

PathMD™: Board Review Letter

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Hematopathology

Volume 3, Number 1

1. In a normal patient, how long do reticulocytes persist?
 - a. 24 hours
 - b. 48 hours
 - c. 72 hours
 - d. 5 days

2. A 22 y/o male presents with fairly rapid onset of adenopathy. A lymph node biopsy is performed and images are shown from this case. Additional studies by FISH are positive for a myc gene translocation involving chromosome 8 and another unknown chromosome. Based on the findings, what is the best diagnosis?
 - a. Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma, Germinal Center Immunophenotype
 - b. Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma, Activated Immunophenotype
 - c. Atypical Burkitt Lymphoma
 - d. Plasmablastic Lymphoma
 - e. Follicular Lymphoma, Grade 3

3. A 32 y/o female presents with fatigue. Laboratory studies show a low RBC count, decreased hemoglobin/Hematocrit, decreased MCV, increased RDW, and an iron saturation of 17%. What is the best diagnosis, and which piece of information is most helpful in distinguishing it from other possible answers listed?
 - a. Iron deficiency anemia, iron saturation
 - b. Thalassemia, RDW
 - c. Iron deficiency, MCV
 - d. Thalassemia, RBC count
 - e. Iron deficiency anemia, increased RDW

4. Coarse basophilic stippling of RBCs is associated with which of the following:
 - a. Lead intoxication
 - b. Many anemias
 - c. Thalassemia
 - d. Both A & C
 - e. All of the above

5. A patient undergoes an EGD for epigastric pain. Nodularity is noted in the duodenum and biopsies are obtained. Based in the images and immunohistochemical (IHC) findings, which of the following are true?
 - a. This is an aggressive lymphoma requiring treatment similar to other intermediate grade lymphomas
 - b. CD43 is positive in approximately 50% of cases and is specific for the diagnosis
 - c. If associated with H. pylori infection, treatment of infection may result in resolution of lymphoma
 - d. Although unusual this is an example of a small bowel follicular lymphoma
 - e. All of the above are correct

6. What is the etiology of a Pappenheimer body?
 - a. Nuclear remnant
 - b. Denatured hemoglobin
 - c. Mitochondrial remnant
 - d. RNA

7. All of the following are often microcytic anemias EXCEPT:
 - a. Iron deficiency
 - b. Thyroid disease
 - c. Thalassemia
 - d. Hemoglobin H disease

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8. Which of the followings is more likely to be a cause of a macrocytic anemia with a normal RDW?
 - a. Thyroid disease
 - b. Aplastic anemia
 - c. Alcohol use
 - d. Hemolytic anemia
 - e. Folate deficiency

9. What is the most common cause of anemia in children under the age of 4 years?
 - a. Congenital anemia
 - b. Parvovirus
 - c. Iron deficiency
 - d. Thalassemia

10. An anemic patient (Hct. = 25%) is noted to have 6% reticulocytes circulating in the peripheral blood. What is the corrected reticulocyte count?
 - a. 1%
 - b. 3%
 - c. 10.8%
 - d. 12%

Notes for question set:¹

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