**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  
  
1. اسئله blood bank  
  
A-Choose the best answer  
1) Factors are affecting antigen antibody reaction   
a) pH  
b) Temperature   
c) Incubation period   
d) All of the above is true   
2) ………………… it is nine components which interact with antibodies and result in cell lysis.   
a) Antigen  
b) Antibody  
c) Complement   
d) All of the above is true   
3) ……used for detection of Weak incomplete antibodies in the serum.   
a) Saline solution   
b) LiSS solution  
c) Coomb reagent   
d) Non of the above is true   
a) 11   
4) The Following are for blood Page   
a) double   
b) triple  
c) quadruple   
d) All of the above is true   
5) What is the ideal volume of Fresh Frozen Plasma Collected?   
a) 300 – 350 ml  
b) 200 – 250 ml   
c) 100 – 150 ml  
d) All of the above is true   
6) Blood group……………. Is the UNIVERSAL donor   
a) A  
b) B  
c) AB  
d) O  
7) The ABO blood group are Located in Chromosomes   
a) Chromosomes 11  
b) Chromosomes 7  
c) Chromosomes 9  
d) Chromosomes 2  
8) Panel test is done to know:  
a) viruses on the serum  
b) antigen on the serum  
c) antibodies on the serum  
d) all of the above  
9) Which of these immunoglobulin is React at 37c   
a) IgE   
b) IgD  
c) IgG  
d) IgM  
10) The Symbol for Bombay blood group is   
a) Oh   
b) OH   
c) Ho   
d) HO  
11) Which of the Following Blood groups will not agglutinated by Anti-AB typing serum?  
a) A  
b) B  
c) AB   
d) O   
12) Who Proposed a Numerical Rh Nomenclature?   
a) Fisher and Race   
b) Landesteiner   
c) Rosen field   
d) Wiener  
13) Group B individuals   
a) have A antigens on their red cells   
b) have anti-A in their sera   
c) have neither anti-A nor anti-B in their sera   
d) have anti-B in their sera   
14) The antigen is   
a) Found on all cord cells   
b) absent on all cord cells   
c) a rare antigen   
d) not found in blacks   
15) Which of the Following is not suitable medium for suspensions of red cells for blood banking?   
a) saline   
b) serum   
c) albumin   
d) distilled water   
16) Enzymes prevent detection of Antibodies in the   
a) Kidd system  
b) Duffy system   
c) Lewis system   
d) Rh system   
17) The technique used to remove antibody bound to sensitized red cells is called   
a) absorption   
b) elution   
c) titer   
d) translocation   
18) Forward Grouping is   
a) using known red cell antigen to detect unknown antibodies   
b) using known serum antibodies to detect unknown antigens   
c) using anti-AB to confirm group O   
d) using anti-A1 to detect sub group   
19) the most dangerous Antibodies in the blood bank are those that react   
a) at 4c  
b) at 25c   
c) at 32c   
d) at 37c   
20) Platelet concentrates are often used to treat patients with  
a) HDN   
b) thrombocytopenia   
c) autoimmune hemolytic anemia  
1. d) multiple Myloma   
  
- ……….is the substance that elicit the immune response.  
a. antigen.  
b. antibody.  
c. Monoclonal antibody.  
d. All of the above are correct.  
  
2- Rh antigens are ………….in nature.  
a. Glycolipids.  
b. Protein.  
c. lipoprotein.  
d. All of the above are correct.  
  
3- Complete antibodies are usually……………….type.  
a. IgG.  
b. IgE.  
c. IgD.  
d. IgM.  
  
4- ………….. carry both kappa and lambda light chains.  
a. Polyclonal antibodies.  
b. Monoclonal antibodies.  
c. Both are right.  
d. None of the above is correct.  
  
5- Blood donor is deferred if he gives a history of……  
a. Major surgery in the past 2 monthes.  
b. Receiving blood or blood components.  
c. Tattooing in the last month  
d. All of the above are correct.  
  
6- The accepted minimum hemoglobin concentration is…...  
a. 12.5 g/dl.  
b. 5 g/dl.  
c. 10 g/dl.  
d. 18 g/dl.  
  
7- Changes that take place in the RBCs are  
a. RBCs shape becomes spherical.  
b. Increased osmotic fragility.  
c. Loss of RBCs cell membrane lipids.  
d. All of the above are correct.  
  
8- Complete antibodies are capable of  
a. Agglutination  
b. Sensitization  
c. Neutralization  
d. None of the above  
  
9- Antibodies which produced without any antigenic stimulus known as  
a. Complete antibodies  
b. Natural antibodies  
c. Incomplete antibodies  
d. A&B  
  
10- Factors affecting antigen antibody binding are   
a. PH  
b. Temperature  
c. Incubation period  
d. All of the above are correct   
1. CPDA-1 , citrate phosphate dextrose adenine  
STORAGE PERIOD   
الاجابه DAYS 35   
  
2- 40 PRECENT W/V CONCENTRATION OF GLYCEROL IS KNOWN  
SOLUTION AS HIGH   
  
3- THE SELF LIFE OF DEGGLCEROLIZED BLOOD IS  
24 HOURS  
  
4- THE FRESH FROZEN PLASMA IS STORED AT   
  
30C FOR 1 YEAR  
  
5- KEEP THE BAG WITH RED CELLS AT   
  
4-6 C  
  
7- PATIENT WITH A ANTIBODIES IN HIS SERUM , HIS BLOOD GROUP IS   
BG A   
  
8- THE RED CELL OF PATIENT WITH NEITHER A NOR B ANTIGEN ON THE SURFACE , HIS BLOOD GROUP IS   
  
BG O  
  
9- DUFFY BLOOD GRUOP LIKE  
  
KIDD   
  
10- BLOOD GROUP CAN BE DONE BY   
  
SLIDE METHOD   
  
11- THE BLOOD DONOR MUST NOT LESS THAN   
  
18 YRARS  
  
12 - IN CROSS MATCHING WE USE   
  
ALBUMIN   
ANTIHUMAN GLOBULIN   
PAPAIN ENZYME   
ALL OF THE ABOVE  
  
13 THE TEMPERATURE OF THE BLOOD REFRIGERATOR IS  
  
2-6C  
  
14-THE RED CELL IN FROZEN STATE CAN BE STORED FOR YEARS BY ADDITION OF   
  
GLYCEROL   
  
15- PANEL TEST IS DONE TO KNOW   
  
ANTIBODIES ON THE SERUM  
  
16- LIFE SPAN OF RBCS   
  
120 DAYE  
  
  
16 - REPLACMENT OF PATIENTS TOTAL BLOOD VOLUME BY STORED BLOOD IN LESS THAN 24 HOURS   
  
MASSIVE TRANSFUSION  
  
17- FAILIR OF THE TWO CONSECUTIVE TRANSFUSION TO GIVE A CORRECTED INCRERPENT OF GRATER THAN 7500/MM ONE HR AFTER TRANSFUSION   
  
REFRACTORINESS  
  
18- IDEAL VOLUME OF FFP IS   
  
200-250ML  
  
19- DELAYED EFFECTS   
  
MALARIA  
  
20 - ABO ANTIBODIES ARE GENERALLY   
  
IgM  
  
21 ANTISERA A BLUE IN COLOR BECAUSE   
  
DYE METHYLINE BLUE  
  
22-SAMPLE REVERSE GROUPING   
  
PLASMA  
  
23 - IF THE RESULT OF FORWARD AND REVERSE GROUPING DO NOT CORRESPOND WITH EACH OTHER THECONDITION IS KNOWN  
  
ABO DISCREPANCIES   
  
24 - CRYOPRECIPITATE TRANSFUSIONS ( COMPONENT )  
  
FIBRINOGE   
FACTOR VIII  
PLASMA PROTEIN  
FACTOR XIII  
ALL OF THE ABOVE  
1. 25-  
THE COLOR OF ANTI-SERA B   
  
YELLOW  
  
26- THE COLOR OF ANTI-SERA A  
  
BLUE   
  
  
  
  
\*:** [**http://www.ckfu.org/vb/t276220.html#ixzz1jHp3rf6s**](http://www.ckfu.org/vb/t276220.html#ixzz1jHp3rf6s)