Answers
Changing Epidemiology of Hepatitis A and Hepatitis E in Hong Kong
Expiration Date: 26 April 2013
CME point: 1 / CNE point: 1 / PEM point:1 ((NOT direct Midwifery related)

1. In what year was a major hepatitis A outbreak last occurred in Hong Kong?
    (a) 1991
    (b) **1992** ✔
    (c) 1993
    (d) 1994
    (e) 1995

2. Which of the following is not true about hepatitis A prevalence in Hong Kong community?
    (a) anti-HAV positivity generally increases with increasing age
    (b) there is evidence of aging cohort effect from serial studies over 2 to 3 decades
    (c) anti-HAV positivity may be contributed by hepatitis A vaccination
    (d) the falling community prevalence of anti-HAV suggests increased susceptibility to HAV infection
    (e) **none of the above** ✔

3. Which of the following is not true in comparing HAV and HEV epidemiology in Hong Kong?
    (a) hepatitis E has taken over hepatitis A as the commonest notified viral hepatitis
    (b) unlike HAV, there is no discernible right shift in hepatitis E prevalence when temporal change was analysed
    (c) the increase in HEV prevalence with older age is not as prominent as in hepatitis A
    (d) **more clusters were found for notified hepatitis E cases** ✔
    (e) more imported cases were found for notified hepatitis A cases

4. Which of the following is true regarding clinical course of acute hepatitis E?
    (a) the commonest clinical presentations are tea-colour urine, jaundice, anorexia, fever, myalgia etc.
    (b) case fatality rate was about 2%
    (c) liver transplantation may be required if complicated by acute liver failure
    (d) clinical course is more severe in pregnant women
    (e) **all of the above** ✔

5. Which of the following is not true in comparing the clinical disease of acute hepatitis A and E?
    (a) hepatitis A cases are milder
    (b) hepatitis E cases are more often with complications such as prolonged coagulopathy and cholestasis
    (c) **case fatality rate is higher for hepatitis A** ✔
    (d) duration of hospitalization is longer for hepatitis E
    (e) none of the above

6. Which of the following is not true concerning HEV epidemiology in Hong Kong?
    (a) there are more sporadic cases for hepatitis E than hepatitis A
    (b) hepatitis E cases tend to be older than hepatitis A cases
    (c) **HEV cases are less common in winter and spring seasons** ✓
    (d) rising trend of hepatitis E was also observed in neighbouring areas including Mainland China, Singapore and Japan
    (e) vaccination is unlikely to impact on the epidemiology at present

7. Which of the following is not true about anti-HAV data in HIV/AIDS patients locally?
    (a) similar to general population, anti-HAV positivity increases with age
    (b) homosexual and bisexual patients are at highest risk of contracting HAV
    (c) there is no obvious temporal change overall from 2007 to 2010
    (d) besides past infection, hepatitis A vaccination and degree of immunodeficiency could have affected the anti-HAV positivity
    (e) **none of the above** ✓

8. Which of the following is not true regarding the source of infection for hepatitis A and hepatitis E cases?
    (a) both HAV and HEV are transmitted via intake of contaminated water or food
    (b) source of infection is more difficult to be identified in HEV cases due to its longer incubation period
    (c) there is evidence of zoonotic source for hepatitis E but not hepatitis A
    (d) **in one study of hospitalized patients, a history of shellfish consumption was significantly more in hepatitis E than A cases** ✓
    (e) HEV was identified in liver of young roaster pig liver in a local risk assessment study

9. Which of the following can help prevention of HAV and HEV infection?
    (a) good personal and food hygiene
    (b) thoroughly cook food before consumption, especially for those high risk items
    (c) do not eat raw food
    (d) HAV vaccination for personal protection
    (e) **All of the above** ✓

10. Which of the following is not true from a local study on HEV molecular epidemiology?
    (a) genotype 4 was the commonest
    (b) all cases were sporadic
    (c) **genotype 1 was also found** ✓
    (d) genotype 4 cases were closely clustered to a swine isolate from China from sequence analysis
    (e) none of the above