HST 121 Assignment #5
(Due Monday, December 5)

True-False Questions

______ The liver is the only organ in the body for gluconeogenesis, urea synthesis, and lipoprotein synthesis

______ In conjugated hyperbilirubinemia, the source of bilirubin is invariably hepatic.

______ Hepatitis A, B and C viruses can each cause either an acute or a chronic hepatitis

______ Primary biliary cirrhosis is typically a disease of middle aged women and is associated with increased alkaline phosphatase and antinuclear antibodies.

______ Alcohol-induced liver damage reflects breakdown of ethanol by alcohol dehydrogenase, the cytochrome P450 system, and catalase.

______ The most common etiology of cirrhosis in the United States is alcohol.

______ In secondary hepatic iron overload, iron deposition is limited to the periportal hepatocytes.

______ Hepatocellular carcinoma is characterized by the production of alpha-fetoprotein

Primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC), primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC), and autoimmune hepatitis (AIH) are three immunologically mediated diseases of the liver. For each disorder, list one characteristic clinical, laboratory (biochemical or serologic), and histologic feature (don’t have to be completely specific for the disorder, but they should be more common in one disorder vs. the others)

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<th>PBC</th>
<th>PSC</th>
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Cases (from teaching set)

Match each slide (GI-18, GI-19, GI-20, GI-21) with the clinical history that best fits the histologic appearance:

_______ 58 year old alcoholic man admitted after recent binge drinking
_______ 30 year old woman, comatose after a suicide attempt
_______ 50 year old man with hepatomegaly and weight loss
_______ 65 year old woman who acquired HCV from a blood transfusion in 1980