

FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA
B.Sc. Medical Laboratory Science Degree Programme
Year End Examination - Year 2 – 6th Batch
Haematology – Theory II – SEQ (MLS 2103)

Thursday 28th April 2016

Time: 10.15 – 11.15 am

Instructions:

Index Number:.....

Answer two questions only. First question is compulsory.

34

1. A clinician requested a Full Blood Count test on a patient who was suffering from fever for more than three days. Answer the following questions;

1.1. State the sample requirements for the above test. (10 marks)

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1.2. Mention five rejection criteria related to this test. (10 marks)

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1.3. Explain the principles used in an automated haematology analyser. (40 marks)

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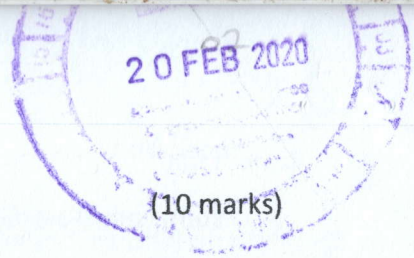
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1.4. Give three examples where you can get misleading results from an automated haematology analyser. (30 marks)

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1.5. Name two other tests that may be requested on this patient. (10 marks)

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2.4. Briefly describe the following.

2.4.1. Allogenic stem cell transplant

(10 marks)

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2.4.2. Graft vs Cancer effect

(10 marks)

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2.4.3. Positive selection of CD34+ cells

(10 marks)

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Index No:.....

3. A 34 year-old woman presents with Hb 6.8 g/dL, HCT 21%, platelets $210 \times 10^9/L$, WBC $9.0 \times 10^9/L$, LDH 2500 (NR<280). The film shows spherocytes.

3.1. List the differential diagnoses. (20 marks)

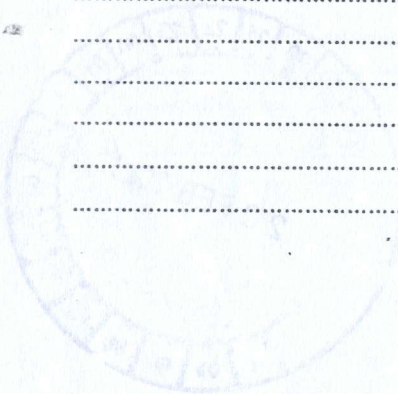
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3.2. Briefly explain the pathophysiology of one condition you mentioned in 3.1 above. (30 marks)

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3.3 List the investigations required to arrive at a diagnosis. (20 marks)

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3.4. What is Reticulocyte Index?

(15 marks)

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3.5. Her Reticulocyte count is 14%. Calculate the Reticulocyte Index.

(5 marks)

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3.6. Her DAT was repeatedly negative at the blood bank of local hospital. But it was positive when it is performed in a reference laboratory.

Explain the possible causes.

(10 marks)

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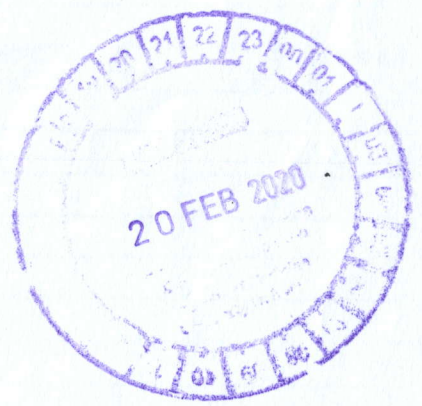
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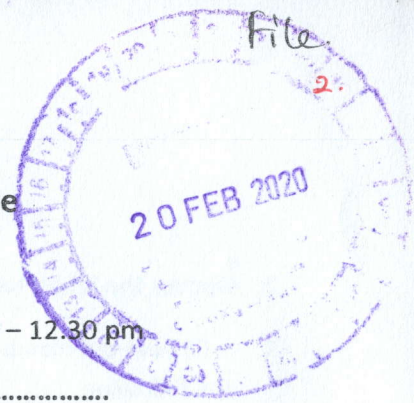




FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA
 B.Sc. Medical Laboratory Science Degree Programme
 Year End Examination - Year 2 – 6th Batch
 Haematology – Theory II - Essay (MLS 2103)

Thursday 28th April 2016

Time: 11.30 – 12.30 pm



Instructions:

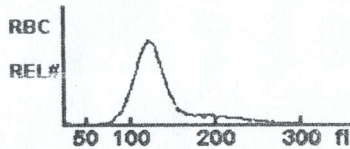
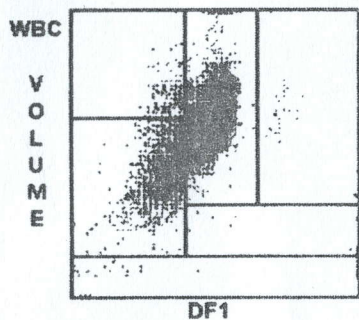
Index Number:.....

Answer two questions only. First question is compulsory.

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1. A 61 year-old lady admitted to the hospital with features of glossitis, angular stomatitis and mild symptoms of malabsorption.

Following are the results of her Full Blood Count report.



WBC	12.1	
	%	#
NE	71.1	8.5
LY	15.9	1.9
MO	3.3	0.5
EO	0.5	0.1
BA	8.7	1.1
RBC	2.69	
HGB	10.6	
HCT	31.6	
MCV	117.6	
MCH	39.6	
MCHC	33.7	
RDW	14.1	
PLT	578	
MPV	7.2	

- 1.1. Interpret her Full Blood Count report. (15 marks)
- 1.2. What is the haematological diagnosis? (05 marks)
- 1.3. Mention possible findings of the blood picture and the bone marrow smear for the above patient. (30 marks)
- 1.4. Mention three hematological investigations that can be used to screen this patient for the possible causes of this disease condition. (15 marks)
- 1.5. The patient was requested to perform an absorption test using an oral dose of radioactive cobalt (⁵⁷Co)-labeled cyanocobalamin.
 - 1.5.1. Name the investigation. (05 marks)
 - 1.5.2. Write down the procedural steps in the above investigation. (30 marks)

2. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of Acute Myeloid Leukaemia.

(100 marks)

3. A 65 year-old man is admitted for an appendicectomy. Routine pre-operative coagulation screening reveals the following,

Prothrombin time 10.8 S (9.6-11.6 S)

Activated partial thromboplastin time 49 S (26 – 32 S)

Discuss your approach to this problem from a clinical and laboratory point of view.

(100 marks)