



Credit for Learning

● TRANSPLANTATION ●

THE QUESTIONS

1. When azathioprine and allopurinol are used in combination, the manufacturers recommend:

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|--|---|---|
| a) An increase in the allopurinol dose by 25 per cent | T | F |
| b) An increase in the azathioprine dose by 25 per cent | T | F |
| c) Monitoring the full blood count each week until the patient is stable | T | F |
| d) Using only one third of the normal allopurinol dose | T | F |
| e) Reducing the azathioprine dose by 75 per cent | T | F |

2. Strategies used to reduce rates of early acute rejection in recipients include:

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|--|---|---|
| a) Mandatory human leukocyte antigen cross-matching for all organs | T | F |
| b) Administering intravenous basiliximab before grafting | T | F |
| c) Ciclosporin C ₂ level monitoring | T | F |
| d) Live grafting only to be considered between identical twins | T | F |
| e) Using higher doses of most drugs initially | T | F |

3. In considering immunosuppressants, trough blood level monitoring is used routinely for:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| a) Ciclosporin | T | F |
| b) Mycophenolate mofetil | T | F |
| c) Sirolimus | T | F |
| d) Basiliximab | T | F |
| e) Tacrolimus | T | F |

4. Suggested drug combinations to be given initially to transplant recipients include:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a) Basiliximab, prednisolone and tacrolimus | T | F |
| b) Dacluzimab, ciclosporin and tacrolimus | T | F |
| c) Mycophenolate, prednisolone and azathioprine | T | F |
| d) Basiliximab, prednisolone, mycophenolate and ciclosporin | T | F |
| e) Sirolimus, prednisolone and azathioprine | T | F |

Questions continue overleaf





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5. Side effects commonly associated with the IL-2 production inhibitors ciclosporin and tacrolimus are:

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|--------------------------------|---|---|
| a) Glucose intolerance | T | F |
| b) Nephrotoxicity | T | F |
| c) Neurotoxicity | T | F |
| d) Bronchial anastomosis | T | F |
| e) Hypertension | T | F |

6. Other drugs used in transplantation can cause side effects. For example:

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|--|---|---|
| a) Mycophenolate can cause hyperlipidaemia | T | F |
| b) Sirolimus can cause thrombocytopenia | T | F |
| c) Sirolimus can cause nephrotoxicity | T | F |
| d) Azathioprine can cause leucopenia | T | F |
| e) Mycophenolate can cause diarrhoea | T | F |

7. Kidneys from live donors:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a) Have generally been damaged by warm ischaemia | T | F |
| b) Have suffered only minimal cold ischaemia | T | F |
| c) Can be removed by “key hole” surgery | T | F |
| d) Are, in general, of better quality than cadaveric organs | T | F |
| e) Produce better results if tissue-typed | T | F |

8. “Controlled” non-heart beating donors are a potential source of:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| a) Hearts | T | F |
| b) Kidneys | T | F |
| c) Livers | T | F |
| d) Lungs | T | F |
| e) Pancreases | T | F |

9. “Uncontrolled” non-heart beating donors are a potential source of:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| a) Hearts | T | F |
| b) Kidneys | T | F |
| c) Livers | T | F |
| d) Lungs | T | F |
| e) Pancreases | T | F |

10. In trans-species transplantation:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a) Pigs and man have a concordant relationship | T | F |
| b) Chimpanzees and man have a discordant relationship | T | F |
| c) Complement is often activated in a concordant relationship | T | F |
| d) Complement is often activated in a discordant relationship | T | F |
| e) Activation of complement can lead to hyperacute rejection | T | F |