

HLS-Pathology

Archive

Lecture 4

Myeloid Neoplasms 3

Corrected by sama'a salhab

1) All of the following diseases are commonly associated with Leukoerythroblastosis EXCEPT?

- a. Primary Myelofibrosis.
- b. Tuberculosis involving the bone marrow.
- c. Chronic myeloid leukemia.
- d. Metastatic carcinoma.
- e. Advanced human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection

ans:e

2) 34) A 55-year-old woman has had increasing dragging abdominal sensation and enlargement for the past two years. An abdominal CT scan reveals massive (estimated 3000 gm) splenomegaly. Laboratory data revealed anemia, leukopenia, and thrombocytopenia. Nucleated red blood cells and tear drop morphology are seen in the blood film. Which of the following underlying conditions is she most likely to have?

- a. Portal hypertension.
- b. Chronic myeloid leukemia.
- c. Infectious mononucleosis.
- d. Myelofibrosis.
- e. Multiple myeloma.

ans:d

3) A 65-year-old woman was found to have an elevated platelet count of $670 \times 10^9/L$ during a routine checkup. Bone marrow biopsy revealed an increased number of megakaryocytes with abnormal large forms. No abnormalities in other lineages. One of the following is a characteristic symptom in this disease?

- a. Pancytopenia.
- b. Melena.
- c. Erythromelalgia.
- d. Hematemesis.
- e. Splenomegaly.

Ans : c

4) One of the following pairs between the hematopoietic lineage and the dysplastic features that could be observed in myelodysplastic syndrome is wrongly matched?

- a. Erythroid: Nuclear bridging.
- b. Megakaryocyte: Pawn ball cell.
- c. Myeloid: Hypogranulation.
- d. Myeloid: Macrocytosis.
- e. Erythroid: Pseudo-Pelger—Huet cells.

Ans : e

5) A 73-year-old male patient presented to the clinic complaining of general weakness progressing over last 8 months. Physical examination revealed no fever or lymphadenopathy. Routine CBC showed pancytopenia. Bone marrow was hypercellular on biopsy along with erythroid precursor abnormalities including abnormal nuclear contour and iron deposits (ring sideroblasts) but no blasts were seen. Which of the following is the most likely the diagnosis:

- a. acute myeloid leukemia (AML)
- b. Megaloblastic anemia
- c. Epstein-Barr virus infection
- d. Myeloproliferative neoplasm (MPN)
- e. Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)

ans:e

6) One of the following is not among the morphologic features observed in the bone marrow of patients with primary myelofibrosis?

- a. Diffusely fibrotic.
- b. Erythroid dysplastic changes.
- c. Clustered large megakaryocytes.
- d. Thick irregular bone trabeculae
- e. Hypocellularity

ans:b

7.Primary myelofibrosis treatment:

JAK2 inhibitor and BM transplantation

