

NR507 Week 2: Hematological Disorders

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Anemia can be caused by impaired RBC production, excessive blood loss, and increased RBC production

Microcytic Anemias

Which of the following microcytic anemias is characterized by hyperchromic RBCs?

- ☐ B12 deficiency.
- ☐ Iron deficiency.
- ☐ Folate deficiency.
- ☒ Hereditary spherocytosis.

Which of the following is considered a microcytic anemia?

- ☐ Folate deficiency.
- ☐ Hereditary spherocytosis.
- ☐ B12 deficiency.
- ☒ Iron deficiency.

Which of the following is not a clinical characteristic of anemia?

- ☐ Pallor
- ☒ Bradycardia
- ☐ Fatigue
- ☐ Dyspnea

The terms normocytic, microcytic, and macrocytic characterize red blood cells by their

Which of the following would normocytic-normochromic indicate?

- ☒ The cell is normal in size and normal in hemoglobin level
- ☐ The cell is normal in size, but low in hemoglobin level
- ☐ The cell is abnormal in shape, but normal in hemoglobin level
- ☐ The cell is abnormal in size and abnormal in hemoglobin level

Which of the following symptoms reflect decreased tissue oxygenation as an effect of anemia?

Symptoms of Decreased Tissue Oxygenation $\longleftrightarrow$ Dizziness, dyspnea, & weakness

Which of the following is a type of macrocytic anemia?

- ☐ Thalassemia.
- ☐ Anemia of chronic disease.
- ☒ Vitamin B-12 deficiency.
- ☐ Iron-deficiency anemia.

Which of the following would indicate that the patient's iron stores are depleted?

- ☒ Ferritin level.
- ☐ Total iron binding capacity.
- ☐ Vitamin-B-12 level.
- ☐ Total RBC count.

The most common type of anemia is **iron deficiency anemia**

Which of the following conditions could result in iron deficiency anemia?

- ☐ Reduced intake of Vitamin C.