

Alterations of Leukocyte, Lymphoid, and Hemostatic Function

1. Describe terms and causes associated with high or low leukocyte counts: granulocytosis (neutrophilia), neutropenia, granulocytopenia, eosinophilia, eosinopenia, basophilia, basopenia, monocytosis, monocytopenia, lymphocytosis, and lymphocytopenia.
2. Describe the pathogenesis of infectious mononucleosis.
3. Classify, contrast, and describe the manifestations of leukemia: acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), acute myeloblastic leukemia (AML), chronic myelocytic leukemia (CML).
4. Describe the pathophysiology and manifestations of multiple myeloma.
5. Compare and contrast Hodgkin disease to non-Hodgkin lymphoma.
6. Describe the clinical manifestations of thrombocytopenia.
7. Describe the etiology of thrombocythemia.
8. Describe the potential causes of abnormal platelet function.
9. Identify the causes and clinical manifestations of coagulation disorders: hemophilia A (factor VIII), von Willebrand disease, vitamin K deficiency, and excessive utilization of clotting factors.
10. Describe the pathophysiology and manifestations of disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC).

Alteration of Hematologic Function in Children

1. Compare and contrast the two major causes of hemolytic disease of the newborn, ABO and Rh incompatibility.
2. Describe the inheritance pattern, disease process, and clinical manifestations of sickle cell disease.
3. Describe the inheritance pattern and clinical manifestations of the thalassemias.