

HLS-Pathology

Archive

Lecture 13

HLS- Coagulation disorders

Corrected by:

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أرشيف أثر فقط اللي كان لدكتورة ايمان
الباقي كان لدكتورة غدير لذلك في اختلاف بسيط
بالأسئلة عن مادتنا

1- About DIC that is widespread all are correct except:

- A. obstetric complications
- B. deposition of AntiG/ AntiB
- C. meningococcal infection
- D. burn trauma

Ans: b not sure

2- Regarding hemophilia A and B all are correct except:

- A. Prolonged PTT not corrected by mixing patient's plasma with normal plasma
- B. X linked
- C. hemophilia A is the most common hereditary cause of serious bleeding
- D. identical clinical symptoms
- E. normal PT

Ans: a

3- Regarding Von Willebrand disease one is incorrect:

- a- A autosomal dominant.
- B- patients have compound defects in platelet function and coagulation mostly platelet defect.
- C- the major source of vWF is the liver.
- D- vWF is stored in cytoplasmic Weibel-Palade bodies

Ans: c its the endothelial cells تبييض

4- DIC with: ما انذرت بس احتياط

- A) AML with t(15;17)
- B) AML with (t[8;21]
- C) AML with inv[16]

Ans: A

5- hemophilia A is caused by deficiency of? REPEATED -factor viii

6- Most common coagulation/bleeding disorder? - Hemophilia A

7- Hemophilia is characterized by the following, EXCEPT? REPEATED

- A. Prolonged prothrombin time. (pt)
- B. Prolonged clotting time.
- C. Decrease clotting factors VIII or XI or IX.
- D. Prolonged activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT).
- E. Hemo-arthrosis.

Ans: a

8-A 12-year-old male patient has suffered from a long history of spontaneous bleeding from mucous membranes without any deep muscle hemorrhage. Which of the following are the correct laboratory test findings that consistent with this case?

- a. Prolonged PT, PTT and BT.
- b. Prolonged PTT and PT with normal BT.
- c. Specific assay for factor IX or factor VIII less than 2%.
- d. Prolonged BT, normal PT and PTT and Platelets less than 100,000/mm³.
- e. Prolonged BT and normal PT and PTT.

Ans : e; its VWD

9- Haemophilia B is caused by decreased? REPEATED

- a. Clotting factor IX.
- b. Clotting factor X.
- c. Clotting factor XI.
- d. Clotting factor VIII.
- e. Clotting factor IV.

Ans : a

10-A 15-year-old male patient has suffered from a long history of bleeding for hours or days after the injury as well as recurrent painful haemarthroses. The laboratory test showed normal BT and PT while the PTT is prolonged. Which of the following is the most sensitive test that the physician should order to help to determine the cause of these findings?

- a. Plasma vWF concentration.
- b. Specific assay for factor IX.
- c. Specific assay for factor VIII.
- d. Plasma vWF concentration and specific assay for factor IX.
- e. Specific assay for factor IX and specific assay for factor VIII.

Ans: c; suspecting hemophilia

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Hemophilia is characterized by the following, except?

- A. Prolonged prothrombin time
- B. Prolonged clotting time
- C. Decrease clotting factors VII or XI or IX.
- D. Prolonged activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT)
- E. Hemo arthosis

Answer: B

8. A 7 year old boy is brought to the clinic with a history of black tarry stool for the past 2 days, his mother also reports joint swelling, especially in the knees and the occasional spontaneous bruising. The boy has a known family history of bleeding disorders. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. von willebrand disease
- B. Iron deficiency anemia
- C. Hemophilia A
- D. immune thrombocytopenia (ITP)
- E. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia

Answer: C

All of the following is true except:

- A. Melena: bleeding in rectum
- B. Hematemesis: blood with vomit
- C. Hemarthrosis: with articul
- D. Epistaxis: bleeding in nose
- E. Hematuria: blood with urine

Answer: A

