

PBL PAST PAPER

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- A 55 year old man with a history of chronic alcoholism diagnosed with early cirrhosis. The development of which of the following conditions is associated with high mortality rate in this patient:
- A. Caput medosa.
- B. Ascitis.
- C. Hemorrhoids.
- D. Splenomegaly.
- E. Upper GIT bleeding.
- Answer: E

- Which of the following doesn't cause upper GI bleeding:
- Answer: **Hemorrhoids.**

- A patient suffers from prolonged vomiting and then is presented with hematemesis:
- Answer: **Esophageal lacerations.**

These questions can be virology also

- Which of the following is transmitted by feco-oral route:
- A. Hepatitis A virus.
- B. Hepatitis B virus.
- C. Hepatitis C virus.
- D. Hepatitis D virus.
- E. All of the above.
- Answer: A

- Which of the following pairs of hepatitis viruses have vaccine:
- A. HAV, HBV, HCV.
- B. HAV, HBV.
- C. HAV, HBV, HEV
- D. HAV, HBV, HDV..
- E. HAV, HEV.
- Answer: D

- All are true regarding hepatitis B virus (HBV), infection EXCEPT:
- A. It is a blood borne pathogen.
- B. HBV vaccine AND HBV immunoglobulin should be given to infants born to mothers carriers of HBV infection.
- C. HBV vaccine is given to all health care workers.
- D. It causes only chronic form of hepatitis.
- E. Can be transmitted through a vertical way from mother to infant.
- Answer: D

- Which of the following is the most associated with hepatocellular carcinoma:
- A. Chronic Hepatitis C.
- B. Acute Hepatitis C.
- C. Acute Hepatitis A.
- D. Chronic Hepatitis B +D.
- E. Chronic Hepatitis B.
- Answer: E

- Which of the following Indicates carrier status of HBV:
- A. HBcAg and IgG anti HBc.
- B. HBcAg and IgM anti HBc.
- C. HBeAg after 3 months.
- D. HBeAg and absence of HBV DNA.
- E. HBsAg and HBS antibody.
- Answer: E

- Which serologic marker if found indicates resolution of acute HBV infection:
- A. HBsAg.
- B. Anti HBc IgM.
- C. HB DNA.
- D. Anti HBeAg.
- E. Anti HbC IgD.
- Answer: D

- Which of the following serologic markers indicate HBV clearance:
- A. HbCAg IgG antibody.
- B. HbSAg Antibody.
- C. HbCAg.
- D. HbCAg IgM antibody.
- E. HoSAg.
- Answer: B

- Which serologic marker is the most sensitive indicator of HCV:
- A. HCV RNA by PCR.
- B. Anti HCV.
- C. HCVSAg.
- D. Anti HCVsAg.
- E. HVC DNA by TMA (transcription mediated amplification).
- Answer: A

- Which of the following is deemed a hepatitis B carrier: (Ag=antigen, AB=antibody)
- A. HbSAg (+) HbSAb (+) HbEAB(-) HbCIgM AB (+) HbCIgG AB(+).
- B. HbAg (-) HbSAb (-) HbEAB(+), HbCIgM AB (+) HbCIgG AB(+).
- C. HbSAg (+) HbSAb (+) HbEAB(-) HbCIgM AB (-) HbCIgG AB(+).
- D. HbAg (+) HbSAb (-) HbEAB(+), HbCIgM AB (+) HbCIgG AB(+).
- E. HbSAg (+) HbSAb (-) HbEAB(+), HbCIgM AB (-) HbCIgG AB(+).
- Answer: C

- All are true regarding hepatitis A virus(HAV) infection, EXCEPT:
- A. It is transmitted via feco oral route.
- B. HAV vaccine can be given to selected group of patients.
- C. Can cause acute liver failure.
- D. Usually causes chronic infection.
- E. Diagnosis is done by a positive HAV IgM SEROLOGY.
- Answer: D

- A 35 year old man comes to the physician because of anorexia, Malaise, dark urine and upper abdominal discomfort. his temperature is 37.9 C (100.2 F). Physical examination shows scleral icterus and moderate right upper quadrant tenderness. The liver is palpable below the right costal margin. Laboratory studies show: HBsAg: positive, HBsAb: negative, Anti-HBc IgM: positive, HBeAg positive, Which of the following will most likely change in his serologic findings when this patient enters the window period:
 - A. He will become HBsAb-positive.
 - B. He will become HBeAg-negative.
 - C. He will become HBsAg-negative.
 - D. He will become HBcAg- positive.
 - E. He will become HBc IgG-positive.
 - Answer: C

- A 3-year-old female Gravida 3, Para 2 at 32 weeks of gestation, presents to the emergency department with complaints of severe abdominal pain, fatigue, and nausea, Physical examination is significant for profound jaundice and tenderness to palpation of the right upper quadrant of the abdomen. The patient returned 2 weeks ago from a 1 month-long trip to India. She received sporadic pre-natal care while traveling and reports no known complications in her current pregnancy to date. She denies any past medical problems and states that her prior pregnancy proceeded as a normal vaginal birth without any complications. Infection with which of the following organisms would predispose the worst prognosis with the highest mortality rate for this patient:

- A. Hepatitis C.
- B. Hepatitis A.
- C. Hepatitis B.
- D. Hepatitis D.
- E. Hepatitis E.
- Answer: E



- Which of the following is considered a treatment for HCV:
- Answer: **Direct-acting antivirals (DAA).**

- Wrong about HAV:
- Answer: **It causes chronic infection.**

- Contaminated water:
- Answer: **Hepatitis A virus.**

- Chronic Hepatitis B virus:
- Answer: **More than 6 months.**

THE END

good luck all tomorrow