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**3rd Sem / 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 Color of plasma in jaundice .....

- a) Yellow
- b) Green
- c) Pink
- d) Orange

Q.2 In macrocyte Hyper chromic the size and concentration of RBC .....

- a) Decreases
- b) Normal
- c) Increases
- d) None of these

Q.3 What is the normal value of MCH ?

- a) 27-31 Picogram
- b) 47-61 Picogram
- c) 12-21 Picogram
- d) None of these

Q.4 Aggregated mass of erythrocytes is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Stacking
- b) Rouleaux
- c) Shaking
- d) None of these

Q.5 Decrease number in white blood cell count is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Leucocytopenia
- b) Thromocytopenia
- c) Leucocytosis
- d) None of these

Q.6 Anaemia due to shrinkage of bone marrow is known as .....

- a) Microcytic Anaemia
- b) Aplastic Anaemia
- c) Haemolytic Anaemia
- d) None of these

Q.7 Which Anaemia occurs due to deficiency of vitamin B-12.

- a) Haemolytic Anaemia
- b) Megaloblastic Anaemia
- c) Aplastic Anaemia
- d) None of these

Q.8 Movement of solvent from dilute solution to concentrated solution through semipermeable membrane is called .....

- a) Hemolysis
- b) Thrombosis
- c) Osmosis
- d) None of these

Q.9 Which stain is used for Reticulocyte count ?

- a) New methylene blue
- b) Brilliant cresyl blue
- c) Both A & B
- d) None of these

Q.10 Osmotic fragility test is performed to diagnose .....

- a) Thalassemia
- b) Hereditary spherocytosis
- c) Both A & B
- d) None of these

## **SECTION-B**

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

- Q.11 Which cell helps in respiration process ?
- Q.12 In macrocytic anaemia RBC having larger size than normal RBC .(True / False)
- Q.13 Reticulocytes are immature red blood cells . ( True / False )
- Q.14 Define /haemolytic anaemia .
- Q.15 Define Haematocrit .
- Q.16 Expand MCV & MCH
- Q.17 Write the normal value of ESR in male and female .
- Q.18 Which two methods used for PCV estimation ?
- Q.19 Haemorrhagic anaemia is due to excessive bloods loss .(True / False)
- Q.20 Define red cell fragility ?

## **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 Describe clinical significance of ESR estimation.
- Q.24 Define MCH in detail and also give its reference range and interpretation
- Q.25 Explain Haemolytic anaemia in brief.
- Q.26 Write the clinical significance of Reticulocyte count.

- Q.27 Draw & Write the difference between westergreen & wintrobe tube.
- Q.28 Describe classification of anaemia in brief.
- Q.29 Write the procedure of ESR estimation by Westergreen method?
- Q.30 Describe Red cell indices in brief.
- Q.31 Write the variation in Physiological value of D.L.C.
- Q.32 Define symptoms and causes of anaemia?
- Q.33 Write the procedure of PCV estimation by Macrohaematocrit Method.
- Q.34 Write the difference between ESR & PCV .
- Q.35 Describe principle of red cell fragility test.

## **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 wintrobe method.
- Q.37 Explain classification & Lab Diagnosis of anaemia in detail.
- Q.38 Explain Principal, Procedure and clinical significance of Red cell fragility test.