

100-Question Multiple-Choice Quiz About Hepatitis with Answers

1. What is hepatitis?

- A. A bone disease
- B. Inflammation of the liver
- C. A kidney infection
- D. A lung disorder

Correct Answer: B. Inflammation of the liver

Explanation: Hepatitis refers to inflammation of the liver. It can be caused by viruses, alcohol, medications, toxins, autoimmune diseases, and other conditions.

2. Which organ is primarily affected by hepatitis?

- A. Heart
- B. Kidneys
- C. Liver
- D. Pancreas

Correct Answer: C. Liver

Explanation: Hepatitis directly affects the liver, an organ responsible for detoxification, digestion, and nutrient storage.

3. Which virus is most commonly spread through contaminated food or water?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Hepatitis C
- D. Hepatitis D

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis A

Explanation: Hepatitis A is commonly transmitted through contaminated food and water due to poor sanitation.

4. Which hepatitis virus is commonly spread through blood and body fluids?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Hepatitis E
- D. Hepatitis G

Correct Answer: B. Hepatitis B

Explanation: Hepatitis B spreads through contact with infected blood, semen, and other body fluids.

5. Which hepatitis virus most commonly becomes chronic?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis C
- C. Hepatitis E
- D. Hepatitis A and E equally

Correct Answer: B. Hepatitis C

Explanation: Hepatitis C frequently progresses to chronic infection if untreated.

6. Which hepatitis virus requires Hepatitis B infection to replicate?

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

Correct Answer: C. Hepatitis D

Explanation: Hepatitis D is a defective virus that requires Hepatitis B virus to reproduce.

7. Which symptom is common in hepatitis?

- A. Jaundice
- B. Hair loss
- C. Blindness
- D. Tooth pain

Correct Answer: A. Jaundice

Explanation: Jaundice, or yellowing of the skin and eyes, occurs when bilirubin builds up because the liver is not functioning properly.

8. What is jaundice?

- A. Blue discoloration of skin
- B. Yellowing of the skin and eyes
- C. Swelling of the joints
- D. Whitening of the tongue

Correct Answer: B. Yellowing of the skin and eyes

Explanation: Jaundice occurs due to excess bilirubin in the bloodstream when the liver cannot process it effectively.

9. Which hepatitis virus has an effective vaccine?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Both A and B
- D. None

Correct Answer: C. Both A and B

Explanation: Vaccines are available for both Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B.

10. Which hepatitis virus currently has no vaccine?

- A. Hepatitis A

- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Hepatitis C
- D. Hepatitis D

Correct Answer: C. Hepatitis C

Explanation: There is currently no vaccine for Hepatitis C, although effective treatments exist.

11. Which test is commonly used to evaluate liver inflammation?

- A. CBC
- B. Liver function tests
- C. ECG
- D. Urinalysis

Correct Answer: B. Liver function tests

Explanation: Liver function tests measure enzymes and proteins that indicate liver health and inflammation.

12. Which enzyme is often elevated in hepatitis?

- A. Amylase
- B. ALT
- C. Troponin
- D. Creatinine

Correct Answer: B. ALT

Explanation: Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) is a liver enzyme that becomes elevated during liver injury.

13. Which hepatitis virus is most associated with intravenous drug use?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis C
- C. Hepatitis E

D. Hepatitis A only

Correct Answer: B. Hepatitis C

Explanation: Hepatitis C is commonly transmitted through shared needles and blood exposure.

14. Which hepatitis infection is usually self-limiting?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Chronic Hepatitis B
- C. Chronic Hepatitis C
- D. Hepatitis D

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis A

Explanation: Most Hepatitis A infections resolve on their own without becoming chronic.

15. What does "chronic hepatitis" mean?

- A. Infection lasting less than 1 week
- B. Infection lasting more than 6 months
- C. Infection affecting only children
- D. Infection with fever only

Correct Answer: B. Infection lasting more than 6 months

Explanation: Chronic hepatitis refers to liver inflammation persisting for more than six months.

16. Which hepatitis virus is most likely to cause liver cancer?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis B and C
- C. Hepatitis E only
- D. None

Correct Answer: B. Hepatitis B and C

Explanation: Chronic infection with Hepatitis B or C significantly increases liver cancer risk.

17. What is cirrhosis?

- A. Acute fever
- B. Scarring of the liver
- C. Lung collapse
- D. Kidney stones

Correct Answer: B. Scarring of the liver

Explanation: Cirrhosis is severe liver scarring caused by long-term liver damage.

18. Which behavior helps prevent hepatitis transmission?

- A. Sharing needles
- B. Safe sex practices
- C. Drinking untreated water
- D. Sharing razors

Correct Answer: B. Safe sex practices

Explanation: Safe sex reduces exposure to infected body fluids, lowering transmission risk.

19. Which hepatitis virus is especially dangerous during pregnancy?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Hepatitis E
- D. Hepatitis G

Correct Answer: C. Hepatitis E

Explanation: Hepatitis E can cause severe complications and higher mortality in pregnant women.

20. What color may urine become in hepatitis?

- A. Bright green
- B. Dark brown
- C. Clear white
- D. Pink

Correct Answer: B. Dark brown

Explanation: Elevated bilirubin levels can darken urine in hepatitis patients.

21. Which hepatitis virus is transmitted fecal-orally?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Hepatitis C
- D. Hepatitis D

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis A

Explanation: Hepatitis A spreads through ingestion of contaminated food or water.

22. Which hepatitis virus can survive outside the body for at least 7 days?

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

Correct Answer: B. Hepatitis B

Explanation: Hepatitis B is highly resilient and can remain infectious outside the body for several days.

23. What is a major complication of chronic hepatitis?

- A. Cataracts
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Ear infection
- D. Asthma

Correct Answer: B. Cirrhosis

Explanation: Chronic liver inflammation can lead to permanent scarring called cirrhosis.

24. Which age group is at higher risk for chronic Hepatitis B if infected?

- A. Adults
- B. Elderly only
- C. Infants
- D. Teenagers only

Correct Answer: C. Infants

Explanation: Infants infected with Hepatitis B are much more likely to develop chronic disease.

25. What is the purpose of the Hepatitis B vaccine?

- A. Cure liver cancer
- B. Prevent Hepatitis B infection
- C. Treat cirrhosis
- D. Diagnose hepatitis

Correct Answer: B. Prevent Hepatitis B infection

Explanation: The vaccine stimulates immunity against Hepatitis B virus.

26. Which symptom may appear early in hepatitis?

- A. Fatigue

- B. Broken bones
- C. Hearing loss
- D. Rash only

Correct Answer: A. Fatigue

Explanation: Fatigue is a common early symptom due to liver dysfunction and inflammation.

27. Which hepatitis virus is an RNA virus?

- A. Hepatitis C
- B. Hepatitis B only
- C. Hepatitis D only
- D. None

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis C

Explanation: Hepatitis C is an RNA virus belonging to the Flaviviridae family.

28. Which hepatitis virus is a DNA virus?

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

Correct Answer: B. Hepatitis B

Explanation: Hepatitis B is a partially double-stranded DNA virus.

29. Which laboratory marker indicates Hepatitis B infection?

- A. HBsAg
- B. Troponin
- C. PSA
- D. TSH

Correct Answer: A. HBsAg

Explanation: Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) indicates active Hepatitis B infection.

30. What does anti-HCV indicate?

- A. Immunity to Hepatitis A
- B. Exposure to Hepatitis C
- C. Liver cancer
- D. Kidney disease

Correct Answer: B. Exposure to Hepatitis C

Explanation: Anti-HCV antibodies suggest previous or current exposure to Hepatitis C.

31. Which hepatitis virus often spreads through contaminated seafood?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Hepatitis C
- D. Hepatitis D

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis A

Explanation: Raw or undercooked shellfish contaminated with sewage can transmit Hepatitis A.

32. What is hepatomegaly?

- A. Enlarged liver
- B. Enlarged kidney
- C. Enlarged spleen
- D. Enlarged heart

Correct Answer: A. Enlarged liver

Explanation: Hepatomegaly means enlargement of the liver, commonly seen in hepatitis.

33. Which hepatitis virus commonly spreads through sexual contact?

- A. Hepatitis B
- B. Hepatitis A only
- C. Hepatitis E
- D. None

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis B

Explanation: Hepatitis B can spread efficiently through sexual transmission.

34. What is fulminant hepatitis?

- A. Mild chronic hepatitis
- B. Severe rapid liver failure
- C. Kidney inflammation
- D. Lung infection

Correct Answer: B. Severe rapid liver failure

Explanation: Fulminant hepatitis is a life-threatening form of acute liver failure.

35. Which hepatitis virus is most associated with blood transfusions before screening improved?

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

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis C

Explanation: Before modern screening, Hepatitis C was commonly transmitted through blood transfusions.

36. What dietary advice is often given to hepatitis patients?

- A. Increase alcohol intake
- B. Maintain balanced nutrition
- C. Eat only candy
- D. Avoid all fluids

Correct Answer: B. Maintain balanced nutrition

Explanation: Good nutrition supports liver function and recovery.

37. Which substance should hepatitis patients generally avoid?

- A. Water
- B. Alcohol
- C. Fruits
- D. Fiber

Correct Answer: B. Alcohol

Explanation: Alcohol further damages the liver and worsens hepatitis.

38. What is the incubation period?

- A. Time from exposure to symptoms
- B. Time for medication to work
- C. Duration of surgery
- D. Time after recovery

Correct Answer: A. Time from exposure to symptoms

Explanation: The incubation period is the interval between infection and symptom onset.

39. Which hepatitis virus has the shortest incubation period?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Hepatitis C
- D. Hepatitis D

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis A

Explanation: Hepatitis A generally develops symptoms more quickly than the others.

40. Which hepatitis virus may remain asymptomatic for years?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis C
- C. Hepatitis E
- D. Hepatitis A and E

Correct Answer: B. Hepatitis C

Explanation: Many people with Hepatitis C have no symptoms for years while liver damage progresses.

41. What does liver biopsy help determine?

- A. Eye pressure
- B. Extent of liver damage
- C. Bone density
- D. Blood sugar only

Correct Answer: B. Extent of liver damage

Explanation: A liver biopsy evaluates inflammation, fibrosis, and liver disease severity.

42. Which imaging test may evaluate liver structure?

- A. MRI
- B. ECG

- C. EEG
- D. Spirometry

Correct Answer: A. MRI

Explanation: MRI can assess liver structure and complications of hepatitis.

43. Which hepatitis type is common in areas with poor sanitation?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis C
- C. Hepatitis D
- D. Hepatitis B only

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis A

Explanation: Poor sanitation increases fecal-oral transmission of Hepatitis A.

44. Which hepatitis virus can be prevented through proper handwashing?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis C
- C. Hepatitis D
- D. Hepatitis B only

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis A

Explanation: Hand hygiene reduces spread of viruses transmitted fecal-orally.

45. Which medication type is used to treat chronic Hepatitis B?

- A. Antibiotics
- B. Antivirals
- C. Antifungals
- D. Antacids

Correct Answer: B. Antivirals

Explanation: Antiviral drugs help suppress Hepatitis B virus replication.

46. Which treatment can cure many cases of Hepatitis C?

- A. Chemotherapy
- B. Direct-acting antivirals
- C. Steroids only
- D. Radiation therapy

Correct Answer: B. Direct-acting antivirals

Explanation: Modern direct-acting antivirals can cure most Hepatitis C infections.

47. What is ascites?

- A. Fluid buildup in the abdomen
- B. Bone fracture
- C. Brain swelling
- D. Chest pain

Correct Answer: A. Fluid buildup in the abdomen

Explanation: Ascites often develops in advanced liver disease due to portal hypertension.

48. Which hepatitis virus is least likely to become chronic?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Hepatitis C
- D. Hepatitis D

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis A

Explanation: Hepatitis A almost never becomes chronic.

49. What is portal hypertension?

- A. High blood pressure in liver veins
- B. High eye pressure
- C. Low blood sugar
- D. Increased heart rate

Correct Answer: A. High blood pressure in liver veins

Explanation: Cirrhosis can obstruct blood flow through the liver, causing portal hypertension.

50. Which complication may result from portal hypertension?

- A. Varices
- B. Cataracts
- C. Arthritis
- D. Kidney stones

Correct Answer: A. Varices

Explanation: Portal hypertension can create enlarged veins called varices that may bleed.

51. Which hepatitis virus is most common worldwide?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Hepatitis C
- D. Hepatitis D

Correct Answer: B. Hepatitis B

Explanation: Hepatitis B affects hundreds of millions globally.

52. What is the primary function of the liver?

- A. Pump blood
- B. Produce urine
- C. Detoxify substances
- D. Control vision

Correct Answer: C. Detoxify substances

Explanation: The liver processes toxins, metabolizes drugs, and performs many essential functions.

53. Which hepatitis virus commonly affects travelers to endemic regions?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis D
- C. Hepatitis G
- D. None

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis A

Explanation: Travelers may be exposed through contaminated food or water.

54. What color can stools become in hepatitis?

- A. Black
- B. Pale or clay-colored
- C. Bright blue
- D. Purple

Correct Answer: B. Pale or clay-colored

Explanation: Reduced bile flow can make stools pale.

55. What is fibrosis?

- A. Liver scarring
- B. Bone infection
- C. Heart disease

D. Nerve damage

Correct Answer: A. Liver scarring

Explanation: Fibrosis is the accumulation of scar tissue in the liver.

56. Which healthcare workers are at increased hepatitis risk?

- A. Dentists and nurses
- B. Librarians only
- C. Farmers only
- D. Pilots only

Correct Answer: A. Dentists and nurses

Explanation: Healthcare workers may encounter infected blood and body fluids.

57. Which hepatitis virus has several genotypes?

- A. Hepatitis C
- B. Hepatitis A only
- C. Hepatitis D only
- D. None

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis C

Explanation: Hepatitis C has multiple genotypes influencing treatment decisions.

58. What is encephalopathy in liver disease?

- A. Brain dysfunction from liver failure
- B. Kidney infection
- C. Lung inflammation
- D. Bone weakness

Correct Answer: A. Brain dysfunction from liver failure

Explanation: Toxin buildup due to liver failure can impair brain function.

59. Which hepatitis virus is transmitted from mother to baby during birth?

- A. Hepatitis B
- B. Hepatitis A
- C. Hepatitis E only
- D. None

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis B

Explanation: Perinatal transmission is a major route for Hepatitis B infection.

60. What is an important prevention method for Hepatitis C?

- A. Sharing needles
- B. Screening blood products
- C. Drinking untreated water
- D. Avoiding vegetables

Correct Answer: B. Screening blood products

Explanation: Blood screening greatly reduced Hepatitis C transmission.

61. Which hepatitis virus is especially common in injection drug users?

- A. Hepatitis C
- B. Hepatitis A
- C. Hepatitis E
- D. Hepatitis G

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis C

Explanation: Shared needles are a major transmission route for Hepatitis C.

62. What does ALT stand for?

- A. Alanine aminotransferase
- B. Acute liver test
- C. Arterial lung tissue
- D. Automated liver therapy

Correct Answer: A. Alanine aminotransferase

Explanation: ALT is a liver enzyme used to assess liver injury.

63. Which hepatitis virus can cause outbreaks in refugee camps?

- A. Hepatitis E
- B. Hepatitis C
- C. Hepatitis D
- D. None

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis E

Explanation: Poor sanitation and contaminated water contribute to Hepatitis E outbreaks.

64. What is the best way to prevent Hepatitis A?

- A. Vaccination and hygiene
- B. Smoking cessation only
- C. Bed rest only
- D. Drinking soda

Correct Answer: A. Vaccination and hygiene

Explanation: Vaccination and proper sanitation effectively prevent Hepatitis A.

65. Which hepatitis virus is most resistant to environmental conditions?

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

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis B

Explanation: Hepatitis B can survive outside the body longer than many other viruses.

66. Which hepatitis virus can lead to chronic carrier states?

- A. Hepatitis B
- B. Hepatitis A
- C. Hepatitis E
- D. Hepatitis A and E

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis B

Explanation: Some infected individuals remain chronic carriers of Hepatitis B.

67. What is a common symptom of advanced liver disease?

- A. Easy bruising
- B. Improved appetite
- C. Increased energy
- D. Better vision

Correct Answer: A. Easy bruising

Explanation: Liver dysfunction affects clotting factor production, increasing bleeding risk.

68. Which hepatitis type is most likely to spread in daycare settings?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis C
- C. Hepatitis D
- D. Hepatitis B only

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis A

Explanation: Hepatitis A spreads through close contact and poor hygiene.

69. Which blood test evaluates clotting in liver disease?

- A. INR
- B. Hemoglobin A1c
- C. Calcium
- D. Lipase

Correct Answer: A. INR

Explanation: INR assesses blood clotting and can reflect liver function.

70. Which hepatitis virus can coinfect with HIV?

- A. Hepatitis B and C
- B. Hepatitis A only
- C. Hepatitis E only
- D. None

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis B and C

Explanation: HIV coinfection commonly occurs with Hepatitis B and C due to shared transmission routes.

71. What is steatosis?

- A. Fat accumulation in the liver
- B. Kidney failure

- C. Bone thinning
- D. Brain inflammation

Correct Answer: A. Fat accumulation in the liver

Explanation: Steatosis means fatty liver, which can coexist with hepatitis.

72. Which hepatitis virus is commonly acute and self-limited?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis C
- C. Hepatitis D
- D. Hepatitis B only

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis A

Explanation: Most Hepatitis A infections resolve without chronic disease.

73. Which factor increases risk of severe hepatitis?

- A. Excessive alcohol use
- B. Adequate sleep
- C. Regular exercise
- D. Balanced diet

Correct Answer: A. Excessive alcohol use

Explanation: Alcohol worsens liver inflammation and injury.

74. What is the purpose of antiviral therapy in chronic hepatitis?

- A. Increase infection spread
- B. Reduce viral replication
- C. Cause liver failure
- D. Replace surgery

Correct Answer: B. Reduce viral replication

Explanation: Antivirals help suppress viruses and limit liver damage.

75. Which hepatitis virus is associated with needle-stick injuries?

- A. Hepatitis B
- B. Hepatitis A
- C. Hepatitis E
- D. None

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis B

Explanation: Hepatitis B is highly transmissible through blood exposure.

76. What is liver failure?

- A. Complete loss of liver function
- B. Mild stomach upset
- C. Temporary headache
- D. Tooth decay

Correct Answer: A. Complete loss of liver function

Explanation: Liver failure occurs when the liver cannot perform essential functions.

77. Which hepatitis virus is frequently asymptomatic in children?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis D
- C. Hepatitis C only
- D. None

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis A

Explanation: Children infected with Hepatitis A often have mild or no symptoms.

78. What is one purpose of public health screening for hepatitis?

- A. Increase disease spread
- B. Identify infected individuals early
- C. Eliminate all viruses instantly
- D. Replace vaccines

Correct Answer: B. Identify infected individuals early

Explanation: Screening allows earlier diagnosis and treatment to prevent complications.

79. Which hepatitis virus can reactivate during immunosuppression?

- A. Hepatitis B
- B. Hepatitis A
- C. Hepatitis E
- D. None

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis B

Explanation: Immunosuppression can trigger reactivation of dormant Hepatitis B infection.

80. Which hepatitis virus has no chronic carrier state?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Hepatitis C
- D. Hepatitis D

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis A

Explanation: Hepatitis A does not cause chronic infection.

81. Which laboratory value may increase with bile obstruction?

- A. Bilirubin
- B. Hemoglobin

- C. Sodium
- D. Potassium

Correct Answer: A. Bilirubin

Explanation: Liver dysfunction or bile obstruction raises bilirubin levels.

82. Which hepatitis virus can spread through tattoo needles if not sterilized?

- A. Hepatitis B and C
- B. Hepatitis A only
- C. Hepatitis E only
- D. None

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis B and C

Explanation: Contaminated needles can transmit bloodborne viruses.

83. Which condition may require liver transplantation?

- A. End-stage liver disease
- B. Mild headache
- C. Ear infection
- D. Sprained ankle

Correct Answer: A. End-stage liver disease

Explanation: Severe irreversible liver damage may require transplantation.

84. Which hepatitis virus often spreads during outbreaks linked to contaminated water?

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

D. None

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis E

Explanation: Hepatitis E outbreaks commonly occur in areas with unsafe water supplies.

85. What is pruritus?

- A. Severe itching
- B. Bone pain
- C. Vision loss
- D. Hair thinning

Correct Answer: A. Severe itching

Explanation: Bile salt buildup in liver disease may cause itching.

86. Which hepatitis virus can be transmitted through shared toothbrushes?

- A. Hepatitis B
- B. Hepatitis A
- C. Hepatitis E
- D. None

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis B

Explanation: Shared personal items contaminated with blood may spread Hepatitis B.

87. Which hepatitis type is least likely to cause chronic liver disease?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Hepatitis C
- D. Hepatitis D

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis A

Explanation: Hepatitis A typically resolves completely.

88. Which population is recommended to receive Hepatitis B vaccination?

- A. Only healthcare workers
- B. Infants and at-risk individuals
- C. Only travelers
- D. Only elderly adults

Correct Answer: B. Infants and at-risk individuals

Explanation: Routine vaccination protects infants and people at increased risk.

89. Which hepatitis virus can cause coinfection or superinfection?

- A. Hepatitis D
- B. Hepatitis A
- C. Hepatitis E
- D. Hepatitis C only

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis D

Explanation: Hepatitis D infects people already infected with Hepatitis B.

90. What is a liver enzyme?

- A. Substance aiding liver chemical reactions
- B. Bone-building hormone
- C. Eye protein
- D. Lung tissue

Correct Answer: A. Substance aiding liver chemical reactions

Explanation: Liver enzymes help carry out metabolic processes and can indicate liver injury when elevated.

91. Which hepatitis virus is linked to unsafe injections?

- A. Hepatitis C
- B. Hepatitis A
- C. Hepatitis E
- D. None

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis C

Explanation: Unsafe injections and reused needles can spread Hepatitis C.

92. Which condition increases liver cancer risk in chronic hepatitis?

- A. Cirrhosis
- B. Asthma
- C. Eczema
- D. Cataracts

Correct Answer: A. Cirrhosis

Explanation: Cirrhosis significantly increases the likelihood of liver cancer.

93. Which hepatitis virus is most efficiently prevented by sanitation improvements?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Hepatitis C
- D. Hepatitis D

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis A

Explanation: Improved sanitation reduces fecal contamination and transmission.

94. What is one symptom of hepatic encephalopathy?

- A. Confusion
- B. Improved concentration
- C. Enhanced memory
- D. Increased muscle strength

Correct Answer: A. Confusion

Explanation: Brain dysfunction from liver failure commonly causes confusion.

95. Which hepatitis virus is frequently diagnosed with PCR testing?

- A. Hepatitis C
- B. Hepatitis A only
- C. Hepatitis E only
- D. None

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis C

Explanation: PCR detects Hepatitis C viral RNA in the blood.

96. What is the role of bilirubin?

- A. Waste product from red blood cell breakdown
- B. Bone-building mineral
- C. Lung enzyme
- D. Brain neurotransmitter

Correct Answer: A. Waste product from red blood cell breakdown

Explanation: The liver processes bilirubin for elimination from the body.

97. Which hepatitis virus has the highest risk of chronicity after acute infection?

- A. Hepatitis C
- B. Hepatitis A
- C. Hepatitis E
- D. Hepatitis D only

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis C

Explanation: Most untreated Hepatitis C infections become chronic.

98. Which prevention strategy reduces hepatitis spread in healthcare settings?

- A. Standard precautions
- B. Reusing needles
- C. Avoiding gloves
- D. Ignoring sterilization

Correct Answer: A. Standard precautions

Explanation: Standard precautions reduce exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

99. Which hepatitis virus can cause acute and chronic infection?

- A. Hepatitis B
- B. Hepatitis A only
- C. Hepatitis E only
- D. None

Correct Answer: A. Hepatitis B

Explanation: Hepatitis B may present as either acute or chronic disease.

100. Why is early diagnosis of hepatitis important?

- A. It prevents all infections instantly
- B. It allows timely treatment and complication prevention
- C. It guarantees no symptoms

D. It removes need for vaccines

Correct Answer: B. It allows timely treatment and complication prevention

Explanation: Early diagnosis helps reduce liver damage, prevent transmission, and improve outcomes.