



- 1. What is the average number of RBCs per cubic millimeter in adult males?
- A. 4.0–4.5 million/mm³
- B. 4.5â€"5.0 million/mmÂ<sup>3</sup>
- C. 5.0–5.5 million/mm³
- D. 5.5â€"6.0 million/mmÂ3
- 2. Which hormone is primarily responsible for stimulating erythropoiesis?
- A. Thyroxine
- B. Cortisol
- C. Erythropoietin
- D. Insulin
- 3. Where is the majority of erythropoietin produced in the body?
- A. Liver
- B. Bone marrow
- C. Spleen
- D. Kidney
- 4. Which vitamin is essential for the maturation of RBCs and its deficiency leads to megaloblastic anemia?
- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin B12
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin D
- 6. Which of the following is NOT a form of hemoglobin?
- A. Oxyhemoglobin
- B. Deoxyhemoglobin
- C. Carbaminohemoglobin
- D. Myoglobin

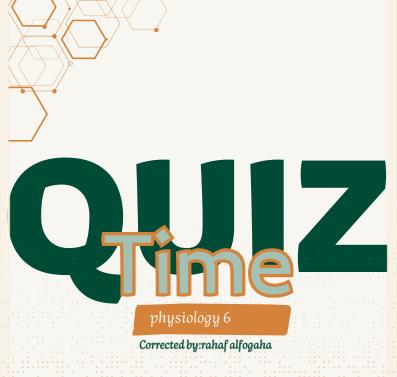


- 7. What is the primary cause of microcytic hypochromic anemia?
- A. Vitamin B12 deficiency
- B. Iron deficiency
- C. Folic acid deficiency
- D. Bone marrow failure
- 8. Which organ stores essential components like globulin, iron, vitamin B12, folic acid, and copper for erythropoiesis?
- A. Kidney
- B. Liver
- C. Spleen
- D. Pancreas
- 9. In which condition is there a congenital abnormality of the beta-globin chain leading to hemoglobin-S formation?
- A. Thalassemia
- B. Sickle cell anemia
- C. Pernicious anemia
- D. Aplastic anemia
- 10. Why are RBC counts higher in newborns, averaging about 7 million/mmÂ<sup>3</sup>?
- A. Due to maternal iron transfer
- B. Due to intrauterine hypoxia stimulating erythropoiesis
- C. Due to increased erythropoietin production post-birth
- D. Due to decreased RBC destruction in newborns

#### Answers:

- 1. C
- 2. C
- 3. D
- 1. B
- 6. D
- 6. D
- 7.B
- 8.B
- 9.B
- 10.B





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- 1. What is the normal range for total WBC count in a healthy individual?
- A. 1,000–4,000/mm³
- B. 4,000â€"11,000/mm³
- C. 11,000–15,000/mm³
- D. 15,000â€"20,000/mmÂ<sup>3</sup>
- 2. Which type of WBC is most abundant in peripheral blood?
- A. Lymphocytes
- B. Monocytes
- C. Neutrophils
- D. Eosinophils
- 4. Which WBC type is primarily responsible for combating parasitic infections?
- A. Neutrophils
- B. Eosinophils
- C. Basophils
- D. Monocytes
- 5. What is the main function of basophils?
- A. Phagocytosis of bacteria
- B. Release of heparin and histamine
- C. Production of antibodies
- D. Destruction of virus-infected cells
- 6. Which cells are responsible for humoral immunity by producing antibodies?
- A. T-lymphocytes
- B. B-lymphocytes
- C. Neutrophils
- D. Monocytes



- 7. What is the first stage of hemostasis following vascular injury?
- A. Platelet plug formation
- B. Blood coagulation
- C. Vasoconstriction of the injured vessel
- D. Clot retraction
- 8. During platelet plug formation, which event occurs first?
- A. Platelet activation
- B. Platelet aggregation
- C. Platelet adhesion
- D. Release of serotonin
- 9. Which substance is released by platelets to promote vasoconstriction?
- A Histomine
- B. Thromboxane Aâ...
- C. Heparin
- D. Gamma-globulin
- 10. What is the final stage of hemostasis that stabilizes the clot?
- A. Platelet plug formation
- B. Blood coagulation
- C. Clot retraction
- D. Vasoconstriction

#### Answers:

- 1. B
- 2 C
- 1. B
- 5. B
- 6 B
- 7. C
- 8. C
- 9.B
- 10.C

