**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR ONE SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATION**

**MARCH 2016 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**BLOOD DISORDERS EXAMINATION**

DATE: TIME:…………………..

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
3. ALL questions are compulsory.
4. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet and each MCQ is one (1) mark.
5. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
6. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
7. Omission of and or wrong numbering of a question or part of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
8. Do NOT use a pencil.
9. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

For Examiner:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCQS** | **SAQS** | **LAQS 1** | **LAQS 2** | **TOTAL** |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**PART ONE: MCQS ANSWER QUESTIONS – BLOOD DISORDERS – 10 MARKS**

Q.1. Which of the following is not a component of blood?

1. Red blood cells.
2. Plasma.
3. Lytokines.
4. Thrombocytes.

Q.2. The average life span of platelets is:

1. 8 – 12 weeks.
2. 8 – 12 days.
3. 80 – 120 days.
4. 80-120 weeks.

Q.3. The red blood cells survival in blood for how many days?

1. 20 days.
2. 90 days.
3. 120 days.
4. 80 days.

Q.4. Haemophilia is:

1. Lack of factor VIII.
2. Having sickled RBC.
3. Increased number of RBC, WBC, and platelets.
4. None of the above.

Q.5. During blood grouping, the following results were obtained:

Anti A Anti B Anti D

-ve -ve +ve

Which blood group is this individual?

1. O+ve.
2. A+ve.
3. AB+ve.
4. B+ve

Q.6. Which of the following is the cause of iron deficiency anaemia?

1. Inadequate dietary intake of iron.
2. Decreased absorption of iron from the gut.
3. Loss of blood during bleeding.
4. All of the above.

Q.7. Thrombocytopenia is:

1. Lack of factor VII clotting factor.
2. Low platelets count.
3. Low haemoglobin level.
4. Decreased production of RBC, WBC and platelets.

Q.8. Risk factors to development of leukaemia are:

1. Genetic predisposition.
2. Exposure to benzene derivatives.
3. Exposure to ionizing radiation.
4. All of the above.

Q.9. The following statement are true about sickle cell disease except?

1. Sickle cell disease is an inherited blood disorder.
2. A person with homozygous hbs is a carrier of the disease and can pass it to offspring.
3. A person with heterozygous hbs suffers from sickle cell disease.
4. Sickle cell disease is contagious.

Q.10. The normal haemoglobin level for a woman is:

1. 13g – 18g/dl
2. 11.5 – 16.5g/dl
3. 12 – 16g/dl
4. 14 – 18g/dl

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – BLOOD DISORDERS – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Describe the pathophysiology of disseminated intravascular coagulation. 5 marks

Q.2. State two (2) differences between normal RBC and RBC is sickle cell disease. 2 marks

Q.3. State five (5) clinical features of anaemia. 5 marks

Q.4. (a) Differentiate between primary polycythaemia and secondary polycythaemia. 2 marks

(b) Briefly explain the development of polycythaemia in patients with congestive

cardiac failure. 3 marks

Q.5. State three (3) ways in which deficiency of anaemia can be prevented. 3 marks

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – BLOOD DISORDERS – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Mrs X has been admitted to female medical ward with diagnosis of leukaemia.

1. State four (4) types of leukaemia. 4 marks
2. State four (4) predisposing factors to development of leukaemia in adults. 4 marks
3. Describe the management of Mrs X from admission till discharge. 8 marks
4. State four (4) complications that Mrs X is likely to develop. 4 marks