

Hematology

Part one: MCQs

1. Which factor is responsible for the activation of the extrinsic pathway of the blood coagulation system?

- a. Factor VII
- b. Factor VIII
- c. Factor IX
- d. Factor X

2. Which factor is responsible for the activation of the intrinsic pathway of the blood coagulation system?

- a. Factor VII
- b. Factor VIII
- c. Factor IX
- d. Factor X

3. What is the full form of PT in blood coagulation testing?

- a. Prothrombin Time
- b. Partial Thromboplastin Time
- c. Bleeding Time
- d. Clotting Time

4. What is the full form of APTT in blood coagulation testing?

- a. Prothrombin Time
- b. Partial Thromboplastin Time
- c. Bleeding Time
- d. Clotting Time

5. What is the full form of BT in blood coagulation testing?

- a. Prothrombin Time
- b. Partial Thromboplastin Time
- c. Bleeding Time

d. Clotting Time

6. What is the full form of CT in blood coagulation testing?

- a. Prothrombin Time
- b. Partial Thromboplastin Time
- c. Bleeding Time
- d. Clotting Time

7. Which factor is deficient in Hemophilia A?

- a. Factor VIII
- b. Factor IX
- c. Factor X
- d. Factor VII

8. Which factor is deficient in Hemophilia B?

- a. Factor VIII
- b. Factor IX
- c. Factor X
- d. Factor VII

9. Which of the following tests is used to monitor heparin therapy?

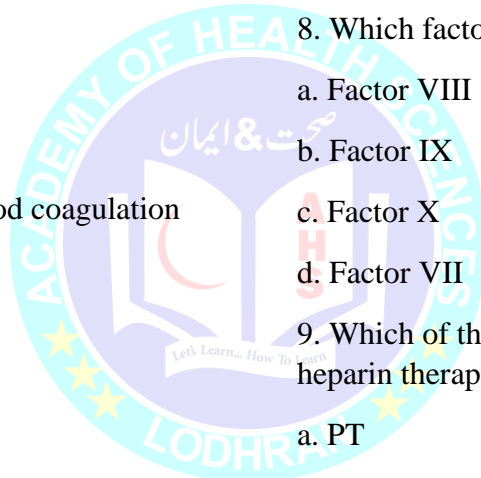
- a. PT
- b. APTT
- c. BT
- d. CT

10. Which of the following tests is used to diagnose von Willebrand disease?

- a. PT
- b. APTT
- c. BT
- d. CT

11. Which of the following tests is used to evaluate platelet function?

- a. PT



b. APTT

c. BT

d. CT

12. What is acute myeloid leukemia (AML)?

- a. A type of cancer that affects the lymphatic system
- b. A type of cancer that affects the bone marrow and blood cells
- c. A type of cancer that affects the liver and digestive system
- d. A type of cancer that affects the skin and soft tissues

13. What are the risk factors for AML?

- a. Exposure to certain chemicals, radiation, and chemotherapy
- b. Inherited genetic mutations
- c. Smoking and alcohol consumption
- d. All of the above

14. What are the symptoms of AML?

- a. Fatigue, weakness, and shortness of breath
- b. Unexplained weight loss, fever, and night sweats
- c. Bone pain, joint pain, and swelling
- d. All of the above

15. How is AML diagnosed?

- a. Blood tests to count the number and type of blood cells
- b. Bone marrow biopsy to examine the cells in the bone marrow
- c. Imaging tests, such as X-rays and CT scans
- d. All of the above

16. What is the treatment for AML?

- a. Chemotherapy
- b. Radiation therapy
- c. Bone marrow transplant
- d. All of the above

17. What is CML?

- a. A type of blood cancer that affects white blood cells
- b. A type of lung cancer that affects the airways

c. A type of liver cancer that affects the bile ducts

d. A type of skin cancer that affects the melanocytes

18. What is the genetic abnormality that causes CML?

- a) Translocation of chromosomes 9 and 22
- b) Deletion of chromosome 5
- c) Trisomy of chromosome 13
- d) Amplification of the MYC oncogene

19. Which type of lymphoma is characterized by the presence of Reed-Sternberg cells?

- a) Hodgkin lymphoma
- b) Non-Hodgkin lymphoma
- c) Both
- d) Neither

20. Which type of lymphoma is generally considered to be more aggressive?

- a) Hodgkin lymphoma
- b) Non-Hodgkin lymphoma
- c) Both have similar aggressiveness
- d) It depends on the specific subtype

21. Which of the following is a common symptom of multiple myeloma?

- a) Unexplained weight loss
- b) Persistent cough
- c) Enlarged lymph nodes
- d) Excessive sweating

22. What is the hallmark feature of multiple myeloma?

- a) Abnormal proliferation of white blood cells
- b) Abnormal proliferation of red blood cells
- c) Abnormal proliferation of plasma cells
- d) Abnormal proliferation of platelets