Week VII: Question Bank

Subject: Clinical Haematology-I

Subject code: MLBT-241

Topic: Acute Myeloid Leukemia / Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

1. MCQ's question

a) The following type of oedema is characteristically dependent oedema:

i) Nephrotic oedema ii) Nephritic oedema

iii) Pulmonary oedema iv) Cardiac oedema

b) Active hyperaemia is the result of:

i) Dilatation of capillaries ii) Dilatation of arterioles

iii) Venous engorgement iv) Lymphatic obstruction

c). Important examples of tumour suppressor genes implicated in human cancers include the following except:

i) *RB gene* ii) *TP53* iii) *APC* iv) *ERB-B*

d) Which of the following viral infection is not known to produce any human tumour?

i) Polyoma virus ii) EBV iii) HSV iv) HTLV

e) An example of tumour-associated antigen (TAA) is:

i) Testis specific antigen ii) Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP)

iii) Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) iv) Prostate specific antigen (PSA)

f) All are autosomal dominant inherited cancer syndromes except:

i) Retinoblastoma ii) Xeroderma pigmentosum

iii) HNPCC iv) Neurofibromatosis

g) The Phosphorylation of retinoblastoma gene:

i) Inhibits cell replication ii) Promotes cellular quiescence

iii) Stops cell cycle progression iv) Promotes cell division

h) p53:

i) Activates cyclins ii) Activates BAX iii) Activates CDKs iv) Activates bcl2

i) All are matrix metalloproteinases except:

i) Collagenase ii) Gelatinase

iii) Stromelysin iv) Elastase

j) Which of the following is a test for mutagenicity?

i) Kveim's test ii) Ame's test iii) Schilling's test iv) Mantoux test

2. Define AML. Explain the FAB classification of AML.
3. What is ALL? Discuss the types of ALL.
4. Write in detail about the Pathogenesis of AML.
5. Briefly explain the pathogenesis of ALL.
6. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of AML and ALL.