Q.26 What is supravital stain and write its composition.

Q.27 Describe the causes of Aplastic Anemia.

Q.28 Explain the lab diagnosis of megablastic anemia.

Q.29 Define MCHC in detail and also give its reference range and interpretation.

Q.30 Explain osomotic erythrocyte fragility in brief.

Q.31 Write the clinical significance of red cell fragility test.

Q.32 Write the clinical significance of ESR.

Q.33 Write classification of anemia.

Q.34 Explain any one method for reticulocyte count.

Q.35 Differentiate b/w wintrobe & Westergrentube

SECTION-D

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

Q.36 Explain Haemolytic anemia with its types, causes and lab diagnosis.

Q.37 Give the principle, procedure & clinical significance of ESR by wintrobe method.

Q.38 Explain morophological classification of anemia in detail.

No. of Printed Pages : 4 181932/121932/031932
Roll No. .....

3rd Sem / DMLT
Subject:- Haematology- III/ Clinical Hematology - III

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

Q.1 Expand MCHC

a) Mean Column Haemoglobin cell
b) Most Corpuscular Haemoglobin Concentration
c) Mean Corpuscular Haermoglobin concentration
d) Mean column Haematology cell

Q.2 Expand AIHA

a) Auto Immune Haemoglobin Anaemia
b) Acquired Immune Haemolytic Anaemia
c) Auto Immune Harmolytic Anaemia
d) Asian Immune Haemolytic Anaemia

Q.3 Sickle cell anaemia is due to _____ disorder

a) Hb-S b) Hb-C
c) Hb-M d) All of these

Q.4 Aggregated mass of erythrocytes is called_____

a) Clumping b) Rouleaux
c) Shaking d) Agglutination

Q.5 The unit of MCV is_____

a) Femtolitre b) Picogram

c) Gram d) Deciliter

Q.6 Microcytic anaemia occurs due to deficiency of blood_____

a) Iron b) Glucose

c) Sodium d) cells

Q.7 Which type of stains are used for reticulocyte count?

a) Romanowsky stains b) Counter stain

c) Primary stain d) Supravital stains

Q.8 Is osmotic fragility test, which cell is checked for hemolysis?

a) WBC b) PLT

c) RBC d) None

Q.9 Which anemia is caused by increased destruction of RBC?

a) Megaloblastic Anemia

b) Iron deficiency anemia

c) Hemolytic anemia

d) All

Q.10 Microhematocrit method is used in which of the following test:

a) PCV b) ESR

c) Reticulocyte count d) All

SECTION-B

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

Q.11 _____ is the full form of unit fl.

Q.12 In sepherocytosis, the size of RBC is increased or decreased.

Q.13 _____ anticoagulant is used for westergren method.

Q.14 In macrocytes anaemia, RBC having_____ size than normal RBC.

Q.15 Higher temperature _____ ESR.

Q.16 Westergren's tube open at_____ ends.

Q.17 In anaemia, no. of RBCs_____.

Q.18 Which ESR tube are also used in PCV?

Q.19 Define Hypertonic solutions.

Q.20 Write the formula for calculations of MCHC

SECTION-C

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

Q.21 What are the causes of anemia?

Q.22 Write short note on Microhematocrit method.

Q.23 Name any one method for PCV with their requirements.

Q.24 Explain Red Cell Indicies.

Q.25 Explain the lab diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia.