B.Sc. IN MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY (BMLT)

Term-End Examination December, 2015

BAHI-008: HISTOPATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY

Time: 3 hours

Maximun Marks: 70

Notes: (i) The question paper consist of Three Parts, Part A, B, C.

- (ii) Attempt any three questions from Part A.
- (iii) Attempt all the questions from Part B and C.

PART - A

Answer any three questions. Each carries 10 marks.

- Describe the preparation, steps and care to be taken in the use of Giemsa or May Grumwald Giemsa (MGG) stain in cytology.
- What is tissue fixation? Classify various fixatives used in the histopathology laboratory giving examples.
- 3. Define tissue processing. Describe the steps in 2+8 tissue processing in detail.
- Define decalcification and describe how it is done in the histopathology laboratory. List commonly used decalcifying agents.

PART - B

5.	Write (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	e short notes on any four of the following: H and E (Hematoxylin and Eosin) stain 5x4=20 Clearing of tissues Stain for AFB on tissues Glucose Tolerance Test (GTT) Frozen section
6.	Write (a) (b) (c)	Dehydrating agents Sharpening of a microtome knife Processing of fluids for cytology
		PART - C
7.	Indic	rate True (T) or False (F) for the following:
	(a)	EDTA and nitric acid are commonly used clearing agents.
	(b)	Rapid diagnosis can be made by frozen sections.
	(c)	Masson's trichrome stain demonstrates collagen fibrosis in the tissues.
	(d)	Cervical smears for cytological study are usually stained by H and E (Hematoxylin and Eosin) stain.
	(e)	Paraffin blocks are usually cooled on an ice tray before cutting.
8.	Fill	up the blanks: 5x1=5
	(a)	Paraffin and resins are used in tissue processing as media.
	(b)	good fixative of tissue for electron microscopy.
	(c)	Perl's Prussian Blue method is used to stain tissue to detect
	(d)	The instrument on which paraffin blocks are cut into sections is called a
	(e)	An example of an accreditation body for quality control in Indian laboratories is