

MULTIPLE CHOICE

AB LIVER - PRACTICE SET

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