Cert Clin Haematology(SA) Paed

THE COLLEGES OF MEDICINE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Incorporated Association not for gain
Reg No 1955/000003/08

Subspecialty Examination for the Certificate in Clinical Haematology of the College of Paediatricians of South Africa

27 August 2015

Paper 1 (3 hours)

All questions are to be answered. Each question to be answered in a separate book (or books if more than one is required for the one answer).

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1 Chronic red cell transfusion programmes pose numerous challenges with severe clinical consequences. Identify these problems and discuss ways of overcoming them. [25]

2 Outline your approach to a paediatric patient with intra-cranial bleeding. How would a suspicion of child abuse alter your approach and management? [25]

3 A 7-year-old female is referred to you by a general practitioner. She had epistaxis which started 3 days ago and tiredness for 2 weeks. Examination showed pallor, tachycardia (150 beats/min), ecchymoses, petechiae, conjunctival haemorrhages and dried blood in the nostrils. The results he has obtained show: FBC: Hb 4.0g/dl; WCC 75 x 10^9/L; Platelets 10 x 10^9/L. The smear showed abnormal cells. INR: 1.5; aPTT: 60sec (control 30); D-Dimer: >10. Discuss your management of this patient. [25]

4 Classify haemolytic anaemias, outline the pathogenesis of haemolysis and discuss the laboratory diagnosis. [25]

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Paper 2 (3 hours)

All questions are to be answered. Each question to be answered in a separate book (or books if more than one is required for the one answer).

Write short notes on the following

1 Tumour lysis syndrome. [10]

2 Pulmonary hypertension in haemolytic anaemia. [10

3 The bleeding time versus the Platelet Function Analyser (PFA). [10]

4 The use of Flow cytometry in the diagnosis of primary immune deficiency. [10]

5 Quality control in the haematology laboratory. [10]

6 Palliative care for a patient with acute myeloid leukaemia after second relapse. [10]

7 Immune tolerance in a 2-year-old patient with haemophilia A developing inhibitors after 20 exposures. [10]

8 Indications for anti-coagulation in children. [10]

9 Anti-CD30 monoclonal antibodies in clinical practice. [10]

10 Haematological complications with trisomy 21 in neonates and young infants. [10]