

Allied Health Hematology

- 9 Erythrocytes contain all of the following elements **EXCEPT**:
 - A The Rh factor.
 - B Phagocytes.
 - C Hemoglobin.
 - D Oxyhemoglobin.

- 10 Which of the following is an example of a leukocyte?
 - A Platelet
 - B Prothrombin
 - C Neutrophil
 - D Antibody

- 11 Fibrinogen and prothrombin are blood proteins that are necessary for:
 - A Blood clotting.
 - B Carrying oxygen and carbon dioxide.
 - C Hormone production.
 - D The production of antibodies.

- 12 Blood type is determined by the presence or absence of a blood protein called *a/an*:
 - A Antigen.
 - B Antibody.
 - C Coagulant.
 - D Anticoagulant.

- 13 What blood type is considered to be the universal recipient?
 - A A
 - B B
 - C AB
 - D O

- 14 A pus-filled cavity that forms when there is infection below the epidermis is *a/an*:
 - A Secondary inflammation.
 - B Vesicle.
 - C Abscess.
 - D Blister.

- 15 Marilyn has leukopenia as a result of her chemotherapy. Marilyn's:
 - A Platelet count is low.
 - B Platelet count is high.
 - C White blood cell count is low.
 - D White blood cell count is high.

- 16 John has a hematoma on his head. What **MOST LIKELY** caused it?
 - A A virus
 - B Too many white blood cells
 - C Heredity
 - D A rock

- 17 A deficiency in the number of red blood cells is called:
 - A Anemia.
 - B Polycythemia.
 - C Hemophila.
 - D Thrombosis.

- 18 Which of the following blood disorders is inherited from both parents?
 - A Iron-deficiency anemia
 - B Pernicious anemia
 - C Aplastic anemia
 - D Sickle cell anemia

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- 29 Janet has polycythemia. This means she has:
- A Not enough red blood cells.
 - B Too many red blood cells.
 - C Not enough platelets.
 - D Too many platelets.

- 30 What is an embolism?
- A A moving blood clot
 - B A hereditary disease
 - C A cancer that has spread
 - D A contagious blood disorder