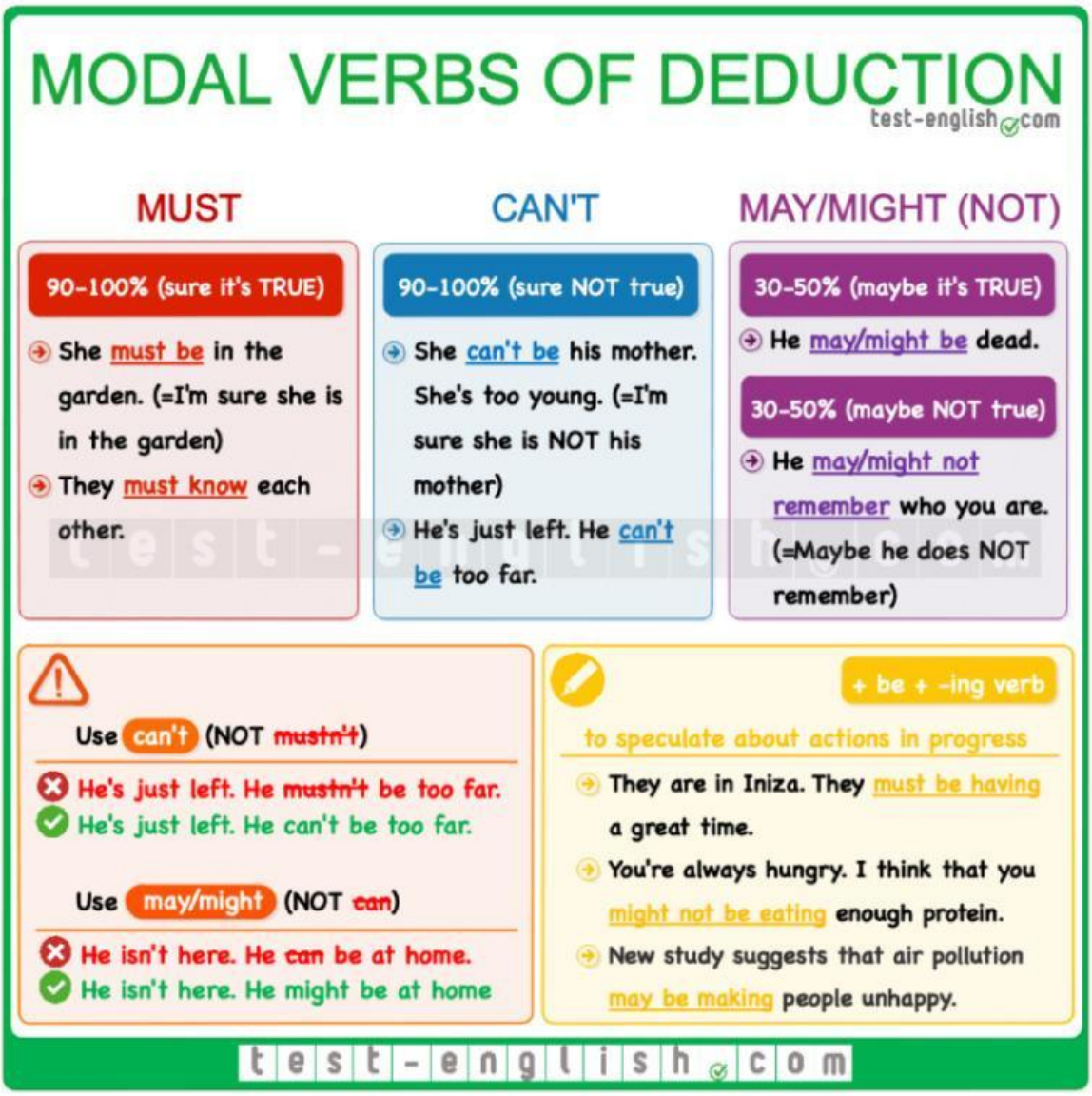

Choose the correct option.

1. The patient's elevated bilirubin levels **definitely** must/might indicate a bile duct obstruction.
2. The normal liver enzymes **certainly** might/cannot mean the problem is not related to liver damage.
3. If the patient's ALT and AST are elevated, it **possibly** might/must suggest liver inflammation.
4. The presence of unconjugated bilirubin in the blood almost **certainly** must/could be due to increased red blood cell breakdown.
5. Elevated alkaline phosphatase levels **probably** must/couldindicate bone disease rather than liver issues.
6. The patient's low albumin levels **possibly** might/cannot suggest either malnutrition or chronic liver disease.
7. Normal bilirubin levels **definitely** cannot/might rule out a serious liver condition.
8. The increase in GGT levels **possibly** must/might be associated with liver damage caused by alcohol.
9. The presence of conjugated bilirubin in the urine **certainly** must/could mean there is a bile duct problem.
10. If the liver enzymes and bilirubin levels are both elevated, the condition **possibly** could/must indicate severe liver dysfunction.

LIVEWORKSHEETS