



1. What is the immediate precursor of red blood cells?
 - a) Eosinophils
 - b) Reticulocytes
 - c) Monocytes
 - d) Lymphocytes

2. Where is erythropoietin primarily produced in adults?
 - a) Liver
 - b) Spleen
 - c) Kidneys
 - d) Bone marrow

3. Which hormone stimulates erythropoiesis by accelerating mRNA synthesis?
 - a) Insulin
 - b) Thyroxin
 - c) Erythropoietin
 - d) Adrenaline

4. What is the primary source of dietary iron absorption?
 - a) Stomach
 - b) Small intestine
 - c) Large intestine
 - d) Liver

5. What is the primary function of vitamin B12 in erythropoiesis?
 - a) Formation of myoglobin
 - b) Synthesis of DNA
 - c) Formation of heme
 - d) Storage of iron



6. What condition results from vitamin B12 deficiency, leading to larger erythrocytes and neurological symptoms?
- Sickle cell anemia
 - Iron-deficiency anemia
 - Pernicious anemia
 - Aplastic anemia
7. Which hormone is a major regulator of intestinal iron absorption and release by macrophages?
- Insulin
 - Aldosterone
 - Hepcidin
 - Glucagon
8. What trace element is a cofactor for hemoglobin synthesis?
- Copper
 - Zinc
 - Selenium
 - Calcium
9. What is the term for the destruction of bone marrow, leading to a decrease in all types of blood cells?
- Hemolysis
 - Aplastic anemia
 - Thalassemia
 - Leukemia
10. In which part of the gastrointestinal tract is vitamin B12 primarily absorbed?
- Stomach
 - Duodenum
 - Jejunum



Quiz

Answers

Answers:

1. b) Reticulocytes
2. c) Kidneys
3. c) Erythropoietin
4. b) Small intestine
5. b) Synthesis of DNA
6. c) Pernicious anemia
7. c) Hepcidin
8. a) Copper
9. b) Aplastic anemia
10. d) Ileum

