RBC -formation

1. Write short notes on: (i) Haemolytic anaemia(ii) Achlorhydria. (iii) Spectrin(iv)Interleukins and Colony stimulating factors (v) Regulation of Erythropoiesis (vi) Erythropoietin (vii) Haematinic principle (viii} Subacute combined degeneration of spinal cord (ix) Reticulocytic response (x) Erythroblastosis foetalis (xi) G6PD anaemia (xii) Osmotic fragility of RBCs

2. Give physiological basis of: (i) why anaemia can never be hyperchrornic? (ii} Anaemia in kidney or liver disease (iii) How a RSC without a nucleus can cany out its normal functions for 120 days?

3. Differentiate between: (i) Haemopoicsis and erythropoiesis (iii) lntravascular and extravascular erythropoiesis (ii) Red and yellow bone marrow (iv) Vitamin B12 and folic acid deficiency anaemia (v) Blood picture in vitamin B12 and iron-deficiency anaemia (vi) Polycythermia and polycythemia vera (vii} Nom1oblastic and mcgaloblastic bone marrow

4. Give the stages of erythopoiesis with characteristic features.

5 How erythropoietin is formed? Give its mode of action.

6. Give basis of morphological classification of anaemias with characteristic features.

7. What will happen (i) lf folic acid is given to pernicious anaemia patient? (ii) lf immature RBCs appear in peripheral blood

8. Give characteristic features including peripheral blood picture of: (i) Iron deficiency anaemia. (ii) Pernicious anaemia.