

MULTIPLE CHOICE

AB LIVER - PRACTICE SET - ANSWER KEY

PROPOSED FOR REVIEW - questions are the author's verbatim Q&A; distractors are auto-selected from other answers in the same bank and must be checked by a subject-matter reviewer (a distractor could coincidentally be correct). Not authoritative assessment content.

1. Which section of the liver provides the best acoustic window for imaging the pancreas?

- A. Right lobe
- B. Left lobe**
- C. Caudate lobe
- D. Quadrate lobe

2. In what direction does the main portal vein course as it approaches the porta hepatis?

- A. Leftward, caudal, and anterior
- B. Rightward, cephalic, and slightly posterior**
- C. Rightward, caudal, and anterior
- D. Directly anterior in a straight midline course

3. In biliary obstruction, AST and ALT are typically:

- A. Mildly elevated**
- B. Within normal limits
- C. Decreased below normal
- D. Severely elevated (10 to 100 times normal)

4. How does the echogenicity of the normal spleen compare with that of the normal liver?

- A. Anechoic compared with the liver
- B. About the same to slightly more echogenic than the liver**
- C. Markedly more echogenic than the liver
- D. Markedly less echogenic than the liver

5. Which of the following can cause biliary obstruction distal to the cystic duct?

- A. Choledocholithiasis, common bile duct stricture, or an extrahepatic mass in the porta hepatis**
- B. Klatskin tumor at the bifurcation of the hepatic ducts
- C. Caroli disease affecting intrahepatic ducts
- D. Intrahepatic ductal stones only

6. Can hepatocellular carcinoma reliably be differentiated from metastatic disease by ultrasound alone?

- A. Yes
- B. No**

7. Amebic infection is primarily a disease of the colon but can spread hematogenously to which organs?

- A. The kidneys, bladder, and prostate
- B. The liver, lungs, and brain**
- C. The pancreas, stomach, and duodenum
- D. The thyroid, parotid, and adrenal glands

8. True or False: Fatty infiltration of the liver is a benign and potentially reversible process.

- A. False
- B. True**

9. Which vessel provides the majority (approximately 70 to 75 percent) of the blood supply entering the liver?

- A. Left gastric artery
- B. Hepatic artery
- C. Main portal vein**

D. Inferior vena cava

10. Which ligament suspends the liver from the anterior abdominal wall and diaphragm?

- A. Hepatoduodenal ligament
- B. Falciform ligament**
- C. Ligamentum venosum
- D. Coronary ligament

11. Hepatocellular disease primarily affects which cells of the liver?

- A. Hepatocytes**
- B. Stellate (Ito) cells
- C. Kupffer cells
- D. Cholangiocytes (bile duct epithelial cells)

12. Bilirubin is the breakdown product of which of the following?

- A. Albumin
- B. Hemoglobin**
- C. Glycogen
- D. Cholesterol

13. Hepatocellular carcinoma occurs more frequently in which sex?

- A. Men**
- B. Women

14. Which set of findings best describes the sonographic appearance of cirrhosis?

- A. Shrunken liver with coarse, heterogeneous parenchyma and increased attenuation**
- B. Normal-sized liver with multiple anechoic, well-defined cystic lesions
- C. Enlarged liver with diffusely hyperechoic parenchyma and decreased attenuation
- D. Enlarged liver with smooth, homogeneous parenchyma and increased through-transmission

15. The term extrahepatic refers to a structure located:

- A. Inside the liver
- B. Outside the liver**
- C. Within the porta hepatis only
- D. Confined to the hepatic veins

16. Which set of findings best describes the sonographic appearance of a multiloculated hepatic cyst?

- A. Anechoic compartments separated by thin internal septations with smooth outer borders**
- B. Solid hyperechoic mass with posterior shadowing
- C. Diffusely echogenic parenchyma with decreased attenuation
- D. Hypoechoic lesion with echogenic central core (bull's-eye pattern)

17. True or False? Elevation of direct (conjugated) bilirubin is usually related to obstructive jaundice.

- A. False
- B. True**

18. True or False? A prolonged prothrombin time in a patient with liver disease indicates a poor prognosis.

- A. True**
- B. False

19. Which three fossae are found on the inferior and posterior surface of the right lobe of the liver?

- A. Bare area, coronary fossa, and ligamentum teres fossa
- B. Falciform fossa, splenic fossa, and renal fossa
- C. Hepatoduodenal fossa, gastric fossa, and pancreatic fossa
- D. Gallbladder fossa, porta hepatis, and inferior vena cava fossa**

20. Focal nodular hyperplasia is most frequently encountered in women who are:

- A. Of advanced age (over 70)
- B. Under the age of 40**
- C. Postmenopausal
- D. Pregnant in the third trimester

21. Which liver cell performs essentially all of the metabolic, synthetic, and excretory functions ascribed to the liver?

- A. Stellate (Ito) cell
- B. Kupffer cell
- C. Hepatocyte**
- D. Cholangiocyte

22. Which disease process interferes with overall liver function and affects the hepatocytes in a generalized manner?

- A. Focal hepatic mass
- B. Diffuse hepatocellular disease**
- C. Obstructive biliary disease
- D. Hepatic vein thrombosis

23. What is the standard laboratory abbreviation for aspartate aminotransferase?

- A. GGT
- B. AST**
- C. ALP
- D. ALT

24. How is rejection of a transplanted liver definitively confirmed?

- A. Ultrasound alone
- B. Serum bilirubin trend alone
- C. Hepatobiliary scintigraphy (HIDA scan) alone
- D. Percutaneous liver biopsy**

25. What is the name of the area on the superior surface of the liver that is not covered by peritoneum and is in direct contact with the diaphragm?

- A. Bare area**
- B. Porta hepatis
- C. Glisson's capsule
- D. Main lobar fissure