REV-01
BMLT/78/39/44

2025/06

SET A

BACHELOR OF MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER
PATHOLOGY II
BMLT – 205

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

Objective

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: *1×20=20*

1. Which of the following is the normal range of MCV at birth
   a. 100-120 fL
   b. 31-37 pg
   c. 13-18 %
   d. 30-36 g/dL

2. What should be the minimum body weight for the donation of blood.
   a. 40 kg
   b. 45 kg
   c. 50 kg
   d. 55 kg

3. In urine sample, hematuria means presence of
   a. Sugar
   b. Protein
   c. Blood
   d. None of these

4. Which of the following is not a class of immunoglobulin
   a. IgA
   b. IgB
   c. IgD
   d. IgE

5. Buffy coat is comprised of
   a. Leukocytes
   b. Both of these
   c. Platelets
   d. None of these

6. Appearance of purple colour ring in Rothera's test indicates presence
   a. Glucose
   b. Acetone
   c. Albumin
   d. None of these

7. What is the normal colour of CSF
   a. White
   b. Deep yellow
   c. Straw
   d. Colourless

8. Black tarry stool due to
   a. Bleeding from upper GIT
   b. Ingestion of spinach
   c. Parasitic infection
   d. Constipation

9. Sinking of sulphur powder indicates presence of
   a. Bile salt
   b. Bile pigment
   c. Urobilinogen
   d. All of these

10. Fresh frozen plasma can be stored for
    a. 1 day
    b. 1 month
    c. 1 week
    d. 1 year

11. Which of the following is not considered while selecting a donor.
    a. Haemoglobin
    b. Weight
    c. Height
    d. Blood pressure

12. Urine infection is suspected, when appearance of urine is:
    a. Hazy
    b. Clear
    c. Red
    d. Dark yellow

13. Microscopic examination of stool is done by
    a. Saline mount
    b. Iodine mount
    c. Both of these
    d. None of these

14. Hemopneumothorax can be diagnosed by which sample
    a. Pericardial fluid
    b. Synovial fluid
    c. Pleural fluid
    d. None of these

15. Which of the following are present on the surface on the red blood cells.
    a. Antigens
    b. Antibodies
    c. Both of these
    d. None of these

16. Normal Urine output in healthy individual is
    a. 1500 ml per day
    b. More than 2000 ml per day
    c. Less than 500 ml per day
    d. None of the above

17. Reticulocyte count is low in which condition
    a. Erythroleukaemia
    b. Thalassaemia
    c. Myelosclerosis
    d. All of these

18. Clay colour stool due to
    a. Parasitic infection
    b. Obstructive Jaundice
    c. Constipation
    d. Diarrhea

19. Benedict test is example of
    a. Semi-quantitative method
    b. Semi-qualitative method
    c. Qualitative method
    d. Quantitative method

20. Oliguria refers to urine output
    a. Less than 500 ml/day
    b. Less than 50 ml/day
    c. More than 3 litre/day
    d. None of these

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Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Describe the physical criteria of selecting a donor. Describe briefly about adverse donor reaction and their management. 5+5=10

2. Explain briefly about Compatibility test. Write a short note on complete and incomplete antibodies. 5+5=10

3. Define hematocrit. Explain Wintrobe's tube method for packed cell volume. Explain briefly about reticulocyte count. 2+4+4 =10

4. Explain briefly about CSF examination. 10

5. Describe the microscope examination of urine. Discuss briefly about the Hay's test. 5+5=10

6. Discuss briefly about the physical examination of urine. Write the principle, procedure and interpretation of Benedict's test. 5+5=10

7. Describe the principle and procedure of Direct Coombs test. Write a short note on different the preservative solutions used in a blood bank. 7+3=10

8. Explain in detail the examination of stool.Discuss briefly about the analysis of pleural fluid. 5+5=10

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