This Question Paper consists of **29** questions and **4** printed pages.

Roll No. | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Code No.** **64/VOC/O**

Set - A

HAEMATOLOGY AND BLOOD BANK TECHNIQUES AND HISTOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY

Paper - I

(Theory)

(474/475)

Day and Date of Examination _____

Signature of Invigilators 1. _____

2. _____

General Instructions :

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1. Candidate must write his/her Roll Number on the first page of the Question Paper.

2. Please check the Question Paper to verify that the total pages and total number of questions contained in the question paper are the same as those printed on the top of the first page. Also check to see that the questions are in sequential order.

3. For the objective type of questions, you have to choose any one of the four alternatives given in the question, i.e., (A), (B), (C) or (D) and indicate your correct answer in the answer-book given to you.

4. Making any identification mark in the answer-book or writing Roll Number anywhere other than the specified places will lead to disqualification of the candidate.

5. Answers for all questions, including matching, true or false, fill in the blanks, etc., are to be given in the answer-book only.

6. Write your Question Paper Code No. **64/VOC/O**, Set **A** on the answer-book.

HAEMATOLOGY AND BLOOD BANK TECHNIQUES AND HISTOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY

Paper - I

(Theory)

(474/475)

Time allowed : ***3*** *Hours]* *[Total Marks :* ***75***

Note : *(i)* ***All*** *the questions are* ***compulsory****.*

(ii) Marks are indicated against each question.

Answer the following questions elaborately : *10×2=20*

1. What are the various components of blood ? Define haematopoiesis and explain about the steps involved in haematopoiesis.

2. Write in brief about the significance of museum. Explain about the basic museum techniques.

Write short notes on the following : *5×7=35*

3. ESR

4. Morphological classification of anemia

5. Chronic leukemia

6. Hematocrit

7. Antiglobulin test and its uses

8. PAP smear

9. Electron microscopy

Fill in the blanks. Write your answer in the answer-book : *1×5=5*

10. Hemolytic transfusion reaction can occur due to _____ .

11. Normal mechanism of red cell destruction is _____ .

12. Special stain used for demonstration of fat in tissue is _____ .

13. The cells that are increased in acute leukemia are _____ .

14. In macrocytic anemia, the MCV is _____ .

Choose the correct answer : *1×5=5*

15. Thalassaemia

(a) has structural abnormality of the globin chain

(b) is characterised by quantitaive defect in one or more of the globin chains

(c) is a bleeding disorder

(d) is a nutritional deficiency disorder

16. The PT test is used for testing

(a) Intrinsic pathway only

(b) Extrinsic pathway only

(c) Extrinsic and common pathway

(d) Intrinsic and common pathway

17. The preferred anticoagulant for collection of sample for coagulation studies is

(a) Fluoride

(b) EDTA

(c) Citrate

(d) None of the above

18. Most commonly collecteded blood for collection of blood sample is

(a) Venous blood

(b) Arterial blood

(c) Capillary blood

(d) None of the above

19. Antigen-antibody reaction may manifest as

(a) Agglutination

(b) Hemolysis

(c) Both the above

(d) None of the above

State whether the following statements are True or False (T/F) : *1×10=10*

20. Antibodies are immunoglobulins present in serum.

21. Neutrophils are increased in allergic reaction.

22. Reaction to blood transfusion can be delayed by more than 24 hours.

23. Thrombocytopenia can occur due to immune causes.

24. Peripheral blood smear does not provide any information about white blood cells.

25. EDTA anticoagulant is used for coagulation studies.

26. For blood group A patients, blood group O packed red cells can be given.

27. DU recipient is treated as Rh negative.

28. ESR is elevated in multiple myeloma.

29. Erythrocytes carry carbon dioxide to the tissues.