

National Board of Examinations

Question Paper Name :	DrNB Clinical Hematology Paper1
Subject Name :	DrNB Clinical Hematology Paper1
Creation Date :	2021-08-25 17:09:08
Duration :	180
Total Marks :	100
Display Marks:	No

DrNB Clinical Hematology Paper1

Group Number :	1
Group Id :	327187446
Group Maximum Duration :	0
Group Minimum Duration :	180
Show Attended Group? :	No
Edit Attended Group? :	No
Break time :	0
Group Marks :	100
Is this Group for Examiner? :	No

DrNB Clinical Hematology Paper1

Section Id :	327187449
Section Number :	1
Section type :	Offline
Mandatory or Optional :	Mandatory

Number of Questions :	10
Number of Questions to be attempted :	10
Section Marks :	100
Enable Mark as Answered Mark for Review and Clear Response :	Yes
Sub-Section Number :	1
Sub-Section Id :	327187453
Question Shuffling Allowed :	No

Question Number : 1 Question Id : 3271872981 Question Type : SUBJECTIVE

Correct Marks : 10

Diagnosis of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH).

- a) How do we screen for PNH, what are the limitations of the screening tests? [4]
- b) How do we measure very small clone size? [3]
- c) Which diseases are associated with PNH clones and its clinical significance? [3]

Question Number : 2 Question Id : 3271872982 Question Type : SUBJECTIVE

Correct Marks : 10

Case control studies:

- a) What are the guidelines for writing a case control study? [5]
- b) What are the best diseases/conditions for which a case control study is used? [3]
- c) What is the level of evidence for a case control study? [2]

Question Number : 3 Question Id : 3271872983 Question Type : SUBJECTIVE

Correct Marks : 10

Thymus and its role in immune regulation:

- a) Describe the mechanism of T cell proliferation process? [5]
- b) Expression patterns of peripheral naive and memory T cell? [3]
- c) What is the role of thymus in post-stem cell transplant setting? [2]

Question Number : 4 Question Id : 3271872984 Question Type : SUBJECTIVE

Correct Marks : 10

Pulmonary embolism:

- a) Discuss the clinical presentation and various clinical scores. [3]
- b) How to investigate a suspected patient? [3]
- c) How to treat a patient with acute pulmonary embolism? [4]

Question Number : 5 Question Id : 3271872985 Question Type : SUBJECTIVE

Correct Marks : 10

Role of bridging anti-coagulation:

- a) Describe indications where bridging anti-coagulation is needed? [3]
- b) Discuss pre and post-surgical management of a patient already on warfarin therapy? [4]
- c) What is the role of newer oral anticoagulants? [3]

Question Number : 6 Question Id : 3271872986 Question Type : SUBJECTIVE

Correct Marks : 10

Hemoglobin switch mechanism and its role in clinical practice:

- a) What is the physiological setting and mechanism of hemoglobin switching? [4]
- b) What are the genes that regulate this? [3]
- c) How is this used therapeutically? [3]

Question Number : 7 Question Id : 3271872987 Question Type : SUBJECTIVE

Correct Marks : 10

Immune thrombocytopenia (ITP):

- a) Describe the pathophysiology of ITP. [3]
- b) Is splenectomy a better option in Indian setting? [4]
- c) Describe secondary immune thrombocytopenia. [3]

Question Number : 8 Question Id : 3271872988 Question Type : SUBJECTIVE

Correct Marks : 10

Sickle cell crisis:

- a) Describe pathophysiology sickle cell crisis. [3]

b) Clinical presentation and management of various sickle cell crisis. [4]

c) Recent treatment options in sickle cell disease. [3]

Question Number : 9 Question Id : 3271872989 Question Type : SUBJECTIVE

Correct Marks : 10

Pyruvate kinase deficiency:

a) Differential diagnosis and clinical presentation. [4]

b) Management modalities. [3]

c) Mitapivat and its role. [3]

Question Number : 10 Question Id : 3271872990 Question Type : SUBJECTIVE

Correct Marks : 10

Assays for patients with bleeding disorders:

a) Chromogenic F VIII Assay. [4]

b) Advantages and disadvantages of one stage versus chromogenic assay for factor VIII. [3]

c) Thrombin generation assay. [3]