

CME Activities—Exams 1 and 2

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Instructions:

Category 1 credit can be earned by reading the relevant articles and taking these CME examinations online at <http://www.cghjournal.org/content/cme>. Answers can be obtained online after completing the exam(s).

Objectives:

See article for specific learning objective.

Exam 1: Antiviral Therapy Reduces Risk of Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Patients With Hepatitis C–Related Cirrhosis

Test ID No.: 0099

Contact Hours: 1.0

Expiration Date: February 28, 2011

Question 1:

Which of the following is the major risk factor for developing hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in chronic hepatitis C?

- a. Duration that the patient has had chronic hepatitis C
 - b. Plasma hepatitis C virus RNA persistently greater than 500,000 IU/ml
 - c. Serum alanine aminotransferase persistently greater than 120 units/L
 - d. Cirrhosis
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Question 2:

In the pooled analysis, how many of the non-responders to antiviral therapy who had hepatitis C cirrhosis developed HCC?

- a. 8%
 - b. 16%
 - c. 24%
 - d. 32%
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Question 3:

Which of the following was the most important outcome of antiviral therapy in reducing the risk of HCC in hepatitis C cirrhosis?

- a. Sustained viral response
 - b. Normalization of liver chemistries
 - c. Histological improvement in inflammation
 - d. Histological improvement in fibrosis
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Question 4:

Which of the following group of patients with hepatitis C cirrhosis who were non-responders to antiviral therapy should be placed on maintenance therapy with interferon to prevent the development of HCC?

- a. All patients
- b. Patients over the age of 50
- c. Patients who had normalization of liver chemistries
- d. No patients