

- Q.31 What are mounting solutions. Explain the mounting solutions used in museum techniques.
- Q.32 Give the advantages of cryostat.
- Q.33 Give a brief note on Masson's trichrome stain.
- Q.34 Describe the principle of gram staining.
- Q.35 Describe the cleaning and care of compound microscope.

#### Section-D

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

- Q.36 Explain the principle, reagent, technique and interpretation of PAP staining.
- Q.37 Give in detail about automaton in histopathology.
- Q.38 Write a detailed account of different fixative and mountants used in museum technology.

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### 4th Sem. / DMLT Subject : Histopathology & Cytology-II

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 100

#### SECTION-A

**Note: Multiple type Questions. All Questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)**

- Q.1 Alum in H & E staining act as
- a) Oxidizing agent      b) Mordant
  - c) Blueing                d) None
- Q.2 Autopsy is carried out to know:
- a) Cause of death
  - b) Establishing final diagnosis
  - c) Therapeutic response
  - d) All of these
- Q.3 FNAC is done mainly to :
- a) Diagnose inflammation
  - b) Diagnose malignancy
  - c) Both of these
  - d) None

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- Q.4 Most commonly used decalcifying fluid is :-  
 a) 10% nitric acid      b) Formic acid  
 c) EDTA      d) Ethanal
- Q.5 In Freezing microtome which gas is used-  
 a) Oxygen      b) Carbon dioxide  
 c) Lithium      d) Hydrogen
- Q.6 Clearing fluid makes the tissue:  
 a) Hard      b) Soft  
 c) Turbid      d) transparent
- Q.7 Which is commonly used mounting media:  
 a) Canada balsam      b) Nitro cellulose  
 c) Paraffin wax      d) Gelatin
- Q.8 PAP staining is done for :  
 a) Cervical fluid      b) Vaginal fluid  
 c) CSF      d) All of these
- Q.9 Abnormal cell growth that are non cancerous are :  
 a) Benign      b) Normal  
 c) Malignant      d) None of these
- Q.10 Fixative prevents the cell from :-  
 a) Autolyses      b) Putrefaction  
 c) Both A & B      d) None

#### Section-B

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

- Q.11 Define cytology.

- Q.12 What is full form of MGG.
- Q.13 Increase in temperature will \_\_\_\_\_ the decalcification.
- Q.14 Postmortem is carried out on \_\_\_\_\_ person.
- Q.15 AFB stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q.16 Full form of HCG is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q.17 What is museum technique.
- Q.18 Which gas is used in cryostat.
- Q.19 Oil red "O" is used for \_\_\_\_\_ staining".
- Q.20 Full form of FNAC.

#### Section-C

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

- Q.21 Write down various method of smear preparation.
- Q.22 Write down composition of Kaiserling solution II.
- Q.23 Write down principal and procedure of PAS staining.
- Q.24 What is de-calcification. Explain 3 decalcifying agent.
- Q.25 Draw a well labelled diagram of microscope.
- Q.26 Differentiate between benign and malignant cells.
- Q.27 Enlist the equipments used to carry out the Autopsy.
- Q.28 Write a short note on automation in histology.
- Q.29 Write a short note on aspiration cytology.
- Q.30 Write a note on barr body staining.