HLS-Pathology

Archive

Lecture 11

Haemolytic anemia

Corrected by:
Zeinab Qtawneh

الأسئلة جميعها كانت لدكتورة غدير

HLS- Pathology Lecture 11

1)A 53year-old female patient, whoisdiagnosedearlywith SLE(Systemiclupus erythematosus),presents with symptoms of anemia. Primary clinical evaluation along with CBC (Complete blood count) confirmed that, what is the next proper testto diagnose her anemic subtype?

a. Serum vitamin B12 concentration
.b. Serum iron indices.
c. Coombs test.
d. Hemoglobin electrophoresis.
e. Bone marrow examination

Answer : c

2)A 16-year-old African-American man, who has recently taken a drug, passes dark reddish brown urine. His past medical history was free. On physical examination, he is afebrile, and there is mild jaundice. CBC shows a mild norrnocytic anemia, but the peripheral blood smear showsprecipitates of denatured globin (Heinz bodies) with “bite cells" in the population of RBCs. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

a. RBC membrane abnormality.
b. Beta-Thalassemia minor.
c. Autoimmune hemolytic anemia.
d. Glucose-G-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency.
e. Sickle cell disease

Answer :d

3)A 30-year-old man has complained recently of passing dark brown urine. By taking his medicalhistory, he said that he recently had taken antimalarial drug. On the physical examination, he appears pale, afebrile and there is no organomegaly. Laboratory studies revealed that his serum haptoglobin level is decreased. Which of the following is the most likely explanation of these findings?

a. Oxidative injury to hemoglobin.
b. Reduced deformability of the RBC membrane.
c. Increased susceptibility to lysis by complement.
d. Impaired globin synthesis.
e. Hemolysis of antibody-coated cells.

Answer : a

HLS- Pathology Lecture 11

4) Ineffective erythropoiesisisaphenomenaoccurringinthefollowing disorders?
a. Hereditary spherocytosis.
b. Sickle cell anemia.
c. Beta-thalassemia.
d. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria
.e. iron deficiency anemia
Answer :c
5) Regarding G-6-P-D anemia, hemolysis occurs due to?
a. Formation of Heinz bodies.
b. Biting of R.B.C's by macrophages.
c. Extracorpuscular hemolysis in spleen sinusoids.
d. Formation of Heinz bodies and attacks by macrophages. attacks by macrophages and extracorpuscular hemolysis
Answer : a

6) Patients with hemoglobin SC disease?
a. Never experience sickle cell crisis
b. Have a different mutation in both beta-globin genes in the same codon.
c. Exhibit an excess of embryonic ζ-chains in their adult red blood cells.
d. Frequently die in utero from complications or the hemoglobinopathy.
e. Could not have a child with sickle cell disease
Answer : b