Kafrelsheikh university Facu.of Vet.Medicine Depts. Of clinical pathology
Exam for undergraduate students
17 Jan. 7.11 first semester

All questions should b



time allowed two hours

| All questions should be answered | | | |
|---|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| \'- interpret the following data and what the next test must be | | | |
| done? | ? (€mark | | |
| Subject .Dog,male, [∧] weeks old | | | |
| Presenting problem . pallor for several days | | | |
| Laboratory findings | | | |
| \-Blood cytology | | | 7- Blood chemistry |
| PCV \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ | | $(N.^{\text{TV}}-00).$ | Plasma. Clear, colourless |
| HB ۳,۹g | g/dl | $(N. 17-1 \Lambda).$ | Plasma protein ٤,١ g/dl |
| RBC 1,09 | x \• ¼L | $(N.\circ,\circ-\lambda,\circ)$ | (N ٦-٧,٥) |
| MCV Al,V | fl | $(N.7 \cdot - \forall \forall).$ | |
| MCH YE, | Pg | (N19,0_72,0 |) |
| MCHC $^{\text{r}}$, | · g/dl | $(N \ ^{r} - ^{r}).$ | |
| Polychromasia, anisocytosis. | | | |
| Reticulocytes | 17,7% | $(N \cdot -1, \circ)$ | |
| NRBC $^{r/1}\cdots WBC$ (N.•) | | | |
| Platelets $\gamma \chi \gamma \gamma \mu L = (N \gamma - q)$ WBC $\gamma \gamma \mu L = (N \gamma $ | | | |
| WBC | ۱۷,0···/μL | $(N , \dots) $ | ,···) |
| Seg.neutrophils $\forall \land $ | | | |
| Band neutrophils Lymphocytes | • % | (N ·- ^r) | |
| Lymphocytes | 10% | (N 17-8.) | |
| | | $(N^{r-1} \cdot)$ | |
| Eosinophils | ٤٪. | $(N \ \gamma_{-1},)$ | |
| Y-Write full acco | ount on | | (\marks) |
| a-Identification and classification of acute leukemia. | | | |
| b-Identify general categories or processes that cause thrombocytopenia | | | |
| c-Different classifications of anemia | | | |
| d-comparison between erythroleukemia and leukoerythroblastic reaction | | | |
| <u>\(^\)-Short account on</u> | | (⁷ marks) | |
| a-shift to left | | b-copper poisoning in sheep | |
| c-lead poisoning in pigs | | d-intravascular hemoglobin catabolism | |
| ξ-laboratory findings expected in veterinary patients with the following | | | |
| <u>conditions</u> <u>_(omarks)</u> | | | |
| a-AID | | B-Multiple myeloma | |
| c-Polycythemia vera | | d-lymphoma | |
| d-Megaloblastic anemia | | | |

باقى ألأسئله بالخلف

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Choose the correct answer

(¿ marks)

- \. Which of the following tests is the most effective means of assessing red cell generation in response to anemia?
- a. Red blood cell distribution width
- b. Reticulocyte count

c. Platelet count

- d. CBC
- **Y.** Qualitative abnormalities in the white cell include all except which of the following:
- a. Toxic granulation

b. hypersegmentation

c. Gaucher's cells

- d. Dohle bodies
- **r.** Which red cell inclusions originate as a result of denatured hemoglobin?
- a. Howell-Jolly bodies

b. Heinz bodies

c. Pappenheimer bodies

- d. Malarial parasites
- 4. Which of the following is most often associated with acute leukemia?
- a. Erythrocytosis and thrombocytosis
- b. Neutropenia and thrombosis
- c. Anemia and thrombocytopenia
- d. Lymphocytosis and

- thrombocythemia
- ^o. Which enzyme activities induced by heme concentration?
- a. pyruvate kinase

b. acid phosphatase

c-ferroxidase

- d-aminolevulinic acid synthetase
- 7. Which cytochemical reaction is most helpful in identifying the blasts in acute monoblastic leukemia?
- a. Nonspecific esterase

b. myeloperoxidase stain

c. PAS

- d. Acid phosphatase
- **Y.** In which of the following conditions will monocytes be increased?
- a. Tuberculosis

b. Parasitic infections

c. Ulcerative colitis

- d. Recovery phase of infection
- $\mbox{\ensuremath{^{\wedge}}}.$ All of the following conditions will produce a thrombocytopenia except:
- a. Post transfusion

b. Iron Deficiency Anemia

c. Splenomegaly

d. Chemotherapy

GOOD LUCK PROF.DR A. MOKHBATLY