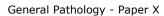


Candidate Code No.





		Marks
1.	List THREE coagulation-related components present in cryoprecipitate.	3

Model Answer

(3 marks)

- Factor VIII
- Fibrinogen
- von Willebrand factor
- Factor XIII



General Pathology - Paper X



2. A family physician asks you for advice on interpreting the following hepatitis blood test result in a patient:

HBsAg: Positive anti-HBc: Positive IgM anti-HBc: Positive anti-HBs: Negative

How should this result be interpreted?

Marks

1

Model Answer

(1 mark)

Actively, acutely infected



Candidate Code No.





			Marks
3.	a)	Name THREE markers that are indicative of a systemic inflammatory response.	3
	b)	What biochemical marker is useful in differentiating sepsis from a generalized systemic inflammatory response?	1

Model Answer

a) (3 marks)

C-reactive protein (CRP), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), ferritin, alpha-1 antitrypsin (AAT), Ig levels, ceruloplasmin, interleukins, tumour necrosis factor, alpha (TNF-alpha)

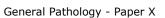
b) (1 mark)

Procalcitonin

C-reactive protein (CRP)



Candidate Code No.	





1.			
	a)	What test is MOST commonly used for the diagnosis of <i>Clostridium difficile</i> -associated diarrhea? What is the preferred specimen?	2
	b)	Give TWO examples of specimens that are NOT appropriate for <i>C. difficile</i> testing and would be rejected by the laboratory.	1
	c)	Why is a stool culture of <i>C. difficile</i> NOT routinely performed?	1

Model Answer

a) 2 marks

Enzyme immunoassay for toxins A and B; watery stool

b) 1 marks

Formed stool, rectal swab

c) 1 mark

Lacks specificity for infection



General Pathology - Paper X



Marks

a) Describe the basic principles behind the determination of the activated partial thromboplastin time aPTT or the prothrombin time international normalized ratio PT-INR using a modern automated coagulation instrument.	4
b) List THREE causes of a prolonged aPTT.	3

Model Answer

- Ca^{2+} is added to overcome the citrate anticoagulant in the tube. a)
 - The clotting process is initiated by an external stimulus.
 - The time for the formation of the clot is recorded.
 - The clot is generally detected by the ceasing of movement of some entity in the specimen chamber.
- b) heparin contamination, factor deficiency, factor inhibitor (antibody to one or more coagulation factors)

End Before you leave the room, please return your examination booklet(s) to the invigilator.