

# TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

# FACULTY OF APPLIED AND HEALTH SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

## **UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR:**

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES

AML 2211: BLOOD TRANSFUSION TECHNIQUES

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

**SERIES:**AUGUST2019

TIME:2HOURS

DATE: Pick Date Aug 2019

### **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.** 

### Section A

- 1. Low ionic strength solutions may be used for the following reasons
  - a. Lower the Isoelectric point of the medium
  - b. Increase the ionic concentration of the medium
  - c. Increase the distance between red cells
  - d. Increase the surface of shear
- 2. The following are characteristic of IgG except
  - a. Have a J-chain
  - b. Have a molecular weight of 180000
  - c. Can be transferred through the placenta
  - d. They resist denaturization at 56°C

- 3. Partial D occurs due to?
  - a. Expression of altered D proteins
  - b. Position effect especially when C is in trans to D
  - c. Missing D epitopes
  - d. Lack of gene D
- 4. Rh Anti-D may cause haemolytic disease of the newborn in one of the following
  - a. Maternal anti-D titre falls below 6
  - b. Maternal anti-D titre rises to 16
  - c. Foetal cells are D negative
  - d. Foetal cells are ABO incompatible with maternal sera
- 5. The following statement is are true of naturally occurring antibodies
  - a. Occur in persons having come into contact with relative antigen
  - b. Does not occur in persons having specific antigen
  - c. May occur without prior antigenic stimulus
  - d. Occurs in persons seemingly not having come into contact with specific antigen
- 6. The following temperature conditions are favorable for naturally occurring antibodies
  - a.  $37^{0}$ C
  - b. 25<sup>0</sup>C
  - c.  $0^{0}$ C
  - d.  $12^{0}$ C
- 7. In applying the law of mass action, the equilibrium constant of antigen antibody reactions depends on?
  - a. Ionic strength of the antibody
  - b. Ionic strength of the medium
  - c. The pH of the medium
  - d. The pH of the antigen
- 8. The following statements are true of naturally occurring antibodies
  - a. Act weakly at 4°C
  - b. Act strongly at 4<sup>o</sup>C
  - c. They are predominantly IgM
  - d. may not be anti-M or anti-N

- 9. Dolichos bifloras is well known due to
  - a. Its ability to react with red cell antigens
  - b. Its specificity to anti-A
  - c. Its specificity to anti-A<sub>1</sub>
  - d. Its reaction with anti-H
- 10. The process by which antibodies coated onto the red blood cells are re-suspended back into solution is referred to as?
  - a. Eluate
  - b. Elution
  - c. Diluent
  - d. Solvency
- 11. Non-specific results during elution may be as a result of?
  - a. Development of potency of solvents upon storage
  - b. Deterioration of solvents upon storage
  - c. Analytical grade solvents
  - d. Use of 6% bovine serum albumin
- 12. The use of bubbling air into the eluate is mainly in order to?
  - a. Aerate the elute
  - b. Aerate the antibodies to normal
  - c. Remove the residual ether
  - d. Remove the deposits
- 13. During the heat ether technique, the first heat incubation phase should be for how long?
  - a. 2 minutes without agitation
  - b. 15minutes without agitation
  - c. 15 minutes with periodic agitation
  - d. 2 minutes with vigorous agitation
- 14. Blood group antibodies may be classified in the following ways
  - a. Artificial
  - b. Pure
  - c. Natural
  - d. Immune

- 15. Serum donor exclusions\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Are different from other blood donors
  - b. Are the same as other blood donor exclusion criteria
  - c. Are determined by the clinicians
  - d. May be ignored from time to time
- 16. Suitability of sera is determined using especially three tests that include some of the following
  - a. Test for avidity
  - b. Test for blood groups
  - c. Test for specificity
  - d. Test for Rh
- 17. The purpose of titrating Natural antibodies is to?
  - a. Find antibody concentration in grouping sera
  - b. Determine the type of antibody present in a given sample
  - c. Determine severity of Hemolytic disease of the newborn/foetus
  - d. Check for Chimerism
- 18. Information that should appear on adhesive labels should include the following except?
  - a. Manufacture and expiry dates
  - b. Type of antibody class included
  - c. Donor description
  - d. Type of antigen present
- 19. remedy a situation of error involving rouleaux, the following is done.
  - a. Repeat the grouping immediately
  - b. Wash the cells three times in saline and repeat the test
  - c. Use a higher concentration of cells
  - d. Add albumin to the test tube
- 20. Weak reacting antigen A has the following characters
  - a. They agglutinate slowly
  - b. They show a weak reaction
  - c. They agglutinate strongly at room temperature
  - d. Agglutinate strongly in saline

- 21. False positive results in blood group serology may be due to?
  - a. Dirty glassware
  - b. Failure to incubate
  - c. Shaking tubes too hard
  - d. Auto immune antibodies
- 22. The puncture of arteries during donation may result in the following except?
  - a. Severe blood leakage
  - b. Extensive bleeding
  - c. Slow filling of the Bag
  - d. Marked cyanosis and nausea
- 23. Avid sera fit for use in blood grouping will show visible agglutination within the following time range
  - a. Within 15minutes
  - b. Between 2 and 15minutes of exposure
  - c. At 2-15 seconds of exposure
  - d. In albumin only
- 24. The following statements are true in Rh D grouping
  - a. Albumin tube checks for anti-D
  - b. Reverse grouping is not done
  - c. Reverse grouping checks for other rhesus antibodies
  - d. The albumin tube is a negative control
- 25. The term avidity refers to?
  - a. The number of binding sites
  - b. The specificity of the antibody
  - c. The amount of antibody
  - d. The amount of antigen
- 26. Preparation of sera for blood grouping includes the following processes except
  - a. Donor identification and screening
  - b. Sera collection and preparation
  - c. Antigen screening
  - d. Tests for sera suitability

- 27. Useful recovery of these antibodies are important in the following processes except?
  - a. Antibody Identification
  - b. Antigenic stimulation
  - c. Confirmation of antibody specificity
  - d. Separation of Antibody mixtures
- 28. The bonds formed during antigen antibody binding are never?
  - a. Ionic
  - b. Covalent
  - c. Hydrophobic
  - d. Hydrogen
- 29. Due to the volatility of ether, the tube contents may boil during the heating phase. The remedy to this is?
  - a. Remove tube from water bath until boiling stops
  - b. Continue stirring
  - c. Continue bubbling air through the eluate
  - d. Stop the elution technique
- 30. Which of the following is a major reason for preparation of standard sera?
  - a. Test for presence of specific antibodies
  - b. Test for the presence of specific antigens
  - c. Identify presence of autoantibodies
  - d. Describe autoimmune disease
- 31. Immune antibodies are obtained from?
  - a. All individuals at any given time
  - b. Sensitized individuals
  - c. Secretors only
  - d. All non-secretors
- 32. The following is true concerning titre for anti-D
  - a. Includes the Anti Human Globulin reaction
  - b. Does not exceed 1:64
  - c. Is important in Rh negative mothers
  - d. Is not important in pregnancy

- 33. Labeling of sera may be attained in any of the following except?
  - a. Use of coloured bottles
  - b. Use of coloured dyes
  - c. Use of adhesive labels
  - d. Use of indelible ink
- 34. During titration of anti-D the best results may be obtained by?
  - a. Testing to room temperature
  - b. Warming to 37°C
  - c. Using 22% albumin
  - d. Refrigeration of the samples
- 35. High titred anti-D sera in Rh D Negative mothers may result in the following except
  - a. Severe HDNB
  - b. Normal birth
  - c. Induced Labour
  - d. Exchange transfusion for neonates
- 36. Factors leading to false results in serum grouping include the following except?
  - a. Haemolyzed A or B cells
  - b. Fresh patients serum
  - c. Forgetting to add patients serum
  - d. Strong rouleaux factors
- 37. The presence of the  $A_1$  antigen may be detected by the use of?
  - a. Primed serum
  - b. Anti-A serum
  - c. Anti-A<sub>1</sub> Lectin
  - d. Ulex europaeus.
- 38. A most significant limitation of crossmatch is that
  - a. It is able to prevent sensitization
  - b. It will detect antibodies in serum in the donor
  - c. Most antibodies are detected in the many phases
  - d. It is not able to prevent sensitization of the recipient

39. Categories of errors in blood group serology includes the following except?			
	a.	Clerical errors	
	b.	Clinical errors	
	c.	Random errors	
	d.	Technician errors	
40. Red cells for serology maybe suspended in?			
	a.	Sugars	
	b.	Saline	
	c.	Blood group O serum	
	d.	Blood group A serum	
Section B			
41.			
a.	List d	own five blood group system antibodies reacting at 37°C	5marks
b.	Outlir	Outline the direct antiglobulin technique 7 marks	
c.	Descr	ibe labels used to identify prepared sera	8 marks
42.			
a.	Outlir	ne the procedure for ABO reverse grouping	12 marks
b.	Discu	ss the process of identification of antibodies using cell panels	8 marks
43. Discuss crossmatch 20mks			20mks