

PLAB TRAINER (SWAMY) LTD

HAEMATOLOGY

1. Which is the cell of origin in Multiple Myeloma?
- A. Astrocytes
 - B. Schwaan cells
 - ☒ C. Plasma cells
 - D. Skeletal muscle cell

2. Which is the cell of origin in AML?
- A. Schwaan cells
 - B. Plasma cells
 - C. Skeletal muscle cell
 - ☒ D. Neutrophil precursor

3. Which is the cell of origin in Rhabdomyosarcoma?
- A. Astrocytes
 - B. Schwaan cells
 - C. Plasma cells
 - ☒ D. Skeletal muscle cell

4. Which is the cell of origin in Glioblastoma multiforme?

- A. Astrocytes
- B. Schwaan cells
- C. Plasma cells
- D. Skeletal muscle cell

5. A 14 year old boy has recently joined a school dorm. He develops fever and rash. He has been vaccinated against Meningococcus C. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. ALL
- B. Haemophilia
- C. Measles
- D. Meningococcal Septicaemia

6. A 3 year old patient presents with petechiae and has a WBC count of 20×10^9 to 9×10^9 . He has lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. ALL
- B. Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura
- C. CML
- D. Haemophilia
- E. Measles

7. A 6 year old child develops rash on his legs along with abdominal pain, proteinuria and diarrhea. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. ALL
- B. CML
- C. Measles
- D. Meningococcal Septicaemia
- E. H.S. Purpura

8. A 33 year old patient presents with a very low platelet count and has rash and purpura on the body. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura
- B. Hemophilia
- C. D.I.C
- D. Meningococcal Septicemia

9. A slim 18 year old woman is found to have iron deficiency anaemia and amenorrhea. What is the single most appropriate initial investigation?

- Anorexia anorexia*
- A. Blood urea concentration
 - ☒ B. Dietary history
 - C. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)
 - D. Hemoglobin electrophoresis
 - E. Menstrual history

10. A 70 year old widower, who lives alone, is found to have anemia, bleeding gums and bruising. What is the single most appropriate initial investigation?

- Scurvy*
- A. Alcohol history
 - ☒ B. Serum total vitamin C concentration
 - C. Hemoglobin electrophoresis
 - D. Serum vitamin E Concentration
 - E. Vitamin B assay

Vit B stores last 4 years

11. A 30 year old woman, who has been a strict vegetarian for four years, is found to have a macrocytic anaemia. What is the single most appropriate initial investigation?

- A. Alcohol history
- B. Schilling test
- C. Dietary history
- D. Serum folate concentration.
- ☒ E. Vitamin B assay

12. A 55 year old man is found to have a macrocytic anaemia and abnormal liver function tests, including an elevated gamma glutamyl transferase activity. What is the single most appropriate initial investigation?

- ☒ A. Alcohol history
- B. Blood urea concentration
- C. Dietary history
- D. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)

13. A 60 year old woman with a known atrophic gastritis presents with confusion and ataxia. What is the single most appropriate initial investigation?

- A. Alcohol history
- B. Schilling test
- C. Dietary history
- D. Serum folate concentration
- ☒ E. Vitamin B assay

14. A 40 year old woman is found to have normochromic anaemia, joint pains and stiffness, it is worst when getting up in the morning and has general tiredness. What is the single most appropriate initial investigation?

- A. Alcohol history
- B. Schilling test
- C. Blood urea concentration
- D. Dietary history
- ☒ E. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)

15. A five year old girl presents with increasing tiredness, slight breathlessness and pallor. She is slightly jaundiced. What is the single most appropriate initial investigation?

- A. Schilling test
- B. Blood urea concentration
- C. Serum erythropoietin Concentration
- D. Malaria screen
- ☒ E. Tests for haemolysis

16. A 50-year-old man has had a petechial rash of his lower limbs for one month, and has recently noticed abdominal bruising. He is otherwise well and there is no splenomegaly or lymphadenopathy. Which test is diagnostic?

- A. Factor VIII related antigen
- B. Platelet count
- C. Platelet function tests
- D. Prothrombin time
- ☒ E. Vitamin K assay

17. A three year old boy presents with recurrent swellings of his knees and ankles and is noted to have bruising of his limbs and trunk. Which test is diagnostic?

- A. Activated partial thrombo-plastin time
- B. Factor VIII related antigen
- C. Antiplatelet antibody assay
- D. Platelet count

18. A 35 year old woman complains of excessive menstrual blood loss. She has a factor VIII level in the blood of 50% and her bleeding time is prolonged. Which test is diagnostic?

- A. Activated partial thrombo-plastin time
- B. Factor VIII related antigen
- ☒ C. Antiplatelet antibody assay
- D. Platelet count

19. A 52 year old man who drinks excessive amounts of alcohol is mildly jaundiced. Recently he has begun to complain of bruising of his trunk. Which test is diagnostic?

- A. Factor VIII related antigen
- B. Platelet count
- C. Platelet function tests
- D. Prothrombin time
- ☒ E. Vitamin K assay

20. An 8 year old boy develops a maculopapular rash and purpura on his lower limbs, extending on to the buttocks. He has recently developed haematuria. His platelet count and clotting factors are normal. Which test is diagnostic?

- A. Bleeding time
- ☒ B. Platelet function tests
- C. Clot retraction
- D. Prothrombin time
- E. Factor VII assay

21. A person on vegan diet has macrocytosis and anemia. What is the cause of Anemia?

- A. Iron deficiency due to malabsorption
- B. Iron deficiency due to diet
- ☒ C. B12 deficiency due to diet
- D. B12 deficiency due to malabsorption
- E. Intrinsic factor deficient

Thalassemia
↓
important

22. What is the cause of anemia in pernicious anemia?

- A. Iron deficiency due to malabsorption
- B. Iron deficiency due to diet
- C. B12 deficiency due to diet
- D. B12 deficiency due to malabsorption
- ☒ E. Intrinsic factor deficient

23. Patient complains of weight loss and loose stools. On investigating, is found to have ^{Iron}microcytic hypochromic anemia with anti endomysial antibodies positive. What is the cause of anemia?

- ☒ A. Iron deficiency due to malabsorption
- B. Iron deficiency due to diet
- C. B12 deficiency due to diet
- D. B12 deficiency due to malabsorption
- E. Intrinsic factor deficiency

24. A 30 year old woman presents with severe anaemia associated with a marked reduction in neutrophils and platelets. What is the single most likely explanation?

- A. Defective cytoplasmic maturation
- B. Infiltration of the bone marrow
- C. Defective nuclear maturation
- ☒ D. Primary disease of the bone marrow

25. A 50 year old man presents with mild jaundice and a palpable spleen. The haemoglobin level is 8 g/dl, the white cell count is slightly raised, the platelets are normal and the reticulocyte count is 10%. What is the single most likely explanation?

- A. Infiltration of the bone marrow
- B. Defective nuclear maturation
- C. Primary disease of the bone marrow
- ☒ D. Increased red cell destruction

26. An eight year old girl presents with a haemoglobin level of 8g/dl and marked splenomegaly. She is slightly jaundiced. The blood film shows marked hypochromia and target cells. What is the single most likely explanation?

- A. Defective nuclear maturation

- B. Gastro-intestinal blood loss
- ☒ C. Impaired haemoglobin synthesis
- D. Increased red cell destruction

27. A 51 year old woman presents with lethargy and sore tongue. Her haemoglobin level is 9.5 g/dl. The blood film shows macrocytosis. What is the single most likely explanation?

- A. Defective cytoplasmic maturation
- B. Infiltration of the bone marrow
- ☒ C. Defective nuclear maturation
- D. Primary disease of the bone marrow
- E. Gastro-intestinal blood loss

Megaloblastic is delayed nuclear maturation

28. A 65 year old man with chronic renal failure has a normochromic normocytic anaemia. What is the single most likely explanation?

- A. Gastro-intestinal blood loss
- ☒ B. Reduced erythropoietin production
- C. Impaired haemoglobin synthesis
- D. Increased red cell destruction

29. A 60 year old man presents feeling unwell; investigations show a haemoglobin (HB) level of 9.6 g/dl with a macrocytic hypochromic blood. She has a positive endomysial antibody. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Iron deficiency due to gastrointestinal blood loss
- B. Iron deficiency due to malabsorption
- C. Dietary vitamin B12 deficiency
- ☒ D. Vitamin B12 deficiency due to malabsorption.
- ☒ E. Folate deficiency due to malabsorption.

30. A 55 year old woman presents with weight loss and diarrhoea. Her haemoglobin level is 8.2 g/dl with a microcytic hypochromic blood. She has a positive anti endomysial antibody. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Iron deficiency due to gastrointestinal blood loss
- ☒ B. Iron deficiency due to malabsorption
- C. Dietary vitamin B12 deficiency
- D. Vitamin B12 deficiency due to malabsorption.
- E. Folate deficiency due to malabsorption

*↓
Celiac disease.*

31. A 30 year old vegan presents with a haemoglobin (HB) level of 9.5 g/dl. Blood film shows macrocytosis with a mean corpuscular volume (MCV) 108. Plasma and red cell folate levels are normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Iron deficiency due to gastrointestinal blood loss
- B. Iron deficiency due to malabsorption
- ☒ C. Dietary vitamin B12 deficiency
- D. Vitamin B12 deficiency due to malabsorption.
- E. Folate deficiency due to malabsorption

32. A 60 year old man presents feeling unwell with lymph-adenopathy and splenomegaly. His peripheral lymphocyte count is $500 \times 10^9/l$. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Chronic*
- A. Acute leukemia
 - B. Anaemia of Chronic disease
 - C. Aplastic anaemia
 - ☒ D. Chronic leukaemia
 - E. Pernicious anaemia

33. A 60 year old man is being treated with cyclo-phosphamide for fibrosing alveolitis. His haemoglobin (HB) level is 6.2g/dl with normal red cell parameters, a platelet count of 25 $10^9/l$ and a white cell count of 2.0. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute leukemia
- B. Anaemia of Chronic disease
- ☒ C. Aplastic anaemia
- D. Chronic leukaemia
- E. Pernicious anaemia

34. An 80 year old woman has a history of recurrent anaemia requiring regular admission for blood transfusion. She has undergone extensive investigations on two previous admissions, including barium studies and upper and lower gastrointestinal endoscopy. On this occasion, she has a hemoglobin (Hb) of 6 g/dl and brisk fresh rectal bleeding. What is the most appropriate investigation?

- Chronic small bowel Ischemia*
- A. Barium enema
 - ☒ B. Mesenteric angiography
 - C. Bone marrow examination
 - D. Culture of small bowel aspirate
 - E. Duodenal biopsy

35. A 75 year old man presents with lethargy. Clinical examination reveals hepato-splenomegaly. The hemoglobin (Hb) is < 10 g/dl and blood shows immature cells. What is the most appropriate investigation?

- A. Barium enema
- B. Mesenteric angiography
- ☒ C. Bone marrow examination
- D. Culture of small bowel aspirate

E. Duodenal biopsy

36. A 70 year old man presents with acute pain due to collapse of a thoracic vertebra. He has associated malaise and weight loss. Results of initial blood tests reveal that his hemoglobin (Hb) is 8.3 g/dl and his mean corpuscular vol is 103 fL. What is the most appropriate investigation?

- Multiple Myeloma*
- A. Duodenal biopsy
 - ☒ B. Serum / urine protein electrophoresis
 - C. Faecal occult blood
 - D. Small bowel enema
 - E. Intrinsic factor antibodies

37. A 75 year old woman with a family history of anaemia presents with gradual onset of lethargy and breathlessness. She has noticed recent difficulty with walking. A routine blood test revealed a hemoglobin of 3 g/dl and a mean corpuscular volume (MCV) of 120 fl. What is the most appropriate investigation?

- A. Mesenteric angiography
- B. Schilling test
- C. Serum B12 concentration
- D. Serum folate concentration
- ☒ E. Intrinsic factor antibodies

38. An eight year old boy develops a purpuric rash over his legs and has intermittent abdominal and joint pains. He has not had any vaccinations as there is a family history of allergy. His full blood count is normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute lymphatic leukaemia
- B. Chronic myeloid leukaemia
- ☒ C. Henoch-Schonlein purpura
- D. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura

39. A five year old boy develops a generalized petechial rash two weeks after his pre-school booster immunization. He has no fever and no enlarged lymph nodes. A full blood count shows a normal haemoglobin (Hb) and white blood count but the platelet count is low. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute lymphatic leukaemia
- B. Chronic myeloid leukaemia
- C. Henoch-Schonlein purpura
- ☒ D. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura

40. A 17 year old girl becomes increasingly pale and develops a purpuric rash over a three week period. She feels unwell. Clinically, she has enlarged cervical lymph nodes and a palpable spleen. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Acute lymphatic leukaemia
- B. Chronic myeloid leukaemia
- C. Henoch-Schonlein purpura
- D. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura

41. A seven week old baby girl is found by the health visitor to have multiple bruises. There is an additional circular lesion on the baby's hand resembling a small burn. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Meningococcal septicaemia
- B. Henoch-Schonlein purpura
- ☒ C. Non-accidental injury
- D. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
- E. Pertussis

42. A 72 year old man has an inoperable recurrence of colonic carcinoma with liver secondaries. His (Hb) fell to 8.4 from 11.6 g/dl one month ago. What is the most appropriate management?

- ☒ A. Blood transfusion
- B. Folic acid
- C. Morphine by injection
- D. Hydroxycobalamin injection

43. A 30 year old woman is 34 weeks pregnant. Her Hb is 10 g/dl with normal indices. She has taken oral iron and folate since 14 weeks gestation. What is the most appropriate management?

- A. H2 antagonists
- ☒ B. Observation Only
- C. Hydroxycobalamin injection
- D. Zinc sulphate

44. A six year old child of vegetarian parents is found to have an Hb count of 7 g/dl and a microcytic blood film. What is the most appropriate management?

- A. Ascorbic acid
- B. Iron (intramuscularly)
- ☒ C. Blood transfusion (< 8 g/dl)
- ☒ D. Iron (orally)
- E. Folic acid

45. A 36 year old black, African woman develops severe joint pain after a general anesthetic for removal of her wisdom teeth. Her Hb is 12 g/dl and her blood film shows sickle cells. What is the most appropriate management?

- A. Iron (intramuscularly)
- B. Blood transfusion
- C. Iron (orally)
- D. Folic acid
- ☒ E. Morphine by injection

46. An 84 year old woman being treated with phenytoin for epilepsy is found to have a haemoglobin (Hb) of 9.6 dl and a mean corpuscular volume (MCV) of 103 fl. What is the most appropriate treatment ?

- A. Blood transfusion
- B. Cytotoxic therapy
- C. Erythropoietin (by injection)
- ☒ D. Folic acid (oral)

47. A 72 year old woman with a family history of anaemia presents with difficulty in walking. Her Hb is 8.3 g/dl and her MCV is 110fl. What is the most appropriate treatment ?

- A. Blood transfusion
- B. Iron (oral)
- C. Cytotoxic therapy
- D. Prednisolone (oral)
- ☒ E. Hydroxocobalamin (by injection)

48. A 76 year old man on regular dialysis for renal failure is increasingly lethargic and breathless. He has a Hb of 7.6 dl and a MCV of 80 fl. What is the most appropriate treatment ?

- ☒ A. Blood transfusion
- B. Cytotoxic therapy
- C. Prednisolone (oral)
- D. Erythropoietin (by injection)

49. A 78 year old woman presents with a three month history of proximal weakness of the limbs with associated muscle tenderness. Her Hb is 9.2 g/dl and her MCV is 82 fl. What is the most appropriate treatment ?

- A. Blood transfusion
- B. Iron (oral)
- C. Cytotoxic therapy
- ☒ D. Prednisolone (oral)
- E. Erythropoietin (by injection)

50. A 76 year old man taking a non-steroidal agent for arthritis is admitted to hospital with haematemesis and melena. He has pulse rate of 110 beats/minute and his blood pressure is 90/50 mmHg. His Hb is 8 g/dl and his MCV is 85 fl. What is the most appropriate treatment ?

hemion, embolism
Pulmonary embolism
Fat embolism
- 10 days

X-Ray must
include two joints

11

vit K dependent factors
↓
10-972

→ ~~Ext pathway~~

- A. Blood transfusion
- B. Iron (oral)
- C. Cytotoxic therapy
- D. Prednisolone (oral)

51. A 10 year old boy presents with abdominal pain. He has a maculopapular and purpuric rash over his buttocks and thighs. Full blood count (FBC) is normal. What is the most likely causative mechanism?

HSP

- A. Acquired deficiency of coagulation factor
- B. DIC
- C. Allergic inflammation of vessel walls
- D. Increased platelet aggregation

INR target
AF = 2-3
Prothesis = 3-4
in heart

52. A 35 year old woman is being treated with oral anticoagulants for a deep venous thrombosis (DVT). She develops a severe epistaxis, international normalized ratio (INR) is 6. What is the most likely causative mechanism?

- A. Acquired deficiency of coagulation factor
- B. Allergic inflammation of vessel walls
- C. Increased platelet aggregation
- D. Decreased or impaired function of vitamin K (warfarin)

if INR 7-6
then stop warfarin
give inj vit K

53. A 28 year old woman with severe pyelonephritis becomes pyrexial, hypotensive and looks seriously ill. A few hours later she develops wide-spread bruising and bleeding from the gums. What is the most likely causative mechanism?

- A. Acquired deficiency of coagulation factor
- B. DIC
- C. Decreased vitamin C
- D. Inherited deficiency of coagulation factor

54. A five year old boy has suffered from easy bruising since infancy. He presents now with a painful, swollen knee following only minor trauma. What is the most likely causative mechanism?

- A. Acquired deficiency of coagulation factor
- B. Allergic inflammation of vessel walls
- C. Decreased or impaired function of vitamin K
- D. Decreased vitamin C
- E. Inherited deficiency of coagulation factor

55. A 35 year old woman suddenly develops widespread purpura. Examination is otherwise normal and in particular the spleen is not palpable. Bleeding time is 10 minutes. What is the most likely causative mechanism?

ITP

- A. Acquired deficiency of coagulation factor
- B. Allergic inflammation of vessel walls
- C. Increased platelet aggregation
- ☒ D. Increased platelet destruction

56. A 48 year old woman has longstanding haemoglobin (Hb) of between 10-12 g/dl. Clinical examination is normal. Red cells are hypochromic and microcytic. Iron studies are normal. She is expected to remain well and to develop no additional problems. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Aplastic anaemia
- B. Iron deficiency anaemia
- C. Beta thalassaemia major
- D. Sickle cell disease
- ☒ E. Beta thalassaemia minor

57. A 36 year old man of West Indian origin has a long history of mild anemia, mild jaundice and several painful episodes involving the limbs and the abdomen, precipitated by respiratory infections. A previously enlarged spleen is no longer palpable. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Aplastic anaemia
- B. Iron deficiency anaemia
- C. Beta thalassaemia major
- ☒ D. Sickle cell disease
- E. Beta thalassaemia minor

58. A 28 year old woman has been anaemic since infancy at which time jaundice was also noted. Over the years the jaundice has been noticed intermittently and the spleen has become enlarged. Her Hb varies between 7-11. She is otherwise well. What is the most likely diagnosis? ↓

- A. Hereditary spherocytosis
- ☒ B. Beta thalassaemia minor
- C. Sickle cell disease
- D. G6PD deficiency
- E. Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency

59. A 54 year old woman developed increasing lethargy over 12 months. She also noted a sore tongue. After a further year she has started to notice numbness and paresthesia of her feet. Investigation reveals a Hb of 7.0 g/dl. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Beta thalassaemia major
- B. Sickle cell disease
- C. Beta thalassaemia minor
- ☒ D. Vitamin B12 deficiency anaemia

E. G6PD deficiency

60. An 80 year old man has been anemic for two years and has received several blood transfusions. There has been excessive bruising and recurrent chest infection. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute leukaemia
- B. Hereditary spherocytosis
- ☒ C. Aplastic anaemia
- D. Iron deficiency anaemia
- E. Autoimmune haemolytic anaemia

61. A 24 year old woman presents with a two year history of menorrhagia and complains of lethargy. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Anaemia of chronic disorders
- B. Hereditary spherocytosis
- C. Aplastic anaemia
- ☒ D. Iron deficiency

14% women have Iron deficiency anaemia in child bearing age

62. A 14 year old Jamaican boy complains of abdominal and joint pains of sudden onset. He is found to be pyrexial and has recently had a chest infection. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. B-Thalassaemia major
- B. Red cell aplasia
- C. B-Thalassaemia minor
- ☒ D. Sickle cell disease
- E. Sickle cell trait

63. A 62 year old woman with joint deformities and subcutaneous nodules is found to be anemic. She is taking a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug. Faecal occult bloods are negative. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Anaemia of chronic disorders
- B. Hereditary spherocytosis
- C. Aplastic anaemia
- D. iron deficiency

64. A 50 year old woman with history of thyroid disease presents with a six month history of a sore tongue. She is found to have angular stomatitis. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Anaemia of chronic disorders
- B. Aplastic anaemia
- C. iron deficiency
- D. Auto-immune hemolytic anaemia
- ☒ E. Pernicious anaemia

65. A 32 year old man presents with spontaneous bruising and recurring infections with marked lethargy. There is no recent treatment history. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Anaemia of chronic disorders
- B. Hereditary spherocytosis
- ☒ C. Aplastic anaemia
- D. Iron deficiency
- E. Auto-immune hemolytic anaemia

66. A patient who is known alcoholic and drug addicted. What is expected on autopsy?

- A. Raised GGT
- B. Prothrombin time
- ☒ C. Liver cirrhosis
- D. Clotting factor
- E. LFT

67. A 51 year-old man has become increasingly fatigued for the past 10 months. On physical examination there are no abnormal findings. Laboratory studies show his Hb is 9.2, Hct 27.9%, MCV 132 fL, Platelet count 242,000/micro litre, and WBC count 7590/micro litre. Which of the following morphologic findings is most likely to be present on examination of his peripheral blood smear?

- ☒ A. Hypersegmented neutrophils
- B. Nucleated red blood cells
- C. Blasts
- D. Hypochromic, microcytic RBC
- E. Schistocytes

68. A 22 year old Greek man presents with rapid anaemia and jaundice following treatment of malaria. He is noted to have Heinz bodies. Choose the single most likely cause from the given options.

- Triggered by quinine, sulphonylurea, fava beans*
- ☒ A. Glucose-6 phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency
 - B. Anaemia of chronic disease
 - C. Pernicious Anaemia
 - D. Iron deficiency
 - E. Vitamin B 12 deficiency

69. A 51 year old woman presents with a painful tongue and complains of tiredness. She is pale and has angular stomatitis and a smooth red tongue. There is no koilonychia. Choose the SINGLE most likely blood film finding.

- A. Numerous blast cells
- ☒ B. Oval macrocytes
- C. Spherocytes
- D. Microcytic hypochromic
- E. Mexican hat cells
- F. Erythrocytes

Pernicious Anaemia
→ Lemon tinge color skin.

70. A 35 year old lady is admitted with pyrexia, weight loss, diarrhoea and her skin is lemon yellow in colour. FBC shows high MCV. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Aplastic anaemia
- ☒ B. Pernicious anaemia
- C. Leukemia
- D. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)
- E. Lymphoma

71. A 33 year old lady with Hodgkins lymphoma presents with temperature of 40°C, left sided abdominal pain and lymphadenitis. Blood was taken for test. What will you do next?

- A. Wait for blood test
- ☒ B. Start broad spectrum IV antibiotics
- C. Oral antibiotics
- D. Full blood count
- E. Monitor pyrexia

72. A 30 year old lady has epistaxis for half an hour. Her haemoglobin (Hb) is normal, mean corpuscular volume (MCV) is normal, WBC count is normal, prothrombin time (PT), PTT and bleeding times are normal. Where is the defect?

- A. Platelets
- B. Coagulation factor
- C. Sepsis
- ☒ D. Anatomical
- E. Red blood cells

73. A young man who has no past medical history, presented with jaundice, Hb was low, reticulocytes 8%, other indices within normal limits but occasional spherocytes were seen on blood film. What is the single most appropriate investigation?

- high* ← *1. Isr*
- A. G6PD enzyme assay
 - ☒ B. Direct coomb's test
 - C. Repeat blood film
 - D. Indirect Coombs test
 - E. Bone marrow exam
- hemolysis*

74. A 53 year old man presents complaining of weight loss, lethargy, increasing abdominal discomfort and gout for past one year. On physical examination, the spleen can be palpated 5 cm below left costal margin. There is no fluid wave. FBC reveals: Hb: 10.5 g/dL, WBC: $200 \times 10^9/L$ of which 85% are neutrophils, platelets $100 \times 10^9/L$, Sodium 140 mmol/L, potassium 4 mmol/L, creatinine 151 umol/L, urea 7 mmol/L. Serum B12 concentrations are increased. Philadelphia chromosome is present.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Chronic myelogenous(or myeloid) leukemia (CML)
- B. Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL)
- C. Acute myeloid leukemia (AML)
- D. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)
- E. Lymphoma

75. A young boy has a history of epistaxis. FBC is normal except prolonged APTT of 47 seconds. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ A. Haemophilia
- B. ITP
- C. Sickle cell anaemia
- D. HUS
- E. Thalassemia

76. A 64 year old man with multiple myeloma has been vomiting since the past 2 days. His Ca is 3.2mmol/l, K is 5mmol/l, Na is 149mmol/l and PCV is 55%. What is the most appropriate next step?

- A. IV insulin
- B. IV calcium gluconate
- ☒ C. IV fluids
- D. IV bisphosphonates
- E. Oral bisphosphonates