**1. Which of the following types of liver tumors is most commonly associated with the oral contraceptives:**

1. bile duct adenoma
2. bile duct hamartroma
3. focal nodular hyperplasia
4. hepatocellular carcinoma
5. hepatocellular adenoma

**2. Conditions that are considered to increase the risk for developing of hepatocellular carcinoma include:**

1. alcohol-related cirrhosis
2. HBV-related cirrhosis
3. idiopathic hemochromatosis
4. primary biliary cirrhosis
5. secondary biliary cirrhosis

**3. The most common tumor of the liver it is:**

1. cholangiocarcinoma
2. hepatocellular carcinoma
3. hemangiosarcoma
4. liver cell adenoma
5. metastatic carcinoma

**4. The hepatorenal syndrome is associated principally with:**

1. microvesicular fatty liver
2. intrahepatic cholestasis
3. hepatocellular carcinoma
4. cirrhosis
5. extrahepatic biliary obstruction

**5. Which of the following is associated with destructive cholangitis:**

1. hepatitis B
2. alcoholic hepatitis
3. primary biliary cirrhosis
4. neonatal hepatitis
5. Dubbin-Johnson syndrome

**6. The most common cause of hepatocellular carcinoma is:**

1. hepatitis B
2. alcoholic hepatitis
3. autoimmune hepatitis
4. neonatal hepatitis
5. Dubbin-Johnson syndrome

**7. Mallory hyaline is associated with:**

1. autoimmune hepatitis
2. alcoholic hepatitis
3. hepatitis B
4. hepatitis D

**e.** hepatitis C

**8. Predominantly unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia is typical of :**

1. intravascular hemolysis
2. carcinoma of common bile ducts
3. carcinoma of gallbladder
4. carcinoma of the head of the pancreas
5. viral hepatitis

**9. Ballooned hepatocytes and acidophilic bodies found in a liver biopsy are most indicative of:**

1. alcoholic hepatitis
2. acute viral hepatitis
3. primary biliary cirrhosis
4. hemochromatosis
5. cardiac cirrhosis

**10. Hepatitis A is transmitted primarily by which of the following routes:**

1. blood transfusions
2. snake bites
3. fecal-oral
4. sexual transmission
5. intravenous drug abuse

**11. Extrahepatic biliary obstruction is caused by each of the following, EXCEPT**

1. pancreatic carcinoma
2. carcinoma of the ampulla of Vater
3. bile duct carcinoma
4. advanced cirrhosis
5. sclerosing cholangitis

**12. Which of the following conditions could lead to the development of portal hypertension:**

1. cirrhosis
2. portal vein thrombosis
3. severe right sided heart failure
4. hepatic vein thrombosis (Budd-Chiari syndrome)
5. all of the listed

**13. You are examining a patient with advanced cirrhosis. What would you expect to find:**

1. cervical lymphadenopathy
2. distended abdomen with fluid wave
3. massive hepatomegaly
4. muscular hypertrophy
5. small spleen

**14. It is likely that a gallstone will produce jaundice if impacted in any of the following anatomic sites, EXCEPT:**

1. ampulla of Vater
2. common bile duct
3. common hepatic duct
4. confluence of common bile duct and pancreatic duct
5. cystic duct

**15. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be associated with portal hypertension due to liver cirrhosis:**

1. ascites
2. pulmonary hypertension
3. spontaneous bacterial peritonitis
4. thrombocytopenia
5. hepatorenal syndrome

**16. Which of the following is associated with the highest rate of progression to chronic hepatitis:**

1. hepatitis A virus
2. hepatitis B virus
3. hepatitis C virus
4. hepatitis D virus
5. hepatitis G virus

**17. Histologic pattern of acute alcoholic hepatitis is reduced to:**

1. fatty degeneration of hepatocytes
2. necrosis biliary ducts
3. leukocyte infiltration and portal tracts necrosis
4. appearance of Russell cells
5. appearance of Mallory bodies

**18. Liver cirrhosis is followed by :**

1. portal hypertension
2. development of intrahepatic portocaval anastomoses
3. development of extrahepatic portocaval anastomoses
4. development of hydrothorax
5. liver laxity

**19. The following cirrhosis types are distinguished on the morphogenesis background:**

1. alcoholic
2. postnecrotic
3. necrotic
4. portal
5. biliary

**20. Viral hepatitis outcomes:**

1. the full restoration of the structure
2. transition of acute hepatitis in chronic
3. transition to hepatosis
4. liver cirrhosis
5. amyloidosis of liver

**21. Decompensated portal hypertension is manifested by:**

1. jaundice
2. ascites
3. esophageal varices
4. a stroke
5. pulmonary hemorrhage

**22. Decompensated portal hypertension is usually complicated by:**

1. pulmonary edema
2. ascites
3. gastrointestinal bleeding
4. hemorrhoids
5. brain hemorrhage

**23. Biliary cirrhosis is divided into:**

1. postnecrotic
2. septal
3. primary
4. secondary
5. multicentric

**24. The following are histologic types of liver carcinoma:**

1. postcirrhotic
2. hepatocellular
3. cholangiocellular
4. adenomatous
5. Precirrhotic