

- Q.25 Describe Neubauer counting chamber in brief.
- Q.26 Describe External Quality Control in Brief.
- Q.27 Explain types Haemoglobin.
- Q.28 Explain Accuracy and Precision in Quality assurance.
- Q.29 Write the composition of Leishman stain.
- Q.30 Write the procedure of thin blood film preparation.
- Q.31 Describe degradation of Haemoglobin.
- Q.32 Write the uses and composition of Hayem's fluid.
- Q.33 Write the difference between RBC and WBC Pipette.
- Q.34 Write the errors involved in Haemocytometry.
- Q.35 Write the clinical significance of platelet count.

SECTION-D

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

- Q.36 Describe Principle, procedure and clinical significance of Hb. Estimation by Sahli's method.
- Q.37 Explain Principle and procedure of Automated cell counter (impedance Method).
- Q.38 Explain WBC count with Principle procedure and clinical significance.

No. of Printed Pages : 4

121924/31924

Roll No.

2nd Sem / DMLT Subject:- Haematology - II

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 Protein and _____ are the main component of Hemoglobin.
- a) Sodium. b) Iron.
- c) Potassium. d) None of these
- Q.2 Haemoglobinometer is used for _____?
- a) Hb. Estimation b) Cell count.
- c) Pulse rate. d) None of these
- Q.3 Which cell helps in Blood clotting.
- a) WBCs. b) Platelets.
- c) RBCs. d) None of these
- Q.4 Which one is a connective Tissue.
- a) Blood b) Urine
- c) Muscle d) None of these
- Q.5 Normal range of WBCs.

- a) 15000-25000 cells/cumm.
- b) 1000-5000 cells/cumm.
- c) 4000-10000 cells/cumm.
- d) None of these

Q.6 Increase No. of Platelets is also known as _____

- a) Leukocytosis b) Thrombocytosis
- c) Erythrocytosis d) None of these

Q.7 Formation of RBC's is known as _____

- a) Erythropoiesis b) Leukopoiesis
- c) Thrombopoiesis d) None of these

Q.8 Which diluting fluid is used to dilute the blood during WBC counting.

- a) Ammonium oxalate solution
- b) Hayem's
- c) Turk's
- d) None of these

Q.9 Which one is used for cell count?

- a) Centrifuge b) coulter counter
- c) Both A & B d) None of these

Q.10 Which Pipette is used for Platelets Count?

- a) WBC Pipette b) RBC Pipette
- c) Hb. Pipette. d) None of these

SECTION-B

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

Q.11 Define Hemoglobinometry.

Q.12 Define Lymphocytes.

Q.13 Name any one condition in which WBC's count increases.

Q.14 Expand DLC and TLC.

Q.15 RBCs helps in (Respiration/Blood clotting)

Q.16 Blood is a _____ Tissue.

Q.17 _____ Diluting fluid are used for RBC's count.

Q.18 Life span of WBC is _____.

Q.19 Which pipette contains a white glass bead into a bulb.

Q.20 Normal %age of Lymphocytes.

SECTION-C

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

Q.21 Enlist the function of blood.

Q.22 Write the procedure of counting of RBC.

Q.23 Define DLC. Give the normal value and significance of DLC.

Q.24 Write a short note on automation in hematology.