

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

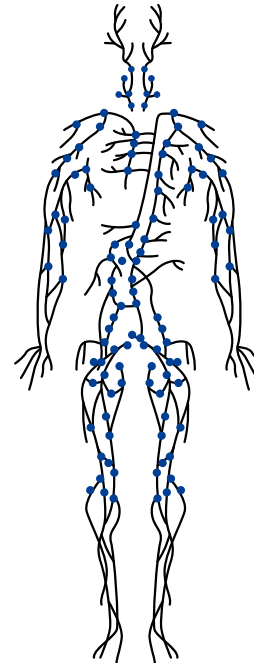


Physiology

Final | Past Papers

Lectures 8-11

﴿وَقُلْ رَبِّ أَدْخِلْنِي مُدْخَلَ صِدْقٍ وَأَخْرِجْنِي مُخْرَجَ صِدْقٍ وَاجْعَلْ لِي مِنْ لَدُنْكَ سُلْطَانًا نَصِيرًا﴾
ربنا آتانا من لَدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً وَهَيِّئْ لَنَا مِنْ أَمْرِنَا رَشَدًا



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LEC 8-12

Q1: Which of the following is more likely to cause immediate transfusion reaction?

- A. O Rh-negative whole blood to an O Rh-positive patient
- B. AB Rh-negative packed cells to an B Rh-negative patient
- C. AB Rh-negative packed cells to an AB Rh-positive patient
- D. O Rh-negative whole blood to an B Rh-positive patient

Q2: Which of the following is true regarding hemolytic disease of the newborn [HDN]?

- A. We prevent it by giving Rh+ blood transfusions to the mother
- B. Agglutination in Rh+ fetus occurs when anti Rh+ antibodies cross placenta following a previous pregnancy with a Rh+ fetus
- C. We give Rh+ antigens to the mother before and after delivery to prevent reaction in pregnancy
- D. It happens when an Rh+ mother is pregnant with an Rh- fetus

Q3: Which of the following donor-recipient blood groups is compatible?

- A. A to O
- B. A to B
- C. B to AB
- D. B to A
- E. B to O

Answer: C

Q4: A person with type B+ blood received a transfusion of type AB+ blood, what will happen?

- A. These blood types are compatible, so nothing will happen.
- B. The donor's antigens will destroy the recipient's blood.
- C. The donor's antibodies will react with and destroy all the recipient's RBCs.
- D. The recipient's blood type will change from Rh+ to Rh-.
- E. The recipient's antibodies will react with the donor's RBCs.

Q5: What is least common blood group in the region?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. O
- D. Ab

Answer: D

Q6: Which of the following is incorrect regarding erythroblastosis fetalis?

- A. First born baby never gets the disease.
- B. Before pregnancy, the women whom blood is Rh- is given antigen D.
- C. The mother develops anti-Rh agglutinins from exposure to the fetus's Rh antigen.
- D. Treatment is to replace neonate's blood with Rh- blood.

Q7: Which of the following is NOT an indication of blood transfusion?

- A. To maintain normal blood volume in healthy individuals.
- B. To restore the blood volume, e.g. after hemorrhage.
- C. To provide RBCs , e.g. in erythrocytopenia.
- D. To supply plasma proteins in hypoproteinemia.
- E. To provide WBCs, e.g. Leukopenia.

Q8: Which of the following statements is wrong regarding platelets?

- A. They help in injury site remodeling.
- B. They help in clot retraction.
- C. Platelet adhesion means platelets attached together in the injury site.

Q9: Which of the following is the wrong statement regarding hemostasis?

Answer: Platelet aggregation occur after clot formation

Q10: Which of the following is not a role of thrombin?

- A. Polymerization of fibrinogen monomers into fibrin fibers
- B. Binds to its receptor on platelets
- C. Promotes activation of factor V

Q11: Which of the following is a procoagulant?

- A. Protein c
- B. Heparin
- C. Phospholipid
- D. Prostacyclin
- E. Thrombomodulin

Answer: C

Q12: What causes erythema (redness) in inflammation?

- A. Increased vascular permeability
- B. Relaxation of vessels' smooth muscle
- C. Pressure on nerve endings

Q13: Regarding PT/PTT/INR which of the following is wrong?

- A. PTT is used to assess the extrinsic pathway of coagulation
- B. Both PT and PTT need Ca^{+2}
- C. If a patient takes warfarin, INR value will be high

Remember

PT: Prothrombin Time

PTT: Partial Thromboplastin Time

INR: International Normalized Ratio

Q13: Positive feedback of thrombin is done by the activation of which of the following?

- A. Factor V
- B. Factor VII
- C. Factor XII
- D. Antithrombin III (not sure)
- E. Thrombomodulin (not sure)

Q14: A 2-year-old boy bleeds excessively from minor injuries and has previously had bleeding gums. The maternal grandfather has a bleeding disorder. Which coagulation factor(s) you suspect this patient is deficient?

- A. Prothrombin activator
- B. Factor II
- C. Factor VIII
- D. Factor X

Q15: Which of the following is the appropriate therapy for a massive pulmonary embolism?

- A. Citrated plasma
- B. Warfarin
- C. Aspirin
- D. Tissue plasminogen activator
- E. Heparin

Q16: Which of the following conditions causes a problem in coagulation factors: prothrombin, VII, IX, X and is treated with a vitamin K intravenous injection?

- A. Hemophilia A
- B. Bile duct obstruction
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Von Willebrand Disease
- E. Genetic defect of anti-thrombin III

Q17: Which of the following promotes clotting?

- A. Collagen
- B. smooth endothelial surface
- C. Mucopolysaccharide coating (glycocalyx)

Q18: Which of the following will not affect factor X activation if defective?

- A. XIII
- B. Ca^{+}
- C. II
- D. Platelet phospholipids

Q19: Which of the following forms a bridge between subendothelial collagen & platelets?

- A. Fibrinogen
- B. vWF

For any feedback, scan the code or click on it.



Corrections from previous versions:

Versions	Slide # and Place of Error	Before Correction	After Correction
V0 → V1	Slide 12	Answer: C	Answer: A
	Slide 15	"B. PT needs Ca ⁺² while PTT doesn 't" and the answer was B	"Both PT &PTT need Ca ⁺ " ² And the answer became A
V1 → V2			