

- Q.28 What are automated blood cell counters, Describe briefly.

Q.29 Explain Fuchs rosenthal counting chamber in detail.

Q.30 Mention the clinical significance of Platelets.

Q.31 Give the staining procedure of Leishman stain.

Q.32 Give the causes of leukocytosis.

Q.33 Explain WBC pipette with the help of diagram.

Q.34 Discuss importance of Eosinophil count.

Q.35 Explain the principle of coulter counter for cell counting.

SECTION-D

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

- Q.36 Describe the methods of platelets counting with clinical significance & its reference value in male & female.

Q.37 Discuss different methods of estimation of Haemoglobin.

Q.38 What is quality assurance. Describe about the various parameters used in quality assurance.

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Branch : MLT
Subject : Haematology-II

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 Haemoglobin is a _____ pigment of the blood present in RBC

a) Red b) Pink

c) Blue d) Black

Q.2 Globin synthesis occurs in _____

a) Bone marrow b) Cytoplasm

c) WBC d) RBC

Q.3 WBC pipette is _____ than RBC pipette,

a) Smaller b) Greater

c) Wider d) Narrower

Q.4 Normal Value of TLC in blood is _____

a) 11000/cumm b) 10000 cumm

c) 12000 cumm d) None of these

Q.5 WBC are also known as

- a) Leukocyte b) Thrombocyte
c) Monocyte d) None of these
- Q.6 Eosinophiles secrete enzyme called
a) Histamine b) Cytokine
c) Myokine d) None of these
- Q.7 Haematology deals with
a) Bacteria b) Virus
c) Blood d) Fungus
- Q.8 Haemoglobin consist of two components.
a) Haem+Globin b) Haem+Iron
c) Haem+O₂ d) Iron+CO₂
- Q.9 The automation system were developed in the
a) 1970 b) 1960
c) 1980 d) 1620
- Q.10 QA stands for
a) Quality Accordance b) Quality Assurance
c) Queue Assurance d) Quality Assay
- SECTION-B**
- Note:** Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)
- Q.11 Haemoglobin is a conjugate protein synthesized inside the immature erythrocyte in the _____ ..
- _____
Q.12 The technique of counting of blood cell is known as _____
- Q.13 Give the normal range of WBC in Adults.
- Q.14 Expand RBC.
- Q.15 Give the name of enzyme secreted by basophiles.
- Q.16 The Globin molecule consists of _____ chains.
- Q.17 Expand PBF.
- Q.18 Which pipette is used for platelet counting?
- Q.19 RES stands for _____.
- Q.20 Neutrophils nucleus have 2 to 5 lobs. (True/False)

SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 Discuss different types of Haemoglobin.
- Q.22 Write the causes of Leukocytosis.
- Q.23 Explain sources of error arise during RBC counting.
- Q.24 Give the characteristics of good blood film.
- Q.25 Write a short note on Haemoglobin.
- Q.26 Mention the composition of Giemsa stain.
- Q.27 Define hemocytometry & explain its type.