Semeiology of hematopoietic system in children. *Simple complement*

1. When starts hemopoiesis in the intrauterine period?
   A. from 3 week of intrauterine development;
   B. from 2 month of intrauterine development;
   C. from 9 week of intrauterine development;
   D. from 4 month of intrauterine development;
   E. from 7 month of intrauterine development.
2. Indicate at what term of intrauterine development starts the hemopoiesis in liver.
   A. from 2 week of intrauterine development;
   B. from 7 week of intrauterine development;
   C. from 6 week of intrauterine development;
   D. from 12 week of intrauterine development;
   E. from 10 week of intrauterine development.
3. Indicate at what term of intrauterine development the fetus hemopoiesis is determined preponderantly by liver.
   A. during all intrauterine period;
   B. from 5 week till 4 month of intrauterine development;
   C. from 6 week till 5 month of intrauterine development;
   D. from 3 week till 5 month of intrauterine development;
   E. from 2 month till 7 month of intrauterine development.
4. Indicate what is the ratio between fetal hemoglobin (HbF) and adult type hemoglobin (HbA) in fetal blood at the moment of birth.
   A. 80% / 20%;
   B. 60% / 40%;
   C. 50% / 50%;
   D. 90% / 10%;
   E. 70% / 30%.
5. Indicate the term of intrauterine development when the hemopoiesis starts in spleen.
   A. in 6 month of intrauterine development;
   B. in 8 month of intrauterine development;
   C. in 3 month of intrauterine development;
   D. in 9 month of intrauterine development;
   E. at birth moment.
6. The hepato-splenic period of intrauterine hemopoiesis lasts:
   A. from first month till third month of intrauterine development;
   B. from second month till fourth month of intrauterine development;
   C. from third month from fifth month of intrauterine development;
   D. in the period of embryogenesis;
   E. from second month till fifth month of intrauterine development.

7. Indicate the term of intrauterine development when in fetus the medullar hemopoiesis starts:
   A. from seventh month of intrauterine development;
   B. from fifth month of intrauterine development;
   C. at birth;
   D. from fifth week of intrauterine development;
   E. from eighth month of intrauterine development.
8. Indicate the normal level of hemoglobin in the peripheral blood of new-born babies after birth:
   A. 180-220 g/l;
   B. 140-160 g/l;
   C. 120-140 g/l;
   D. 160-170 g/l;
   E. 150-180 g/l.
9. What are the critical values of Hb?
   A. 30-40 g/l;
   B. 10-20 g/l;
   C. 20-30 g/l;
   D. 40-50 g/l;
   E. > 10 g/l.
10. Indicate the life-span of erythrocytes in healthy new-born babies.
   A. 80-120 days;
   B. 90-60 days;
   C.30 days;
   D. 8-12 days;
   E. 10-20 days.
11. The critical count of erythrocytes is:
   A. 2,5 x 10^{12}/l
   B. 1,0 x 10^{12}/l
   C. 1,5 x 10^{12}/l
   D. 2,0 x 10^{12}/l
   E. 0,5 x 10^{12}/l
12. Indicate the age for which the physiologic leucocytosis is characteristic:
   A. early neonatal period;
   B. first and second month of life;
   C. second and third month of life;
   D. three weeks of life;
   E. the end of new-born period.

13. Indicate the term when the first "crossing" of leucocytary formula in infants has place:
A. 3 days after birth;
B. 4-5 days after birth;
C. 10 days after birth;
D. 1 week after birth;
E. 1 month age.
14. Indicate the term when the second "crossing" of leucocytary formula in infants has place:
A. after 1 year age;
B. 10 years age;
C. 4-5 years age;
D. 7-12 years age;
E. 15 years age.
15. Indicate the age when the leucocytary formula is similar to that of adult:
A. 5 years age;
B. 10 years age;
C. 14 years age;
D. after 1 year age;
E. 5-7 years age.
16. Indicate what morphologic characteristic of erythrocytes represents anizocytosis:
A. atypical form of erythrocytes;
B. different dimension of erythrocytes;
C. increased diameter of erythrocytes;
D. decreased dimension of erythrocytes;
E. uncommon configuration of erythrocytes.

Multiple complement:
1. The follows are referring to granulocytary leucocytary cells:
A. lymphocytes;
B. basophils;
C. eosinophils;
D. monocytes;
E. neutrophils.

2. The follows are referring to agranulocytary leucocytary cells:
   A. T-lymphocytes;
   B. basophils;
   C. plasmocytes;
   D. B-lymphocytes;
   E. monocytes.
3. What statements are correct for erythrocytes?
   A. they are forming in bone marrow;
   B. they are red cells having the form of disk and contain nucleus;
   C. the physiologic poikilocytosis constitutes 30%;
   D. their life-span in different age children is approximately 120 days;
   E. in early neonatal period their life-span is 12 days.
4. The following anatomo-physiologic peculiarities are correct for bone marrow:
   A. initially the bone marrow is forming in the second month of intrauterine development in flat bones;
   B. until 11 week of intrauterine development bone marrow has osteogenic function;
   C. the hematopoietic cells appear at 12-14 week of intrauterine development;
   D. the cephalo-rachidian channel is forming at 20-28 week of intrauterine development;
   E. from second month of intrauterine development the bone marrow appears in clavicles.
5. The cutaneous hemorrhagic syndrome is manifesting under the form of:
   A. macula;
   B. vesicle;
   C. petechiae;
   D. echimoses;
   E. pustules.
6. The central organs of hemopoiesis are:
   A. thymus;
   B. spleen;
   C. bone marrow;
   D. lymph nodes;
   E. Payer's patches.
7. Indicate what hematopoietic modifications have place in fetus in the fifth month of intrauterine development:
   A. the liver hematopoietic function comes to a head;
   B. the first megaceryocytes and neutrophils start to form;
   C. the megaloblastic type of hemopoiesis is replacing to that normoblastic;
   D. hepatic hemopoiesis function is including;
   E. the primitive erythroblasts are forming.

8. Indicate the peculiarities characteristic for leucocytary formula of new-born babies in the first 3 days after birth:
   A. the total absolute count of neutrophils is increased;
   B. the count of non-segmented neutrophils is increased;
   C. the count of lymphocytes is increased;
   D. the presence of myelocytes, promyelocytes;
   E. the count of neutrophils is decreased.
9. What cells are referring to granulocytary reserve of bone marrow?
   A. myeloblasts and promyelocytes;
   B. myelocytes;
   C. metamyelocytes;
   D. non-segmented cells;
   E. segmented cells.
10. Indicate the main principal links of hemostasis in children:
   A. medullar;
   B. tissular;
   C. vascular;
   D. plasmatic;
   E. thrombocytary.
11. Indicate the clinical signs, characteristic for anemic syndrome in children:
   A. abdominal pains;
   B. dizziness;
   C. nasal bleeding;
   D. pallor of skin and mucosae;
   E. faint.
12. Select the symptoms characteristic for hemolytic syndrome in children:
   A. jaundice;
   B. decreased hemoglobin level;
   C. reticulocytosis;
   D. increasing of erythrocytes osmotic resistance;
   E. pallor.
13. What signs are characteristic for anemia in children before 5 years age?
   A. decreasing of hemoglobin level under 110 g/l;
   B. decreasing of erythrocytes count under 4×10^{12}/l
   C. increasing of reticulocytes count;
   D. decreasing of hemoglobin level under 120 g/l;
   E. decreasing of serum iron value.
14. For what pathologies in children is characteristic eosinophilia?
   A. allergies;
   B. parasite infestations;
   C. Cushing syndrome;
   D. chronic dermatologic diseases;
   E. tumors.

15. For what mentioned pathologies is characteristic hyperplasia of lymph nodes in children?
A. tuberculosis;
B. acute viral respiratory infection;
C. leukemia;
D. HIV virus infection;
E. systemic pathology of conjunctive tissue.

Semeiology of hematopoietic system in children:

Simple complement

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

Multiple complement:

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