

**Answers**

**Current situation of hepatitis B and C in Hong Kong**

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CME point: 1 / CNE point: 1 / PEM point: 1 (not direct-midwifery related)

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1. HCV infection was more prevalent in the following group, except?
  - (a) injecting drug users
  - (b) haemophilia patients
  - (c) patients on haemodialysis
  - (d) **blood donors** ✓
  - (e) patients with frequent blood transfusions, especially in the old days
  
2. Which of the following is not true of hepatitis B control in Hong Kong?
  - (a) **World Health Organisation verified Hong Kong achieving the goal of HBV control in 2010** ✓
  - (b) a study of school children aged 12-15 years revealed a HBsAg prevalence of <2%
  - (c) control of HBV in children is contributed by the universal neonatal hepatitis B vaccination programme
  - (d) screening of blood donors minimizes HBV transmission via blood transfusion
  - (e) none of the above
  
3. Which of the following is not true of HBV genotypes and liver complications?
  - (a) some studies found a higher risk of cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma with genotype C
  - (b) genotype C and B were the commonest in Hong Kong
  - (c) genotypes and their subtypes differed across geographic territories
  - (d) familial hepatocellular carcinoma has an earlier age of onset than sporadic cases
  - (e) **none of the above** ✓
  
4. Which of the following is not true regarding latest hepatitis C infection in Hong Kong?
  - (a) most of acute hepatitis C cases were sporadic without identifiable risk factor
  - (b) injecting drug use remained an important cause
  - (c) **acute hepatitis C ranked first in the notified hepatitis cases** ✓
  - (d) male predominated for acute hepatitis cases
  - (e) in general less than 10 hepatitis C cases were notified each year
  
5. Which of the following is not true of the HCV genotypes situation in Hong Kong?
  - (a) genotype 6a was seen more commonly than western countries
  - (b) genotypes differed across community/patient groups infected with HCV

- (c) **genotype 1 was the commonest found in drug users** ✓
  - (d) genotype 1 was the commonest found in renal transplant patients
  - (e) phylogenetic studies did not reveal clustering or outbreak of HCV infections in drug users
6. Which is not true about the transmission, epidemiology and prevention of hepatitis B and C?
- (a) both HBV and HCV are transmitted via parenteral routes
  - (b) an effective vaccine for HBV is available whereas no vaccine exists for HCV
  - (c) **vertical transmission is believed to be the most important route for both HBV and HCV locally** ✓
  - (d) infection control measures can effectively reduce risk of blood-borne infections for both viruses
  - (e) none of the above
7. Which of the following was not a characteristics of local HBV infection?
- (a) **the infection was generally less common than hepatitis C** ✓
  - (b) place of birth could affect the prevalence
  - (c) HBsAg prevalence was not remarkably higher in female sex workers than antenatal women
  - (d) drug users were at increased risk
  - (e) none of the above
8. Which of the following is not a pattern of hepatitis B epidemiology discerned in Hong Kong?
- (a) there was a general declining trend of chronic hepatitis B among communities without apparent risk
  - (b) HBsAg prevalence increased with older age in TB patients and police officers
  - (c) chronic HBV infection was more common in male, e.g. in blood donors, TB patients and people sampled from household survey
  - (d) HIV/AIDS patients had a high prevalence
  - (e) **none of the above** ✓
9. Which of the following is not true of HCV situation in injecting drug users in Hong Kong?
- (a) a high prevalence of about 80% was found in local injecting drug users
  - (b) most of the hepatitis C infected drug users were male Chinese
  - (c) sharing of injecting equipment was a common risk factor
  - (d) duration of drug injection and concomitant drug use are both factors associated with HCV positivity
  - (e) **none of the above** ✓

10. Which of the following is not true of the liver cancer situation in Hong Kong?
- (a) chronic hepatitis B is the single most important underlying condition of hepatocellular cancer
  - (b) studies estimated that less than 10% of liver cancers were accounted by hepatitis C
  - (c) **liver cancer, including that of liver and intrahepatic ducts, was the second commonest and seventh commonest cancer in male and female respectively in 2010 ✓**
  - (d) liver cancer was an even more important cause of death than its occurrence frequency in both male and female patients, probably related to late diagnosis
  - (e) hepatitis B and C were important cause of liver transplants