

**BACHELOR OF MEDICAL LABORATORY
TECHNOLOGY
FOURTH SEMESTER
PATHOLOGY IV**

**BMLT – 405 [SPECIAL REPEAT]
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

[Objective]

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- FNAC is taken from
 - Lymph node
 - breast lump
 - Nodules
 - All options
- Fluid specimen is centrifuged and the smear is prepared from the
 - Bone marrow
 - Supernatant
 - Deposit
 - Mucosa
- Which of the specimen is taken from Gastrointestinal tract
 - Endoscopic brushing
 - Urinary sediments
 - Sputum
 - Bladder washing
- Which cell produce mucus to provide protection and minimize the friction in the tissue
 - Epithelial cells
 - Goblet cells
 - Cardiac cell
 - None of the above
- For fluid cytology, fluid has to be collected in
 - EDTA
 - Sodium citrate
 - Sodium fluoride
 - None of the above
- For research specimen -----fixative is used
 - 10%Formal saline
 - Chromic acid
 - Bovin's Fluid
 - Trichloroacetic acid
- 10%Formal saline is used for the following tissue
 - Central Nervous system
 - Post- Mortem tissue
 - Both a & b
 - None of the above
- Decomposition of tissue by the action of enzyme is called
 - Putrefaction
 - Autolysis
 - Both a & b
 - None
- The cell membrane is composed of
 - Protein
 - Lipid
 - Both a & b
 - None

10. Study of cell is known as
 - a. Histology
 - b. Cytology
 - c. Histopathology
 - d. Pathology
11. Necrosis is associated with
 - a. Disruption of cell membrane
 - b. Damage of cytoskeleton
 - c. Damage of DNA
 - d. All of the above
12. Which of the following two-word mean the same thing
 - a. Blood cancer-Leukemia
 - b. Pacemaker-Node
 - c. Osteoporosis-Liver damage
 - d. None of the above
13. Which of the following is endogenous pigment
 - a. Melanin
 - b. Hemosiderin
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None
14. Acetic acid destroys which component of cell
 - a. Mitochondria
 - b. Golgi apparatus
 - c. Lysosomes
 - d. All options
15. A simple fixative ethyl alcohol concentration is
 - a. 20-30%
 - b. 30-40%
 - c. 70-100%
 - d. None of the above
16. The Cardinal signs of Inflammation are all of the following except:
 - a. Calor
 - b. Dolor
 - c. Rubor
 - d. Furor
17. Frozen section is :
 - a. Rapid cytology
 - b. Frostbite
 - c. Rapid biopsy method
 - d. Cutting ice
18. Cryostat is a:
 - a. Instrument for frozen sectioning
 - b. Instrument for ordinary biopsy
 - c. Instrument for cytology
 - d. Blood counting machine
19. In biopsy processing, clearing is usually done with :
 - a. Alcohol
 - b. Xylene
 - c. Acetone
 - d. Benzene
20. Section cutting in biopsy is done with :
 - a. Cutting knife
 - b. Scissors
 - c. Microtome
 - d. Hacksaw

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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 method of Frozen section biopsy 10
2. Write a note on CSF its composition, clinical significance & Examination 10
3. What is mean by effusion & write the type of different effusion? What are the nuclear criteria of malignancy? 5+5=10
4. What is cytology, different types of cytology and role of diagnosis in the cytology. 10
5. What is inflammation and what are the causes of inflammation? Adenocarcinomas in Effusion. 2+3+5=10
6. Write a note on PAP's stain 10
7.
 - a. Describe Semen analysis 6+4=10
 - b. What is cryopreservation of semen
8.
 - a. Name the Acute inflammatory cells 5+5=10
 - b. Draw and label a neat diagram of an Eosinophil

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[3]