**Foundation course (Sample Questions)**

1. **Regarding white blood cells**
2. Lymphocytes are responsible of blood clotting
3. **Neutrophils are phagocytic cells**
4. Monocytes are larger in number than neutrophils
5. Eshnophils decrerease in numbers in allergic condition

2. **The blood platelets**

1. **Is produced by bone morrow**
2. Is phagocytic
3. Lives for 120 days
4. Has a large nucleus

**3. Blood formation**

1. In the fetus occurs in the bone marrow, liver and spleen
2. In children occurs in both flat and long bones
3. In adult occurs predominantly in flat bones
4. **All of the above**

4**. The function of haemoglobin**

1. Carriage of oxygen
2. Transport of carbon diaoxide as carboxyhaemoglobin
3. Acts as buffer
4. **All of the above**

**5. Regarding the rhesus (Rh) blood grouping**

1. Every baby of Rh-positive father and Rh-positive mother at risk
2. **The second Rh-positive child of Rh-negative mother is at great risk than the first**
3. Anti-D are naturally occurring antibodies in the circulation
4. The first Rh-positive child of Rh-negative mother is at great risk than the rest

**6. Regarding coagulation mechanism**

1. Blood platelets are not essential factor
2. Deficiency of factor V (five) results in a bleeding disorder called haemophilia A
3. Intrinsic pathway is shorter than extrinsic pathway
4. **Blood coagulation involved the change of fibrinogen to fibrin**

**7. Which of the following statements is NOT about blood platelets**

1. **Are synthesized in lymph nodes**
2. Function is inhibited by aspirin
3. Secrete the prostaglandin(thrombaxane A2)
4. Aggregate to form a plug at injured site in small blood vessels

**8. All the following statements are correct about coagulation cascade EXCEPT**

1. Factor VIII is essential for the intrinsic pathway
2. Factor X and V are involved in both the intrinsic and extrinsic pathway
3. **Tissue thromboplastin activates factor XII and the intrinsic pathway**
4. Removal of calcium ion from the blood inhibits clot formation

**9. Activation of prothrombin to thrombin**

1. Is maximum in the absence of calcium ion
2. **Requires factor V, active factor X, phospholipids and calcium**
3. Is important for platelet plug formation
4. Requires the activation of plasminogen

**10. Fibrinolysis**

1. Responsible of stopping blood loss after injury
2. Like coagulation is requires calcium ions
3. **Responsible for breakdown of blood clots**
4. Is a mechanism that protects against infections

**Answers:**

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. C