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3rd Sem/MLT

Subject:- Histopathology & Cytology I

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 What is the first step in tissue processing in histopathology?
- a) Embedding b) Fixation
c) Sectioning d) Staining
- Q.2 The most commonly used routine fixative in histopathology is:
- a) Ethanol b) Glutaraldehyde
c) 10% Formalin d) Osmium tetroxide
- Q.3 Embedding of tissue is usually done in:
- a) Paraffin wax b) Gelatin
c) Resin d) Alcohol
- Q.4 Fixatives prevents the cell from
- a) Autolysis b) Putrefaction
c) Both A&B d) None

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- Q.5 Which stain is most commonly used in routine histology?
- a) PAS b) Masson's trichrome
c) Hematoxylin and Eosin (H&E)
d) Ziehl-Neelsen
- Q.6 The tissue taken for diagnosis from the dead body is?
- a) Biopsy b) Autopsy
c) Tissue d) All of the above
- Q.7 Stopping is done on
- a) Leather belt b) Belgian Black Stone
c) Paper d) None
- Q.8 What is the role of hematoxylin in H&E staining?
- a) Stains cytoplasm pink
b) Stains collagen blue
c) Stains nuclei blue
d) Stains RBCs orange
- Q.9 _____ is used as a mordant in hematoxyline stain.
- a) Hematoxyline b) Eosin
c) Alum d) None
- Q.10 Dehydration in tissue processing is commonly carried out using:
- a) Xylene b) Formalin
c) Alcohol d) Water

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SECTION-B

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

- Q.11 The dehydrating agent most often used in tissue processing is _____.
- Q.12 What is Putrefaction?
- Q.13 Why is Autolysis important?
- Q.14 _____ is used for clearing tissues during processing.
- Q.15 What are fixatives?
- Q.16 Why labeling is important?
- Q.17 L mould stands for _____
- Q.18 _____ is required for section cutting.
- Q.19 Alcohol is a fixative and dehydrating agent.- True/False
- Q.20 Expand DPX.

SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 Differentiate between rough and fine cutting of tissue sections.
- Q.22 Write a short note on Automation.
- Q.23 Enumerate the uses of DPX.
- Q.24 Give the properties of ideal mounting media.
- Q.25 Write a note on teased preparations.

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- Q.26 List the steps involved in paraffin tissue processing.
- Q.27 Write about Progressive staining?
- Q.28 Write any three uses of hispathology in clinical diagnosis.
- Q.29 Write about the preparation of cervical smears.
- Q.30 Give the role of mordents in staining.
- Q.31 Define embedding. What material is commonly used for embedding tissues?
- Q.32 Give the properties of ideal fixatives?
- Q.33 Explain the role of cytotechnician in cytology.
- Q.34 Explain the processes of sharpening of knives with diagram.
- Q.35 What are the different functions of cells?

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)

- Q.36 Write down the principal and procedure of H & E staining method?
- Q.37 Explain the principal and working of Laminar Air Flow chamber with diagram?
- Q.38 What is microtome? Explain the various type of microtome?

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