PLATELET DISORDERS

Single choice tests

1. Choose the etiology of thrombocytopenia in children:
A. Decreased Von Willebrand factor
B. Factor VIII deficiency
C. Platelet function disorder
D. Factor IX deficiency
E. Decreased platelet count

2. Choose the etiology of thrombocytopathy (dysfunctional platelets) in children:
A. Factor XII deficiency
B. Platelet dysfunction
C. Mixed disorder of blood coagulation
D. Unknown etiology coagulation disorder
E. Decreased platelet count

3. What diagnostic test is <u>not</u> useful for thrombocytopenia diagnosis confirmation?
A. Bone marrow examination
B. Detection of anti-platelet antibodies
C. Platelet count
D. Standardized skin bleeding time
E. Whole blood clotting time

4. Select the most characteristic bleeding manifestation for thrombocytopenia:
A. Hematoma
B. Petechial – macular type of bleeding
C. Mixt type of bleeding
D. Vascular purpura
E. Angioma

5. Select the most characteristic bleeding manifestation for von Willebrand disease:
A. Intense bleeding
B. Hematomas
C. Mixt type of bleeding
D. Bleeding into a joints
E. Vascular purpura

6. Select the diagnostic test that <u>does not</u> characterize primary hemostasis disorders:
A. Standardized skin bleeding time
B. Platelet count
C. Platelet morphology
D. Activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT)
E. Platelet function essays

7. Choose the most typical manifestation of thrombocytopenia in children:
A. Appearance of bleeding on palms and soles
B. Bleeding into joints
C. Skin and mucosal bleedings
D. Gastrointestinal bleeding
E. Subcutaneous hematomas

8. Choose the sign that is <u>not</u> characteristic for skin bleeding in thrombocytopenia in children:
A. Acute onset of bleeding
B. Specific localization of hemorrhagic elements
C. Polymorphism of hemorrhagic elements
D. Polychromia of hemorrhagic elements

E. Asymmetry of hemorrhagic elements

9. Choose the diagnostic test that is not characteristic for idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura in children:
   A. Decreased platelet count
   B. Decreased platelets life span
   C. Normal platelet count
   D. Presents of antiplatelet antibodies
   E. Presence of megakaryocytes in peripheral blood smear

Multiple choice tests

1. Choose clinical signs characteristic for idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura in children:
   A. Gum bleeding
   B. Nasal bleeding
   C. Hematomas
   D. Ecchymoses
   E. Uterine bleeding (metrorrhagia)

2. Choose therapeutic indications for children with platelet function disorders:
A. Corticosteroids (prednisone)
B. Antiplatelet drugs (antiaggregants)
C. Magnesium, lithium carbonate salts
D. Fresh frozen plasma
E. Symptomatic treatment

3. Choose therapeutic indications for children with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura:
A. Corticosteroids
B. Intravenous immunoglobulin
C. Factor VIII concentrate
D. Splenectomy
E. Platelet transfusion

4. Choose platelet dysfunction types found in children with thrombocytopathies:
A. Adhesion and aggregation of platelets
B. Whole blood clotting
C. Blood clot retraction
D. Serum fibrinolytic function
E. Clot autolysis

5. Enumerate changes that develops following to decrease and/or absence of platelets in the blood:
A. Disorders of blood clotting
B. Increase of blood vessels permeability
C. Disorders of platelet functions
D. Increase of blood vessels fragility
E. Increased anticoagulation function of the blood

6. Enumerate etiologic factors of thrombocytopathies in children:
A. Qualitative deficiency of the platelet phase of hemostasis
B. Disorders of microcirculation as a result of excessive thromboplastin activation
C. Quantitative insuficiency of the platelet phase of hemostasis
D. All types of platelet “incompetence”
E. Clotting factors insuficiency

7. Enumerate symptoms that are not characteristic for patients with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura in children:

A. Skin bleeding
B. Splenomegaly
C. Lymphadenopathy
D. Uterine bleeding (metrorrhagia)
E. Hepatomegaly

8. Enumerate indications for splenectomy in children with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura:
A. Skin and mucosal bleedings with an evolution longer than 6 month
B. Acute evolution with severe bleeding
C. Symptoms of intracranial bleeding
D. Generalized skin bleeding
E. Symptoms of internal bleeding

9. Enumerate correct affirmations for patients with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura in children:
A. Highest morbidity is registered in childhood
B. Incidence of acute and chronic forms is equal
C. More frequent in females than in males
D. The age of onset is from 3 to 7 years
E. Children may develop delay in psychomotor development

10. Enumerate correct affirmations for von Willebrand disease:
A. Recessive X-linked way of inheritance
B. Is a consequence of disorders of factor VIII synthesis
C. Is characterized by a disorder of clotting factors phase of hemostasis
D. Is characterized by a disorder vascular-platelet phase of hemostasis
E. Bleeding caused by a trauma have late onset – after 1-3 hours

11. Enumerate essential characteristics of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura in children:
A. Excessive destruction of platelets
B. Insufficient thrombopoiesis in the bone marrow
C. Functional platelet disorder
D. Skin bleeding
E. Marked thrombocytopenia

PLATELET DISORDERS

Single choice tests

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

Multiple choice tests

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