MASENO UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2013/2014

SECOND YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY WITH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(MAIN CAMPUS)

PMT 224: HAEMATOLOGY

Date: *8th April, 2014*   ***Time: 8.30 – 1045am***

INSTRUCTIONS:

- This paper consists of two sections, A and B.
- Answer ALL questions in SECTION A and TWO questions from SECTION B.

SECTION A: Short answer questions (SAQ's).

Fill in the blanks in **ALL** the 10 questions in this section [30 marks] on the question paper.

1. In a patient with pernicious anæmia:
    a. Major complaints (symptoms) are _____ and _____
    b. Main clinical feature (sign) on physical examination is _____
    c. Major laboratory feature of red blood cells on a peripheral blood slide is _____
    d. Drug treatment should consist mainly of _____ and _____

2. Any three blood parasites, two of which are zoonotic may include:
    a. _____, b. _____, c. _____

3. The mean corpuscular volume (MCV) is important for _____

4. Stages in the development of the lymphocyte:
    a. Starts from or in the _____
    b. Then proceeds to _____
    c. Thereafter to _____

5. Any three of the plasma cell dyscrasias are:
    a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

6. Two leukæmias of lymphoid origin are:
    a. _____
    b. _____

7. Three hereditary red blood cell abnormalities are as follows:
    a. One which is most common in Kenya is _____
    b. One which is most common in the Mediterranean region is _____
    c. One which is most common in South East Asia is _____

8. A myeloproliferative disorder which can turn into an acute leukæmia is _____

9. In the discovery of the Rhesus blood group system, _____ and _____
    Were involved, with the use of _____ _____ _____

10. Three main routes in the coagulation pathways are:
    a. _____
    b. _____ and
    c. _____

SECTION B: ANSWER QUESTION ELEVEN (11) AND ANY OTHER THREE (3) FROM 5-7:

11. Discuss the main cause and significance of acute hæmorrhage in Kenya and how it can be controlled.

12. Elaborate on the neonatal blood manufacture.

13. Discuss a blood parasite of your choice which you have not mentioned under question two (2) in Section A.

14. How would you demonstrate evidence of presence of hyperbilirubinæmia by:
    a. Carefully looking at a patient from whom you are just about to draw blood
    b. Observing the blood drawn from the patient in a sterile dry tube and left to stand for some time
    c. Reading the results from biochemistry of the patient's blood sample?

15. Elaborate on performance and significance of the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR).