**Blood banking  
1. Rh antigens are   
(a) Glycolipids  
(b) Proteins   
(c) Lipoprotein   
d) Carbohyderate   
2. In according to grade of agglutination of red cells, 3+ mean  
(a) One solid aggregates   
(b) All cells are free  
(c) Tiny aggregates  
(d) Several large aggregates  
3. The normal frequency of donation is  
(a) Four times a year  
(b) Two or three times a year  
(c) Five times a year  
(d) 1 times a year  
4. …………. Means sensitized cells come into contact each other  
(a) Immunity  
(b) Agglutination   
(c) Immune reaction  
(d) Hemolysis   
5. The acceptable minimum concentration of Hb for donation is  
(a) 12.5 g\dl  
(b) 10 g\dl  
(c) 4 g\dl  
(d) 5 g\dl  
6. Platelets become non functioning after ………..of storage  
(a) 24 h  
(b) 48 h  
(c) 4 days  
(d) 3 days  
7. The following are mandatory tests for safing blood transfusion except   
(a) HBsAg   
(b) Anti HCV  
(c) Serum Urea  
(d) VDRL  
8. CPDA-1 store blood for   
(a) 35 days  
(b) Year  
(c) 42 days  
(d) 6 days  
9. Which of the following component is stored at -30 for 1 yea  
(a) WBC  
(b) FFP  
(c) Platelets  
(d) Whole blood  
10. The following are indication of Cryoprecipitate transfusion except   
(a) Hemophilia A  
(b) Von Willebrand disease  
(c) Aquired FVIII deficiency  
(d) Hemophilia B  
11. FFP is collected and frozen with in …………. of collection at -70c  
(a) 8 h   
(b) 4 h  
(c) 3 days  
(d) 24 h  
12. Store Plasma can be used for the treatment of   
(a) Factor VIII deficiency  
(b) Protein deficiency  
(c) Stable coagulation factors deficiency  
(d) F VII deficiency  
13. Which of the following is advers reactions   
(a) Hemolytic reactions  
(b) Febrile reaction  
(c) Allergic reaction  
(d) All of the above  
14. Which of the following is transfusion- associated infectious risks  
(a) Bacterial contamination  
(b) Cancer   
(c) Gardia   
(d) All of the above  
15. Which of the following factor is cryoprecipitate  
(a) F VIII  
(b) FV  
(c) F IX  
(d) F X  
16. Which of the the following is used as long -term storage of RBCs  
(a) Glycerol   
(b) Plasma   
(c) Alcohol   
(d) Saline   
17. Frozen- thawed red blood cell indicates for the following except  
(a) To minimize allergic transfusio reaction   
(b) Patient with rare blood group   
(c) To minimize sensitization to leukocyte and platelet Ags  
(d) Patient with Heamophilia  
18. Cryoprecipitate stored up to 12 month at  
(a) Room temperature   
(b) -18 to -30 C  
(c) 37C  
(d) -170C  
19. ………………Is the cold insoluble portion of Fresh-frozen Plasma  
(a) Cryosupernatant   
(b) Frozen thawed RBCs   
(c) Cryoprecipitate  
(d) Platelet concentrates  
20. Which of the following blood group system was discovered firstly   
(a) ABO   
(b) Rh   
(c) MNS  
(d) Duffy  
• The following are mandatory test for screening blood except  
• HIV  
• HCV antibody  
• HBsAg  
• Rubbela   
22. The contraindications of autologous blood transfusion are  
• active bacterial infection  
• hemoglobin less than 11gm\dl  
• A&B  
• Non of the above  
23. Fresh frozen plasma is used for treatment of patient   
• with congenital or acquired coagulation factor deficiency   
• on warfarin anticoagulant that has active bleeding  
• A&B  
• non of the above  
24. The type of transfusion reaction include  
• haemolytic transfusuon reaction  
• Immediately advers effect   
• Delayed adverse effect  
• All the above  
25. Haemolytic transfusuon reaction (HTR) technical error are due to  
• error of blood grouping of patient recipient sample  
• error in the cross matching   
• inadequate cross matching  
• all the above   
26. Naturally occurring antibodies are found regularly in which system?  
• ABO  
• Rh  
• Kell  
• Kidd  
27. The characteristic of slide cross matching method are  
• less sensitive  
• not capable of detecting weak antigen  
• use in cases of emergency   
• all of the above  
28. In serum grouping (reverse grouping) the serum donor/patient is tested against known cell of  
• Group A  
• Group B  
• Group O  
• all above  
29. The clinical significant sub group which are detected in lab are  
• A1, A2  
• A1 B  
• A2 B  
• all above  
  
  
30. Blood group A has  
• A antigen on the red cell  
• B antigen on the red cell  
• AB antigen on the red cell  
• Non of the above  
31. Blood group B has  
• B antigen on the red cell  
• D antigen on the red cell  
• AB antigen on the red cell  
• Non of the above   
32. Antibody that directed against the individual's own red cells are called  
• infectious antibody   
• autoantibody  
• HLA antibody  
• ABO antibody  
33. The routine antigen for Rh which carried out in the most blood banking is  
• D antigen  
• E antigen  
• d antigen  
• C antigen  
34. Blood group O has  
• anti A on the serum  
• anti B on the serum  
• anti A anti B on the serum  
• Non of the above   
35. The major histocombatibility system in the human is called  
• ABO system  
• hunan leukocyte antigen  
• Kell blood group system  
• Kidd blood group system  
36. In major cross matching we mixed  
• doner's cell + patient serum  
• patient's cells +doner's serum  
• patent's plasma+doner's serum  
• Non of the above  
37. The universal donor is  
• group O  
• group B  
• group AB  
• group A  
38. The anti sera A color is  
• colorless  
• Blue  
• yellow   
• red  
39. The anti sera AB color is  
• blue  
• red  
• yellow  
• colorless  
40. The anti sera used in DU test must be contain  
• IgM monoclonal   
• IgM polyclonal  
• IgG either monoclonal or polyclonal  
• A&B  
41. Antibodies are   
(a) Immunoglobulin   
(b) Enzyme   
(c) Alpha-1 acid glycoproteins  
(d) Hormone   
42. ABH antigens are   
(a) Glycolipids  
(b) Proteins   
(c) Lipoprotein   
(d) Glycoprotein   
43. Specificity of blood group antibodies is determined by  
(a) 2- mercaptomethanol treatment  
(b) Autoimmune diseases  
(c) Chromatography  
(d) A&C  
44. Immune Surveillance means  
(a) Inflamation  
(b) Resistance and distruction of cancer  
(c) Immune response  
(d) Antiginicity   
45. …………. Means sensitized cells come into contact each other  
(a) Immunity  
(b) Agglutination   
(c) Immune reaction  
(d) Hemolysis   
46. WBCs become non functioning after ………..of storage  
(a) 24 h  
(b) 48 h  
(c) 4 days  
(d) 5 days  
47. Platelets become non functioning after ………..of storage  
(a) 24 h  
(b) 48 h  
(c) 4 days  
(d) 5days  
48. The coagulation factors V and VIII lose their activity with in   
(a) 24 h  
(b) 48 h  
(c) 72 h  
(d) 5 days  
49. ACD store blood for   
(a) 21 days  
(b) Year  
(c) 50 days  
(d) 6 days  
50. FFP is stored at -30c for about  
(a) 3 years  
(b) 1 year  
(c) 5 years  
(d) 2 year  
51. The following are indication of fresh blood transfusion   
(a) Exchange blood transfusion  
(b) Requirement of platelets  
(c) A&b  
(d) Chronic anemia  
52. FFP is collected and frozen with in …………. of collection at -70c  
(a) 8 h   
(b) 4 h  
(c) 3 days  
(d) 1 h  
53. Store Plasma can be used for the treatment of   
(a) Factor VIII deficiency  
(b) Protein deficiency  
(c) Stable coagulation factors deficiency  
(d) Platelet disorders  
54. Which of the following is advers reactions   
(a) Hemolytic reactions  
(b) Febrile reaction  
(c) Chemical reaction  
(d) A&b  
55. Which of the following is transfusion- associated infectious risks  
(a) Hypertention   
(b) Viral infections  
(c) Thalassemia   
(d) Thyrodism   
56. Which of the following factor(s) is or are cryoprecipitate  
(a) F VIII  
(b) Fibrinogen  
(c) Platelets  
(d) A&B  
57. To prepare Frozen- thawed red blood cell, RBCs frozed in   
(a) Glycerol   
(b) Plasma   
(c) Alcohol   
(d) Citrate   
58. Frozen- thawed red blood cell indicates for the following except  
(a) To minimize allergic transfusio reaction   
(b) Patient with rare blood group   
(c) To minimize sensitization to leukocyte and platelet Ags  
(d) Patient with Heamophilia  
59. Cryoprecipitate stored at -18 to -30 up to  
(a) 2 years   
(b) 12 month   
(c) 3 years  
(d) 5 years  
60. ………………Is the cold insoluble portion of Fresh-frozen Plasma  
(a) Cryosupernatant   
(b) Frozen thawed RBCs   
(c) Cryoprecipitate  
(d) Platelet concentrates  
61. Which of the following blood group system was discovered firstly   
(a) ABO   
(b) Rh   
(c) MNS  
(d) Duffy  
62. ABO blood group was inherited in Chromosome number  
(a) 3   
(b) 5   
(c) 9  
(d) 1  
63. ABO antibodies are   
(a) IgM  
(b) IgG  
(c) IgA  
(d) IgE  
64. ………… Blood group contain anti-B in the serum   
(a) B   
(b) A   
(c) O   
(d) AB  
65. The A red cell which react with anti-A and A1 is designated as   
(a) A1  
(b) A  
(c) A2  
(d) A &B  
66. A2 blood group represent about………of Ablood group  
(a) 80%  
(b) 30%  
(c) 20%  
(d) 10%  
67. Which of the following is weak expression of D antigen  
(a) D x  
(b) Du  
(c) A  
(d) B  
68. HLA antigens are foun on chromosome  
(a) 6  
(b) 5  
(c) 9  
(d) 1  
69. HLA antigens are devided into  
(a) HLA-A, HLA-B&HLA-C  
(b) HLA-B,HLA-D& HLA-E  
(c) HLA-C&HLA-A  
(d) HLA-B,HLA-D& HLA-E  
70. AIHA may be secondary to  
(a) Lymphomas  
(b) Anemia   
(c) SLE  
(d) A&C  
71. The antibodies contain kappa or lambda light chains known as:  
• Monoclonal antibodies  
• Polyclonal antibodies  
• All of the above  
• None of the above  
72.Binding of antigen and antibody, in vitro or in vivo with or without agglutination called:  
• Hemolysis  
• Sensitization  
• Neutralization  
• None of the above  
73. The serum contains anti-IgG and anti-C3d:  
• Polyspecific-1  
• Polyspecific-2  
• Monospecific  
• None of the above  
74. AHG is used for detection of:-  
• Complete Abs  
• Incomplete Abs   
• All of the above  
• None of the above  
75. Poly specific-2 coomb`s reagent contain:-   
• Anti-IgG  
• Anti C3d  
• Anti C3b  
• All of the above  
76. Direct antiglobulin test is used to diagnose:  
• Hemolytic transfusion reaction  
• Drug induced sensitization  
• Autoimmunhemolytic anemia  
• All of the above   
77. The donor is deferred if gives a positive history of:  
• Allergic disorders  
• Epilepsy  
• TB  
• All of the above  
78. Febrile reaction is  
(a) Hemolytic reactions  
(b) Chemical reaction  
(c) Advers reactions  
(d) Reverse reaction  
79. Which of the following is not a transfusion- associated infectious risks  
(a) Bacterial contamination  
(b) Viral infections  
(c) Malaria   
(d) Gardia   
80. IgG antibodies are  
(a) Immunoglobulin   
(b) complete antibodies  
(c) React at 37c  
(d) a& c  
81. The Rh negative patient should received blood from  
• Rh – positive donor   
• Rh – negative donor  
• Rh – positive patient  
• D)Non of the above  
82. The anti D sera used are  
• polyclonal anti D sera  
• monoclonal anti D sera  
• A&B  
• non of the above  
83. The ABO antigen expressed on  
• erythrocytes  
• leukocytes  
• platelets  
• all the above  
84. The complications of transfusion reaction are …………except  
• Sweating   
• dizziness  
• low blood pressure  
• diarrhea  
85. The applications of HLA antigen typing are   
• transplantation  
• transfusion  
• A&B  
• Non of the above  
86. In the ABO system blood groups were divided in to  
• A  
• B  
• AB  
• All the above   
87. Fresh frozen plasma (FFP) is  
• collect from single donor  
• collect by plasma apheresis  
• Frozen within 4 hr at -70  
• All the above  
88. The most important biochemical change in the storaged blood is  
• loss of potassium from red cell  
• loss of intake of sodium from plasma  
• A&B  
• non above  
89. Which blood group system was discovered first?  
• ABO  
• MNS  
• P  
• Rh  
90. Autologous blood transfusion is  
• transfusion of patient own blood  
• done with Bombay group  
• used to minimized risk of transfusion disease.  
• all above  
91. The indicate for whole blood transfusion are  
• active bleeding  
• packed cell not available  
• A &B  
• D)Non above  
92. The following are screening tests in blood banking except  
• Hb  
• Blood grouping  
• Anti HCV  
• glucose  
93. Hb estimated before donation by used   
• copper sulphate  
• flamphotometer  
• autoclave  
• non above  
94. The indication for long term storage in frozen state included are  
• Bombay group  
• Autologous blood transfusion  
• A &b  
• Non of the above  
95. The following component can be separated from a single unit 450 ml blood packed red cell  
• platelet concentrated  
• fresh frozen plasma  
• all the above  
• Non of the above   
96. The indication for exchange transfusion are hemolytic disease of newborn HDN  
• Sickle cell anaemia   
• hyperglycemia   
• a&b  
• all of the above   
97. Autologous blood transfusion is  
• transfusion of patient own blood  
• done with Bombay group  
• used to minimized risk of transfusion disease  
• all above  
98. The plasma component is  
• fresh frozen plasma  
• storage liquid plasma  
• packed red cell  
• A&B  
99. Cryoprecipitate are consist of  
• fibrinogen  
• serum  
• white blood cells  
• RBCs  
100. Bleeding room should be equipped with the following  
• emergency kid  
• anti emetic   
• A&B  
• non above**