

1. The following are known blood groups in humans except one (**Mark one false**):
  - a. Group B.
  - b. Group O.
  - c. Group AB.
  - d. Group T.
  
2. The following are required in the selection of blood donors (**Mark one false**):
  - a. Age : 18-65 years.
  - b. Weight: Above 50 Kgs.
  - c. Normal blood pressure.
  - d. Haemoglobin level of 100g/L (10g/dl) in female donor.
  
3. The anticoagulant preferably used nowadays in the collection of blood for blood transfusion is (**Mark one true**):
  - a. Acid Citrate Dextrose (ACD).
  - b. Citrate Phosphate Dextrose (CPD).
  - c. EDTA.
  - d. Citrate Phosphate Dextrose - Aednine 2 (CPDA-2).
  
4. The following blood donors should be rejected if they have any one of the following **Except : Mark one true**
  - a. History of hepatitis B infection.
  - b. Blood donation 6 months ago.
  - c. Positive hepatitis C antibody.
  - d. Pregnant lady.
  
5. The following are correct statements in relation to storage of blood and blood products for transfusion: (**Mark one false**)
  - a. Red blood cells collected in CPDA-2 can be stored for 42 days at a temperature between 2-6°C.
  - b. Platelet concentrate can be stored at 4°C for 5 days.
  - c. Platelets collected in CPDA-2 can be stored for 5 days at room temperature with continuous agitation.
  - d. Fresh frozen plasma can be stored at (-80°C) for 12 months.

6. Platelet concentrate can be used in the following conditions **Except one:**
- Bone marrow failure.
  - Hereditary Thrombocytopenia.
  - Splenomegaly with Thrombocytopenia.
  - Immune Thrombocytopenia.
7. Packed red blood cells transfusion are used in the following conditions **Except one:**
- Acute haemorrhage.
  - During surgery.
  - Thalassaemia.
  - A male patient with chest infection and a haemoglobin of 180g/L (18g/dl).
8. Fresh frozen plasma can be used in the following conditions **Except one:**
- Coagulation factor deficiency.
  - Low fibrinogen.
  - Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC).
  - Hereditary Thrombocytopenia.
9. Cryoprecipitate can be used in the following conditions **Except one:**
- DIC.
  - Hemophilia A (Factor VIII deficiency).
  - Von Willebrand disease.
  - Factor IX deficiency.
10. The following are important in the laboratory investigation of the transfusion reaction **Except one:**
- Regrouping of both the donor and blood units used.
  - Direct Coomb's test on both the patient and the blood units used.
  - Urine examination of the patient is not important.
  - Antibody screening of the patient and donor units used for transfusion.