

1. ****What is the main characteristic of anemia?****

- A) Increased white blood cells
- B) Deficiency of red blood cells or hemoglobin
- C) Increased blood volume
- D) Elevated platelet count

****Answer: B****

2. ****Which laboratory test is most commonly used to diagnose anemia?****

- A) Serum electrolyte panel
- B) Complete blood count (CBC)
- C) Liver function test
- D) Urinalysis

****Answer: B****

3. ****What type of anemia is caused by insufficient iron for hemoglobin synthesis?****

- A) Macrocytic anemia
- B) Normocytic anemia
- C) Iron deficiency anemia
- D) Hemolytic anemia

****Answer: C****

4. ****Low ferritin levels indicate which of the following?****

- A) Vitamin B12 deficiency
- B) Iron deficiency
- C) Folate deficiency
- D) Normal iron stores

****Answer: B****

5. ****Which symptom is NOT commonly associated with iron deficiency anemia?****

- A) Fatigue
- B) Weakness
- C) Neurological issues
- D) Pallor

****Answer: C****

6. ****What type of anemia is characterized by the presence of large, immature red blood cells?****

- A) Microcytic anemia
- B) Normocytic anemia
- C) Megaloblastic anemia
- D) Hemolytic anemia

****Answer: C****

7. ****At-risk populations for megaloblastic anemia include:****

- A) Smokers
- B) Athletes
- C) Vegetarians
- D) Travelers

****Answer: C****

8. ****The diagnostic test for vitamin B12 deficiency includes measuring:****

- A) Serum calcium

- B) Serum albumin
- C) Serum vitamin B12 levels
- D) Complete blood count (CBC) only

****Answer: C****

9. ****Which type of anemia is associated with chronic infections and inflammatory diseases?****

- A) Hemolytic anemia
- B) Anemia of chronic disease
- C) Iron deficiency anemia
- D) Megaloblastic anemia

****Answer: B****

10. ****What is the treatment focus for megaloblastic anemia?****

- A) Iron supplementation
- B) Vitamin B12 and folate supplementation
- C) Blood transfusions
- D) Erythropoiesis-stimulating agents

****Answer: B****

11. ****Sickle cell anemia is a type of:****

- A) Microcytic anemia
- B) Macrocytic anemia
- C) Hemolytic anemia
- D) Normocytic anemia

****Answer: C****

12. ****Which test is important for diagnosing hemolytic anemia?****

- A) Serum electrolytes
- B) Reticulocyte count
- C) Lipid panel
- D) Thyroid function test

****Answer: B****

13. ****Anemia of chronic disease primarily results from:****

- A) Iron overload
- B) Impaired erythropoiesis
- C) Nutritional deficiencies
- D) Acute blood loss

****Answer: B****

14. ****Hydroxyurea is used in the management of:****

- A) Iron deficiency anemia
- B) Megaloblastic anemia
- C) Sickle cell anemia
- D) Anemia of chronic disease

****Answer: C****

15. ****Typical symptoms of anemia include all of the following EXCEPT:****

- A) Fatigue
- B) Shortness of breath
- C) Hypertension
- D) Pallor

****Answer: C****

16. ****Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of iron deficiency anemia?****

- A) Microcytic RBCs
- B) Hypochromic RBCs
- C) Elevated ferritin
- D) Symptoms of fatigue and pallor

****Answer: C****

17. ****What dietary change might help improve iron deficiency anemia?****

- A) Increase vitamin B12-rich foods
- B) Increase iron-rich foods
- C) Decrease protein intake
- D) Increase carbohydrate intake

****Answer: B****

18. ****What does MCV stand for in relation to anemia diagnosis?****

- A) Mean Corpuscular Volume
- B) Minimum Cell Volume
- C) Median Cell Volume
- D) Maximum Cell Volume

****Answer: A****

19. ****The presence of megaloblasts in the blood smear indicates:****

- A) Iron deficiency anemia
- B) Hemolytic anemia
- C) Megaloblastic anemia