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**4th Sem.**

**Branch : DMLT**

**Sub.: Histopathology & Cytology-II**

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 100

**SECTION-A**

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

Q.1 Hematoxylin stains which part of the cell

- a) Nuclear part                      b) Cytoplasmic part
- c) Both A & B                      d) Mitochondria

Q.2 The tissue taken for diagnosis from the living body is –

- a) Biopsy                              b) Autopsy
- c) Examination                      d) Tissue preparation

Q.3 Which is used as mordant in H & E staining.

- a) Eosin                              b) Alum
- c) Hematoxyline                      d) None

Q.4 Which is used as counter stain in PAS staining method.

- a) Periodic acid                      b) HCL
- c) Schiff reagent                      d) Alcohol

Q.5 After section cutting knife should be:-

- a) Dried                              b) Oiled
- c) Both A & B                      d) None

Q.6 \_\_\_ is used as a cooling agent in freezing microtome.

- a) Oxygen                              b) Carbon monoxide
- c) CO<sub>2</sub>                              d) Liquid ammonia

Q.7 ZN stain is used for detection of:-

- a) AFB                              b) Leprae
- c) Both A & B                      d) None of these

Q.8 Electron microscope has the advantage.

- a) It has high resolving power
- b) Provides 3D image
- c) Micro anatomical structure study
- d) All of these

Q.9 Oil red "O" stain is used for :-

- a) Fat                              b) Cartilage
- c) Bone                              d) None of these

Q.10 FNAC is taken from :-

- a) Lymphoid node                      b) Breast
- c) Lump nodules                      d) All option

### SECTION-B

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

- Q.11 Name any one micro anatomical fixative.
- Q.12 What are mordants.
- Q.13 Define embedding.
- Q.14 Give the name of the dehydrating agent in staining process.
- Q.15 Define cytology.
- Q.16 What is fluorescent microscopy.
- Q.17 Write the names of decalcifying agents.
- Q.18 Explain honing.
- Q.19 What is the temperature of cryostat.
- Q.20 Name two fixative used in histopathology lab.

### SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 Explain the procedure and results of AFB staining.
- Q.22 Explain working of automatic knife sharpener.
- Q.23 Write down preparation of vaginal smear preparation.
- Q.24 Write the use of hormonal assessment. (Pregnancy test).

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- Q.25 What is the importance of FNAC diagnostic procedure.
- Q.26 Write about the handling of fresh histological tissue.
- Q.27 What are essential characteristics of the malignant cell.
- Q.28 How embedding of tissue is done.
- Q.29 Mention different application of exfoliative cytology.
- Q.30 Describe various procedures for fixation of smear.
- Q.31 What are museum specimen describe its utility.
- Q.32 Write the working of automatic tissue processor.
- Q.33 What are different solutions required for papinocola staining method.
- Q.34 Write a short note on MGG staining.
- Q.35 What are characteristics of a good mountant.

### SECTION-D

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

- Q.36 Explain all the steps performed during a histological examination of a tissue sample.
- Q.37 Differentiate between malignant cell and normal cell.
- Q.38 Explain the principle, techniques & interpretation of result of H & E staining.

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