

**BACHELOR OF MEDICAL LABORATORY
TECHNOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER
PATHOLOGY II
BMLT – 205 [REPEAT]
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(Objective)

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. 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
2. Occult blood test is done to detect
 - a. Hidden blood in urine
 - b. Hidden blood in stool
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. Bile salt in urine
3. Clay colour stool due to
 - a. Parasitic infection
 - b. Obstructive Jaundice
 - c. Constipation
 - d. Diarrhea
4. All are composition of stool except
 - a. Bile Pigment
 - b. Epithelial cell
 - c. Fat
 - d. Mucous
5. Antigen Present in 'O' blood group is/are
 - a. AB antigen
 - b. H antigen
 - c. Antigen is absent
 - d. A antigen
6. BOMBAY blood group means
 - a. Present of H antigen
 - b. Present of both AB antigen
 - c. Absent of H antigen
 - d. None of the above
7. Red blood cell indices MCH means
 - a. Average volume RBC
 - b. Average weight of Hb
 - c. Average concentration conc. of Hb
 - d. Weight of Hb
8. Write the value of MCV where PCV= 50%,RBC= 5.0 m/cu mm(ul)
 - a. 80 fl
 - b. 60 fl
 - c. 90 fl
 - d. 150 fl
9. Which of the following is not cause of red discoloration of urine
 - a. Dehydration
 - b. Hb
 - c. Blood
 - d. Beetroot

10. All are the composition of CSF except
 a. Protein
 b. Sugar
 c. Pus
 d. Urea
11. Pipette use for platelet count is
 a. WBC pipette
 b. RBC pipette
 c. Hb pipette
 d. Pasteur pipette
12. Buffy coat of PCV contains
 a. Water
 b. Nutrients
 c. WBC and Platelet
 d. Protein
13. Black tarry stool due to
 a. Bleeding from upper GIT
 b. Ingestion of spinach
 c. Parasitic infection
 d. Constipation
14. pH of the stool is
 a. Slightly alkaline
 b. Neutral
 c. Both a and b
 d. Slightly acidic
15. Crystals found in acidic urine are all of the following except:
 a. Calcium oxalate
 b. Uric acid
 c. Amorphous urates
 d. Sodium chloride
16. Best urine sample is :
 a. Early morning sample
 b. Midday sample
 c. Evening sample
 d. After dinner sample
17. Rothera's test is done in urine to detect :
 a. Sugar
 b. Albumin
 c. Ketone bodies
 d. Chloride
18. Hay's Sulphur test is done in urine to detect :
 a. Bile salt
 b. Bile pigment
 c. Bence Jones protein
 d. Urea
19. Esbach's test in urine is done for
 a. Qualitative estimation of protein
 b. Quantitative estimation of protein
 c. Qualitative estimation of glucose
 d. Quantitative estimation of glucose
20. Specific Gravity of urine is determined with :
 a. Albuminometer
 b. Thermometer
 c. Sphygmomanometer
 d. Urinometer

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

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|---|--------|
| 1. Describe the collection and process of Semen analysis | 3+7=10 |
| 2. a. Write short notes on Benzedine test. | 6+4=10 |
| b. Write the procedure of BJ protein test in urine. | |
| 3. a. Define PCV, MCV, MCH, and MCHC. | 7+3=10 |
| b. Mention the types stool along with clinical conditions. | |
| 4. a. Write a short note on PCV. | 5+5=10 |
| b. Write precautions of stool examination. | |
| 5. Describe microscopic examination of urine. | 10 |
| 6. a. Write the principle, procedure and interpretation of Benedict's test. | 7+3=10 |
| b. Describe the procedure of Rothera's test. | |
| 7. a. Describe normal findings in CSF | 5+5=10 |
| b. Describe the findings of CSF in pyogenic meningitis | |
| 8. Describe methods of collection of CSF | 10 |

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