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3rd Sem/MLT

Subject:- Histopathology & Cytology I

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

Q.1 What is the first step in tissue processing in histopathology?

- a) Embedding
- b) Fixation
- c) Sectioning
- d) Staining

Q.2 The most commonly used routine fixative in histopathology is:

- a) Ethanol
- b) Glutaraldehyde
- c) 10% Formalin
- d) Osmium tetroxide

Q.3 Embedding of tissue is usually done in:

- a) Paraffin wax
- b) Gelatin
- c) Resin
- d) Alcohol

Q.4 Fixatives prevent the cell from

- a) Autolysis
- b) Putrefaction
- c) Both A&B
- d) None

Q.5 Which stain is most commonly used in routine histology?

- a) PAS
- b) Masson's trichrome
- c) Hematoxylin and Eosin (H&E)
- d) Ziehl-Neelsen

Q.6 The tissue taken for diagnosis from the dead body is?

- a) Biopsy
- b) Autopsy
- c) Tissue
- d) All of the above

Q.7 Stopping is done on

- a) Leather belt
- b) Belgian Black Stone
- c) Paper
- d) None

Q.8 What is the role of hematoxylin in H&E staining?

- a) Stains cytoplasm pink
- b) Stains collagen blue
- c) Stains nuclei blue
- d) Stains RBCs orange

Q.9 _____ is used as a mordant in hematoxyline stain.

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

Q.10 Dehydration in tissue processing is commonly carried out using:

- a) Xylene
- b) Formalin
- c) Alcohol
- d) Water

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SECTION-B

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

- Q.11 The dehydrating agent most often used in tissue processing is _____.
- Q.12 What is Putrefaction?
- Q.13 Why is Autolysis important?
- Q.14 _____ is used for clearing tissues during processing.
- Q.15 What are fixatives?
- Q.16 Why labeling is important?
- Q.17 Lmould stands for _____
- Q.18 _____ is required for section cutting.
- Q.19 Alcohol is a fixative and dehydrating agent.- True/False
- Q.20 Expand DPX.

SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 Differentiate between rough and fine cutting of tissue sections.
- Q.22 Write a short note on Automation.
- Q.23 Enumerate the uses of DPX.
- Q.24 Give the properties of ideal mounting media.
- Q.25 Write a note on teased preparations.

- Q.26 List the steps involved in paraffin tissue processing.
- Q.27 Write about Progressive staining?
- Q.28 Write any three uses of hispathology in clinical diagnosis.
- Q.29 Write about the preparation of cervical smears.
- Q.30 Give the role of mordents in staining.
- Q.31 Define embedding. What material is commonly used for embedding tissues?
- Q.32 Give the properties of ideal fixatives?
- Q.33 Explain the role of cytotechnician in cytology.
- Q.34 Explain the processes of sharpening of knives with diagram.
- Q.35 What are the different functions of cells?

SECTION-D

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

- Q.36 Write down the principal and procedure of H & E staining method?
- Q.37 Explain the principal and working of Laminar Air Flow chamber with diagram?
- Q.38 What is microtome? Explain the various type of microtome?

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