[10]



b)

THE COLLEGES OF MEDICINE OF SOUTH AFRICA

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

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

2 March 2017

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). 1 Discuss the principles of maintenance therapy in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia. [10] 2 Discuss the role of Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scanning in the management of Hodgkin Lymphoma. [10] Discuss the role of genes other than the Fanconi anaemia (FANC) genes in the clinical course 3 of Fanconi anaemia patients. [10] 4 A mother with sickle cell disease is ten weeks pregnant and asks you to find out if the foetus will also have a haemoglobinopathy. Briefly describe the procedures and laboratory tests that are available to answer her question. [10] 5 Write short notes on CMV prophylaxis and treatment in the context of stem cell transplantation. [10] 6 Write short notes on Cyclic neutropenia. a) b) Severe Congenital neutropenia. [10] 7 Write short notes on the management of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting. [10] 8 A patient presents to you with a full blood count done elsewhere. The haemoglobin is reported to be 12.3 g/dL. Your local laboratory reports the haemoglobin to be 14.1 g/dL. Describe the measures a laboratory puts in place to ensure the quality of its results. [10] Briefly discuss the laboratory diagnosis of haemophagocytic lymphohisticcytosis. [10] 9 10 Briefly discuss the pathogenesis of HUS (Haemolytic Uremic Syndrome). a)

TTP (Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura).



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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). 1 Discuss in detail MRD determination in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia, and its utility in first remission, relapse and prior to transplant. [25] 2 Discuss the following with regard to inhibitors in patients with Haemophilia A: a) Characteristics of inhibitors [5] b) Risk factors for inhibitor development [5] c) Diagnosis of inhibitors [5] d) Management of patients with inhibitors [10] [25] 3 Describe the laboratory workup of a child that presents with a severe thrombocytopenia. [25] 4 Discuss the haematological manifestations of Down Syndrome. [25]