

QUESTION

1. A patient with a long history of alcohol abuse presents with a 2-week history of weight loss, anorexia, and weakness. Physical examination shows a thin, elderly man with a dry mucous membrane, tachycardia, and a positive Tinel's sign at the wrist. Laboratory studies show a hemoglobin of 10 g/dL, a hematocrit of 30%, and a mean corpuscular volume of 80 fL. The patient's serum ferritin is 100 ng/mL, and his serum iron is 50 µg/dL. The patient's serum transferrin saturation is 10%. The patient's serum ferritin is 100 ng/mL, and his serum iron is 50 µg/dL. The patient's serum transferrin saturation is 10%. The patient's serum ferritin is 100 ng/mL, and his serum iron is 50 µg/dL. The patient's serum transferrin saturation is 10%.

| Choice | Correct Answer | Explanation |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--|
| A. Iron deficiency anemia | Correct | The patient has iron deficiency anemia, which is characterized by a low hemoglobin, a low hematocrit, and a low mean corpuscular volume. The patient's serum ferritin is 100 ng/mL, and his serum iron is 50 µg/dL. The patient's serum transferrin saturation is 10%. |
| B. Vitamin B12 deficiency anemia | Incorrect | The patient does not have vitamin B12 deficiency anemia, which is characterized by a low hemoglobin, a low hematocrit, and a high mean corpuscular volume. The patient's mean corpuscular volume is 80 fL. |
| C. Folate deficiency anemia | Incorrect | The patient does not have folate deficiency anemia, which is characterized by a low hemoglobin, a low hematocrit, and a high mean corpuscular volume. The patient's mean corpuscular volume is 80 fL. |
| D. Hemolytic anemia | Incorrect | The patient does not have hemolytic anemia, which is characterized by a high hemoglobin, a high hematocrit, and a high mean corpuscular volume. The patient's hemoglobin is 10 g/dL, his hematocrit is 30%, and his mean corpuscular volume is 80 fL. |
| E. Sideroblastic anemia | Incorrect | The patient does not have sideroblastic anemia, which is characterized by a low hemoglobin, a low hematocrit, and a high mean corpuscular volume. The patient's mean corpuscular volume is 80 fL. |

2. A patient with a long history of alcohol abuse presents with a 2-week history of weight loss, anorexia, and weakness. Physical examination shows a thin, elderly man with a dry mucous membrane, tachycardia, and a positive Tinel's sign at the wrist. Laboratory studies show a hemoglobin of 10 g/dL, a hematocrit of 30%, and a mean corpuscular volume of 80 fL. The patient's serum ferritin is 100 ng/mL, and his serum iron is 50 µg/dL. The patient's serum transferrin saturation is 10%. The patient's serum ferritin is 100 ng/mL, and his serum iron is 50 µg/dL. The patient's serum transferrin saturation is 10%.

ANSWER



| Choice | Correct Answer | Explanation |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--|
| A. Iron deficiency anemia | Correct | The patient has iron deficiency anemia, which is characterized by a low hemoglobin, a low hematocrit, and a low mean corpuscular volume. The patient's serum ferritin is 100 ng/mL, and his serum iron is 50 µg/dL. The patient's serum transferrin saturation is 10%. |
| B. Vitamin B12 deficiency anemia | Incorrect | The patient does not have vitamin B12 deficiency anemia, which is characterized by a low hemoglobin, a low hematocrit, and a high mean corpuscular volume. The patient's mean corpuscular volume is 80 fL. |
| C. Folate deficiency anemia | Incorrect | The patient does not have folate deficiency anemia, which is characterized by a low hemoglobin, a low hematocrit, and a high mean corpuscular volume. The patient's mean corpuscular volume is 80 fL. |
| D. Hemolytic anemia | Incorrect | The patient does not have hemolytic anemia, which is characterized by a high hemoglobin, a high hematocrit, and a high mean corpuscular volume. The patient's hemoglobin is 10 g/dL, his hematocrit is 30%, and his mean corpuscular volume is 80 fL. |
| E. Sideroblastic anemia | Incorrect | The patient does not have sideroblastic anemia, which is characterized by a low hemoglobin, a low hematocrit, and a high mean corpuscular volume. The patient's mean corpuscular volume is 80 fL. |

3. A patient with a long history of alcohol abuse presents with a 2-week history of weight loss, anorexia, and weakness. Physical examination shows a thin, elderly man with a dry mucous membrane, tachycardia, and a positive Tinel's sign at the wrist. Laboratory studies show a hemoglobin of 10 g/dL, a hematocrit of 30%, and a mean corpuscular volume of 80 fL. The patient's serum ferritin is 100 ng/mL, and his serum iron is 50 µg/dL. The patient's serum transferrin saturation is 10%. The patient's serum ferritin is 100 ng/mL, and his serum iron is 50 µg/dL. The patient's serum transferrin saturation is 10%.