

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

FACULTY OF APPLIED AND HEALTH SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR:

BACHELOR OF MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES

AML 4206: HAEMATOLOGY I

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

SERIES: APRIL 2016

TIME: 2 HOURS

DATE: Pick Date May 2016

Instructions to Candidates

You should have the following for this examination

-Answer Booklet, examination pass and student ID

This paper consists of **TWO** Section(s). Attempt ALL questions.

Circle the correct answer in section A.

- 1. The following is true about classification of leukocytes
 - a. Phagocytic ability is used for classification
 - b. Cell lineage may also be used for classification
 - c. Immunophenotyping is not used for classification
 - d. Nuclear lobulation can also be used to classify cells
 - e. Overall acidity or alkalinity of cytoplasmic granules is also used
- 2. The metamyelocyte is a stage for the following cell
 - a. Eosinophil
 - b. Monocyte
 - c. Basophil
 - d. Neutrophil
 - e. T-lymphocyte
- 3. The following is true concerning the granulocytes except?
 - a. Neutrophils are the first cell line to arrive at the site of infection
 - b. Neutrophilic granules contain alkaline phosphatase
 - c. Neutrophilic beta granules contain bactericidal enzymes
 - d. Charcot-Leyden crystals are found in the neutrophils
 - e. Eosinophil specific granules are cytotoxic

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- 4. T-lymhocytes provide _____ immunity
 - a. Cellular
 - b. Mechanical
 - c. Passive
 - d. Cytotoxic
 - e. Dependent
- 5. Which of the following cells is not active against tumor cells
 - a. T_C
 - b. NK
 - c. CTL
 - d. T_H
 - e. NKT
- 6. The following is not part of the platelet ultra-structure
 - a. a trilaminar membrane
 - b. dense bodies
 - c. glycogen granules
 - d. mitochondrion
 - e. nucleolus
- 7. The following is true concerning the platelet glycocalyx
 - a. Gives the platelet its ABO specificity
 - b. Gives the platelet its Rh specificity
 - c. Is responsible for platelet antigenicity
 - d. The glycocalyx hosts the platelet transmission receptors
 - e. It is responsible for tissue compatibility
- 8. The following statements are true concerning the open canaliculi
 - a. It consists of plasma membrane invaginations
 - b. They link internal environment to the surface
 - c. They provide a network for extracellular adhesion
 - d. Provides a way for release of platelet stored products to the surface
 - e. Provides a large surface area for collection of platelet coagulation factors
- 9. Which of the following is true concerning the microtubules in the Sol Gel area?
 - a. They do not regulate platelet responses
 - b. They surround the circumference of the platelet
 - c. They contain the contractile proteins
 - d. Help in the reorientation of the activated proteins
 - e. Contribute to platelet shape change during activation
- 10. The following is false concerning the characteristics of growth factors
 - a. Their activity may be hierarchical
 - b. Effect activity prevents progenitor cell apoptosis
 - c. The growth factors occur in very low concentrations
 - d. The activity of growth factors is never synergistic
 - e. Growth factors act on stem, progenitor and end cells

- 11. The following growth factor activity is directed towards the stromal cells
 - a. TNF
 - b. SCF
 - c. IL-3
 - d. G-CSF
 - e. TPO
- 12. Thrombopoietin acts on the following cells
 - a. Erythroid progenitors
 - b. Lymphoid precursors
 - c. Promyelocyte
 - d. Pronormoblast
 - e. None of the above
- 13. The following is true concerning the effects of anticoagulants on white blood cells
 - a. EDTA may suppress platelet degranulation
 - b. Heparin induces leucocyte and platelet clumping
 - c. Neutrophil activity is lowered in EDTA
 - d. EDTA may diminish monocyte activity
 - e. Neutrophil activity does not change with EDTA
- 14. The following is true concerning heparin anticoagulant activity
 - a. Binds to calcium ins
 - b. Chelates calcium ions in the blood
 - c. Precipitates calcium from the blood
 - d. It binds to thrombin to inhibit coagulation
 - e. Binds to antithrombin to inhibit coagulation
- 15. Which of the following statements differentiates ACD from Alsever's solution?
 - a. The pH of Alsever's is lower
 - b. The pH of Alsever's is higher
 - c. Dilution of 9:1 is used in both
 - d. Dilution of 4:1 is used in both
 - e. None of the above is correct
- 16. The following is true concerning the effects of storage on the blood count regardless of anticoagulant choice
 - a. Blood counts are only stable within 1 hour
 - b. On storage at 4°C changes are significant only after 72hours
 - c. Red blood cells normally swell after 8 hours of storage affecting the ESR
 - d. Leucocyte numbers are reliable up to 24hours of standing
 - e. Osmotic fragility of stored cells is normally lower than when done immediately
- 17. Inappropriate handling of blood prior to transfer to the lab may cause the following except?
 - a. Haemolysis
 - b. Partial lysis
 - c. Cell disintegration
 - d. Patient infection
 - e. Partial coagulation

- 18. The following is not a Protozoan parasites that will occur as an inclusion
 - a. Plasmodium
 - b. Babessia
 - c. Encephalitozoon
 - d. Neigleria
 - e. Enterocystozoon
- 19. The following conditions may present with toxic granulation of neutrophils
 - a. Septicemia
 - b. Acute inflammation
 - c. Infectious disease
 - d. Immune disease
 - e. None of the above
- 20. What are dohle bodies?
 - a. Aggregates of plasma
 - b. Aggregates of the nucleus
 - c. Aggregates of ribosome or rough endoplasmic reticulum
 - d. Collection of blue stains eccentrically
 - e. These are metamyelocytes in circulation
- 21. Platelet satellitosis occurs as a result of the following
 - a. EDTA anticoagulant
 - b. Red cell aggredation
 - c. White cell adherent ability
 - d. Increase in blood viscosity
 - e. Platelet antigen activity
- 22. Molecules that may be used for gaseous exchange include the following except?
 - a. Haemoglobin
 - b. Cytochrome
 - c. Myoglobin
 - d. Chlorophyll
 - e. Carotene
- 23. The following is not a building block for haemoglobin synthesis
 - a. Protoporphyrin
 - b. Amino acids
 - c. Oxygen
 - d. Iron
 - e. Pyrolle
- 24. Gllobins that make up heme are formed in the following organelle
 - a. Nucleus
 - b. Nucleoulus
 - c. Cytoplasm
 - d. Ribosome
 - e. Mitochondrion

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- 25. Which of the following does not belong to the beta cluster of globin forming genes
 - a. Beta gene
 - b. Delta gene
 - c. Zeta gene
 - d. Epsilon gene
 - e. Gamma gene
- 26. The Beta cluster of globin forming genes is situated on which chromosome
 - a. 1
 - b. 6
 - c. 11
 - d. 22
 - e. X
- 27. The following haemoglobin is only found in adults
 - a. HbF
 - b. Hb Portland
 - c. Hb Gower I
 - d. Hb Gower II
 - e. Hb A₁
- 28. The following is true concerning the peripheral blood smear preparation
 - a. The slide holding the blood should be on a flat surface
 - b. The pusher slide is held at an angle of 30°
 - c. The spreading motion must be quick swift and gliding
 - d. The smear made should form a wedge shape
 - e. The pusher slide is held at 90° then this is gradually decreased with the spreading
- 29. The following precautions are observed when spreading
 - a. Even pressure on the slide/cover slip
 - b. Ensure whole drop is picked
 - c. The spreading speed should not be slow
 - d. If Hct is low increase the angle
 - e. Ensure the smear made is always thick
- 30. In haematology, Radioisotopes are used in the investigation of the following except?
 - a. megaloblastic anaemia
 - b. red cell life span
 - c. spleen pool
 - d. hematocrit
 - e. plasma volume

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SECTION B

Question thirty one

a. Describe in detail the final five stages of immature red cell maturationb. Discuss calibration of automated equipment(10mks)

Question thirty two

a. Define flagging and list types of flags in an automated report (10mks)

b. With examples, explain the following

i. Anisocytosis (4mks)ii. The three stages of foetal haematopoiesis (6mks)