

- Q.25 Describe Neubauer counting chamber in brief.  
 Q.26 Describe External Quality Control in Brief.  
 Q.27 Explain types Haemoglobin.  
 Q.28 Explain Accuracy and Precision in Quality assurance.  
 Q.29 Write the composition of Leishman stain.  
 Q.30 Write the procedure of thin blood film preparation.  
 Q.31 Describe degradation of Haemoglobin.  
 Q.32 Write the uses and composition of Hayem's fluid.  
 Q.33 Write the difference between RBC and WBC Pipette.  
 Q.34 Write the errors involved in Haemocytometry.  
 Q.35 Write the clinical significance of platelet count.

#### **SECTION-D**

- Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)
- Q.36 Describe Principle, procedure and clinical significance of Hb. Estimation by Sahli's method.  
 Q.37 Explain Principle and procedure of Automated cell counter (impedance Method).  
 Q.38 Explain WBC count with Principle procedure and clinical significance.

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#### **2nd Sem / DMLT Subject:- Haematology - II**

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

#### **SECTION-A**

**Note:** Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)

- Q.1 Protein and \_\_\_\_\_ are the main component of Hemoglobin.  
 a) Sodium. b) Iron.  
 c) Potassium. d) None of these
- Q.2 Haemoglobinometer is used for \_\_\_\_\_?  
 a) Hb. Estimation b) Cell count.  
 c) Pulse rate. d) None of these
- Q.3 Which cell helps in Blood clotting.  
 a) WBCs. b) Platelets.  
 c) RBCs. d) None of these
- Q.4 Which one is a connective Tissue.  
 a) Blood b) Urine  
 c) Muscle d) None of these
- Q.5 Normal range of WBCs.

- a) 15000-25000 cells/cumm.
  - b) 1000-5000 cells/cumm.
  - c) 4000-10000 cells/cumm.
  - d) None of these
- Q.6 Increase No. of Platelets is also known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Leukocytosis      b) Thrombocytosis
  - c) Erythrocytosis      d) None of these
- Q.7 Formation of RBC's is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Erythropoiesis      b) Leukopoiesis
  - c) Thrombopoiesis      d) None of these
- Q.8 Which diluting fluid is used to dilute the blood during WBC counting.
- a) Ammonium oxalate solution
  - b) Hayem's
  - c) Turk's
  - d) None of these
- Q.9 Which one is used for cell count?
- a) Centrifuge      b) coulter counter
  - c) Both A & B      d) None of these
- Q.10 Which Pipette is used for Platelets Count?
- a) WBC Pipette      b) RBC Pipette
  - c) Hb. Pipette.      d) None of these

## SECTION-B

**Note:** Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

- Q.11 Define Hemoglobinometry.
- Q.12 Define Lymphocytes.
- Q.13 Name any one condition in which WBC's count increases.
- Q.14 Expand DLC and TLC.
- Q.15 RBCs helps in (Respiration/Blood clotting)
- Q.16 Blood is a \_\_\_\_\_ Tissue.
- Q.17 \_\_\_\_\_ Diluting fluid are used for RBC's count.
- Q.18 Life span of WBC is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q.19 Which pipette contains a white glass bead into a bulb.
- Q.20 Normal %age of Lymphocytes.

## SECTION-C

**Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

- Q.21 Enlist the function of blood.
- Q.22 Write the procedure of counting of RBC.
- Q.23 Define DLC. Give the normal value and significance of DLC.
- Q.24 Write a short note on automation in hematology.