

Hepatitis C – Current Knowledge

Expires Sunday, June 30, 2019

Nursing

Tamerou Asrat, M.D. F.A.C.O.G.

Examination

1. **The hepatitis C virus has been classified as a separate genus to the**
 - a. calcivirus family
 - b. flavivirus family
 - c. enterovirus family
 - d. herpesvirus family
 - e. parvovirus family

2. **Based on current information, it is estimated that there are over**
 - a. 2 million carriers worldwide, with 400 thousand in the United States.
 - b. 20 million carriers worldwide, with 400 thousand in the United States.
 - c. 200 million carriers worldwide, with 4 million in the United States.
 - d. 2 billion carriers worldwide, with 400 million in the United States.
 - e. 400 million carriers worldwide, with 2 million in the United States.

3. **Regarding acute HCV infections, _____ individuals have no symptoms and do not realize they were infected.**
 - a. 4 out of 5
 - b. 1 out of 2
 - c. 1 out of 3
 - d. 5 out of 7
 - e. 3 out of 7

4. **Once a person becomes HCV infected, 85% become chronic carriers. Chronic hepatitis C is slowly progressive and it is estimated that _____ progress to cirrhosis after 20 years.**
 - a. 1% to 3%
 - b. 30% to 50%
 - c. 3% to 5%
 - d. 10% to 30%
 - e. 5% to 10%

5. **Of individuals with chronic Hepatitis C who progress to cirrhosis, the risk of developing hepatocellular carcinoma is**
 - a. 20% to 50% per year.
 - b. 2% to 5% per decade.
 - c. 2% to 5% per year.
 - d. 15% to 20% per year.
 - e. 15% to 20% every three years.

6. **Which of the following statements is TRUE?**
 - a. Attempts at culturing the virus have not been successful.
 - b. The diagnosis of an HCV infection primarily relies upon the detection of antibodies to the virus and identifying the nucleic acid of the virus by PCR.
 - c. The laboratory workup primarily involves the result of the RIBA (recombinant immunoblot assay) screening test.
 - d. The ELISA test is used to confirm a positive HCV-RNA viral load.

- e. The ELISA test has a low false positive rate in a low risk population.
7. The mean period of time from an HCV infection to the development of an anti-HCV antibody response is 12 weeks but can take up to _____ in some cases.
- 6 years
 - 3 months
 - 3 years
 - 12 months
 - 6 months
8. In evaluating a patient for an acute Hepatitis C infection, the _____ test should be ordered.
- HCV RNA-PCR
 - ELISA-3
 - RIBA-3
 - HCV DNA-PCR
 - ELISA first generation test
9. The spread of Hepatitis C between individuals primarily occurs in all of the following ways EXCEPT
- through blood or blood products
 - sexually
 - through IV drug abuse
 - contaminated shellfish
 - from mother to baby
10. The risk of HCV transmission between family members or sexual partners
- seems to be high (in the range of 40% to 50%).
 - seems to be high (in the range of 15% to 25%).
 - seems to be low (in the range of 10% to 15%).
 - seems to be low (in the range of 5% to 10%).
 - seems to be low (in the range of less than 1%).
11. The current estimated risk of transmitting an HCV infection per unit of blood transfused from units that are negative in laboratory testing is
- 1 in 200,000
 - < 1 in 1,000,000
 - 1 in 500,000
 - < 1 in 2,000,000
 - 1 in 750,000
12. In the production of immune globulins, the initial purification step starts with a (an) _____ that effectively removes most if not all potentially infectious agents.
- fractionation procedure
 - solvent-detergent treatment
 - alcohol sterilization treatment
 - low pH treatment
 - pepsin treatment
13. Vertical transmission from an infected mother to the infant does occur during pregnancy. When studies are combined, the rate of perinatal HCV transmission in pregnant patients who are anti-HCV antibody positive is
- about 20% (with a range of 10% to about 30%).
 - about 50% (with a range of 40% to about 60%).
 - about 30% (with a range of 20% to about 40%).

- d. about 5% (with a range of 0% to about 10%).
 - e. about 15% (with a range of 10% to about 25%).
14. It is important to understand that all babies born to women who are HCV-antibody positive are HCV-antibody positive at birth. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- a. The presence of this antibody means the newborn is infected.
 - b. The newborn's positive antibody test is caused by the baby producing it after an infection that occurred in utero.
 - c. Mother's IgG antibodies can freely cross the placenta, but unfortunately only IgM antibodies are protective to the newborn.
 - d. Most of these newborns continue to remain positive beyond 2 years of age.
 - e. The newborn's positive antibody test is caused by the mother's antibody that crossed the placenta.
15. Most studies suggest that the majority of perinatal transmission (when it occurs) takes place
- a. in utero early on in gestation.
 - b. in utero late in gestation.
 - c. around the time of delivery.
 - d. after delivery through breastfeeding.
 - e. around the time of conception.
16. Regarding the issue of women infected with HCV and breastfeeding their newborns, which of the following statement is TRUE?
- a. Most studies to date have proven that transmission to a newborn through breastfeeding occurs.
 - b. Studies show that HCV can withstand the elements of the intestinal tract.
 - c. According to the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the American Academy of Pediatrics, breastfeeding is not contraindicated in women who are HCV positive.
 - d. HCV RNA is almost always detected in breast milk.
 - e. When HCV RNA is detected in breast milk concentrations usually exceed 1 million copies per ml
17. Treating with interferon (or its variation) along with ribavirin was dependent upon all of the following EXCEPT
- a. the patient's age
 - b. the patient's general state of health
 - c. the risk of cirrhosis
 - d. the titer level of the patient's positive HCV RNA viral load
 - e. life expectancy
18. Patient's infected with HCV who have any of the following problems should probably not be treated EXCEPT
- a. active heavy alcohol users
 - b. active IV drug users
 - c. patients with decompensated cirrhosis
 - d. patients who are HCV-RNA negative
 - e. patients with genotype 2
19. Unfortunately, _____ of HCV infected people treated with interferon would rebound after treatment was completed.
- a. up to 50%
 - b. up to 30%
 - c. up to 25%
 - d. up to 15%
 - e. up to 10%
20. No vaccine is currently available in the prevention of HCV infections and many hurdles still exist in its development including all of the following EXCEPT

- a. The only way to test for the potential of infectivity is by PCR for the presence of HCV-RNA.
- b. The virus cannot be replicated or cultured in vitro at the present time.
- c. The only species that can be infected are humans and chimpanzees, which limit animal testing.
- d. Many of the HCV viral proteins have a high mutation rate (meaning they are not the same from genotype to genotype).
- e. Researchers currently have not identified an antibody that kills the virus.



©2018 All Rights Reserved, e-EdCredits.com