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Branch : DMLT

Subject : Histopathology and Cytology-II

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

Q.1 Autopsy is carried out to know:

- a) Cause of death
- b) Establishing final diagnosis
- c) Therapeutic response
- d) All of these

Q.2 FNAC is done mainly to

- a) Diagnose inflammation
- b) Diagnose malignancy
- c) Both of these
- d) None

Q.3 PAP stain is done for

- a) Cervical fluid b) Vaginal fluid
- c) CSF d) All of these

Q.4 An abnormal cell growth that are non cancerous are

- a) Benign b) Malignant
- c) Normal d) None of these

Q.5 Kaiserling Mounting Fluid 111 used as mounting medium is made of

- a) Formalin + Potassium acetate
- b) Formalin + ethyl alcohol
- c) Glycerine + Sod acetate + Formalin
- d) None of these

Q.6 The advantages of using cryostat are:-

- a) Section cut are thin
- b) Better temperature control
- c) Portable equipment
- d) All of these

Q.7 Perl's Prussian blue staining is done for

- a) Fats b) Haemoglobin
- c) Heamosiderin d) Both A & C

Q.8 ZN stain is used for detection of

- a) AFB b) Leprae
- c) Both A and B d) None of these

Q.9 The election microscope has the advantages

- a) It has high resolving power
- b) Provides 3 D images
- c) Both A & B d) None of these

Q.10 Oil Red stain is used for

- a) Fat b) Bone
- c) Cartilage d) None of these

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SECTION-B

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

- Q.11 PAS stands for _____.
- Q.12 Cryostat cuts the section at _____ degree centigrade.
- Q.13 Removal of calcium from the bone is called _____.
- Q.14 Cytology is the study of _____.
- Q.15 Removal of tissue from the living body is called _____.
- Q.16 In freezing microtomy _____ gas is used to freeze the tissue.
- Q.17 FNAC stands for _____.
- Q.18 Postmortem is carried out on _____ person.
- Q.19 _____ acid is stronger than nitric acid.
- Q.20 AFB stands for _____.

SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 Write a short note on freezing microtomy.
- Q.22 Write the principle and procedure of PAS.
- Q.23 What is the principle of Light Microscope? Name the parts of microscope.
- Q.24 What is Decalcification? Name three decalcifying agents.

- Q.25 How is a malignant cell different from normal cell?
- Q.26 What are barr bodies? Explain briefly.
- Q.27 What are mounting solutions. Name the mounting solutions used in museum techniques.
- Q.28 Write a short note on “Automation in Cytology”.
- Q.29 Write the principle and procedure of PAP stain
- Q.30 Explain the principle of Fluorescence Microscope.
- Q.31 Write a short note on use of Automatic Tissue processor.
- Q.32 Explain the procedure of sample collection for sex chromatin.
- Q.33 Describe cleaning and care of compound microscope.
- Q.34 Describe the principle of Gram and Zn staining.
- Q.35 Write a note on barr body staining.

SECTION-D

Note : Long Answer type question. Attempt any two questions. (2x10=20)

- Q.36 Write the principle, uses and name the stains used for FNAC.
- Q.37 Draw well labelled diagram of Microscope. Describe the principle and uses of Phase contrast Microscope.
- Q.38 Explain the working and care of cryostat.