Coagulopathies in children. Hemophilia.

Simple complement

1. For hemophilia is not characteristic:
   A. bleeding by hematoma type;
   B. hemarthrosis;
   C. tardy and posttraumatic hemorrhage;
   D. petechiae and echimoses;
   E. normal count of thrombocytes.
2. Hemophilia A includes the deficit of:
   A. factor IX;
   B. factor VIII;
   C. factor XI;
   D. factor XII;
   E. factor V.
3. In hemorrhage in a child with hemophilia A the optimal indication is:
   A. fresh frozen plasma;
   B. native plasma;
   C. cryoprecipitate;
   D. erythrocytary mass;
   E. thrombocytary mass.
4. In the treatment of hemophilia it's contraindicated:
   A. cryoprecipitate;
   B. hemostatic tampon;
   C. short time immobilization of affected member;
   D. aspirin;
   E. physical rest
5. What disease is hemophilia A?
   A. autosomal-dominant;
   B. autosomal-recessive;
   C. recessively X-linked;
   D. multifactorial;
   E. acquired.
6. Von Willebrand disease is characterized by:
   A. hematoma type bleeding;
   B. mixt type bleeding;
   C. vascular-petechial type bleeding;
   D. unfavorable prognosis;
   E. frequent hemarthroses.
7. For Willebrand disease it's not characteristic:
   A. reducing of factor VIII: C, VIII: R
   B. diminished thrombocytary adhesion on glass surface;
   C. reduced aggregation of thrombocytes at ristocetin;
   D. thrombocytopenia;
   E. increasing of bleeding time.

8. The parameter that is not modifying in hemophilia is:
   A. Lee–White coagulation time;
   B. factor VIII level;
   C. partial activated thromboplastin time;
   D. plasma recalcification time;
   E. thrombocytes count.
9. What is not characteristic for hemophilia A?
   A. increased bleeding time;
   B. increased coagulation time;
   C. increased partial activated thromboplastin time;
   D. normal bleeding time;
   E. factor VIII deficit.
10. The most frequent coagulopathy is:
   A. hypofibrinogenemia;
   B. hemophilia A;
   C. hemophilia B;
   D. hemophilia C;
   E. factor V deficit (parahemophilia).

Multiple complement

1. The clinical picture of hemophilia includes the follows:
   A. abundant hemorrhages;
   B. hematomas;
   C. hemarthroses;
   D. echimoses and petechiae;
   E. hemorrhage over 1-2 hours after trauma;
2. The diagnosis of hemophilia is establishing on the basis of:
   A. heredocollateral anamnesis;
   B. increasing of Duke bleeding time;
   C. reduced consumption of prothrombin;
   D. decreased thrombocytes count;
   E. increased Lee–White coagulation time;
3. The follows are characteristic for hemophilia:
   A. increased bleeding time;
   B. increased Lee–White coagulation time;
   C. increased partial activated thromboplastin time;
   D. reducing of thrombocytes adhesion and aggregation;
   E. factor VIII or IX deficit.
4. The confirmation of hemophilia type is based on:
   A. Willebrand factor insufficiency;
   B. factor VIII deficit;
   C. factor IX deficit;
   D. factor XII deficit;
   E. factor XI deficit.

5. The following statements are characteristic for hemophilia:
   A. increased bleeding time;
   B. increased coagulation time;
   C. increased partial activated thromboplastin time;
   D. bleeding by hematoma type;
   E. it's genetic disease.
6. The follows are characteristic for Willebrand disease:
   A. decreasing of thrombocytes adhesion;
   B. factor IX deficit;
   C. factor XII deficit;
   D. factor Willebrand deficit;
   E. increased bleeding time.
7. Select the statements characteristic for Willebrand disease:
   A. recessive, X-linked transmission;
   B. autosomal-dominant transmission;
   C. diminishing of thrombocytes adhesion and aggregation;
   D. mixt bleeding type;
   E. frequent hemarthroses.
8. The following statements are correct for hemophilia B:
   A. presence of hematomas and hemarthroses;
   B. increased partial activated thromboplastin time;
   C. prognosis for life is favorable;
   D. factor IX deficit;
   E. factor XI deficit.
9. Select the correct statements for hemophilia:
   A. hematoma bleeding type;
   B. hemarthrosis – characteristic manifestation of disease;
   C. mixt bleeding type;
   D hemophilia B is more frequent than hemophilia A;
   E. the substitution treatment is essential.
10. What indices of coagulogram are modifying in hemophilia?
   A. partial activated thromboplastin time;
   B. prothrombin consumption;
   C. test with ethanol;
   D. thrombin time;
   E. plasma recalcification time.
11. The follows are contraindicated in hemophilia treatment:
   A. cryoprecipitate;
   B. short-time immobilization of affected articulation;
   C. long-time immobilization of affected articulation;
   D. heparin administration;
   E. lyophilized concentrates of factor VIII.

12. The program of therapy of acute hemarthrosis in patients with hemophilia includes:
   A. rheopolyglucin infusion;
   B. cryoprecipitate administration;
   C. short-time immobilization of articulation;
   D. heparin administration;
   E. obligatory articulation puncture.
13. The evaluation of coagulation intrinsic mechanism includes:
   A. determining of partial activated thromboplastin time;
   B. thrombin time appreciation;
   C. coagulation factor VIII level appreciation;
   D. coagulation factor IX level appreciation.
14. The evaluation of coagulation extrinsic mechanism includes:
   A. prothrombin time appreciation;
   B. thrombin time appreciation;
   C. fibrinogen determining;
   D. factor VII appreciation;
   E. determining of plasma tolerance to heparin.
15. The follows are characteristic for Von Willebrand disease:
   A. autosomal type of inheritance;
   B. X-linked type of inheritance;
   C. diminishing of thrombocytes adhesion and aggregation function;
   D. Increasing of bleeding time;
   E. hematoma bleeding type.
16. The typical clinical manifestations of Von Willebrand disease are:
   A. gingivorrhagies;
   B. epistaxis;
   C. hematomas;
   D. erythema, maculae-papulae;
   E. Petechiae, echimoses.
17. Von Willebrand disease has the following characteristics:
   A. autosomal type of inheritance;
   B. isolated affection of primary hemostasis;
   C. isolated affection of secondary hemostasis;
   D. coagulopathy by mixt type
   E. X-linked transmission.

Coagulopathies in children. Simple complement.

1. D
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. E
9. A
10. B

Multiple complement.

1. A,B,C,E
2. A,C,E
3. B,C,E
4. B,C,E
5. B,C,D,E
6. A,D,E
7. B,C,D
8. A,B,C,D
9. A,B,E
10. A,B,E
11. C,D
12. B,C
13. A,D,E
14. A,D
15. A,C,D
16. A,B,C,E
17. A,D