1) Define Hemophilia?

1. A type of Cancer
2. A digestive Disorder
3. A skin condition
4. A blood clotting disorder

2) What Causes Hemophilia?

1. Genetic mutation
2. Bacteria
3. Viruses
4. The Cause is Unknown

3) Mention the types of Hemophilia?

1. Hemophilia B
2. Hemophilia A
3. Acquired or sporadic
4. All of the above

4) What is the Important Symptom of Hemophilia?

1. Headache

2. Fatigue
3. Bleeding
4. Muscle Pain

5) Mention the Complications of haemophilia?

1. Bleeding in the brain
2. Heart Attack
3. Infection
4. Paralysis

6) What is the treatment for haemophilia?

1. Gene Therapy
2. Walking
3. Running
4. Replacing the Clotting Factor

7) What is a person's life expectancy if they have haemophilia?

1. Teens

2. Twenties
3. It Varies
4. Same as Someone without the Disorder

8) Hemophilia is suspected in patients with recurrent bleeding, unexplained hemarthroses, or a prolongation of the PTT. If hemophilia is suspected, PTT, PT, platelet count, and clotting factor VIII and IX assays are obtained. Measurement of which of the following can determine whether a female is a true carrier of hemophilia A?

A. PTT

B. PT

C. Clotting factor VIII

D. Clotting factor IX

9) If symptoms suggest bleeding, treatment should begin immediately, even before diagnostic tests are completed. Replacement of the deficient factor is the primary treatment. If severe joint or intramuscular bleeding is already evident in a patient with hemophilia A, the factor VIII level should be raised transiently to which of the following?

A) 10% of normal

B. 30% of normal

C. 50% of normal

D. 100% of normal

10) With repeated replacement therapy, up to 35% of patients with hemophilia A develop clotting factor VIII isoantibodies that inhibit the activity of additional factor VIII infused. Which of the following is the

recommended treatment for patients who develop a clotting factor VIII inhibitor?

A) Recombinant activated factor VII (VIIa)

B. Desmopressin

C. Fresh frozen plasma

D. ε-Aminocaproic acid

11) Which of the following are complications of hemophilia?

A) Joint swealling

B) Bleeding in the head

C) Death

D) All of the above

12) Can a person be born with hemophilia if his parents don't have the disorder?

A) Yes

B) No

C) Not sure

13) Which of the following is the MOST effective and safest current treatment for hemophilias?

A) Concentrated recombinant DNA clotting factors produced from cells grown in a laboratory
B) Blood transfusions from a healthy person several times per month
C) Vaccination before the age of 20
D) Concentrated clotting factors purified from human blood

14) Why do hemophilia A and B mostly affect males?

a. It is carried only by genes on the Y chromosome.
b. It is caused by genes on the X chromosome.

c. It only occurs when there are two Y chromosomes.
d. It causes them to be carriers, but not impacted by the disease.

15) Which of the following is needed in sufficient amounts for proper blood clotting?

A) Red blood cells
B) White blood cells
C) Platelets
D) Immune cells

16) Which of the following statements is/are TRUE regarding symptoms and signs experienced by patients with hemophilia?

A) These patients rarely experience

chronic pain attributable to repeat bleedings

B) Repeated joint bleeds cause joint deterioration in these patients

C) Both A and B
D) None of above

17) Chronic pain may produce _____ sensitization in patients with hemophilia.

A) Central

B) Peripheral

C) Both A and B

D) None of above

18) Which of the following statements is/are TRUE regarding immune thrombocytopenia (ITP)?

A) In laboratory testing, ITP is a diagnosis of exclusion

B) Massive bleeding is a typical feature in clinical presentation

C) Overall mortality is estimated to be as high as approximately 7%

D) A and C

19) Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) onset? ITP _____.

A) Can manifest at any age

B) Manifesting during childhood usually

becomes chronic

C) Prevalence is highest among elderly male patients

D) None of above

20) In adolescents with new onset ITP , an antinuclear antibody test should be done to evaluate for ?

a. HIV

b. SLE

c. Kawasaki disease

d. Evan’s syndrome

21) What is the test to be done in an ITP patient with unexplained anemia to rule out Evan’s syndrome?

a. ELISA

b. Coomb’s test

c. Blood smear

d. Bone marrow aspiration

22) Differential diagnosis of ITP are ?

a. Exposure to medication that induces drug-dependent antibodies

b. Splenic sequestration due to previously unappreciated portal hypertension

c. Early aplastic processes such as fanconi anemia

d. Amegakaryocytic thrombocytopenia

e. All the above

23) What is the disease that should be considered in young males found to have low platelet counts , particularly if there is a history of eczema and recurrent infection ?

a. SLE

b. HIV

c. Wiskott-aldrich syndrome

d. Hemolytic uremic syndrome

24) All are true regarding the treatment of ITP except ?

a. There is no data showing that treatment affects either short- or long-term clinical outcome of ITP

b. Compared with untreated control subjects , treatment appears to be capable of inducing a more rapid rise in platelet count to the theoretically safe level of greater than 2 lakh/ cubic mm

c. Platelet transfusion in ITP is usually contraindicated unless life threatening bleeding is present

d. There is no data to show that early therapy prevents intracranial hemorrhage

25) What is the best treatment for a case of ITP with minimal, mild or moderate symptoms ?

a. No therapy other than education and

counselling of the family and patient

b. Intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) at a dose of 0.8-1.0 g/kg/day for 1-2 days

c. Intravenous anti-D therapy at a dose of 50-75 micrograms/kg

d. Prednisone at a dose of 1-4 mg/kg/24 hr

26) What is the dose of IVIG given to a patient of ITP that induces a rapid rise in platelet count (usually greater than 2 lakh/cubic mm) in 95 % of patients with 48 hrs ?

a. 0.8-1.0 g/kg/day for 1-2 days

b. 1.0-1.5 g/kg/ day for 1-2 days

c. 0.8-1.0 g/kg/day for 4 days

d. 1.0-1.5 g/kg/day for 4 days

27) The role of splenectomy in ITP should be reserved for which of the following circumstances ?

a. The older child (greater than or equal to 4 years of age) with severe ITP that has lasted greater than 1 year (chronic ITP) and whose symptoms are not easily controlled with therapy
b. When life threatening hemorrhage (intracranial hemorrhage) complicated acute ITP, if the platelet count cannot be corrected rapidly with transfusion of platelets and administration of IVIG and corticosteroids
c. Both of the above
d. none of the above

28) In ITP , which is the primary site of both antiplatelet antibody synthesis and platelet destruction ?
a. Liver
b. Spleen
c. Gall bladder
d. pancreas

29) An injury to the cerebral cortex or motor pathways leads to which type of cerebral palsy?

(a) Athetoid CP

(b) Spastic CP

(c) Ataxic CP

(d) Intractable seizures

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30) The following statements about spastic cerebral palsy are all correct except for one. Which one?

(a) Cerebral palsy is a disorder of movement and posture

(b) It is caused by a permanent and non-progressive cerebral lesion acquired early in brain development

(c) The clinical picture changes as the child grows and develops

(d) There is a delay in appearance of primitive reflexes

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31) Children with cerebral palsy are at significant risk for all the following problems with the exception of one. Which one?

(a) Joint dislocation

(b) Contractures

(c) Poor growth

32) Platelets-

A release ADP after activation

B are also called megakaryocytes

C can only be activated via their glycoprotein receptors

D have dense vesicles containing histamine

33) During primary homeostasis-

A fibrinogen is converted to fibrin

B the initial vasoconstriction does not require platelet activation

C thromboxane A2 causes platelet adhesion

D activation of lipoxygenase is a vital step

34) Activation of thrombin-

A is triggered by thrombomodulin

B always requires the presence of activated

platelets

C is Ca^{2+} independent

D depends on Factor X

35) Fibrin-

A requires Factor XIII to polymerize

B is destroyed by active protein C

C binds plasminogen

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A type of Cancer
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A skin condition

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Bacteria
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The Cause is Unknown

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Hemophilia B
Hemophilia A
Acquired or sporadic
All of the above

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Headache
Fatigue
Bleeding
Muscle Pain

40) Mention the Complications of haemophilia?

Bleeding in the brain
Heart Attack
Infection
Paralysis

41) What is the treatment for haemophilia?

Gene Therapy
Walking
Running
Replacing the Clotting Factor

42) What is a person's life expectancy if they have haemophilia?

Teens
Twenties
It Varies
Same as Someone without the Disorder

43) Hemophilia is suspected in patients with recurrent bleeding, unexplained hemarthroses, or a prolongation of the PTT. If hemophilia is suspected, PTT, PT, platelet count, and clotting factor VIII and IX assays are obtained. Measurement of which of the following can determine whether a female is a true carrier of hemophilia A?

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A) 10% of normal

B. 30% of normal

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45) With repeated replacement therapy, up to 35% of patients with hemophilia A develop clotting factor VIII isoantibodies that inhibit the activity of additional factor VIII infused. Which of the following is the recommended

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46) Which of the following are complications of hemophilia?

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47) Can a person be born with hemophilia if his parents don't have the disorder?

D) Yes

E) No

F) Not sure

48) Which of the following is the MOST effective and safest current treatment for hemophilias?

E) Concentrated recombinant DNA clotting factors produced from cells grown in a laboratory

F) Blood transfusions from a healthy person several times per month

G) Vaccination before the age of 20

H) Concentrated clotting factors purified from human blood

49) Why do hemophilia A and B mostly affect males?

e. It is carried only by genes on the Y chromosome.

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50) Which of the following is needed in sufficient amounts for proper blood clotting?

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51) Which of the following statements is/are TRUE regarding symptoms and signs experienced by patients with hemophilia?

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F) Repeated joint bleeds cause joint deterioration in these patients

G) Both A and B
H) None of above

52) Chronic pain may produce _____ sensitization in patients with hemophilia.

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53) Which of the following statements is/are TRUE regarding immune thrombocytopenia (ITP)?

E) In laboratory testing, ITP is a diagnosis of exclusion

F) Massive bleeding is a typical feature in clinical presentation

G) Overall mortality is estimated to be as high as approximately 7%

H) A and C

54) Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) onset? ITP _____.

E) Can manifest at any age

F) Manifesting during childhood usually

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G) Prevalence is highest among elderly male patients

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H) No

I) Not sure

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J) Repeated joint bleeds cause joint deterioration in these patients

K) Both A and B
L) None of above

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I) Central

J) Periphe
ral

K) Both A
and B

L) None of
above

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K) Overall mortality is estimated to be as high as approximately 7%

L) A and C

89) Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) onset? ITP _____.

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K) Prevalence is highest among elderly male patients

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c. Kawasaki disease

d. Evan’s syndrome