1. Liver function tests can vary depending on a number of factors, but which of the following would be LEAST likely to occur after obstruction of the common bile duct?:
   a. elevation of serum conjugated bilirubin
   b. elevation of serum unconjugated bilirubin
   c. elevation of serum alkaline phosphatase
   d. appearance of bilirubin in urine
   e. decrease of urine urobilinogen

2. A patient presents with elevation of unconjugated bilirubin, normal serum alkaline phosphatase, normal “liver” enzyme levels and no bilirubin in the urine. This combination would suggest:
   a. viral infection of liver
   b. chemical damage to liver
   c. increased rate of hemolysis
   d. obstruction of common bile duct
   e. all of the above are equally likely

3. The BSP function test:
   a. can distinguish between hepatic and obstructive liver disease
   b. can distinguish between prehepatic jaundice and intravascular hemolysis
   c. Is no longer used because of adverse affects to the dye.
   d. is not effective because BSP is excreted in urine
   e. can distinguish between viral and alcoholic hepatitis

4. The following results were obtained on a 73 year old black male:
   • alk. phos. = 431 IU/L (ULN = 100)
   • acid phos. = 5 IU/L (ULN = 6)
   • GT = 13 IU/L (ULN = 29)

Which of the following diseases does this man most likely have?:
   a. bone disease
   b. diffuse liver disease
   c. prostatic cancer
   d. liver cancer
   e. renal disease

Use the following KEY to answer Questions 5-8:
   a. 1, 2, and 3 are correct
   b. 1 and 3 are correct
   c. 2 and 4 are correct
5. Important function(s) of the liver is/are:
   1. detoxification of drugs
   2. conjugation and excretion of bilirubin
   3. synthesis of albumin
   4. conservation of bicarbonate

6. Liver is involved in which of the following metabolic functions?:
   1. synthesis of cholesterol
   2. synthesis of bile acids
   3. storage of vitamin A
   4. synthesis of plasma immunoglobulins

7. Liver function can be assessed by which of these parameters?:
   1. blood hemoglobin levels
   2. serum bile acid concentration
   3. serum glucose levels
   4. serum ALT and AST levels

8. Fecal urobilinogen levels may be markedly decreased because of:
   1. hemolysis
   2. decreased intestinal reabsorption of urobilinogen
   3. increased serum bilirubin
   4. biliary obstruction

Answer:
   1. b (p. 497-500, 504)
   2. c (p. 502-504)
   3. c (p. 501-502)
   4. a (p. 502, 503)
   5. a (p. 493-497)
   6. a (p. 494-497)
   7. c (p. 502-504)
   8. d (p. 504)