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**3rd Sem / Branch : 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** Expand MCH.

- a) Mean Column Haemoglobin
- b) Most Corpuscular Haemoglobin
- c) Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin
- d) Mean Column Haematology

**Q.2** The unit of MCH is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Femtolitre
- b) Picogram
- c) Gram
- d) Deciliter

**Q.3** Expand PCV

- a) Primary cell volume
- b) Packed cell volume
- c) Pale cell volume
- d) None of these

**Q.4** What is the normal value of MCHC?

- a) 32-36 gms/decilitre
- b) 52-62 gms/decilitre
- c) 20-26 gms
- d) None of these

**Q.5** Increase number in leucocyte count is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Leucopenia
- b) Thromocytopenia
- c) Leucocytosis
- d) Erythrocyte

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**Q.6** Haemorrhagic anaemia occurs due to excessive \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Cells
- b) Blood loss
- c) Oedema
- d) Production

**Q.7** Expand AIHA

- a) Auto Immune Haemoglobin Anaemia
- b) Acquired Immune Haemolytic Anaemia
- c) Auto Immune Haemolytic Anaemia
- d) Asian Immune Haemolytic Anaemia

**Q.8** Microcytic anaemia occurs due to deficiency of blood \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Iron
- b) Glucose
- c) Sodium
- d) Cells

**Q.9** Sickle cell anaemia is due to.....disorder

- a) Hb-S
- b) Hb-C
- c) Hb-M
- d) All of these

**Q.10** Expand TLC

- a) Total liquid count
- b) Total leucocytes Count
- c) Total leucocytes Center
- d) Total laser Count

### **SECTION-B**

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

**Q.11** Normal value of WBC count in human blood is \_\_\_\_\_.

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- Q.12 In macrocytes anaemia RBC having larger size than normal RBC. (True/False)
- Q.13 Reticulocytes are immature red blood cells. (True/False)
- Q.14 Which ESR tube are also used in PCV?
- Q.15 Which cells are present in buffy coat?
- Q.16 Define ESR?
- Q.17 Normal value of haemoglobin in adult male is \_\_\_\_\_ than adult female.
- Q.18 Which ESR tube open at both ends.
- Q.19 Erythrocytes are formed in bone marrow by a process is called.....
- Q.20 Define Hypertonic solutions.

### 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 Explain the different factors involved in ESR.
- Q.24 Define MCHC in detail and also give its reference range and interpretation.
- Q.25 Write the variation in Physiological value of Haemoglobin.
- Q.26 Write the clinical significance of PCV estimation.
- Q.27 Explain mechanical erythrocyte fragility in brief.
- Q.28 Write a short note on supra-vital stain.

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- Q.29 Write the clinical significance of red cell fragility test.
- Q.30 Write the procedure of ESR by Wintrobe method.
- Q.31 Describe the causes of Haemolytic Anaemia.
- Q.32 Write a short note on sickle cell anaemia.
- Q.33 Write the principle of Red cell fragility test.
- Q.34 Write the clinical significance of ESR.
- Q.35 Describe MCV in Detail.

### 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 PCV by Macrohaematocrit method.
- Q.37 Explain classification of anaemia in detail.
- Q.38 Explain Reticulocyte count in Detail.

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