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Roll No.

3rd Sem / DMLT

Subject:- Haematology - III / Clinical Haematology-III

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 Color of plasma in jaundice
a) Yellow b) Green
c) Pink d) Orange
- Q.2 In macrocyte Hyper chromic the size and concentration of RBC
a) Decreases b) Normal
c) Increases d) None of these
- Q.3 What is the normal value of MCH ?
a) 27-31 Picogram b) 47-61 Picogram
c) 12-21 Picogram d) None of these
- Q.4 Aggregated mass of erythrocytes is called _____.
a) Stacking b) Rouleaux
c) Shaking d) None of these
- Q.5 Decrease number in white blood cell count is called _____.
a) Leucocytopenia b) Thromocytopenia
c) Leucocytosis d) None of these

- Q.6 Anaemia due to shrinkage of bone marrow is known as
a) Microcytic Anaemia
b) Aplastic Anaemia
c) Haemolytic Anaemia
d) None of these
- Q.7 Which Anaemia occurs due to deficiency of vitamin B-12 .
a) Haemolytic Anaemia
b) Megaloblastic Anaemia
c) Aplastic Anaemia
d) None of these
- Q.8 Movement of solvent from dilute solution to concentrated solution through semipermeable membrane is called
a) Hemolysis b) Thrombosis
c) Osmosis d) None of these
- Q.9 Which stain is used for Reticulocyte count ?
a) New methylene blue
b) Brilliant cresyl blue
c) Both A & B
d) None of these
- Q.10 Osmotic fragility test is performed to diagnose
a) Thalassemia
b) Hereditary spherocytosis
c) Both A & B
d) None of these

SECTION-B

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

- Q.11 Which cell helps in respiration process?
- Q.12 In macrocytic anaemia RBC having larger size than normal RBC. (True / False)
- Q.13 Reticulocytes are immature red blood cells. (True / False)
- Q.14 Define /haemolytic anaemia.
- Q.15 Define Haematocrit.
- Q.16 Expand MCV & MCH
- Q.17 Write the normal value of ESR in male and female.
- Q.18 Which two methods used for PCV estimation?
- Q.19 Haemorrhagic anaemia is due to excessive blood loss. (True / False)
- Q.20 Define red cell fragility?

SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 Explain the lab diagnosis of Iron Deficiency anaemia.
- Q.22 Describe merits and demerits of ESR estimation.
- Q.23 Describe clinical significance of ESR estimation.
- Q.24 Define MCH in detail and also give its reference range and interpretation
- Q.25 Explain Haemolytic anaemia in brief.
- Q.26 Write the clinical significance of Reticulocyte count.

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- Q.27 Draw & Write the difference between westergreen & wintrobe tube.
- Q.28 Describe classification of anaemia in brief.
- Q.29 Write the procedure of ESR estimation by Westergreen method?
- Q.30 Describe Red cell indices in brief.
- Q.31 Write the variation in Physiological value of D.L.C.
- Q.32 Define symptoms and causes of anaemia?
- Q.33 Write the procedure of PCV estimation by Macrohaematocrit Method.
- Q.34 Write the difference between ESR & PCV.
- Q.35 Describe principle of red cell fragility test.

SECTION-D

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

- Q.36 Give the principle, procedure & clinical significance of ESR by wintrobe method.
- Q.37 Explain classification & Lab Diagnosis of anaemia in detail.
- Q.38 Explain Principal, Procedure and clinical significance of Red cell fragility test.

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