Test yourself in ITP

Amira A. Adly
Assistant professor of Pediatrics, Ain Shams University

Choose only one answer:

1. The pathogenesis of primary immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) involves:
   a- T cell dysfunction
   b- Complement abnormalities
   c- B cell dysfunction
   d- All of the above

2. All are true about acute ITP except:
   a- Recovery is the role
   b- It can follows MMR vaccination
   c- Both innate and adaptive immunity are involved in its pathogenesis
   d- Decreased cytokine levels especially IL-17

3. Autoimmune inflammatory syndrome induced by adjuvants is:
   a- Acute anaphylaxis after chemotherapy
   b- Acute ITP following antimicrobial
   c- Acute ITP following viral infection
   d- Acute ITP following vaccination

4. Role of T-cell in the pathogenesis of ITP involves all the following except:
   a- Increased Th2/Th1 ratio in both active and quiescent ITP
   b- T-cell release cytokines that interfere with megakaryocytes maturation
   c- T-cell release cytokines that interfere with platelet release
   d- Direct cytotoxic effect of T-cells leading to platelet lysis

5. All are false about Treg (T-regulatory cells) except:
   a- Induce proliferation of T cells
   b- Induce proliferation of B cells
   c- Both their number and function were increased in ITP
   d- They cause damping inappropriate immune activation and autoreactivity

6. Regarding the diagnosis of ITP all are true except:
   a- Platelet-associated autoantibodies are detected in 98% of patients
   b- Diagnosis is mainly dependent on clinical diagnosis
   c- The most commonly occurring autoantibodies in patients are directed against the platelet surface glycoprotein complexes
   d- Assays for antibodies targeting gpIIb–IIIa, gpIIb–IX, and gpIIa–IIIa are specific but have limited sensitivity

7. In the pathophysiology of ITP all are true except:
   a- There is both increased platelet destruction and impaired platelet production
   b- Platelet autoantibodies have an inhibitory effect on megakaryocytes
   c- Platelet autoantibodies inhibit proplatelet formation
   d- Circulating thrombopoietin levels are very low

8. Regarding T-cell dysfunction in ITP all are true except:
   a- There is T-cell tolerance failure
   b- Autoreactive T-cells mount an attack against self-antigens
   c- There is disturbance in peripheral tolerance mechanisms that suppress autoreactive T-cells
   d- Drug therapy induce T-cell function as azathioprine used as treatment for ITP

(Answers on page 81)