


# Liver Function Test

Watch the video and choose the correct answers

 Liver Function Test Interpretation (LFTs) | Li...

1. What happens if there is a blockage in the bile ducts?

- A) Unconjugated bilirubin builds up.
- B) Conjugated bilirubin builds up.
- C) Bilirubin is excreted in the urine.

2. If conjugated bilirubin is found in the urine, what does it suggest?

- A) Duct blockage.
- B) Liver damage.
- C) Kidney failure.

3. How can you confirm if high alkaline phosphatase is liver-related?

- A) Check GGT levels.
- B) Test for bilirubin in urine.
- C) Measure liver enzymes.

4. What does low GGT with high alkaline phosphatase likely indicate?

- A) Bone disease.
- B) Liver issues.
- C) Gallbladder disease.

5. When would GGT levels increase?

- A) With bone disease.
- B) After alcohol consumption.
- C) During liver failure.

## The healthy liver zone



Bilirubin (Total)	0.10 to 1.20 mg/dL
Bilirubin (Indirect)	0.20 to 1.00
Bilirubin (Direct)	Less than 0.2
AST	5.0 to 37.0 IU/L
ALT	10 to 50.0
ALP	45 to 135
Total Protein	6.0 to 8.2 g/dL
Serum Albumin	3.5 to 5.0
Serum Globulin	1.8 to 3.4
Albumin/Globulin ratio	1.10:1.80

Always consult a doctor and do not try to decode any test results without expert supervision

6. If direct bilirubin is over 50% of total bilirubin, what does this suggest?

- A) Liver dysfunction.
- B) Bile duct obstruction.
- C) Hemolysis.

7. What causes increased indirect bilirubin?

- A) Liver damage.
- B) Hemolysis.
- C) Blocked bile ducts.

8. What does an elevated GGT level indicate in this context?

- A) Alcohol use.
- B) Bone disease.
- C) Liver obstruction.

9. What could cause high conjugated bilirubin?

- A) Bile duct blockage.
- B) Hemolysis.
- C) Blood infection.

10. What is necessary for conjugated bilirubin to be excreted via the kidneys?

- A) It must be water-soluble.
- B) It must be conjugated.
- C) It must be filtered by the liver.