

BACHELOR OF MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER
PATHOLOGY = I
BMLT - 205

(USE SEPARATE ANSWER SCRIPTS FOR OBJECTIVE & DESCRIPTIVE)

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 20 min.

[PART-A: Objective]

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. A usual compound microscope have
 - a. Mechanical
 - b. Optic
 - c. Electrical
 - d. All of the above
2. AB blood group persons can (Select the correct answer)
 - a. Donate to A group person
 - b. Receive blood from A, B, AB & O group persons
 - c. Donate to B group persons
 - d. Donate to O group persons
3. Lesishman stain is a member of :
 - a. Pap Stain
 - b. Romanowsky stains
 - c. H & E stain
 - d. Gram's stain
4. The number of nucleated cells in normal CSF is :
 - a. 0-10
 - b. 10-100
 - c. 0 - 4
 - d. 1000
5. The best urine sample is :
 - a. Mid-stream
 - b. End-stream
 - c. First stream
 - d. Non of the above
6. The normal colour of urine is :
 - a. Red
 - b. Straw coloured
 - c. Dark yellow
 - d. Brown
7. Heller test is done to detect :
 - a. Protein in urine
 - b. Bile in urine
 - c. Blood in urine
 - d. Ketone bodies
8. Fructose test is done in :
 - a. Sugar test in urine
 - b. Blood
 - c. Chemical test in Semen
 - d. None of the above
9. RBC is shaped as :
 - a. Bi-convex
 - b. Bi-concave
 - c. Binocular
 - d. Spherical
10. Specific gravity in urine is measured by
 - a. Albuminometer
 - b. Urinometer
 - c. Lactometer
 - d. Butyrometer

11. Positive Rothera's test in urine indicates presence of
 - a. Butane
 - b. Ketone bodies
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above
12. Fruity odour of urine is
 - a. Acidosis
 - b. Ketoacidosis
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above
13. A fixative prevents
 - a. Death
 - b. Autolysis
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above
14. Crystals in alkaline urine are
 - a. Uric acid
 - b. Calcium carbonate
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above
15. Moulding of solidified proteins in renal tubules is called
 - a. Sediment
 - b. None of all
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. Casts
16. Instrument used for cutting tissue section is
 - a. Knife
 - b. Microtome
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above
17. Normal specific gravity of urine is
 - a. 1.031- 1.030
 - b. 1.003- 1.031
 - c. 1.003 - 1.030
 - d. 1.003- 1.032
18. Test for glucosuria in urine is
 - a. Reagent strip test
 - b. Heller tests
 - c. Both a and d
 - d. Benedict test
19. Complete suppression of urine is
 - a. Polyuria
 - b. Anuria
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above
20. Centrifugation of anticoagulated blood results in :
 - a. Serum
 - b. Plasma
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above

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[Part-B : Descriptive]

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. a) Write a brief essay on ABO group system. 5+5=10
b) Describe in brief the Rh blood group system.
2. a) Define processing of tissue and write the steps of tissue processing. 5+5=10
b) Define fixative and write the name of some fixative.
3. a) Define semen analysis. Describe about importance of semen analysis. 5+5=10
b) Describe the laboratory procedure for semen analysis.
4. a) Describe briefly about routine urine examination. 5+5=10
b) Write a short note on examination for ketone in urine.
5. a) Give the composition of CSF.
b) Where is CSF formed and describe with a diagram it's circulation in nervous system. 5+5=10
6. Describe the chemical analysis of urine for Sugar, Protein and ketone bodies. 10
7. Describe histopathology and cytology. 10
8. a) Name different components of complete blood cell count (CBC). 5+5=10
b) Draw diagrams of each member of WBC.

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