

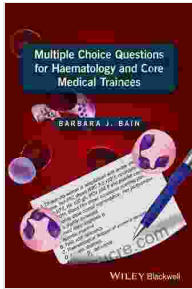
The Ultimate Guide to Multiple Choice Questions for Haematology and Core Medical Trainees

Multiple choice questions (MCQs) are a common way to test knowledge in haematology and core medical training. They can be used to assess a wide range of topics, from basic science to clinical practice. MCQs can be challenging, but they can also be a valuable learning tool. By understanding the principles of MCQ design and by practicing regularly, you can improve your ability to answer MCQs correctly.

There are a few general principles that you can keep in mind when approaching MCQs:

- **Read the question carefully.** Make sure that you understand what the question is asking.
- **Identify the key words.** The key words in the question will tell you what the question is about.
- **Consider the context.** The context of the question can provide important clues about the correct answer.
- **Eliminate the incorrect answers.** Start by eliminating the answers that you know are incorrect.
- **Guess if you have to.** If you are unsure about the correct answer, guess. You have a 25% chance of getting it right.

The following is a bank of practice MCQs with answers. These questions cover a range of topics in haematology and core medical training.



Multiple Choice Questions for Haematology and Core Medical Trainees by Barbara J. Bain

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 1193 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Print length : 206 pages
Lending : Enabled



Question 1

Which of the following is the most common type of anaemia?

(A) Iron deficiency anaemia (B) Megaloblastic anaemia (C) Aplastic anaemia (D) Haemolytic anaemia

Answer: A

Question 2

What is the normal range for haemoglobin in adult males?

(A) 12-15 g/dL (B) 14-18 g/dL (C) 16-20 g/dL (D) 18-22 g/dL

Answer: B

Question 3

Which of the following is a risk factor for deep venous thrombosis (DVT)?

(A) Age (B) Obesity (C) Pregnancy (D) All of the above

Answer: D

Question 4

What is the first-line treatment for acute myeloid leukaemia?

(A) Chemotherapy (B) Radiation therapy (C) Stem cell transplant (D) Surgery

Answer: A

Question 5

Which of the following is a common cause of thrombocytopenia?

(A) Immune thrombocytopenia (B) Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) (C) Splenomegaly (D) All of the above

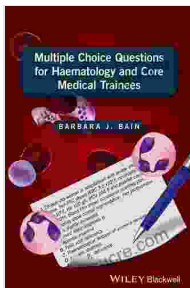
Answer: D

There are a few common pitfalls that you should be aware of when answering MCQs:

- **Don't guess too often.** If you are unsure about the correct answer, it is better to leave the question blank than to guess.

- **Don't be fooled by trick questions.** Some MCQs are designed to trick you. Be careful and read the question carefully before you answer it.
- **Don't spend too much time on one question.** If you are stuck on a question, move on to the next one. You can come back to it later if you have time.

MCQs can be a challenging but valuable learning tool. By understanding the principles of MCQ design and by practicing regularly, you can improve your ability to answer MCQs correctly. The bank of practice questions provided in this guide can help you to prepare for your exams and to assess your knowledge of haematology and core medical training.



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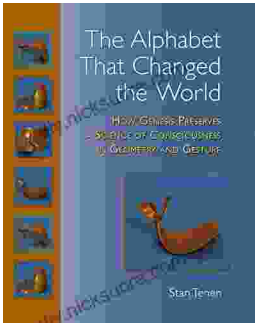
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