

**SET
A**

**BACHELOR OF MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER
PATHOLOGY II
BMLT – 205 [REPEAT]**

[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. 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. Erythrocyte
 - 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. pH means
 - a. Power of Hydrogen
 - b. Potential of Helium
 - c. Potential of Hydrogen
 - d. Percentage of Hydrogen
7. Which of the below is not cause cell injury
 - a. Thermal trauma
 - b. Psychogenic diseases
 - c. Chemical poison
 - d. None of the above
8. Benedict test is example of
 - a. Semi-quantitative method
 - b. Semi-qualitative
 - c. Qualitative method
 - d. Quantitative method
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. Which sign of inflammation was added later
 - a. Dolor
 - b. Functio laesa
 - c. Calor
 - d. Rubor
12. Irreversible cell injury is characterized by
 - a. Dispersion of ribosomes
 - b. Cell swelling
 - c. Cell membrane defects
 - d. Lysosomal rupture.
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. Which White blood cell has dark coloured granules in the cytoplasm :
 - a. Basophil
 - b. Eosinophil
 - c. Neutrophil
 - d. Monocyte
16. Casts found in urine are all of the following, except :
 - a. Hyaline cast
 - b. RBC cast
 - c. Granular cast
 - d. Iron cast
17. AB group RBC has :
 - a. No antigens
 - b. Both A and B antigens
 - c. Only A antigen
 - d. Only B antigen
18. Cells found in urine are all of the following, except :
 - a. Epithelial cells
 - b. RBC
 - c. WBC
 - d. Osteocyte
19. In normal CSF which of the following cells are present
 - a. Lymphocytes
 - b. Eosinophil
 - c. Neutrophil
 - d. Basophil
20. Urine infection is suspected, when appearance of urine is :
 - a. Hazy
 - b. Clear
 - c. Red
 - d. Dark yellow

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

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|---|--------|
| 1. a. Write Principle, Procedure interpretation of Rothera's test. | 7+3=10 |
| b. Mention the Chemical examination of urine. | |
| 2. a. Write notes on Benzidine test. | 6+4=10 |
| b. Write short notes on Fouchet's test. | |
| 3. a. Physical examination of urine. | 7+3=10 |
| b. Mention the types stool along with clinical conditions. | |
| 4. a. Define cell injury. | 8+2=10 |
| b. Write precautions of stool examination. | |
| 5. a. Discuss briefly about inflammation. | 7+3=10 |
| b. Types of urine sample | |
| 6. a. What are methods of determination of Specific Gravity of urine. | 4+6=10 |
| b. Describe any one of the methods | |
| 7. How will you test for bile salt in urine | 10 |
| 8. a. Name the tests for ketonuria | 5+5=10 |
| b. How is 24-hour urine sample is collected | |

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