

1. The following are common basic stains, which are used in the Haematology Laboratories **Except One:**
 - a. Wright stain.
 - b. May-Graunwald Geimsa (MGG) stain.
 - c. Leishman stain.
 - d. Haematoxylin and Eosin (H & E) stain.

2. The following should be observed when a blood sample is received in the Haematology lab. **Except one:**
 - a. Matching the request form with the label on the tube.
 - b. Small volume (short samples) is accepted.
 - c. Applying bar-code numbers for samples received.
 - d. All samples should be treated as high-risk samples.

3. One of the following anticoagulants is used in collecting blood for the CBC (Complete Blood Count):
 - a. EDTA.
 - b. Sodium citrate.
 - c. Heparin.
 - d. Sodium fluoride.

4. One of the following is used as anticoagulant in collecting blood for the coagulation samples for PT & APTT:
 - a. EDTA.
 - b. Sodium citrate.
 - c. Heparin.
 - d. Sodium fluoride.

5. The Complete Blood Count (CBC) includes the following items **Except one:**
 - a. Platelet Count.
 - b. Haemoglobin level.
 - c. White Blood Count.
 - d. Reticulocytes count

6. Prolonged Prothrombin Time (PT) is seen in one of the following congenital coagulation factor deficiency.
- Factor VIII deficiency.
 - Factor VII deficiency.
 - Factor IX deficiency.
 - Factor XI deficiency.
7. Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (APTT) is prolonged in the following congenital coagulation factors deficiency **Except One:**
- Factor VII.
 - Factor VIII.
 - Factor XI.
 - Factor IX.
8. PT & APTT are both prolonged in one of the following congenital coagulation factor deficiency.
- Factor IX.
 - Factor XI.
 - Factor VII.
 - Factor X.
9. One of the following infections can be diagnosed by blood film examination:
- Ascaris.
 - Anklystoma.
 - Malaria parasite.
 - Tuberculosis.
10. The normal platelet count is (Mark one correct answer):
- $50-100 \times 10^9/L$.
 - $150-450 \times 10^9/L$.
 - $500-700 \times 10^9/L$.
 - $750-900 \times 10^9/L$.