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3rd Sem / Branch : DMLT
Sub.: Haematology - III/Clinical Haematology-III

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 Colour of Plasma in Haemolysis _____
a) Yellow b) Green
c) Pink d) Orange
- Q.2 In Microcyte Hypochromic the size and concentration of RBC _____
a) Decreases b) Normal
c) Increases d) None of these
- Q.3 What is the normal value of MCV?
a) 80-100 femtoliters b) 6-80 femtoliters
c) 100-140 femtoliters d) None of these
- Q.4 Reticulocytes are _____ red blood cells.
a) Mature b) Immature
c) Hypochromic d) None of these
- Q.5 Decrease number in Red Blood Cell count is called _____.
a) Erythrocytopenia
b) Thromocytopenia
c) Leucocytopenia
d) None of these

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- Q.6 Anaemia due to destruction of RBC is known as _____
a) Microcytic Anaemia
b) Aplastic Anaemia
c) Haemolytic Anaemia
d) None of these
- Q.7 Megaloblastic Anaemia occurs due to deficiency of _____
a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin A
c) Vitamin B-12 d) None of these
- Q.8 Solution having solute concentration more than solute concentration of RBC's cytoplasm is called _____.
a) Hypertonic solution b) Hypotonic solution
c) Isotonic solution d) None of these
- Q.9 Brilliant cresyl blue is used for _____ count?
a) WBC b) Reticulocyte
c) Both A & B d) None of these
- Q.10 Which test is performed to diagnose Haemolytic anaemia?
a) Red Cell Fragility test
b) Hess Test
c) LE cell test
d) None of these

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SECTION-B

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

- Q.11 Write the normal value of MCH?
- Q.12 Platelets decrease in thrombocytopenia. (True/False)
- Q.13 Define Osmosis.
- Q.14 Define PERNICIOUS anaemia.
- Q.15 Define PCV.
- Q.16 Expand MCV & MCHC.
- Q.17 Write the normal value of PCV in Male and Female.
- Q.18 Which two methods used for ESR estimation?
- Q.19 Define sickle cell anaemia.
- Q.20 Which anticoagulants used for ESR estimation?

SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 Explain the lab diagnosis of Megaloblastic anaemia.
- Q.22 Write the different factors involved in ESR estimation.
- Q.23 Describe clinical significance of MCV & MCH.
- Q.24 Define MCHC in detail and also give its reference range and interpretation.
- Q.25 Write the different causes of Haemolytic anaemia.
- Q.26 Describe supravital stain in brief.
- Q.27 Explain westergreen & wintrobe tube with their uses.

- .28 Describe morphological classification of anaemia in brief.
- Q.29 Write the procedure of ESR estimation by Wintrobe method?
- Q.30 Define Red cell indices and write their reference values.
- Q.31 Write the variation in Physiological value of Haemoglobin and platelets.
- Q.32 Describe Aplastic anaemia in brief.
- Q.33 Write the procedure of PCV estimation by Microhaematocrit Method.
- Q.34 Write any five symptoms of Anaemia.
- Q.35 Describe Mechanical erythrocyte Fragility in brief.

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 Westergreen method.
- Q.37 Define Anaemia and Explain their classification in detail.
- Q.38 Explain Principal procedure and clinical significance of Reticulocyte count.