

Roll no. \_\_\_\_\_

ID: 181932/121932/031932

Semester: 3<sup>rd</sup>

Branch: DMLT

Subject Name: Haematology - III/ Clinical Haematology-III

Time Allowed : 3 Hrs.

MM:100

**Section –A**

**Note: Multiple Choice questions. All questions are compulsory.**

**10x1=10**

- Q.1 Expand MCHC.  
a) Mean Column Haemoglobin Concentration  
b) Most Cell haemoglobin Concentration  
c) Mean Corpuscular haemoglobin Concentration  
d) None of these
- Q.2 The unit of MCV is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Femtolitre  
b) Picogram  
c) Gram  
d) Deciliter
- Q.3 ESR is \_\_\_\_\_ in pregnancy.  
a) Decreases  
b) Increases  
c) Normal  
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 Platelets count is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Leucopenia  
b) Thrombocytopenia  
c) Leucocytosis  
d) None of these
- Q.6 Anaemia due to destruction of RBC is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Microcytic Anaemia  
b) Aplastic Anaemia  
c) Haemolytic Anaemia  
d) None of these
- Q.7 Color of Plasma in Jaundice \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Yellow  
b) Green  
c) Pink  
d) Orange
- Q.8 In Macrocytic anaemia size of RBC \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Decreases  
b) Normal  
c) Increases  
d) None of these
- Q.9 In which condition number of reticulocytes increases.  
a) Iron Deficiency  
b) Haemolytic anaemia  
c) Cirrhosis  
d) None of these
- Q.10 What is the normal value of MCH?  
a) 27-31 picogram  
b) 47-61 picogram  
c) 12-21 picogram  
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 Microcytes anaemia RBC having larger size than normal RBC. (True/False)
- Q.13 Which cell are immature red blood cells?
- Q.14 Define Aplastic anaemia.
- Q.15 Define Haemolysis.
- Q.16 Haemolysis due to osmotic pressure is called osmotic \_\_\_\_\_ Fragility.
- Q.17 Which stain is used for microscopic examination of Reticulocytes?
- Q.18 Which ESR tube is used for both ESR & PCV?
- Q.19 Haemorrhagic Anaemia is due to excessive blood loss. (True/False)
- Q.20 Define Pernicious Anaemia?

**Section –C**

**Note: Short answer type Questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions.**

**12x5=60**

- Q.21 Explain the lab diagnosis of Megaloblastic anaemia.
- Q.22 Describe merits and demerits of PCV estimation.
- Q.23 Write the different factors involved in ESR.
- Q.24 Define MCV in detail and also give its reference range and interpretation.
- Q.25 Explain lab diagnosis of Haemolytic anaemia.
- Q.26 Write the clinical significance of ESR estimation.
- Q.27 Draw & write the difference between westergreen & wintrobe tube.
- Q.28 Describe morphological classification of anaemia.
- Q.29 Write the procedure of ESR estimation by Wintrobe method.
- Q.30 Write a short note on Red cell indices.
- Q.31 Write the variation in Physiological value of TLC.
- Q.32 Define anaemia & write its symptoms.
- Q.33 Write the procedure of PVC estimation by Microhaematocrit Method.
- Q.34 Write the difference between ESR & PCV.
- Q.35 Explain clinical significance of PCV.

#### **Section-D**

**Note: Long answer questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions.**

**2x10=20**

- Q.36 Give the principle, Procedure and Clinical significance of ESR by westergreen method.
- Q.37 Describe Principle, Procedure, Staining and clinical significance of Reticulocyte count.
- Q.38 Explain Principle, Procedure and Clinical significance of Red cell fragility test.