**1-Radiological dynamic techniques used for diagnosis of HCC shows:**

A-Intense arterial uptake

B-Washout of contrast in venous-delayed phase

C-Both A and B

D-Non of the above

**2-Staining of liver biopsy is reinforced for diagnosis of HCC by:**

A-Glypican 3 , H.S.P70

B-Haematoxylin, eosin

C-Perls and rhodamin

D-Non of the above

**3-Cirrhotic patient with focal lesion greater than 2 cm:**

A-biopsy is mandatory

B-biopsy not indicated

C-biopsy may be needed

D-biopsy of no value

**4-Focal lesion 1-2 cm in cirrhotic patient show typical vascular pattern with one technique:**

A-treat as HCC

B-still need biopsy to confirm

C-repeat imaging studies

D-A.F.P resolves the condition

**5-Clinical staging for HCC include all the following except:**

A-C.V.P.I

B-C.L.I.P

C-T.N.M

D-non of the above

**6-TNM staging system for HCC is better to use than others:**

A-true

B-false

**7- A2 BCLC consist of the following except:**

A-single <5 cm

B-normal bilirubin

C-no PH

D-PS=0

**8-The recommended ttt for stage B BCLC is :**

A-resection

B-transplant

C-radiofrequency ablation

D-TACE

**9-Presence of portal vein thrombosis with HCC indicate the use of :**

A-P.E.I

B-Sorafinib

C-symptomatic ttt

D-no ttt