

Pre/Post Presentation Test

1. Hepatitis C primarily effects the
 - a) Brain
 - b) Heart
 - c) Lungs
 - d) Liver
 - e) Kidneys

2. Which is not a risk factor for HCV?
 - a) IV drug use
 - b) Sharing a toothbrush
 - c) Kissing an infected person
 - d) Tattooing
 - e) Multiple sex partners

3. What can persons with HCV infection do to slow the progression of liver disease?
 - a) Stop using alcohol
 - b) See their doctor regularly
 - c) Don t use any new medicines or over-the-counter, herbal, and other medicines without a physicians knowledge
 - d) Get vaccinated against hepatitis A & B
 - e) All of the above

4. What percentage of the American population is estimated to be currently infected?
 - a) 10%
 - b) 5.2%
 - c) 30%
 - d) 1.9%

5. Describe three transmission prevention recommendations for people infected with HCV

6. Liver pain is located in the

- a) Stomach
- b) Chest
- c) Left side of upper body
- d) Right side of upper body

7. The viral load (PCR) test measures

- a) How sick you are
- b) Amount of virus in your blood
- c) If you need a liver transplant
- d) If you have cirrhosis
- e) White blood

8. Some of liver s function

- a) Produces clotting factors
- b) Produces proteins
- c) Filters toxins
- d) Stores vitamins & nutrients
- e) All of the above

9. There is a vaccine for hepatitis C

- a) True
- b) False

10. The tests for Hepatitis C are

- a) ELISA III
- b) RIBA
- c) HCV/RNA by PCR
- d) None of the above
- e) All of the above

11. What function(s) does the liver perform:

- a) Reconstructs and packages proteins and carbohydrates for cell use.
- b) Stores sugars and vitamins
- c) Breaks down fats
- d) Metabolize medication
- e) All of the above

12. Hepatitis means:

- a) Bacterial infection of the liver
- b) Inflammation of the liver
- c) Gall bladder infection affecting the liver
- d) Viral infection of the stomach.

13. Hepatitis is caused by:

- a) Viruses
- b) Alcohol/or other substance abuse
- c) Toxins
- d) All of the above

14. Hepatitis C virus (HCV): (Circle all that apply)

- a) Is the most common bloodborne infection in the U.S.
- b) Is a rapidly progressing infection leading to death.
- c) Is the leading cause of adult liver transplantation in the U.S.
- d) Can lead to heart disease

15. Hepatitis A virus (HAV) is transmitted primarily by what route?:

- a) Bloodborne
- b) Sexually
- c) Fecal/Oral
- d) Airborne
- e) All of the above

16. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is transmitted primarily by what route?:

- a) Bloodborne
- b) Sexually
- c) Fecal/Oral
- d) Airborne
- e) All of the above

17. What percent of people initially infected with HCV will remain infected for life? (Circle one)

- a) 30%-40%
- b) 50%-60%
- c) 75%-85%
- d) 90%-100%

18. Once you've been infected with HCV, you can't get infected with HCV again.

- a) True
- b) False

19. Interferon treatment is appropriate for everyone.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer T for True or F for False for each of the following:

- a) HCV is not spread through sneezing, hugging, shaking hands, sharing food or water, eating utensils, or any other ordinary casual contact.
- b) People with HCV should be excluded from healthcare employment; but not school, play, child-care, or other settings on the basis of their HCV infection status.
- c) To protect the liver from further harm, people with HCV should limit their drinking to only 4 drinks per day.
- d) The risk of liver cancer is 1-4% in people with cirrhosis

20. Most people with chronic hepatitis C: (Circle all that apply)

- a) Turn yellow
- b) Have no symptoms
- c) Will die from it
- d) Don't know that they are infected

21. Certain factors are associated with higher likelihood of progressive liver disease. These are (Circle all that apply)

- a) Being of Hispanic ethnicity
- b) Drinking alcoholic beverages
- c) Being older than 40 upon initial infection
- d) Being male
- e) All of the above

22. Describe three transmission prevention recommendations for people infected with HCV

