# GENESIS

(Post Graduation Medical Orientation Centre)

**Davidson+1 Batch**

**Total Number- 60** | **Subject: Blood Hematology-I** | **Time: 20 Min**

**Pass Mark-42** | Question 16-30 is based on Single answers | **Date: 18/01/20**

**1. Regarding plasma protein**
a) Influences both viscocity and ESR
b) Decrease in leprosy
c) Almost all plasma protein has a carbohydrate molecule in their structure
d) Angiotensin is also a part of plasma protein pool
e) Has a buffering power
**TFTFT**

**2. Viscocity is influenced by**
a) $CO_2$ content of blood
b) $H^+$
c) Hemolysis
d) Thyrotoxicosis
e) Erythropoiesis
**FTTTT**

**3. Stem cells**
a) Have self renewal capacity
b) Immunologically CD $34^+$, CD $38^+$
c) Simillar to medium sized macrophage
d) They are rare cells
e) Mostly are totipotent
**TFFTF**

**4. Site of trephine biopsy**
a) Anterior iliac crest
b) Posterior iliac crest
c) Body of sternum
d) Tibial tuberosity
e) Upper end of femur
**FTTFF**

**5. Abnormal ribosomal RNA appears as blue dots in**
a) Myelofibrosis
b) Acute haemorrhage
c) Haemolysis
d) Dyshaematopoiesis
e) Lead poisoning
**FFFTT**

**6. PBF finding of hemolytic anaemia**
a) Microcytosis
b) Macrocytosis
c) Poikilocytosis
d) Eliptocytosis
e) Reticulocytosis
**TFFTT**

**7. Disorders of Clotting occur in**
a) Vitamin A deficiency
b) Vitamin K deficiency
c) Herditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia
d) Hemophilia
e) Chronic liver disease
**FTFTT** ***[Ref-De Gruchy/5th/406,420]***

**8. Blood platelets assist in arresting bleeding by**
a) Releasing factors promoting blood clotting
b) Adhering together to form plugs when exposed to collagen
c) Liberating high concentrations of calcium
d) Releasing factors causing vasoconstriction
e) Inhibiting fibrinolysis by blocking the conversion of plasminogen to plasmin
**TTFTF [Ref: Roddie/6th/P-1/Q-6]**

**9. DIC is characterized by**
a) Thrombocytopenia
b) Fall in the levels of coagulation factor V & VIII
c) Pancytopenia
d) Decrease in prothrombin time
e) Rising in level of fibrinogen
**TTFFF (Robins P- 664)**

**10. Screening test for coagulation**
a) BT
b) CT
c) Thrombin time
d) PTTK
e) PT
**FFTTT [Hoffbrand/7e/Page-276]**

**11. In Christmas disease**
a) Platelet count: Normal
b) DFA-100: abnormal
c) ADTT: prolonged
d) VWF: Low
e) Inheritance: Sex linked
**TFTFT [Hoffbrand/7e/Page-294]**

**12. ESR is influenced by**
a) Level of fibrinogen
b) Albumin concentration
c) C-reactive protein
d) Immunoglobulin
e) Plasma viscosity
**TTTTT**

**13. Following products are helpful in platelet aggregation**
a) Thrombin
b) Platelet derived growth factor
c) Von Willebrand factor
d) ADP
e) Thomboxane $A_2$
**FFTTT**

**14. Thrombocytopenia may be found in**
a) Henoch-Schonlein purpura
b) Cirrhosis of liver
c) Dengue
d) DIC
e) Scurvy
**FTTTF (Explanation:**
a) without thrombocytopania
b) Due to hypersplemism

**15. Petechiae is a feature of**
a) Henoch-shonlein purpura
b) Haemophilia
c) ITP
d) Scurvey
e) Chronic liver failure
**T F TT F**

**Each question below contains five suggested answers- choose the <u>one best</u> response to each question (16-30)**

**16. Marked ineffective erythropoiesis is biochemically suggested by**
a) Increased conjugated bilirubin
b) Increased LDH
c) Reticulocytosis
d) Bone marrow hyperplasia
e) Pancytopenia
**B [Ref: Hoff brand 7th ed /P-25]**

**17. An 18 year old man presented to emergency department with a large haemarthrosis in Left knee that developed after he was tripped playing football.Which of the following abnormal investigation confirms that he is suffering from Hemophilia B**
a) PT
b) INR
c) PFA
d) APTT
e) Factor VIIIC activirty
**D**

**18. A 16-year-old boy presents to his GP complaining of nosebleeds and bleeding after brushing his teeth. He is unsure of how long this has been occurring but decided to seek advice after having to continually excuse himself from lessons. On examination you notice he has some skin bruises. A blood test shows a prolonged bleeding time and activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), while platelet count and prothrombin times are all normal. The most likely diagnosis is:**
a) Von Willebrand disease
b) Liver disease
c) Disseminated intravascular coagulation
d) Congenital afibrinogenaemia
e) Glanzmann's thrombasthenia
**A**

**19. A patient is getting clopidogrel. Which of the following investigation finding is appropriate**
a) Platelet count: Low
b) PFA100: Abnormal
c) PT: Prolonged
d) INR: More than 1.5
e) PTTK: Prolonged
**B**

**20. Prothrombin time is increased in**
a) Hemophilia A
b) Hemophilia B
c) Obstructive jaundice
d) Christmas disease
e) Post splenectomy
**C**

**21. Which parameter is most specific for diagnosing DIC**
a) Platelet Count
b) FDP
c) APTT
d) D-dimer
e) Fibrinogen
**D**

**22. Confirm diagnosis of hemophilia**
a) Raised APTT
b) Normal PT
c) Factor assay
d) Normal platelet function test
e) Normal BT
**C**

**23. In adult life haemopietic marrow is confined to central skeleton except**
a) Liver
b) Spleen
c) Spleen
d) Proximal femur
e) Distal humerus
**D [Ref: Hoff brand 7th ed /P-2]**

**24. An 31 year old woman had recently undergone investigation for menorrhagia and had been diagnosed with von will brandi disease.Aside from the menorrhagia she had no h/o excessive bleeding.She was due to visit her dentist in 4 days time for a tooth extraction .What would be the most appropriate bleeding prophylaxis for her extraction**
a) Desmopressim
b) Factor VIII concentrate
c) Protamine
d) Prothrombin complex concentrate
e) Vitamin k
**A**

**25. Warfarin dose monitoring mainly by which factors**
a) F VII
b) V VIII
c) F IX
d) F X
e) F II
**A ( PT depends on I, II, V, VII, IX,X; factor VII has shortest half life )**

**26. Adult life haematopaetic marrow is confined to central skeleton due to**
a) Central skeleton contains yellow marrow
b) Central skeleton is devoid of red marrow
c) Fatty replacement of marrow throughout long bone
d) Lack of yellow marrow in long bones
e) Long bone. bone marrow are largely infiltrated by stromal cells
**C**

**27. Bone marrow findings of megaloblastic anemia differs from iron deficiency anemia by**
a) Increased cellularity
b) Ragged cytoplasm
c) Giant metamyelocyte
d) Non-ring sideroblast
e) Increased iron in stores
**E**

**28. Most potent platelet activator**
a) Tx $A_2$
b) NO
c) Prostacyclin
d) Collagen
e) Thrombin
**D**

**29. Example of non-immune thrombocy topenia**
a) ITP
b) Post transfusion purpura
c) Thrombotic purpura
d) Drug induced/ associated
e) Neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia
**C**

**30. A 78 year old hypertensive woman attended a routine check up: She is having warfarin for recurrent pulmonary emboli. Her investigation revealed normal blood count with INR 9.1 addition to withholding warfarin what is the most appropriate next step**
a) Discontinue the drug
b) FFP
c) Oral vitamin K
d) Protamine
e) Prothrombin complex concentrate
**C**