PHYSIOLOGY: BLOOD MCQS

1: Normal haemoglobin is made up of

A: 2 alpha globin chains, 2 beta globin chains & 2 heme moieties
B: 2 alpha globin chains, 2 beta globin chains & 4 heme moieties ✓
C: 2 alpha globin chains, 1 beta globin chain & 3 heme moieties
D: 4 alpha globin chains & 4 heme moieties

2: The oxygen affinity of the Fe++ site in heme is increased by

A: acidosis
B: alkalosis ✓
C: decreased NADH-metHb reductase activity
D: increased 2,3 bisphosphoglycerate

3: Haematopoietic stem cells give rise to all these except

A: dendritic cells
B: Kupffer cells
C: mast cells
D: fibroblasts ✓

4: Haemolytic disease of the newborn

A: develops signs and symptoms after delivery
B: is most common in Asia
C: occurs in Rh D + infants of Rh D – mothers ✓
D: occurs in Rh D - infants of Rh D + mothers

5: The normal liver does not synthesise this protein

A: alpha feto protein
B: fibrinogen
C: immunoglobulin ✓
D: insulin-like growth factor

6: The intrinsic system of clotting factor activation requires

A: factor VIIa
B: HMW kininogen ✓
C: tissue thromboplastin
D: von Willebrand factor

7: Plasmin

A: is inhibited by tissue factor pathway inhibitor
B: is not present in normal blood vessels
C: is secreted by activated plasma cells
D: lyses fibrin and fibrinogen ✓

8: Lymphatic fluid

A: absorbs water-insoluble dietary fat ✓
B: contains anticoagulant substances
C: does not normally contain white blood cells
D: has a higher protein content than plasma

9: Platelets have

A: a half life in the circulation of 4 days ✓
B: an average size of 1/10th that of a RBC
C: blood group antigens on their cell membranes
D: small, dense nuclei

10: A haemolytic transfusion reaction will occur when

A: A blood is transfused into an AB patient
B: AB blood is transfused into an O patient ✓
C: O positive blood is transfused into an O negative patient
D: O negative blood is transfused into an AB positive patient