answers:

- a) Like HBeAg, serum HBV DNA is an indicator of HBV replication, but tests for HBV DNA are more sensitive and quantitative
- b) In viral hepatitis patients usually notice scleral icterus before they report darkening of the urine
- c) HEV does integrate into the host genome
- d) "liver pain" arises from stretching or irritation of Glisson's capsule, which surrounds the liver and is rich in nerve endings
- e) One of the hepatocytes functions is the regulation of nutrients (glucose, glycogen, lipids, cholesterol, aminoacids)

9. Capitol: hepatitis virale Mod de punctare: A3 Indicate the correct answers:

- a) Neither HDV nor HBV causes chronic liver disease
- b) Aminotransferase elevations tend to be modest for chronic hepatitis B but may fluctuate in the range of 100-1000 units
- c) Diarrhea is uncommon in viral hepatitis, except with severe jaundice, where lack of bile acids reaching the intestine can lead to steatorrhea
- d) One of the Hepatocytes functions is the metabolism and conjugation of lipophilic compounds (bilirubin, anions, cations, drugs) for excretion in the bile or urine.
- e) Generalized vasculitis (polyarteritis nodosa) develops in patients with viral hepatitis A

10. Capitol: hepatitis virale Mod de punctare: A3 Indicate the correct answers:

- a) Portosystemic encephalopathy is broadly defined as an alteration in mental status and cognitive function occurring in the presence of liver failure.
- b) Jaundice without dark urine usually indicates indirect (unconjugated) hyperbilirubinemia
- c) In outbreaks of waterborne hepatitis E the case fatality rate is 1-2% and up to 10-20% in pregnant women.
- d) Diarrhea is common in viral hepatitis E and A
- e) For assessing the risk of viral hepatitis E, a careful history of sexual activity is of particular importance