قائمة الاسئلة 2025-04-21 08:42

اللوكيمياء -الرابعـمختبراتـكلية الطب والعلوم الصحيةـدرجة الامتحان(70)

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1) The total WBC count range is
   1) - More in men than women
   2) - More in non-pregnant than pregnant women
   3) - More in adults than children
   4) + More in White than Middle Eastern people
2) In leukemoid reaction, the total WBC count is
   1) - >50 x109 /L
   2) - >11 x109 /L
   3) - <100 x109 /L
   4) + <50 x109 /L
3) The malignant cause of eosinophilia is
   1) - Allergic reactions
   2) - Parasitic infection
   3) + Hodgkin lymphoma
   4) - Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)
4) Myeloblast cells ≥20% of WBCs in blood smear is found in
   1) - Acute leukemia only
   2) + Acute leukemia and blastic phase of CML
   3) - Acute leukemia and MDS with excess blasts
   4) - Acute leukemia and plasma cell leukemia
5) In which leukemia is CD13 marker mostly positive
   1) + AML
   2) - ALL
   3) - CML
   4) - MDS
6) The diagnostic feature of essential thrombocythemia is
   1) - Thrombocytosis, leucocytosis and normal red cell count
   2) - Thrombocytosis, leucocytosis and erythrocytosis
   3) - Hper-megakaryopoies in BM with thrombocytopenia in blood
   4) + Isolated thrombocytosis
7) Which of the following is required to diagnose multiple myeloma, presence of
   1) + Plasma cells in BM ≥10% of nucleated cells
   2) - Monoclonal protein in serum and/or urine
   3) - One or more of CRAB (hypercalcemia, renal failure, anemia or bone lesions) features
   4) - Plasma cells in peripheral blood ≥10% of nucleated cells
8) In which condition, the hemoglobin level increased, but normal RBC mass
   1) - Polycythemia vera
   2) + Relative polycythemia
   3) - Secondary polycythemia
   4) - Splenomegaly
9) Positive myeloperoxidase stain is mostly used to diagnose
   1) - CML
   2) - ALL
   3) + AML
   4) - MDS

10) Leucoerythroblastic picture in blood film is characteristic feature of
1) - MDS
2) - Aplastic anemia
3) + Primary myelofibrosis
4) - Acute leukemia

11) Reactive lymphocytes are commonly seen in
1) - Acute bacterial infections
2) - Chronic bacterial infections
3) + Acute viral infections
4) - Lymphoid leukemia

12) Increased erythropoietin (TPO) level is found in
1) - Polycythemia vera
2) - Relative erythrocytosis
3) + Secondary polycythemia
4) - Essential thrombocythemia

13) Chromosomal abnormalities t(9;22) is found in
1) - Most CLL and few AML
2) - Most CML and few AML
3) + Most CML and few ALL
4) - Most CML and few CLL

14) At birth, neonates (newborns) have
1) - More lymphocytes than neutrophils
2) + More neutrophils than lymphocytes
3) - More immature myeloid cells than mature myeloid cells
4) - More immature erythroid cells than mature erythroid cells

15) The diagnostic feature of myelodysplastic syndrome is
1) - Hypercellular BM with neutropenia in blood
2) + Hypercellular BM with pancytopenia in blood
3) - Hypocellular BM with pancytopenia in blood
4) - Ineffective hemopoiesis BM with basophilia in blood

16) Immunophenotyping of blast cells is important to
1) - Distinguish between leukemia and leukemoid reactions
2) - Identify the cause of leukemia
3) + Determine the blast cell lineage
4) - Determine the need for cytogenetic analysis

17) The benign cause of neutrophilia is
1) - Chronic myeloid leukemia
2) - Myeloproliferative disorders
3) - Severe exercise
4) + Metabolic disorders

18) The characteristic feature of CML includes which of the following
1) - Mostly occurs in elderly
2) + Splenomegaly
3) - Enlarged lymph nodes
4) - Blasts ≥20% of WBC in BM or blood

19) Monomorphic (same size and shape) lymphocytosis is mostly found in
1) - Viral infection
2) - Leukemoid lymphocytic reaction
3) + Malignant lymophocyte disorders

4) - All the choices

20) Which of the following is useful for diagnosis B-CLL
1) - CD21
2) + CD19
3) - CD8
4) - CD4

21) Which genetic abnormality is mostly present in polycythemia vera
1) - CALR
2) - BCR-ABL1
3) + JAK2
4) - t(9;22)

22) Which of the following is found in leukemoid reaction
1) - Blast cells ≥10% in BM or blood
2) - Basophilia
3) - Positive Philadelphia chromosome
4) + High neutrophil alkaline phosphatase (NAP)

23) Absolute neutrophilia is best described as
1) - More than 80% neutrophils of WBC with normal total WBC count
2) - More neutrophils than lymphocytes in blood
3) - Presence of immature neutrophils in peripheral blood
4) + Neutrophil count more than 7.5 x 109/L in blood

24) Which test is required to confirm CML diagnosis?
1) - Neutrophil alkaline phosphatase
2) + Cytogenetic analysis
3) - Peripheral blood smear
4) - Bone marrow examination

25) Reactive lymphocytes are usually characterized by
1) - Prominent nucleoli
2) - Fine chromatin
3) + Polymphorphic (different size and shape) lymphocytes
4) - Small amount of cytoplasm

26) Most patients are diagnosed in which phase of CML
1) - Accelerated phase
2) - Blastic phase
3) + Chronic phase
4) - Fibrotic phase
5) -

27) Basophilia is usually seen in
1) - Chronic bacterial infections
2) - Drug hypersensitivity
3) + CML
4) - Multiple myeloma

28) Which abnormal shaped red cells is found in primary myelofibrosis?
1) - Helmet cells
2) - Target cells
3) - Schistocytes
4) + Teardrop cells

29) Which of the following finding is considered erythoid dysplasia?
1) - Howell–Jolly bodies

2) - Heinz bodies
3) - Poikilocytosis
4) + Increased ringed sideroblasts

30) What is Pelger–Huet anomaly
1) - Hypersegmened neutrophils
2) + Hyposegmented and hypogranulation neutrophils
3) - Agranular neutrophils
4) - Neutrophils with toxic granulation and Dohle bodies

31) CLL is commonly a neoplasm of which white blood cell?
1) - T lymphocytes
2) - Neutrophils
3) + B lymphocytes
4) - Monocytes

32) Which of the following statements is true of smudge cells?
1) - They are larger than normal lymphocytes
2) + They are an artifact resulting from peripheral smear slide preparation
3) - They are reactive lymphocytes
4) - They are actually monocytes

33) The cells of CLL are morphologically identical to
1) - Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
2) + Small lymphocytic lymphoma
3) - Infectious mononucleosis
4) - Sézary syndrome

34) Lymphoma is different from leukemia in that it originates in the:
1) - Bone marrow
2) - Breast tissue
3) + Lymphatic tissue
4) - Circulating lymphocytes

35) Monoclonal B-lymphocytosis less than 5 x109 /L is found in
1) - Most normal older people
2) + Some normal older people
3) - Most B-CLL patients
4) - Some B-CLL patients