CONTINUING EDUCATION TEST

DIAGNOSTIC CONSIDERATIONS WITH INHERITED PLATELET DISORDER TESTING AND TOO MUCH A,—BUT DOES THE PATIENT REALLY HAVE BETA THALASSEmia Trait?  

February 2018  (This form may be photocopied. It is no longer valid for CEUs after August 31, 2018.)

TEST QUESTIONS

Circles must be filled in, or test will not be graded. Shade circles like this: ☒. Not like this: X.

1. Inherited platelet disorders (IPDs) can affect
   a. platelet function.
   b. platelet number.
   c. both a and b.
   d. neither a nor b.

2. Platelet disorders that present with clear syndromic associations and are severe are found in what population?
   a. newborn/early childhood
   b. teen years
   c. adulthood
   d. elderly

3. A suspected mild IPD can be difficult to diagnose and can result in inappropriate therapies.
   a. True
   b. False

4. What area of study is showing effective advances in diagnosing IPDs?
   a. immunoassays
   b. functional platelet studies
   c. genetic testing
   d. none of the above

5. Platelet function disorders are in severity and associated with platelet counts.
   a. severe; low
   b. mild; high
   c. variable; high
   d. variable; normal

6. What disorder is due to the lack of GPIb on the platelet surface and is usually an autosomal recessive trait?
   a. gray platelet syndrome
   b. Paris-Trousseau thrombocytopenia
   c. Bernard-Soulier syndrome
   d. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome

7. Glanzmann thrombasthenia is caused by an abnormality of which glycoprotein gene?
   a. IIb/IIa
   b. IIb/IIIa
   c. IIb/IIIa
   d. IIb/IIIa

8. Which laboratory test is highly specific in the diagnosis of Glanzmann thrombasthenia?
   a. platelet aggregation testing
   b. platelet morphology
   c. platelet count
   d. all of the above

9. Gray platelet syndrome is characterized by mild to moderate thrombocytopenia with markedly small platelets and mutations in
   a. RUNX1
   b. ANKRD26
   c. ET6
   d. all of the above

10. What is lacking in patients with gray platelet syndrome?
    a. dense granules
    b. lysosomes
    c. alpha granules
    d. all of the above

11. Molecular confirmation of this disorder is important, as the non-hematologic manifestations are part of some types and not others.
    a. Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome
    b. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
    c. gray platelet syndrome
    d. Jacobsen syndrome

12. It is important to genetically distinguish inherited platelet disorders from TTP, as a misdiagnosis can affect therapies and surveillance of medical complications.
    a. True
    b. False

13. Thrombocytopenia with large platelets is a result of which mutation?
    a. cytoskeletal protein MYH8
    b. cytoskeletal protein MYH9
    c. adhesion protein MYH9
    d. aggregation protein MYH9

14. What mutation(s) can lead to the development of myeloid neoplasms?
    a. RUNX1
    b. ANKRD26
    c. ET6
    d. all of the above

15. Which thrombocytopenia with small platelet size is almost always seen in males?
    a. Jacobson syndrome
    b. gray platelet syndrome
    c. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
    d. Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome

16. Gene-editing and gene-therapy technologies are promising future treatment options under current investigation.
    a. True
    b. False

17. In Case 1 in the article by Young and Burgess, what did the genetic testing reveal about the MCV of the patient?
    a. Testing showed inconclusive results of beta thalassemia.
    b. Testing revealed competition between beta thalassemia major and lamivudine therapy.
    c. Testing revealed competition between beta thalassemia trait and lamivudine therapy.
    d. none of the above

18. Thalassemias are becoming rare and are only found in certain parts of the world.
    a. True
    b. False

19. Beta thalassemias are caused by mutations in ________________, and alpha thalassemias are caused by mutations in ________________.
    a. beta globin gene locus on chromosome 11; alpha globin gene locus on chromosome 11
    b. beta globin gene locus on chromosome 16; alpha globin gene locus on chromosome 11
    c. beta globin gene locus on chromosome 16; alpha globin gene locus on chromosome 16
    d. none of the above

20. Genetic testing for thalassemias is most important for
    a. family planning.
    b. management of complications.
    c. treatment.
    d. none of the above

Tests can be taken online or by mail. Easy registration and payment options are available through NIU by following the links found at www.mlo-online.com/ce.

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P = Poor; E = Excellent

1. To what extent did the feature focus on clearly state the objectives?
   P  O  O  O  E

2. To what extent was the article well-organized and readable?
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3. How will you use the CE units?
   state license  employment  recertification  other

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