

Heme Review Questions

A 46 year old male presents with a hematocrit of 35%, a reticulocyte count of 1% and an Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV) of 70. The next test you would order is:

- A. Vitamin B12 level
- B. Renal function studies
- C. Serum iron studies including ferritin
- D. Direct Coombs Test
- E. Serum and RBC folate levels

A 7 year old female presents with abdominal cramps, loss of concentration in school and a microcytic anemia with normal iron studies. The next test you would get is:

- A. Vitamin B12 level
- B. Serum lead level
- C. Bone marrow biopsy
- D. Direct Coombs Test
- E. Serum and RBC folate levels

A 60 year old male presents with bilateral hand and foot paresthesias, weakness, a hematocrit of 35% , a reticulocyte count of 1.5% and a Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV) of 105. The next test you would order is:

- A. Vitamin B12 level
- B. Serum lead level
- C. Bone marrow biopsy
- D. Direct Coombs Test
- E. Serum Iron studies and a ferritin

A 18 year old college student returns to your clinic 2 days after you diagnosed a urinary tract infection and you treated her with the antibiotic Trimethoprim – Sulfa - Bactrim. She is now feeling weak and her eye sclera are yellow. Her hematocrit has fallen from 40% to 33% in 48 hours and her reticulocyte count is 10%. The most likely diagnosis is :

- A. Beta Thalassemia
- B. Babesiosis
- C. Acute renal failure
- D. Allergic reaction
- E. Glucose – 6 Phosphate deficiency G6PD

A 20 year old male presents to the clinic with two weeks of malaise, fever, sore throat and swelling in his neck. He has posterior and anterior neck lymphadenopathy. His spleen is enlarged and the lab reports there are atypical lymphocytes on the CBC. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Acute lymphocytic leukemia

- B. Multiple myeloma
- C. Hodgkins Lymphoma
- D. Mononucleosis
- E. Strep pharyngitis

A 35 year old female presents with a history of prolonged bleeding after dental work and cuts. She has prolonged menses. Her platelet count of 220,000 and a normal PT and aPTT. Her bleeding time test is prolonged. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Acute lymphocytic leukemia
- B. Thrombocytopenia
- C. Vasculitis
- D. SLE with Lupus anticoagulant
- E. Von Willebrands disease