NR507 Week 2: Hematological Disorders

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✓ Your response is correct!

Anemia can be cause by impaired RBC production, excessive blood loss, and increased RBC production

Microcytic Anemias

Which of the following microcytic anemias is characterized by hyperchromic RBCs?

- B12 deficiency.
- Iron deficiency.
- Folate deficiency.
- ✖ Hereditary spherocytosis.

Which of the following is considered a microcytic anemia?

- Folate deficiency.
- Hereditary spherocytosis.
- B12 deficiency.
- Iron deficiency.

Which of the following is not a clinical characteristic of anemia?

- Pallor
- Bradycardia
- Fatigue
- Dyspnea

The terms normocytic, microcytic, and macrocytic characterizes red blood cells by their Size

Which of the following would normocytic-normochromic indicate?

- The cell is normal in size and normal in hemoglobin level
- The cell is normal in size, but low in hemoglobin level
- The cell is abnormal in shape, but normal in hemoglobin level
- The cell is abnormal in size and abnormal in hemoglobin level

Which of the following symptoms reflect decreased tissue oxygenation as an effect of anemia?

Symptoms of Decreased Tissue Oxygenation ⟷ Dizziness, dyspnea, & weakness

Which of the following is a type of macrocytic anemia?

- Thalassemia.
- Anemia of chronic disease.
- Vitamin B-12 deficiency.
- Iron-deficiency anemia.

Which of the following would indicate that the patient's iron stores are depleted?

- Ferritin level.
- Total iron binding
- capacity. Vitamin-B-12 level.
- Total RBC count.

The most common type of anemia is **Iron deficiency anemia**

Which of the following conditions could result in iron deficiency anemia?

- Reduced intake of Vitamin C.