APLASTIC ANEMIA IN CHILDREN

Single choice tests (Cs)

Cs

1. Choose the manifestation that is not characteristic for aplastic anemia in children:

A. Stem cells hypoplasia
B. Replacement of bone marrow with adipose tissue
C. Peripheral pancytopenia
D. Lymphadenopathy
E. Hypocellular bone marrow

Cs

2. Choose the manifestation that is characteristic for aplastic anemia in children:

A. Hepatomegaly
B. Splenomegaly
C. Hypocellular bone marrow
D. Lymphadenopathy
E. Obesity

Cs

3. Choose the morphological manifestation that is characteristic for aplastic anemia in children:

A. Myelodysplastic syndrome
B. Neoplasm
C. Acquired disorder
D. Lymphoproliferative disorder
E. Myeloproliferative disease

Cs

4. Choose the manifestation that is not characteristic for aplastic anemia Fanconi:

A. Acquired disorder
B. Progressive peripheral pancytopenia
C. Chromosomal instability
D. Susceptibility to cancer development
E. Defect of precursor cells

Cs

5. Choose the manifestation that is not characteristic for aplastic anemia Fanconi:

A. Peripheral pancytopenia
B. Hypocellular bone marrow
C. Normal cellular and humoral immune reactivity
D. Cellular and humoral immunodeficiency
E. Thrombocytopenia

Cs

6. Choose the factor that does not participate in pathogenesis of aplastic anemia in children:

A. Activated T lymphocytes
B. Granulocytes
C. Interleukin - 2
D. γ - interferon
E. Tumor necrosis factor alfa

Cs

7. Choose the risk factor for death for patients with aplastic anemia:

A. Lymphopenia
B. Lymphocytosis
C. Neutropenia
D. Erythropenia
E. Monocytopenia

Cs

8. Choose the manifestation that is characteristic for hemorrhagic syndrome in children with aplastic anemia:
A. Angiomatous type of bleeding
B. Vascular – purpural rash
C. Petechial- macular purpura
D. Mixt type of skin bleeding
E. Hematomas

Cs

9. Choose one of definitive diagnostic criteria for aplastic anemia in children:
A. Morphologic examination of sequential bone marrow biopsies
B. Immunophenotyping of peripheral blood cells
C. Evaluation of red blood cell size
D. Cytochemical tests of blood cells
E. Cellular morphometry

Cs

10. Choose one of definitive diagnostic criteria for aplastic anemia in children:
A. White cell count in peripheral blood
B. Assessment of lymphocyte antigen receptors
C. Qualitative and quantitative assessment of reticulocytes
D. Eosinophil count
E. Granulocyte count

Cs

11. Choose the pathogenetic treatment for aplastic anemia in children:
A. Red blood cell transfusion
B. Platelet transfusion
C. Androgens
D. Corticosteroids
E. Anti-lymphocyte agents

Cs

12. Choose the statement that characterizes the disorder named Erythrogenesis Imperfecta:
A. Global disorder of hematopoiesis
B. Disease of the red blood cells
C. Congenital disease
D. Acquired disease
E. Amegakaryocytic thrombocytopenia

Cs

13. Choose the indication for red blood cell transfusion in children:
A. Hemoglobin level below 112 g/l
B. Hemoglobin level below 105 g/l
C. Hemoglobin level below 90 g/l
D. Hemoglobin level below 60 g/l
E. Hemoglobin level below 30 g/l

Cs

14. Choose the therapeutic indication for children with aplastic anemia and hemorrhagic syndrome:
A. Red blood cell transfusion
B. Direct whole-blood transfusion
C. Platelet transfusion
D. Plasma transfusion
E. Cryoprecipitate transfusion

Cs

15. Choose the risk factor for death in early stage aplastic anemia in childhood:
A. Infectious syndrome

B. Anemia syndrome
C. Bleedings
D. Hepatosplenomegaly
E. Lymphadenopathy

Multiple choice tests (Cm)

Cm
1. Enumerate statements correct for aplastic anemia in children:
A. Peripheral pancytopenia
B. Functional deficiency of the bone marrow
C. Lymphadenopathy
D. Proliferation and replacement of red marrow with adipose tissue
E. Splenomegaly

Cm
2. Enumerate statements that are not characteristic for aplastic anemia in children:
A. Anemia
B. Hepatosplenomegaly
C. Thrombocytopenia
D. Granulocytopenia
E. Lymphadenopathy

Cm
3. Enumerate statements that are characteristic for aplastic anemia in children:
A. Congenital disorder
B. Genetic disorder
C. Acquired disorder
D. Neoplastic disease
E. Lymphoproliferative disorder

Cm
4. Enumerate statements that are characteristic for aplastic anemia Fanconi in children:
A. Congenital disorder
B. Genetic disorder
C. Acquired disorder
D. Immunopathological disorder
E. Chromosomal disorder

Cm
5. Enumerate pathogenetic mechanisms of acquired aplastic anemia development:
A. Immunopathological mechanism
B. Immune-mediated mechanism
C. Cytokine-mediated mechanism
D. Allergic mechanism
E. Atypical mechanism

Cm
6. Enumerate laboratory manifestation characteristic for aplastic anemia in children:
A. Granulocytopenia
B. Thrombocytopenia
C. Erythropenia
D. Reticulocytosis
E. Thrombocytosis

Cm
7. Enumerate clinical signs characteristic for aplastic anemia in children:
A. Anemic syndrome

B. Hemorrhagic syndrome
C. Heart rhythm disorders
D. Decreased respiratory function
E. Severe recurrent bacterial infections

Cm

8. Enumerate morphological manifestations characteristic for aplastic anemia in children:
A. Increase of stem cells proliferation potential
B. Functional defects of stromal elements in the bone marrow
C. Decrease of stem cells proliferation potential
D. Normal concentration of hematopoietic elements of the bone marrow
E. Reduced quantity of hematopoietic elements of the bone marrow

Cm

9. Enumerate risk factors of granulocytopenia for children with aplastic anemia:
A. Myelofibrosis
B. Bacterial infections
C. Fungal infections
D. Myelodysplastic syndrome
E. Neoplastic disorder

Cm

10. Enumerate criteria that differentiate aplastic anemia Fanconi from acquired aplastic anemia:
A. Genetic etiology
B. Acquired etiology
C. Chromosomal disorder
D. Erythrocyte membrane disorder
E. Global disorder of hematopoiesis

Cm

11. Enumerate statements that are correct for acquired aplastic anemia in children:
A. Idiopathic disorder
B. Genetic disorder
C. Post-infectious disorder
D. Congenital disease
E. Toxic diseases

Cm

12. Enumerate diagnostic criteria for aplastic anemia in children:
A. Ring sideroblasts count
B. Platelet count
C. Hemoglobin level
D. Granulocyte count
E. Reticulocyte count

Cm

13. Enumerate the most impotant diagnostic criteria for aplastic anemia in children:
A. Absolute lymphocyte count
B. Relative lymphocyte count
C. Bone marrow cellularity
D. Ration between hematopoietic and adipose tissues
E. Peripheral pancytopenia

Cm

14. Enumerate severity criteria of aplastic anemia in children:
A. Degree of hematopoiesis disorder
B. Presence of the hemorrhagic syndrome
C. Presence of the anemic syndrome
D. Degree of granulocytopenia

E. Infectious complications severety

Cm

15. Enumerate therapeutic indications for children with aplastic anemia Fanconi:

A. Bone marrow transplantation
B. Antisecretory treatment
C. Substitution treatment
D. Vitamin supplements
E. Antihistaminic agents use

Cm

16. Enumerate drugs that have confirmed myelotoxic effect:

A. Sulfonamides with extended-release
B. Chloramphenicol
C. Retinyl acetate (retinol acetate, vitamin A acetate)
D. Alpha-tocopherol
E. Sulfasalazine

Cm

17. Enumerate risk factors for aplastic anemia in children:

A. Nitrates and nitrites
B. Viral hepatitits B, C
C. Parvovirus B19
D. Benzene, toluene
E. Taste-modifying compounds

APLASTIC ANEMIA IN CHILDREN

Single choice tests

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

Multiple choice tests

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