The Hematologic System Quiz

1. For best absorption, oral iron preparations should be taken:
   A) One hour before meals
   B) With Milk
   C) With antacids
   D) One hour after meals

2. Hemolysis can cause jaundice by releasing what into the blood system?
   a) Reticulocytes
   b) Bilirubin
   c) Erythrocytes
   d) Hemoglobin

3. Severe blood transfusion reactions are most likely to occur:
   a) 2-3 days post transfusion
   b) In the first 15 minutes of the transfusion
   c) 2 hours into the transfusion

4. Secondary polycythemia can be seen in patients with:
   a) Leukemia
   b) Multiple Myeloma
   c) COPD
   d) DIC

5. Microcytic hypochromic anemia is commonly called:
   a. Pernicious anemia
   b. Iron deficiency anemia
   c. Folic acid deficiency anemia
   d. Normocytic anemia

6. Symptoms of DIC may include all except:
   a) Bruising
   b) Petechiae
   c) Sudden bruising
   d) Hypertension

7. The granulocyte that has strong phagocytic activity and is the first to arrive at the site of an injury is:
   a) Lymphocyte
   b) Neutrophil
   c) Eosinophil
   d) Basophil
8. During physical assessment of a patient, the nurse suspects a chronic, severe iron-deficiency anemia upon finding:
   a. yellowed sclera
   b. gingival swelling and reddening
   c. flattened, longitudinally ridged fingernails
   d. loss of position and vibratory sensation in the extremities

9. After a bone marrow aspiration from the posterior iliac crest on a patient with a pancytopenia, the nurse should:
   a. apply a topical antimicrobial agent to the site
   b. administer an analgesic to control pain at the site
   c. apply pressure over the site for 5-10 minutes
   d. position the patient supine with a small pillow at the aspiration site

10. A normal age-related change in hematologic studies that the nurse would expect in a 78-year-old patient includes:
    a. WBC 3500/µl
    b. ESR 10 mm/hr
    c. platelets 450,000/µl
    d. Hgb 10.8 g/dl